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THE
GENTLEMAN'S
MAGAZINE.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

— 5-1347

VOLUME XIII.

NEW SERIES.

(168)

MDCCCXL.

JANUARY to JUNE

INCLUSIVE.



LONDON:
WILLIAM PICKERING;
JOHN BOWYER NICHOLS AND SON.

1840.

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P R E F A C E.

WE have in our present address the agreeable task of thanking our Correspondents for many valuable and pleasing communications with which they have favoured us; and we also trust, that our general readers are not dissatisfied with our attempts to furnish them with such information as arises in the short intervals of time that are allowed us for the composition and arrangement of our Work. The increasing number of Reviews and Magazines, including the accounts of the transactions of learned Societies, is not only a proof of a general spread of knowledge, and of an advanced stage of intellectual improvement, but is a most important auxiliary to it. In every branch of science and art in the present day, as soon as a discovery is made, or improvement suggested, however remote or obscure the place from which it proceeds, it is communicated as by an unbroken chain from mind to mind, till it has reached the remotest recesses of the community, and has passed through the examination of the most able and instructed judgments. In former days, a philosopher or scholar, at Paris or at Rome, might be carrying on important experiments, or effecting discoveries which would produce revolutions in science, which might be for years unknown to those who are employed in the same field of labour as himself, in London or Edinburgh. All paths of literature were incumbered with the same obstructions; and knowledge was in a great measure deprived of the assistance which it derives from the combination of congenial talents, stimulated and inspired by honourable association. These observations will apply to our own case as to others, and the advantage of a *rapid communication* of knowledge may be considered as the most powerful means of increasing it. Another branch of our duty is to afford our readers a means of forming a just and discriminate character of the books which are placed before us for review. In this case we must act neither as too partial friends, nor as prejudiced and interested enemies of the author. It is very important for the young to form a correct

and manly taste, which would be deeply vitiated and hurt were no discrimination used in ascertaining the character of the numerous publications of the day; many of which are the productions of very inferior minds, and which are hurried prematurely into the press, for purposes which have no honourable connexion with the advancement of knowledge, or the interests of society. But while a Reviewer's duty leads him to the discovery of faults, he must also consider that it is part of his office to point out the merits of the works before him: neither private friendship, nor personal feeling, nor partial motives, must be suffered to interfere with his decisions. If the judges of Literature as of Law ever become corrupt, they may be certain that they will rapidly fall into the contempt which they have provoked; their functions will be despised, their opinions disregarded, and the public will have recourse to men of more honourable feelings, and more enlightened minds. *We* trust that no such censure can ever be applicable to us; and that when surpassed in ability, we are behind none of our contemporaries in the desire of performing the duties we have undertaken conscientiously,— so that we may satisfy both the author and the reader of the integrity of the judgments we pronounce. We shall thus proceed in our course, flattering ourselves that we have obtained by our conduct a considerable share of the public confidence and esteem; and hoping to preserve it by the same means by which it has been gained.

June 1840.



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THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE
JANUARY, 1841.

By SILVANUS TEBAL, Editor.

CONTENTS

	PAGE	
MINER CELEBRATIONS.—Festivals at Buxton Lakes—Dr. JOHN JONES, of Frimley, and Col. JOHN JONES, the Begonia.—By F. LINDSAY, Esq.	1	
MEMOIR OF EDWARD STUBBS, Esq. F.R.S. by G. THOMAS, Esq.	1	
Letters of Sir Walter Scott to Mr. SUTTONS	4	
THE ROYAL PALACE IN GREENWICH DOCK & PIER	12	
GOTTER'S YAKEL-YAKEL.—Yakel King.—MORRIS, &c. &c.	21	
The Seeds and Observances of Human Business	24	
The District of DISSENTION compared with the Anglo-Saxons	31	
REVIEW OF THE DISSENT FOR THE ROYAL FORTIFICATION	31	
Sir SAMUEL TILK, Bart. and Mr. CHARLES TILK	37	
The Marriage of Edward IV.—Baker's Northamptonshire and Warwickshire Chronicle	37	
Mr. D'LEITCH and the Rev. JOSEPH HUNTER on the Orthography of Sanscrit— LITERE	38	
The Precedence of the Barons of Nova Scotia	40	
Topography of Southampton, and the parish of North Haven, in 1600	41	
Mutilated British of the reign of Henry VIII.	44	
POETRY.—Satan's Embassy, by the Marquis of Waterbury.—Translation from French Satan, by Sir Henry Halliday, Bart.	44	
REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.		
Disquisition on Shakespeare's Tempest, by the Earl of Sandwich, 4s.—The land's Evangelical Character of Christianity, 2s.—The History of the nah More, 3s.—Selections from Bunyan's Last Discourse, 1s.— Keightley's Ovid's Fables, 7s.—Burton's Poems, 2s.—Notes on the re- puted Earliest English Newspaper, 2s.—Giles's Lectures of the Greek Lan- guage 6s.—The Youth of Shakespeare, 6s.—Miscellaneous Reviews	50	
LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.		
New Publications, 6s.—Cambridge University, 6s.—Woolwich Fair, 4s.— Royal Society, 7s.—Botanical Society, 7s.—Continental Philanthropic Society, 4s.—Royal Institute of British Architects, 7s.—Lectures given by promoting the Study of Gothic Architecture, 7s.—Lancashire Land Society	72	
ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.		
Society of Antiquaries, 7s.—Annals of British Monarchs, 7s.—Barrow & Thorborough, 7s.—Ancient Cannon, 4s.—Roman Inscriptions at London, 7s.—Ancient Ship at Mount's Bay, 4s.—Monuments of Linnæus, &c. &c.	74	
HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.		
Foreign News, 6s.—Domestic Occurrences	74	
Promotions and Preferment, 4s.—Bachelors, 4s.—Marriages	74	
OBITUARY: with Memoirs of the King of Denmark, 4s.—James of Argyll, 4s.— Earl of Kingston, 4s.—Lord Dufferin and Cambridge, 4s.—Lord George Berkeley, 4s.—Gen. Hon. Sir H. King, 4s.—Gen. Sir Peter Kellard, 4s.— (6).—Major-Gen. Sir F. H. Duple, Bart, 4s.—Major-Gen. Sir George Maclean, 4s.—Major-Gen. Sir W. Blackmore, 4s.—Gen. Hon. Sir James Warren, 4s.—Sir Andrew Halliday, 4s.—James Watt, 4s.—James Hope Maclean, Esq. 4s.—Thomas Smith, Esq. 4s.—Gen. W. E. Hall, 4s.— William Smith, LL.D. 4s.—Rev. George Turner		76
CLERGY DECEASED, &c. &c.		80
Bill of Mortality—Markets—Prices of Money ..—Mercuriales—Money— Stocks	82	

Embellished with a View of the Palace in Greenwich.



Wood. Map. 1843. 1843. Jan. 1843.



W. Roberts del.

THE PALACE OF GREENWICH.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

JANUARY, 1840.

BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE	
MINOR CORRESPONDENCE. —Forgeries of Ancient Coins—Col. John Jones, of Fonmon, and Col. John Jones, the Regicide—Sir P. Columbers, &c.	2	
MEMOIR OF ROBERT SURTEES , Esq. F.S.A. by G. Taylor, Esq.	3	
Letters of Sir Walter Scott to Mr. Surtees	19	
THE ROYAL PALACE OF GREENWICH (<i>with a Plate</i>)	21	
GOETHE'S TABLE-TALK —Victor Hugo—Manzoni, &c. &c.	25	
The Sects and Observances of Hindoo Faqueers	28	
The Dialect of Dorsetshire compared with the Anglo-Saxon.	31	
REVIEW OF THE DESIGNS FOR THE ROYAL EXCHANGE	33	
Sir Samuel Tuke, Bart. and Mr. Charles Tooke	37	
The Marriage of Edward IV. —Baker's Northamptonshire, and Warkworth's Chronicle	38	
Mr. D'Israeli and the Rev. Joseph Hunter on the Orthography of Shakespeare's name	39	
The Precedence of the Baronets of Nova Scotia.	40	
Topography of Southport, and the parish of North Meols, co. Lanc.	41	
Moulded Bricks, of the reign of Henry VIII.	46	
POETRY. — <i>Salix Babylonica</i> , by the Marquess Wellesley—Translation from Goldsmith, by Sir Henry Halford, Bart.	<i>ib.</i>	
REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.		
Disquisition on Shakespeare's <i>Tempest</i> , by the Rev. Joseph Hunter, 49.— <i>Noland's Evangelical Character of Christianity</i> , 54.— <i>Thompson's Life of Hannah More</i> , 55.— <i>Selections from Hooker's Ecclesiastical Polity</i> , 56.— <i>Keightley's Ovid's Fasti</i> , 57.— <i>Burbidge's Poems</i> , 58.— <i>Watts on the reputed Earliest English Newspaper</i> , 59.— <i>Giles's Lexicon of the Greek Language</i> 64.— <i>The Youth of Shakespeare</i> , 65.— <i>Miscellaneous Reviews</i>	66	
LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.		
<i>New Publications</i> , 66.— <i>Cambridge University</i> , 68.— <i>Westminster Play</i> , <i>ib.</i> — <i>Royal Society</i> , 70.— <i>Botanical Society</i> , 71.— <i>Chelmsford Philosophical Society</i> , <i>ib.</i> — <i>Royal Institute of British Architects</i> , 72.— <i>Oxford Society for promoting the Study of Gothic Architecture</i> , 72.— <i>Cambridge Camden Society</i>	72	
ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.		
<i>Society of Antiquaries</i> , 73.— <i>Anastasi at British Museum</i> , 77.— <i>Barrow at Thornborough</i> , 78.— <i>Ancient Cannon</i> , <i>ib.</i> — <i>Roman Inscriptions at Lincoln</i> , 79.— <i>Ancient Ship at Mount's Bay</i> , <i>ib.</i> — <i>Discovery of Coins, &c. &c.</i>	79	
HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.		
<i>Foreign News</i> , 80.— <i>Domestic Occurrences</i>	81	
<i>Promotions and Preferments</i> , 83.— <i>Births</i> , 84.— <i>Marriages</i>	85	
OBITUARY ; with <i>Memoirs of the King of Denmark</i> , 86.— <i>Duke of Argyll</i> , <i>ib.</i> — <i>Earl of Kingston</i> , 88.— <i>Lord Dufferin and Claneboye</i> , <i>ib.</i> — <i>Lord George Beresford</i> , 89.— <i>Gen. Hon. Sir H. King</i> , <i>ib.</i> — <i>Adm. Sir Peter Halkett</i> , Bart. 90.— <i>Major-Gen. Sir F. H. Doyle</i> , Bart. <i>ib.</i> — <i>Major-Gen. Sir Joseph Maclean</i> , <i>ib.</i> — <i>Major-Gen. Sir W. Blackburne</i> , 92.— <i>Rear-Adm. Sir Samuel Warren</i> , <i>ib.</i> — <i>Sir Andrew Halliday</i> , 93.— <i>Colonel Webb</i> , 94.— <i>Charles Hope Maclean</i> , Esq. <i>ib.</i> — <i>Thomas Schultz</i> , Esq. 95.— <i>Rev. W. R. Hay</i> , <i>ib.</i> — <i>William Smith</i> , LL.D. 96.— <i>Rev. George Turner</i>		98
CLERGY DECEASED, &c. &c.		101
Bill of Mortality—Markets—Prices of Shares , 111.— Meteorological Diary—Stocks ,	112	

Embellished with a View of the PALACE OF GREENWICH.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

Caution to Coin Collectors.—The Cork Constitution paper, and the Hampshire Independent, caution coin collectors against a person who has lately been in Ireland vending with great success a large quantity of forged Roman, Greek, British and Saxon, and Anglo-Gallic coins. It is presumed this is the same individual who was some months since in London engaged in the same trade. A correspondent at Winchester states he has recently visited that town, but unsuccessfully, and is now supposed to be journeying towards Bath and the West. He is described to be a Scotchman, thin, genteelly dressed, and about sixty years of age, and he accounts for his possession of the coins by being connected in marriage with an eminent collector at Glasgow, recently deceased, and as the relatives could not agree in the distribution, he was entrusted with their sale. As these imitations are certainly well executed, it becomes the more necessary to give the utmost publicity to all facts relative to the impostor, and his mode of passing off his forged stock.

Mr. JOSEPH MORRIS, of Shrewsbury, requests us to correct a very erroneous assertion which appeared in the memoir of the late Sir T. J. Tyrwhitt Jones, Bart. in our last number. The passage to which he refers is this:—"He was lineally descended on the female side from the ancient patrician stock of Jones of Chilton-grove, in the parish of Atcham, and of Shrewsbury. Of that family was the regicide Colonel John Jones, brother-in-law of Oliver Cromwell, and also his secretary, whose residence was at Tonmon [Fonmon is meant] Castle, co. Glamorgan, who forfeited his life, and atoned for his crime under the most bloody, horrid, and ignominious sentence it was in the power of the human mind to invent; all which he suffered with the heroism and courage of the most undaunted character. His descendant, Robert Jones, Esq., is the present lord and proprietor."—In the first place, Robert Jones, Esq. of Fonmon Castle, is not a descendant of Col. John Jones, *the regicide*. His ancestor, Col. John Jones, of Fonmon, was, undoubtedly, a Parliamentarian, but he was in no way related to the regicide of the same name; neither was the regicide Colonel, nor his namesake of Fonmon, in any way related to the Joneses of Chilton-grove and of Shrewsbury. Colonel John Jones, of Fonmon, was a descendant of Bleddyn-ap-Maenyrch, Lord of Brecon. The fa-

mily of Jones of Chilton-grove and of Shrewsbury were the descendants of Welsh ancestors originally seated in Denbighshire; and the late Sir Tyrwhitt Jones's ancestor, Thomas Jones, of Shrewsbury and Sandford, Esq. (afterwards Lord Chief Justice), so far from being of the regicide family or opinions, was one of the loyal Shropshire gentlemen taken prisoners by the parliamentary forces on their capture of Shrewsbury, February 22d, 1644-5. Col. John Jones, *the regicide*, was of Maes-y-garnedd, in the county of Merioneth. Mr. Noble, in his Memoirs of the Cromwell family, gives some particulars of him, and mentions his marriage with Catharine, sister of the Protector. He had, however, been previously married to Margaret, daughter of John Edwards, of Stansty, Esq. (a Denbighshire gentleman), and by her had a son, John Jones, Esq. who was living at Wrexham in 1702. A curious book, entitled, "The Indictment, Arraignment, Tryal and Judgment at large, of Twenty-nine regicides, the Murderers of His Most Sacred Majesty King Charles the First, of Glorious Memory," printed in 1713, gives some particulars of Colonel John Jones, but erroneously describes him as of a "mean family in Wales," whereas he was a lineal but unworthy descendant of Cadwgan, the son of Bleddyn-ap-Cynfyn, Prince of Powys. Another old quarto, of 88 pages, published in 1661, and entitled "ENIAYTOΣ ΤΕΡΑΣΤΙΟΣ, Mirabilis Annus," &c. contains, at page 43, a singular anecdote connected with the death of the regicide, and is confirmatory of his being the Merionethshire Colonel, because it refers to an occurrence that took place on his property in that county on the day of his execution, to which event the fact is particularly referred."

D. A. Y. observes that, in the probate of the will of Alicia de Columbers, printed in our last volume, p. 587 note, the name of her son should probably be Sir Phillip instead of Sir Peter, the former being the name which appears in the Esch. 16 Edw. III. Nos. 50 and 51.

T. G. inquires whether there is any *English* work treating professedly on the Growth and Culture of Cotton. We can only refer him to Watts's *Bibliotheca Britannica*, where is a list of works on the Cotton *Manufacture*, and Thomson's translation of Lesteyric on its Culture, and to a work published not long ago by Mr. Baines, son of the M.P. for Leeds.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

Memoir of Robert Surtees, Esq. F.S.A. Author of the History and Antiquities of the County Palatine of Durham. By George Taylor, Esq. of Witton-le-Wear. (Prefixed to the History of Durham, Vol. IV.) fol. 1840.

IF there is any department of literature which England may claim more eminently as her own, and in which she has had no successful rivals, and indeed few competitors, it is that of County-History. The research and ability with which such works are compiled, and the splendor and beauty of decoration with which they are published, have long given them not only an important rank in the libraries of the curious, but honorably united them with the general records of history. We think that there exists a strong national partiality for this kind of local chronicle, which may be accounted for from the union of several causes; among which "the boast of heraldry," and the love of our ancestral halls and paternal domains, are assuredly not the least. Frenchmen and Italians congregate like strings of bats in the dark streets and suburbs of cities; we Englishmen love the breath and countenance of Nature, the beauty of her changing skies and scenery, the gorgeous drapery of her autumnal forests, and those soft and delicious airs that come, as our great lyric poet describes, to disclose the expecting flowers of spring, and to wake the richness of the purple year. *Within* the galleries and halls of his noble mansion, the English nobleman or gentleman beholds the cherished portraits of his ancestors, who have bequeathed him his name, his honours, and his wealth,—the Sir Bertrams, Sir Denzils, and Sir Lionels, of a former age; *without*, he sees the venerable oaks and time-scathed beeches, throwing their old shattered and gigantic arms across his lawns and parks, coeval with the names of the founders of his family: if not insensible as the clod of the valley which he treads, must not his bosom be stirred by such scenes and thoughts as these? He feels that the blood that flows in his veins is rich from the stream of time; and that he has been born to the noble inheritance of an illustrious name. Then, too, not seldom within these cherished domains, and connected with them in the historic annals of his Land, are to be found the half-ruined and ivy-cover'd castle—the dismantled fortress—or the sequestered abbey, mouldering into beauty, as it decays, under the gentle touch of time. Added to these, we possess antiquities not connected with any particular family or name, but the property of all who can estimate the treasures of their country. *Here*, uninjured by the storms of twenty centuries, still stands a Roman gateway, perhaps on the very last point, where, after its long unwearied flight, the Imperial eagle closed its majestic wings; *here* towers above the surrounding city-roofs the Norman

cathedral, in its massive and noble proportions; and *here* the more airy and elegant structure of the later days of the Plantagenets, with all its rich assemblage of clustered pillars and arches, its air-suspended roof, its delicate tracery and exquisite carving, that gives even to the ponderous material of stone, a lightness and grace, as it were a magic web woven by fairy hands. Surely these are objects that must ever call forth the curiosity, and even awaken the gratitude, of an enlightened age. And it would be not less than a brutish insensibility to the genius and generosity of the times from which we have inherited them, did we not endeavour to rescue them from the partial oblivion in which they have been concealed, to preserve them from further spoliation or decay, and to distribute them carefully and exactly into the different eras of the great and useful arts to which they owe their origin. To such general causes we must add those peculiar to our country and ourselves: for we must not only speak of the love which in England was always felt for a rural life, and the pursuits connected with it; but to the demands which the constitution of our country makes, and which are always acknowledged, for the residence of the proprietors of land on their estates.* Consequently, we have in every part of our island a gentry and clergy enlightened above those of any other country in Europe, diffusing civilization and knowledge in their respective spheres. Fortunately, also, our painters have kept pace with our scholars and men of learning; and the art of engraving has arrived at such a high degree of beauty and perfection, as has enabled it to throw a new grace on the pages of literature, and give a more vivid and effective perception of natural objects, than could be done by the descriptive pen. It has lately been the fashion to repeat with applause Lord Verulam's pithy saying, as if there were no fallacy in it,—“that the antients were the childhood, and that we are the antiquity of the world.” If so, at least it must be allowed, that theirs was a most lusty and vigorous infancy, and that ours looks very like to a feeble and somewhat decrepit age: but, whatever conclusions philosophic ingenuity can fetch from such reasonings, we who rejoice in the name of “Antiquaries,” shall still continue to look up with reverence and curiosity to the noble remains of the mediæval and following ages, which have been so richly strewn, and are now so carefully preserved, throughout our Land, as long as we have eyes to admire, and pens to record their value. In the present day, he would be a man of a bolder nerve than we are, who should dare to cut down the mulberry tree under which Shakspeare sate, or demolish the remains of the venerable mansion, the embellishment of which was the favourite occupation of Bacon's declining days.

Foremost among those who have deserved well of their country in this branch of literature, the name of Mr. Surtees will eminently be found; for he possessed in a remarkable degree the qualities requisite to form a *County Historian*. He had an accurate knowledge of the general history of his country—a familiar acquaintance with its local records—he was a classical scholar—a man of taste and poetical feeling,—was indefatigable in compiling materials, careful and judicious in using them; and he also possessed that love of his subject and zeal in prosecuting his favourite inquiries, which,

* The rebuke of James the First to the country gentlemen who flocked to London, and lived at the court, at an expense ruinous to their estates, and injurious to their tenantry and dependants, is too well known to repeat.

if it does not alone ensure a successful prosecution of them, shows, when it is absent, at what value it must be esteemed. We shall now proceed to lay before our readers a short sketch of the life of this very excellent and enlightened person, taking it from the more copious narrative of his biographer; and lamenting that we are obliged, for want of space, to omit much that would be absolutely necessary for the complete portrait of his person and mind.*

Mr. Surtees was born in Durham, on the 1st of April 1779; his childhood was passed with his parents in the retirement of their hereditary seat at Mainsforth, in the county of Durham, occasionally varied by a winter visit to York, which was a kind of metropolis to the northern families, as Norwich and Ipswich were to the eastern; for a journey to London from any remote province was almost as formidable in those days as it was in the time of Vanbrugh, who has described the important preparations for it, with so much humour and vivacity in the *Provoked Husband*. Mr. Surtees' parents were persons of good sense and general information; his father possessed a refined taste, and considerable talent in the arts of design and engraving, as may be seen in the vignettes which ornament his son's volumes, and in some spirited sketches and pictures in his own house at Mainsforth. Young Surtees lived with his parents as with his companions, and his tastes and habits were soon assimilated to theirs; their occupations formed his amusements; he loved books, and cultivated flowers; and in his excursions to York he purchased any ancient coins which the gardeners whose grounds he frequented had dug up. His friend Mr. Raine says:

"The first time I was in York was in the company of Surtees. On the left hand, as you approach Micklegate-Bar, is an ancient archway, the only portion remaining of the old Priory of the Trinity, the site of which is now a garden, and I well remember his remark as we passed the door: 'There, Raine, when I was a lad, I picked up now and then a coin; they find them every day; let us go in, and see what he has got now.' We went in, but the gardener was not at home. He often

talked to me of what had evidently made a great impression on his mind, the discovery, on the excavation for a cellar in the same street, of the grave of a young Roman lady, buried apparently with great care; the skeleton was in a stone coffin, filled with the purest water, the bones all perfect and *in situ*. This grave was suffered to remain undisturbed, and it is now, or at least was twenty years ago, exhibited for a shilling to the curious in those matters."

His parents, however, appear not only not to have promoted but even to have checked the desire for attainments which might haply lead to youthful vanity and display, and it appears that he did not learn to write till he was in his seventh year. The companions of his juvenile sports and studies were the sons of General Beckwith. Mr. Surtees used to talk with great delight of the happy days they used to spend in fishing in the Cornforth beck, entrusted to the care of old Dixon, who had charge of the greyhounds of his uncle, Capt. George Surtees of the Navy. In May 1786 he was sent to a public school at Houghton-le-Spring, a school founded by the venerable Bernard Gilpin, and then presided over by the Reverend William Fleming, of Queen's college, Oxford. He distinguished himself by his skill and taste in the composition of Latin verse. On one occasion, Lord Thurlow, the uncle of the rector, had been refused his request of a holiday for the boys; but, on Surtees showing up a copy of verses, the

* We venture to express a hope that this interesting piece of biography may be published separately in octavo. We are sure that it will be gratefully received by the public.

master was so delighted with them, that he exclaimed, "Lads, I would not give you a holiday for his lordship, but I will give you a holiday for Bob Surtees." His pursuits, however, were not exclusively classical, as his biographer informs us; his mind had received an early bent to the study of antiquities, and of the topographical history of his native county; he preserved documents; and made excursions after coins to Durham, and Sunderland, and other places; from these he made drawings. An old woman of the name of Carter kept a little shop at Houghton, and weighed her articles with pieces of old copper coinage; these found their way into Surtees' collection. As early as the year 1790, he had begun to turn his attention to a History of Durham. Mr. Pemberton says, that he rode with him to see various places in the neighbourhood; he was full of anecdote respecting them, and the owners of the properties in former times. At Houghton school he formed an intimacy with the family of the Robinsons of Herrington, with whom he spent some of the holidays. To this early intimacy may be traced that long attachment, which terminated afterwards in marriage with a sister of his youthful friends.

On his leaving Houghton, Surtees was placed, in September 1793, under the care of Doctor Bristow at Neasdon, near London. Here he formed acquaintance with Reginald Heber, Sir Walter Brisco, and others. In 1795 he was matriculated at Oxford and entered as a commoner of Christ Church. His friend Mr. Mundy says, he was called "Greek Surtees;" and his fellow collegian Mr. W. W. Jackson, of Normanby, in Yorkshire, has communicated the following notices of his course of life at the University.

"Surtees' tutor was the Rev. M. Marsh, now Canon of Salisbury. During his stay at Oxford, his habits were studious. He read Herodotus, at least the greater part of it. The whole of Thucydides and Euripides, the Hellenics and Anabasis of Xenophon, Diodorus Siculus, and Polybius, great part of Juvenal and Persius, the whole of Livy, the public orations of Demosthenes, several plays of Æschylus, and Aristophanes, the Olympias of Pindar, and Aristotle's Rhetoric. He generally gained great credit at the examination at the end of each term, known by the name of *Collections*. These were attended and conducted by the dean, the tutors and censors of the college. Besides the college lectures in mathematics, logic and rhetoric, he attended those of the University in anatomy and natural philosophy * * * He exerted himself a good deal in the composition of what were called Lent verses. Each copy contained generally not more than twelve or twenty lines. It was an annual exercise peculiar to Christ Church, on subjects chosen by the writers, and six copies were usually expected from the competitors. They were subjected to the eye of the censor, who selected from among them such as he thought worthy of being publicly read. Although the composition of Latin verses was not entirely strange to Mr. Surtees, yet he had never been in the habit, either at school or subsequently,

of paying much attention to that part of classic exercise; but when the opportunity arrived, he said to a friend who survives him—'that he did not know why a man should not make verses as well as anything else,—and to work he set. He afterwards observed—'it was rather hard work at first, but I knocked on, and it came.' Out of six copies of verses which he sent, four received the distinction of being publicly recited. He retained the facility thus acquired through after life. It was about this time observed of him by his tutor, that—'from his abilities he was likely to succeed and to be distinguished in whatever he undertook.' Although his habits were studious, his application was not so intense as to interfere with his hours for exercise and moderate enjoyment. Among the companions of his studious, or social hours, were Mr. Hallam, the philosophical historian, Mr. Page, afterwards master of Westminster, Mr. Kirkpatrick Sharp, known as a gentleman of antiquarian research and poetical taste, Lord Fitzharris, and others, scarcely of inferior note. * * * He was fond, even then, of *miscellany* reading; but his favourite pursuit was undoubtedly history; and even as an undergraduate he was planning and making preparations for his future History of Durham. In the spring of 1797 Mr. Surtees was called from Oxford by the alarming illness of his mother, who died in her 61st year. His personal

appearance about this time, when he was nineteen, is thus described :—‘ he was rather above the middle size, broadly made, with obtuse features and pale complexion, and his hair was already grizzled. His dress and manners were plain : he seemed to despise the grimace of fashion : as his friend Pemberton says—‘ he hated being taught dancing at school, considering it

beneath the dignity of a man.’ Scott, in a letter to Southey in 1810, says—‘ if you make any stay at Durham, let me know, as I wish you to know my friend Surtees of Mainsforth. He is an excellent antiquary, some of the rust of which study has clung to his manners ;—but he is good-hearted, and you would make the summer day short between you.’”

In Nov. 1800, having taken his degree of Bachelor of Arts, Mr. Surtees removed to London, and became a member of the Middle Temple. “ Surtees,” says Mr. Pemberton, “ entered there in consequence of his acquaintance with the present Lord Kenyon and his brother, sons of the then Chief Justice. I entered there to be near Surtees. He himself used always to say, that he became a member of the Middle Temple on account of their having a good dinner for a very reasonable sum, with a bottle of good old *Domus-wine* among each four, given gratuitously by the Benchers.” He at first became a pupil of the late Judge Richardson, then an eminent special-pleader ; but in a few days was convinced that special pleading would be of little use to him as a country gentleman, and preferred studying the law of real property. He was attentive and studious during the short period that he remained engaged in his legal pursuits ; but he finally left the Temple in 1802, on the death of his father, and in his 24th year he became established for life on his estate at Mainsforth. He was now employed in collecting materials for his History of Durham ; but his exertions impaired his health, and to lighten his labours he not only employed an amanuensis in the transcription of documents, but also made excursions to Harrogate, and other places. “ He was generally,” says Mr. Raine, “ when his health permitted, moving from place to place in search of information. He was driven about in his gig by his man, Henry Shields, who for a while liked the employment, but at last he became fairly tired of it. ‘ Sir,’ said he once to me, ‘ it was weary work, for master always stopped the gig : we never could get past an *auld bieldding*.’ ” He varied his pursuits with the study of botany, and made practical experiments in gardening and farming, some of which were reported to the Board of Agriculture, in Bailey’s General View of the Agriculture of the County of Durham, in 1810. Yet, after all his love of knowledge, Mr. Surtees justly looked upon his pursuits merely as the amusing occupation of the leisure hours of his life. His mind was deeply and firmly impressed with the truth of religion, and he studied the evidences of it with care. To the ministers of the church he never failed in shewing the respect due to their office. He was heard to say to one of his tenants, “ Richard, you used to be a regular attendant upon church : how comes it that I have not seen you there of late ?” “ Why, sir, the parson and I have quarrelled about tithes.” “ You fool,” was the reply, “ is that any reason why you should go to hell ?” The regularity of his studies about this time was much impeded by the increasing weakness of his health. His friend Sir Cuthbert Sharp observed that his habits had become desultory, and he thus describes them in his Recollections :

“ The manner in which Mr. Surtees wrote his History was very peculiar. He never sat down doggedly to write, but would wander about on a spacious gravel walk in front of his house, and having well considered his subject, he would come to his library, and

hastily write down the result of his musings ; but his ideas crowded on his mind so rapidly, and his fancy was so exuberant, that his pen could not keep pace with his creative imagination ; and the consequence was, that his words were but half written, or

simply hieroglyphic indications, and nobody but himself could read what he had written, and that not always; yet he would afterwards amplify, and make his words more legible. For sending his copy to the press, the different paragraphs and sentences were generally pinned or wafered together, and numbered. The compositors had many difficulties to encounter in decyphering his writing, and frequently mistook his meaning alto-

gether. Yet he never found fault; but, on the contrary, he was amused with the mistakes of the press, and he would recall at pleasure his former thoughts—for the ideas being once fixed in his mind, the correction of the press was a matter of little difficulty. He never had any 'Copy' ready until it was absolutely wanted. He said, he never held a stock in hand, but he could always provide for the current day's work."

We must now turn our attention to his correspondence with Sir Walter Scott. To that illustrious person Mr. Surtees communicated some information relative to the Border Minstrelsy, and the answer was as follows:

"TO ROBERT SURTEES, ESQ.

MAINSFORTH, NEAR RUSHYFORD.

"Sir,—I have to beg your acceptance of my best thanks for the obliging communications with which I am this day favoured; and am much flattered to find that my collections have proved at all interesting to a gentleman whose letter proves him so well acquainted with Northumbrian antiquities. I have only to regret that a new edition of the Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border has just issued from the press, so that I must treasure up your remarks for a future opportunity.

"I had begun to suspect that Whitfield of Whitfield might be the person of whom Hobbie Noble expresses some apprehensions; and as I see in Wallis's History of Northumberland, that, about the close of the sixteenth century, *Ralph* Whitfield was at the head of the family, I have expressed my opinion that *Ralph* Whitfield had in recitation been corrupted into Earl of Whitfield, as the words are very similar in sound, though not in sense or spelling. But your very curious observations lead me to hesitate, and think the original reading of Earl may be the right one.

"I am here so far from books and authorities, that I cannot say anything with certainty on the subject of *Ralph* Eure. Certain it is that the Scotch historians call him Lord Eure, but that, according to the loose practice of giving the father's title to the son, common in these days, is no argument against your proofs, which indeed seem irrefragable.

"The Knights of St. Michael were, according to the best of my recollection, called Knights of the Cockle; but having no authority to consult, I may be mistaken. The ornament or badge seems more appropriate to the Knights of St. James of Compostella.

"Your story of the Goth who melted Lord Eure's chain, reminds me of the

fate of a beautiful set of rosary-beads, which James V. of Scotland gave to one of his godsons, and which fell into the hands of an old lady, who had the cruelty to dispose of the best part of it, *à la façon* of the proprietor of Witton Castle.

"Poor Ritson's MSS. were sadly dispersed. Indeed, in the alienation of mind which preceded his death, he destroyed many which contained the memoranda of the labours of years. There is a copy of Musgrave, in the Roxburgh or Pearson Collection of Ballads, which I hope to get copied when I go to London. It seems to be that very favourite song of 'Plumpton Park,' which is often referred to as a popular air. There was another ballad in the collection of poor Ritson, of which he would not give me a copy, and which I fear is lost. It was called 'Raid of Rookhope,' and, as I think, was picked up from recitation somewhere in the Bishopric or Northumberland. It contained some account of a skirmish between the Tynedale men and those of Rookhope, in which the former were beaten; with a curious enumeration of the clans on both sides. Perhaps these hints may enable you, or some friend curious in these matters, still to recover it.

"The fragment with which you favoured me seems to refer to a ballad current in Scotland, the burden of which runs,

'With a hey and a lily gay,
And the rose it smells sæe sweetly.'

But one or two verses of your fragment are much more poetical than those of our old song. The bride's brother kills the bride. It is printed by Jamieson, in his *Select Ballads*, lately published by Constable of Edinburgh, in which you will, I think, find some other curious matter. I am, Sir, with my best thanks for your polite attention,

"Your obliged and
very humble servant."

"*Achesteil, by Selkirk.*"

But how shall we narrate the next circumstance that appears in the history of these learned men? how sooth the indignation of all brother antiquaries? how palliate the offence of a grave imposition practised by the Palatinate Historian on the credulity of the Border Minstrel? We blush as we write, but perforce the story must appear, and, as it comes to light, we almost fancy that we hear an indignant groan breathing amid the ruined pillars of Melrose, and rebuking the treachery which to the living ear of the bard was never disclosed.

Mr. Surtees gave a copy of a Border ballad "on the Fued between the Ridleys and Featherstones," from the recitation of an old woman on Alston Moor, accompanied with glossarial explanations, and learned historical notes, to identify the personages alluded to, and to determine the date of the transaction. Scott was delighted with this accession to his collection, and did not doubt the genuineness of the piece. It accordingly was introduced as a valuable gem of antiquity into the twelfth note to the first canto of Marmion, published in the beginning of 1808, as furnished by his friend and correspondent, R. Surtees, Esq. of Mainsforth. *Now all this was a mere figment, a sport, a frolic of an antiquary's brain!!* It is proved by more than one copy of the poem being found among his papers, corrected and interlined. The imposition was never acknowledged. In the Minstrelsy, published in 1831, the ballad of Featherstonhaugh still retains its place, with all its borrowed plumes and fictitious air, undetected!!!

Mr. Surtees subsequently wrote to Scott, urging him to continue his interesting collections to the periods of 1715 and 1745; also promising him a ballad—"Lord Derwentwater's Good Night." We insert Scott's answer.

"TO R. SURTEES, ESQ. MAINSFORTH
BY RUSHYFORD, BISHOPRIC OF
DURHAM.

"Dear Sir,—I was much obliged and interested by your long and curious letter. The fray between the Ridleys and the Featherstonehaughs is extremely curious, and seems to have been such a composition as that in the Border Minstrelsy called the Fray of Suport, which I have heard sung. I will certainly insert it, with your permission, in the next edition of that work; and I am only sorry that it will be some time before I can avail myself of it, as the third edition is just out of press. Your notes upon the parties concerned give it all the interest of authenticity, and it must rank, I suppose, among those half-serious, half-ludicrous songs in which the poets of the Border delighted to describe what they considered as the *sport of swords*. It is, perhaps, remarkable, though it may be difficult to guess a reason, that these Cumbrian ditties are of a different stanza, character, and obviously sung to a different kind of music, from those on the Northern Border. The gentleman who collected the words may, perhaps, be able to describe the tune. That of the Fray of Suport is a wild rude kind of recitative, with a very outrageous

GENT. MAG. VOL. XIII.

chorus. The Raed of Rookhope, such parts of it at least as I have seen, resembles extremely the Fray of Suport, and the verses you have so kindly sent me; and none of them are like any Scottish ballad I ever saw.

"You flatter me very much by pointing out to my attention the feuds of 1715 and 45:—the truth is, that the subject has often and deeply interested me from my earliest youth. My great-grandfather was out, as the phrase goes, in Dundee's wars, and in 1715 had nearly the honour to be hanged for his pains, had it not been for the interest of Duchess Anne of Buccleuch and Monmouth, to whom I have attempted, *post longo intervallo*, to pay a debt of gratitude. But, besides this, my father, although a Borderer, transacted business for many Highland lairds, and particularly for one old man, called Stuart of Invernahyle, who had been out both in 1715 and 1745, and whose tales were the absolute delight of my childhood. I believe there never was a man who united the ardour of a soldier and tale-teller, or man of talk, as they call it in Gaelic, in such an excellent degree; and as he was as fond of telling as I was of hearing, I became a valiant Jacobite at the age of ten years old; and even since reason and

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reading came to my assistance, I have never quite got rid of the impression which the gallantry of Prince Charles made on my imagination. Certainly I will not renounce the idea of doing something to preserve these stories, and the memory of times and manners, which, though existing as it were yesterday, have so strangely vanished from our eyes. Whether this will be best done by collecting the old tales, or by modernising them, as subjects of legendary poetry, I have never very seriously considered; but your kind encouragement confirms me in the resolution that something I must do, and speedily. I would be greatly obliged to you for the "Good Night of Lord Derwentwater." I have a stall-copy of a ballad so entitled, very similar to that published by Ritson, in a small thin 12mo. entitled the Northumberland Garland, or some such thing. Ritson's copy and mine agree in the main, and begin

'Mackintosh was a soldier brave,
And of his friends he took his leave,
Toward Northumberland he drew,
Marching along with a valiant crew.'

This is a miserable ditty in all respects; and as it does not contain either of the verses in your letter, I hope yours is either entirely another song, or a very superior edition of the same.

Mr. Surtees next communicated to Scott a stanza of the "Raid of Rookhope," and fragments of other ballads, which brought the following reply.

"WALTER SCOTT, ESQ. TO R. SURTEES, ESQ.

"My dear Sir,—I cannot express how much I am obliged to you for your kind communications, which I value as I ought to do. The Raid of Rookhope, so unexpectedly recovered, is a very curious piece; and rendered much more so by your illustrations. I willingly acknowledge Mr. Frank's kindness, by sending such of his uncle's letters as I have been able to recover. I think I have one or two more, but I fear they are at my farm in Ettrick Forest. Mr. Frank is perfectly at liberty to print any part of them he pleases, excepting those passages round which I have put a circumflex with a black-lead pencil, which he will see reasons for my wishing omitted. I had a great kindness for poor Mr. Ritson; and always experienced from him the readiest, kindest, and most liberal assistance in the objects of our joint pursuit, in which he was so well qualified to direct the researches of an inferior antiquary. One thing I observed in his temper, an atten-

"The extract of the ghostly combat between Bulmer and his aerial adversary, is like the chapter of a romance, and very curious. I am much obliged to you for the trouble you have taken of transcribing it. The story of the nocturnal proclamation at the cross of Edinburgh, summoning all the leaders of the Scottish army to appear before the tribunal of Plotcock (Pluto, I suppose,) occurs in Pitscottie's History of Scotland. I think he gives it on the authority of the person who heard the proclamation; and, hearing his own name in the citation of the infernal herald, appealed from Plotcock's tribunal to that of God, and threw a florin over the balcony in which he was walking, in evidence of his protest. He was the only man of the number cited who escaped death at the fatal field of Flodden.—I have some part of a poem or tale upon this subject, which I will be happy to shew you one day.

"Once more, my dear sir, pray persevere with your kind intentions towards me, and do not let me lose the benefit your correspondence holds out to

"Dear Sir, your most
obliged humble servant,

"WALTER SCOTT.

"Edinburgh, 17th
December, 1806."

tion to which rendered communication with him much more easy than if it was neglected. It was, that Mr. Ritson was very literal and precise in his own statements, and expecting you to be equally so, was much disgusted with any loose or inaccurate averment. I remember rather a ludicrous instance of this. He made me a visit of two days at my cottage, near Laswade, where I then spent the summer. In the course of conversing on such subjects, we talked of the Roman Wall; and I was surprised to find that he had adopted, on the authority of some person at Hexham, a strong persuasion that its remains were nowhere apparent, at least not above a foot or two in height. I hastily assured him that this was so far from being true, that I had myself seen a portion of it standing almost entire, high enough to break a man's neck. Of this Ritson took a formal memorandum, and having visited the place, (Glenwhelt, near Gisland,) he wrote back to me, or rather I think to John Leyden, 'that he had seen the wall; that he really thought that a fall *would* break one's neck; at least it was so high

as to render the experiment dangerous.' I immediately saw what a risk I had been in, for you may believe I had no idea of being taken quite so literally. I was very indignant at the insult offered to his memory, in one of the periodical publications, after his decease; imputing the unfortunate malady with which he was afflicted to Providential vengeance and retribution, for which the editor, in exact retributive justice, deserved to be damned for a brutal scoundrel.

"As a friend going towards London has promised to drop the parcel containing Ritson's letters at Rushyford, I add a small volume of ancient modern ballads and traditions, composed by one of our shepherds, (I do not speak in Arcadian phrase, but in literal Ritsonian strictness,) of which I beg your acceptance. You will, I think, be pleased both with the prose and verse of this little publication; and if you can give it any celebrity among your friends, who may admire ancient lore, you will do service to a worthy and ingenious lad, who is beating up against the tide of adversity. I must now tell you, (for I think your correspondence has been chiefly the cause of it,) that by calling my attention back to these times and topics which we have been canvassing, you are likely to occasion the world to be troubled with more border minstrelsy. I have made some progress in a legendary poem, which is to be entitled *Marmion*, or a Tale of *Flodden-Field*. It is in six Cantos, each having a *P'envoy*, or introductory epistle, in more modern verse. In the first Canto I have introduced a verse of the Thirlwalls, &c. *Marmion*, on an embassy to Scotland, is entertained at Norham Castle, by Heron, the captain of that fortress,—

'He led Lord Marmion to the dais,
Raised o'er the pavement high,
And placed him in the upper place;
They feasted full and high.
Meanwhile a Northern harper rude
Chaunted a rhyme of deadly feud;
'How the fierce Riddleys and Thirlwalls all,
Stout Willemoteswick,
And hard-riding Dick,
And Hughie of Hawdon, and Will of the Wall,
Have set on Sir Albany Featherstonehaugh,
And taken his life at the dead man's shaw.'
Scantly Lord Marmion's ear could brook
The harper's barbarous lay;
Yet much he praised the pains he took,
And well those pains did pay;
For lady's suit and minstrel's strain
By Knight should ne'er be heard in vain.'

"In the notes I will give your copy of the ballad and your learned illustrations. Holy Island is one of my scenes: also Whitby,

I have occasion for an Abbess of Whitby, and also for a Nunnery at Lindisfarne. There were nuns in both places, as well as monks; both of the order of St. Benedict: but I suspect I am bringing them down too late by several centuries; this, however, I shall not greatly mind. I fear I shall be obliged to go to London this Spring, which may throw me behind in my poetical labours, which, however, are already pretty well advanced.

"I wonder what other ballads Mr. Ritson intended to insert in the little collection, of which the Raid of Rookhope is one; and should like very much indeed to have a complete set of the leaves, if Mr. Frank could favour me so far. If he has any intention of publishing them, I will with pleasure postpone my curiosity. The Latin song, which you mention as a favourite of the old hero of 1745, was probably Kennedy's *Prelium Gillierankiense*, in leonine Latin, which I translated into doggerel verse, at Ritton's instance, and for his collection. If Mr. Frank wishes to have those verses which are alluded to in Mr. R.'s letters to me, I will send them. They are absolute doggerel, but very literal. I also translated for him *Les Souvenirs de Chastelain*. 'Down Plumpton Park' seems to have been a favourite tune. There are many references to it. As the Duke of Roxburgh's library is in a state of abeyance, I may not easily find access to the copy which is there. Will you, therefore, excuse my requesting you, not to write out the song yourself, (which if you hate copying as much as I do will be but a tedious task,) but to find some one to make me a copy. The Dialogue between Jenny Cameron and her Maid I have seen. I like some of the simple strains in Lord Derwentwater's Complaint very much indeed, and am impatient to see it; though I should be ashamed to say so, after the trouble I have already given, and am to give you. Ritson had a ballad with a simple Northern burden

'The oak, the ash, and the ivy tree,
O, they flourish best at home, in the North country.'

Do you know any thing of it?

"I dare not again read over this scrawl, which has been written at our Court table, while the Counsel were pleading the great cause of the Duke of Roxburgh's succession. So pray excuse mistakes, and believe me,

"Dear Sir,

[The remainder has been cut out.]

"Edinburgh, Feb. 21, 1807.

"Of course Mr. Frank will take [care] of, and return, the originals of Mr. Ritson's letters to me.

... prosperously on Mr. ... married Miss Anne ... daughter of Ralph ... few marriages, it is ... of the parties. He now ... table often overflowed ... thought his house had ... proportion to the ... his morning was spent in ... to lough-bank, ... from seed ... the especial pleasure in ... admired to see ... rough grass from his ... friends were with ... touching his ... extremely interesting ... nature and her ... upon the rise and fall ... house in decay, once in- ... attracted his peculiar at- ... the personal history, the virtues ... A Spanish chestnut in the extremity of ... this poor old tree was a peculiar ... he seemed to gaze ... which often unintentionally ... on the green inheritance of ... the weir for fish. Before Mr. ... some letters on his projected ... they advance fraught with interest and in- ... the literary pursuits of Scott than to ... content ourselves with extracting the ... 26 Apr. 1808.

... when the scene is laid in Europe. No doubt this may easily be carried too far, and one may be led to dwell on minute particulars, which would be unimportant, which would not be interesting were the case. But as the Venetian general was fighting against the Turks, when fighting against the Turks, that they were Venetians, and not Christians; even so an antiquary many years of being a poet, may I entice to my original friend, and believe happy if an opportunity to me of repaying your kindnesses."

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... interesting letter from M ... Brown Man of the Moors,

These were pleasing lucubrations, which acted prosperously on Mr. Surtees' health and spirits. In June 1807 he married Miss Anne Robinson, to whom he had been long attached; daughter of Ralph Robinson, Esq. of Middle Herington, Durham, and few marriages, it is said, more entirely realized the anticipations of the parties. He now lived pleasantly and sociably, and his hospitable table often overflowed with guests. He said to Sir C. Sharp, "that he thought his house had the property of indefinite extension, so as to expand in proportion to the number of his friends." When alone, a part of his morning was spent in the woods, and riding through his green lanes, or favourite lough-bank, which are beautifully covered with every shade of colombine, from seed scattered by himself when quite a boy. He had especial pleasure in raising flowers upon his garden wall, and many a passer by admired to see *the Squire* mounted on his short ladder, weeding the rough grass from his wild pinks and stone crop; but when any of his literary friends were with him, they made occasional excursions in quest of information touching his History. "And in these," says Mr. Raine, "it was extremely interesting to accompany Mr. Surtees." He was a great admirer of nature and her scenery, and would moralize for an hour together upon the rise and fall of the families of the county. An old gable-ended house in decay, once inhabited by a gentleman, or a dried up fish-pond, attracted his peculiar attention, and he would reflect aloud upon the personal history, the virtues or the vices of its former owners. A Spanish chesnut in the extremity of decay is all that remains at Sockburne. This poor old tree was a peculiar favourite of his, and as he himself says of Leland—"he seemed to gaze with that deep feeling of natural beauty, which often unintentionally betrays itself amidst his severer pursuits," on the green inheritance of the lovely lawn, the circling 'Tees, and the weir for fish. Before Mr. Surtees' marriage, Scott had addressed him some letters on his projected edition of the Sadler Papers, on Marmion, and other subjects. These Mr. Taylor has introduced, and they all are fraught with interest and information, relating even more to the literary pursuits of Scott than to those of Surtees; but we must content ourselves with extracting the following interesting passage from a letter dated 26 Apr. 1808.

"About Marmion, I can safely say, though it sounds very like affectation, that my anxiety was past, after it received in a considerable degree the suffrages of a few of my friends. I hardly know how or why it is, but I really lose all concern for my labours after they get before the public; and the fate of those that sunk and those that swam, and I have had a good many of both, made an equally indifferent impression upon their unfeeling parent. As to the special objections mentioned, they fall within my plan, which has always been rather to exhibit ancient costume, diction, and manners, than to display my own ingenuity in making an ideal world, or in dealing in general description, which may be as correct among the Iro-

quois as when the scene is laid in feudal Europe. No doubt this may easily be carried too far, and one may be induced to dwell on minute particulars, because they are ancient, which would not be worth mentioning were the costume modern. But as the Venetian general told his soldiers, when fighting against the Pope, that they were Venetians before they were Christians; even so I, having been an antiquary many years before I thought of being a poet, may be permitted to sacrifice to my original studies, while pursuing those of later date. Adieu, my good friend, and believe I will think myself happy if an opportunity should ever occur to me of repaying in part your manifold kindnesses."

We next meet with a most interesting letter from Mr. Surtees, in which he gives the legend of the "Brown Man of the Moors," since formed into

a spirited ballad by Mr. Leyden; "The Worm of Lambton," an eminent Durham legend; and the ballad of Barthran or Bartram, since given in the *Minstrelsy*, but which was Mr. Surtees' composition;* and in a subsequent letter, the date of which is in Dec. 1810, his taste and poetical talents were shown in some very elegant verses to Scott, which were afterwards printed in the *Edinburgh Annual Register* for the same year; they are evidently formed on the model of Collins's ode on the "Superstition of the Highlands," and though a few expressions show that the author was not much accustomed to poetical composition, they are such as do no discredit to his feeling or genius. The following letter, as the biographer of Mr. Surtees justly says, is peculiarly interesting, as it exhibits the modest form in which the magnificent pile of Abbotsford first presented itself to the imagination of the poet, and which he afterwards (12 Nov.) calls the least of all possible houses.

"W. SCOTT, ESQ. TO R. SURTEES, ESQ.

"My dear Surtees,—Your query about the old ballad reminds me what an idle correspondent I have been with a friend to whom I owe so much. I have not either right or inclination to object to what Mr. Bell, of Newcastle, proposes. An old ballad is, I apprehend, common property, and cannot be appropriated exclusively even by the person who first brings it before the public; and at any rate, if I had any right in the matter, it could be only through you, to whom I owe the song, with many other favours. In about a fortnight I shall send the seventh volume of *Somers*, which I hope will reach you safe. I shall add a flimsy sort of pamphlet, published (or printed I should say, for it is not *published*) by a lady of your country, now residing here. It is a genealogical memoir of the family of Ogle; but far too general, and too little supported by dates and references to be interesting. It might be called from the name of the fair—'Prideaux's Connections.' I hope, likewise, to add a poem called 'Catalonia,' written by a gentleman who is now on Sir Edward Pellew's station, and a man of talent and information; it is chiefly valuable for the notes, which contain some curious notices on the present state and temper of the Spanish

nation, formed upon the best opportunities of information.

"You will naturally expect that I should send you some news of my present avocations; since to plead I have been doing nothing, would make my debt to you a very deep and black one. You will, therefore, please to be informed, that I have been very busy improving a small farm of about 110 acres, upon the Tweed, near Melrose, where I intend to build a cottage. Meanwhile I am setting trees with all my might; for, to say truth, the beauties of my residence (excepting that it lies along a fine reach of Tweed), are rather in *posse* than in *esse*. Moreover, I have been building flood-dykes, with all my might and main; and Tweed has been assailing them with all his, and has very nearly proved the better champion, the water having come within nine inches of the top of my barrier, during a flood which is almost unexampled. These circumstances, which have hitherto interfered with my literary labours or amusements, are now like to impel me toward them; for if I build I must have money, and I know none will give me any but the booksellers; so I must get up into my wheel, like a turnspit, or lose the pleasant prospect of placing roast mutton before you at Abbotsford. I think of laying my

* We give in a note a specimen of Mr. Surtees' humorous and singular manner, of which others might have been noticed. "S. Grinsdale, curate of Herrington, who was very poor and had a numerous family, lost his only cow. Mr. Surtees waited on the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry (the late Earl Cornwallis), then Dean of Durham, and owner of the great tithes of Herrington, to ask what he would give. 'Give,' said he, 'why a cow to be sure; go, Mr. Surtees, to my steward, and tell him to give you as much money as will buy the best cow you can find.' Mr. Surtees, who had not expected more than a *l.*, note exclaimed, 'My Lord, I hope you will ride to Heaven on the back of that cow.' A while after he was saluted by the late Lord Barrington with 'Surtees, what is the absurd speech that I hear you have been making to the Dean?' 'I see nothing absurd in it,' was the reply; 'when the Dean rides to Heaven on the back of that cow, many of you prebendaries will be glad to lay hold of her tail.'"

scene near Barnard Castle, where there is some beautiful scenery, with which I am pretty well acquainted. If you can point out to me any romantic or picturesque incident of the period not generally known, you will greatly oblige me. You know that my stories are like a pleasure-walk, and can easily be turned aside, so as to embrace a fine point of view, or lead to a wild dell.

"I should like very well your proposal of a fourth volume of the *Minstrelsy*; but the Jacobite tunes have been published and re-published so often, that I doubt

being able to produce articles of much novelty.

"Mrs. Scott begs kind compliments to Mrs. Surtees. Why will you not take a few weeks of our metropolis, during the severity of the winter? I think you will be amused, as well as Mrs. S. I don't deserve to hear from you soon; but when you can tell me of your literary employments, the history of the county, &c. it will greatly refresh,

"Dear Sir, yours most truly,

"WALTER SCOTT."

"*Edinburgh, Dec. 10.*"

The year 1812 was marked "*albo lapillo*" by Mr. Surtees, as he then formed his acquaintance with Mr. Raine, the master of the Grammar-school at Durham, and with Mr. Tate, (now Canon of St. Paul's,) then the indefatigable Archididasculus of Richmond; the first interview with the latter we must give in the original words. Mr. Tate thus described at their next subsequent meeting to his friend Raine his first interview with Surtees. "One evening I was sitting alone (it was about nine o'clock in the middle of summer); there came a gentle tap at my door. I opened the door myself, and a gentleman said, with great modesty, 'Mr. Tate, I am Mr. Surtees of Mainsforth. James Raine begged I would call on you.' 'The master of Richmond School is delighted to see you,' said I; pray walk in. 'No thank you, Sir, I have ordered a bit of supper; perhaps you will walk up with me?' 'To be sure I will,'—and away we went. As we went along, I quoted a line from the *Odyssey*. What was my astonishment to hear from Mr. Surtees, not the next, but line after line of the passage which I had touched upon. 'Said I to myself, good master Tate, take heed, it is not often you catch such a fellow as this at Richmond.' I never spent such an evening in my life." Such was the sketch of Mr. Surtees. He in return drew the portrait of his learned friend.

"*Doctus Tatius hic residet,
Ad Coronam* prandet, ridet,
Spargit sales cum cacinno,
Lepido ore, et concinno;
Ubique carus inter bonos,
Rubei Montia præsens honos.*"

In 1816 appeared the first volume of the *History of the County Palatine of Durham*; the second and third were published respectively in 1820 and 1823; the fourth volume, though much advanced, was not completed at the time of the author's death. "Happily, (says the biographer,) there yet is left in the county an individual to whom, and to whom alone, we can look for the satisfactory performance of such a task: the reader will already have anticipated the name of the Rev. James Raine, who for many years was the intimate friend and coadjutor of Surtees, and to whose erudite labours the public is indebted for the *History of North Durham*, so interesting, and so necessary for the completion of the whole design."†

* The Crown Tavern.

† The mention of one county history leads, by a natural association, to that of another. We therefore take this opportunity of mentioning that most copious materials have been accumulated, and in a great part arranged, for the *History of Suffolk*, by D. E. Davy, Esq. of Ufford, in that county; and, vouching as we can for the extensive information, the unimpeachable veracity, the accuracy, the diligence, the zeal with

"My dear Sir,—I have seldom been more instructed and delighted than by your uncommonly accurate and valuable History of Durham, of which you had the goodness to transmit me two copies, which I would long since have acknowledged, had I not wished to read the work before expressing my gratitude for the distinction you have conferred on me. One of the copies I have given to my friend Thomas Thompson, the Deputy Register of Scotland, whose deep historical knowledge and extensive antiquarian researches render him one of the few persons who are qualified to set a due value upon your labours. He is equally charmed with the style of execution and the patient extent of research which the work exhibits; and agrees with me in hopes that Durham will not finally bound your labours, although we will look with anxiety for their continuation. Northumberland forms a capital subject, lying, as it were, under your hand, and I trust it will not escape you.

"It was part of my plan in returning from London last year to have surprised you with a visit at Mainsforth; but I was induced, from various motives, to return by sea, which disappointed this and other parts of my scheme. I regret the more not having had this opportunity to wait upon you, that I would have wished to have made, in person, the *amende honorable* for my sins as a correspondent, which sit heavy on me on all occasions, but can scarce be so ungracious in any as where you are concerned. My apology must be alternate hard labour and intervals of very great and predominating indolence, where I have lain on my oars like an Indian in his hammock, after a week's hunting, detesting even the most necessary exertion, and envying the wise hermit of Prague, not for his witty intercourse with the niece of King Gorboduc, but because he never saw pen or ink. But never in these intervals could I forget your goodness and continued assistance upon so many occasions; and I am truly vexed and angry with myself when I think I have suffered you to heap coals of fire on my head, while I was persevering in ungrateful silence. It was indeed half persuaded that I should see you, either by your visiting Abbotsford, or my getting to Mainsforth.

"But trusting to your kindness to crutch

up my lame apologies, or rather to admit my candid confession, I must tell you that I have had a visit from your draughtsman, Mr. Blore, a modest and well-bred young man, as well as an excellent artist, and whom I liked particularly on account of the warm feelings which he entertains towards you as his friend and patron. I have had the advantage of his counsel and assistance in planning a small addition to my least of all possible houses at Abbotsford, to which I intend to inveigle some of the carved stones and a niche or two with rich canopies from the Tolbooth of Edinburgh—a sort of Bastile in the centre of the principal street, long used as the place of meeting of the Scottish Parliament, and more lately as the town jail. They are now pulling it down, and I think you will agree with me, it were a pity the ancient ornaments should be destroyed or thrown away. Building has procured many a man a niche in the jail; but I shall be the first who reverses that order of things and brings a niche *from* the jail.

"I have commenced Laird since I heard from you; and have, like Squire Shallow, land and beeves. God knows, they are like to be warr articles in the market than they were some years since. However, I have a wild ox-moor to stub, a bog to drain, and sixty or seventy acres to plant in addition to the same quantity already planted and thriving. Besides I have the Tweed for one picturesque boundary of my little property, and a mountain lake, or tarn, at the other; both which are tempting subjects of improvement. *Perreat inter hæc lux*. I cannot add *misero*; for, excepting that in draining my land I drain my purse, and that my forests flourish more vigorously in the prophetic eye of my own imagination than in the common-place observations of my neighbours, I hardly know anything in which I have found more real amusement than in my rural occupations. You exercise on such occasions a command over nature; changing her face at your pleasure, and compelling her to be what you wish. You, I understand, have an additional interest in her productions, by being a great botanist—a science to which I have never been able to make pretensions, though my uncle holds the botanical chair in the University here, which might have afforded me excel-

which he has entered into the subject, and the unwearied patience and labour with which he has prosecuted it, we shall consider it to be a reflection on the landed gentry and principal families of that county if they do not come forward to enable a work to be published, which cannot be undertaken without inflicting a most severe loss on the limited means of an individual.

lent opportunities of study. If through him, however, I could gratify any of your wishes connected with the Flora of Scotland, I am certain he has equally the power and the will to oblige you. Adieu.

Remember me to Mrs. Surtees; and believe me, unalterably,

“ Dear Sir,

“ Your truly obliged

“ WALTER SCOTT.

“ *Edinburgh, 12th November, 1816.*”

In the summer of 1819 Mr. Surtees left his favourite residence at Mainsforth for a tour to Scotland, and of course a visit to Abbotsford. Mr. Raine says, “ Hogg and Surtees met now for the first time: I could easily see that Surtees’ opinion of the poet was not improved by a personal acquaintance. Surtees, however, was extremely kind to him, notwithstanding his roughness, and he spent more than one evening with us at Walker’s hotel, amusing us with the history of himself, and the legendary lore, of which he possessed a wonderful fund, in which Surtees so particularly delighted.” Hogg says in a letter, “ I never in my life spent so happy a night with strangers as one that I spent with you and Mr. Raine; but I have often noted that a similarity of pursuits and feelings created at once the same kind of cordiality that we three seemed all to feel for each other. Walter Scott sets off for London next week; should you see him on his return, how will you get his new title every word, do you think? ‘ I like not such grinning honour as that of Sir Walter.’ Shakespeare—hem !” &c. Of his visit to Scott we must give Mr. Raine’s account.

“ We found Walter Scott ready to greet us with a hearty welcome. I had never seen Scott before, and was struck with the extreme cordiality with which he received Surtees. They met like two brothers whom time had separated, and immediately fell to work with Border history, and Border ballad and minstrelsy. The authorship of the Novels was then a secret—but, after that day, it was none to me. ‘ Scott,’ said Surtees, ‘ Raine and I, on our road to Edinburgh, saw your Wolf’s Crag.’ (Fast Castle, the Wolf’s Crag of the Bride of Lammermoor, which had been lately published.) Scott smiled, and cast upon Surtees a look which no one could misunderstand.

“ A splendid print of the Battle of Otterburne, which hung over the dining-room fire-place, afforded to them a subject for the most interesting conversation on Douglas and Percy, and the chivalry of old; and bright were the flashes of genius when two such men were conversing on so stirring a subject. Scott listened to Surtees’ remarks with profound attention; and never did I see Surtees so great as he was that day. Dinner came, and Surtees took his seat at the bottom of the table, at our host’s left hand. The party consisted of Scott’s own family, a tutor with a wooden leg (to whom Surtees was peculiarly attentive), one or two neighbouring ladies, and ourselves. The piper amused us, or rather deafened us, with his airs from a sort of gallery beneath the window; and when after dinner he entered the dining-room to take his glass,

Surtees attempted to put a piece of money into his hand. The man however drew back, with much affected dignity; and it was only upon being assured by Scott that Surtees was ‘ a friend of the house’ (these were the words), that he accepted the boon. After dinner the subject of ballads was again revived, and an opportunity was presented to me of doing a thing peculiarly pleasing to my own feelings, and not less so to those of Surtees. At Bamborough, when on my road to Scotland, there had been presented to me, by the Rev. C. Robinson, a thick duodecimo volume, in black letter, containing numerous ballads, many of them well known, but some of them new to modern times; and of the latter, one, to the best of my recollection, of an historical nature, became the subject of conversation, and a great regret was expressed by Scott that only one stanza of it was known. The book, which had been mine for so short a time, instantly became his; and, in accepting it, he was pleased to express very warmly his obligation. It is probably still at Abbotsford.

“ The poems of Carey formed another subject of conversation. They have been alluded to, as will have been seen, in a letter from Scott to Surtees, 7th January, 1811, and a few copies had just been printed. Surtees’ attention became again drawn to the history of the author, and he soon afterwards, with the assistance of a friend, discovered him to be Patrick Carey, a younger son of Henry Viscount Falkland, Lord Deputy of Ireland, and

the husband of Susan, daughter of Francis Uvedale, of Bishop's Waltham, Esq. and niece of Sir William Uvedale of Wickham. The cross moline on the title is the bearing of Uvedale. A pedigree of the family was soon afterwards printed by Surtees, of a size to bind with the book as edited by Scott, and the mystery has disappeared.

"In the course of the evening, Surtees drew Scott's attention to the first two sheets of the Appendix to my History of North Durham (the only part of the work then in type), containing charters of early Kings of Scotland, of whom no other records remain; and this led again to the

Borders, their early family history, and their monastic endowments.

"During our visit, Scott complimented Surtees on his library, and said he knew of no such collection of books in any house of equal fortune in Scotland.

"He spoke in no measured terms of the taste of his countrymen. 'England,' said he, 'made me what I am. The Scotch thought little of the 'Lay'—but England spoke out, and the Scotch were ashamed of themselves.'

"The evening came on, and Surtees, although we were expected to spend a day or two at Abbotsford, would not stay all night. We came home by Melrose, Dryburgh, Kelso, Brickburn, &c.

Relative to his first visit to the Continent, in 1820, he has left the following short graphic sketch.

"*Imprim.*—He who hath seen York, need not regret leaving other cathedrals unseen. It is worth twenty of them together.

Proximos Petro tamen occupavit
Antwerp honores.

Rouen also is fine—high Norman style—but the fronts of all their churches are thickly bedizened with ornaments and images, sayntes and dyvels; and as to internals, there is nothing like York. Dirty altars dizened with flowers and black with lamp-smoke, and most idolatrous pictures, make one regret the chastened splendour of an English cathedral, or even the barren interior of a Scotch kirk. Many of the folks, however, seem extremely devout; and no doubt there are, as Sancho says, good sort of people in all places. We left the great road at Abbeville, thence to Neufchatel and Rouen, through fair Normandy, the best and brightest province of France. There is a strong resemblance to England; inclosed farmholds, orchards, and mighty woods of beech, elm, and chesnut hanging on the hills for miles, in long undulating outlines. Rouen is superb in old wood houses—one of them dated 1400 to 1500; whole streets of most picturesque effect. We traced the Seine all the way to Paris, and entered

that glittering metropolis of sin, by its most splendid barrier of Neuilly, through groves, and palaces, and gardens, with gilt domes, &c. that made my eyes ache. All is glitter, military parade, and a most unceasing intensity of life and motion, which fatigues an Englishman. The city is divided from this court end, and is nothing—black and stupid—no trade—no front of commercial independence: unlike the lusty London lads. From Paris dull uniform road to Brussels, through the fortified towns; Flanders more English—as neat as a garden. Brussels a deserted metropolis; large and peaceful, with a touch of old York about it. Oh, Antwerp, queen of gable-ends! what profusion of streets; broader than even London; all run up in fantastic gables, with trees and vines in and about the dwellings; and the Scheld like three Thames's, washing the old walls like a sober and majestic old Dutch river, covered with ships of all nations. I never saw such a place in my life—every house is a study of itself;—and I am learning Dutch, that I may go there again. From Antwerp back to Calais, nothing particular except Gand, an inferior Antwerp, and a fine farewell view from Cassel over Flanders, inclosed and wooded for leagues round the base of a green *Castle Hill*."

We now proceed with some further letters of interest from Sir Walter Scott.

"SIR W. SCOTT, BART. TO R. SURTEES,
ESQ."

"My dear Surtees,—I cannot let our ingenious friend, Mr. Blore, leave Abbotsford for Mainsforth, without expressing the kind greeting of our inmates here to

GENT. MAG. VOL. XIII.

you and Mrs. Surtees. I have to remind you of a promise, which you made me long since, to wit, a copy of the very clever ballad you repeated to me of the death of the Amorous Priest and the penance of the False Knight, who slew him with a Welch bill: of course I will [not]

D

part with the copy to any one without your authority and consent.

"I have built a droll sort of house here since you saw it; moved partly by a small legacy bequeathed by a friend, for the comfortable accommodation of my books; and partly by the independent situation of my children. It has risen higher than I expected; and though it has not 'in the stars its glittering turrets thrust,' yet they have risen higher than ever I proposed. Pray come and see it soon; and I hope to have your valued suffrage, that if I have not built very wisely, or in the least degree economically, I have at least made a pretty, though somewhat fantastical residence.

"Blore tells me that your third volume is just about to appear—*felix faustumque sit*. You have set a great example, which I am afraid few of the country gentlemen of England are either qualified or disposed to follow. The time is not yet passed by, though perhaps nearly so, when good provincial histories may be—[here the MS. is illegible]—but in destroying buildings and abridging records. I will not take up your time longer than to send the united good wishes of my household, and subscribe myself

"Most truly,

"WALTER SCOTT.

"*Abbotsford, 1st October, 1822.*"

SIR W. SCOTT, BART. TO R. SURTEES,
ESQ.

"My dear Surtees,—I have to acknowledge, with kindest thanks, your third volume of Durham, which sustains with unimpaired spirit, and unabated labour, the character of its predecessors. I have been rarely better pleased than with your

delicate and just notice of poor Joe Ritson.* His foibles were those of a diseased temperament; his patient and useful labours will always entitle him to the thanks of the English, I should say British antiquary. I made the same use of the minor copy, as in former cases, and bestowed it on the man of Scotland the most worthy of it—my friend Mr. Register Thomson; whose industry and accuracy are united to fine taste and high talent. I think the terms of his answer will gratify you, though not designed for your inspection; particularly as I know he never says the thing which he does not think. In the present case, he has the advantage of thinking in the same tone with all the world, that is, as many as know any thing about the matter.

"Do you remember the story of the man, who, wishing to know whether it were possible to satisfy the rapacity of a hackney-coachman, gave the fellow a guinea for a twelvepenny drive; on which the object of his prodigal bounty immediately requested a shilling, to keep the guinea whole? It is even so with me, when, after receiving such a valued and valuable token of your recollection, I take the liberty of reminding you, that you, long since, promised me the penitence of the '*cujusdam generosi*,' in the Galilee of Durham. Pray remember your promise, and let me, as Justice Greedy says, 'give thanks for this also.'

"I hope the kind Sir Cuthbert continues his antiquarian labours. Lady Scott sends kind compliments to Mrs. Surtees, and I always am

"Most truly yours,

WALTER SCOTT.

"*Edinburgh, 16th Jan. 1823.*"

We next meet with an interesting letter to Mr. Surtees from his old friend Reginald Heber, dated from the Grenville, on his passage to India; for this, however, we regret that we have no space, for we must now extract the closing correspondence of the Lord of Abbotsford.

SIR W. SCOTT, BART. TO R. SURTEES,
ESQ.

"My dear Surtees,—I regret extremely that you have had illness in your family. I have been lingering here (not by choice), till I must needs be in town in four days; so I delay waiting on the good Knight Sir Cuthbert and your 'Squirehood until I come back in the second week of May, when I hope to spend a day at Mainsforth, and another at Sunderland, health admitting. My daughter is not quite so well (thanks

to balls and racketings), and I think visiting will suit us better on our return, as the weather will be more favourable. A bill is coming on in Parliament, of which I have agreed to take some little charge, is the cause of my present hurry. I have got Diccon the Reaver up, in what I hope you will think good style. Always, my dear Surtees,

"Most truly yours,

"WALTER SCOTT.

"*Abbotsford, 1st April, 1828.*"

* Ritson's Life and Letters have since been published by Sir N. Harris Nicolas; a gentleman who singularly unites the learning of the antiquary, the intelligence of the philosopher, and the feeling and taste of the poet; and who has published works of distinction in each of these respective departments of literature.

MR W. SCOTT, BART. TO R. SURTEES,
ESQ.

"My dear Surtees,—Nothing could have [made] me more happy than to have waited upon you at Mainsforth, without the circumstance of sale of cattle in your vicinity; which would not have added any thing to the inducement; for, although a farmer on a small scale, it is only *malgré moi*, nor has thirty years' experience taught me

————— 'the pride
Men put in cattle.'

But my son-in-law's family, with himself and Sophia, are now here; and I have letters from my two sons proposing to be here very soon; so that, for the first time these several years, I have the prospect of seeing my children all under my roof together; which is one of the greatest blessings to which I can look forward. I know your own feelings on family subjects will make you receive this as a good

We now approach the closing scene of Mr. Surtees' valuable life, and we should do wrong to the biographer did we express it in any words but his own.

"Mr. Surtees, it is obvious, had never been a man of robust health; and there was now probably some important constitutional failure, that made itself felt, though assuming no definite character: for, on returning from a visit to Mrs. Robinson, at Hendon, near Sunderland, he spoke to Mrs. Surtees, who met him on the terrace, despondingly of himself, though then affected apparently only with a common cold. This was on Monday the 27th of January, 1834. He was always averse from confinement to the house, and it was a rare day indeed, when, as he said, he did not, like the snail, creep out under his sunny southern wall. And this habit he continued for some days after his return home, without apparent increase of his cold: but in the latter end of the week he complained of pain in his side. No time was lost: the family surgeon was sent for; medicine was administered, and leeches topically applied. But inflammation rapidly advancing, Doctor Brown of Sunderland was called; who, though deeming the patient in danger, was not without hope. But Mr. Surtees from the first had none.

"Yet even then his literary zeal continued. Before he finally quitted his library, although in great pain, his last act in connexion with his History was to gather together on the back of a letter such notes and references as might, for his

apology for the old lion staying at home to receive his cubs; although every year makes me more and more a fixture, I seriously hope to see Mainsforth once more before I die. I have made several promises on this head, which circumstances have not permitted me to fulfil; so I will not say more at present, as, being fixed for the autumn and winter, I can only look to some distant period, subject to many contingencies. Meantime, should chance bring you this way before the 12th November, or to Edinburgh after that date, nothing would be more agreeable to me, especially should you come to this place, where I have room enough for you, and all that belong to you. Upon my word, you should come to see the cattle-rail, were there nothing else to look at.

"Adieu, my dear Surtees, *et sis memor mei!*

"Yours affectionately,

WALTER SCOTT.

"Abbotsford, 26th August [1829]."

account of Raby, be of use to him in drawing the character of Sir Henry Vane the elder; and when he had finished his task, he said to Mrs. Surtees, 'Annie, I have got him here.' Mrs. S. remarked that she saw nothing but hieroglyphics, and she was apparently right. This letter back is preserved; and to any one but Mr. Surtees himself it would have been perfectly unintelligible. It consists of scraps and scrawls, of long lines and short lines in the most disorderly direction, zig-zagging and crossing each other in every possible way; but to Mr. Surtees every scratch of the pen had its meaning; and it is perhaps well for the memory of Sir H. Vane, that Mr. Surtees did not live to paint his character at full length.

"The last time but one Mr. Surtees left his library, he looked wistfully round, and said, 'Annie, I shall never be here again: these books will be yours.' 'So they may, Surtees,' was the reply,—'and I should never like to part with them: but don't you think it would be well to send your manuscripts to some public library, where they would be of use.' The answer was, 'You are right; and if it please God I should live a day or two, I will make a selection of them myself.'

"A short time after this, he was laid up on his sick-bed, when a bright sun reminded him of his favourite time of year, and he said, 'I shall never more see the

peach-blossoms, or the flowers of spring. It is hard to die in spring.' Perhaps he thought of his favourite Leyden's lines.—

'But sad is he that dies in spring,
When flowers begin to blow and larks to sing,
And makes it doubly hard with life to part.'

For it had been his constant morning custom to watch the blossoms as they came out, and the first of the year was generally laid on the table, where his friends met at breakfast.

"'God,' as he said, 'had placed him in a Paradise; and he had every thing that could make a man happy.' Yet, eminently calculated as he was to enjoy such blessings, and nervous as his constitution was, he met the nearer approach of death with composure, with gratitude, and resignation to the will of Him whose beneficence had given, and whose pleasure it was now to take away.

"His mind had always been happy, in never feeling a shadow of doubt on the truth of Revelation; and he felt, in the hour of trial, the blessedness of that faith which through life he had professed. Nor had his faith been a mere general acquiescence. He was a constant attendant on public worship, in family prayer; seldom a day passed without his little Greek Testament being in use: and he told the Rev. C. G. Wheler of Durham (the exemplary Chaplain of the Prison there,) that he almost daily read in Sir George Wheler's 'Protestant Monastery.'

"About two o'clock on the Friday morning (Feb. 7,) he said to Mrs. Surtees, 'Annie, I am very ill. I should have liked to have received the Sacrament: but I am too ill now to send for any one: but I give it to myself. Don't make yourself uneasy as to my state. I think as deeply as man can think. You know I have been blessed in the power of memory, and use it in repeating things to myself. I can't hear you read: my head won't bear it.' In the morning, he said, 'Poor Bradley! he won't like to dig my grave: he knows where I wish to be buried. I pity your mother most: she is an old woman,—and has had many sorrows; and she has loved me as I loved her. As to Mary, she'll soon come to live at Mainsforth. I have left you for your life every sixpence I possess, and I hope the sun will go down brightly shinning on your latter days. But now let us talk no more of the affairs of this world.'

"A gleam of his characteristic humour, in affectionate appreciation of his wife's character, appeared even a night or two before his death. He was lying in an inner chamber, and, at his own request,

alone and in darkness, when a time-piece, which marked the half-hours by a single stroke on the bell, struck, as he thought, one o'clock, and he rapped on the partition for the medicine which was to be taken at that hour. Mrs. Surtees, who was watching in the outer apartment, came to him and said, 'Surtees, it is not one yet.'—'Yes, it is,' he replied. 'You are mistaken,' she answered, 'it cannot be.'—'Nay, then,' said he, 'Annie, what is to become of the world, if you are beginning to lie?'

"About two o'clock on the mournful day he died (Feb. 11,) he called Mrs. Surtees to the bedside, and said, 'Annie, I am dead.' The answer he heard was a prayer, that he might sleep in Jesus. Affection was strong in death; for he seemed conscious of nothing but the name he had been so long used to.

"On the 15th he was carried to that grave which 'poor Bradley' had dug deep in the rock that forms the brow of the hill on the south side of Bishop Middleham church-yard, though his parents were both interred in the church itself. For often, when pacing the aisles after service, he had said to his friend Mr. Raine, 'My father lies here, and my mother lies there; but I hate burying in a church.' The spot had been selected by himself, and was close by the side of his brother-in-law, Marshal Robinson, Esq. and Marianne Page, the niece of his wife, who died at school in Durham, for whom he had a most affectionate regard, and he had often gone down unseen to plant a flower on these graves. He was borne thither on the shoulders of his sorrowing tenants: and the only ceremonial attendants were two mourners,—Thomas Surtees Raine, Esq. of Pilmore House, and Mr. Ralph Robinson, of the Durham University: together with six gentlemen,—some his nearest neighbours, and some his dearest friends, as pall-bearers. The Rev. Christopher Robinson, Vicar of Kirknewton, Northumberland, preceded the corpse, and read the funeral service. A numerous attendance followed of tenants and neighbours, who felt they had lost a friend; and of yeomanry and peasantry, whose recollections of past kindness impelled them to pay this last tribute of respect, and gratitude, and affection:—for the general benevolence of the deceased was not of that description which evaporates in feeling; but had been concentrated in actual beneficence, which himself and his lady habitually exercised in unostentatious charity, and kindly personal attentions to all around them.

"In the chancel of Bishop Middleham church has been erected an elegant monu-

ment, carved in Roche Abbey stone, the design of which was presented to Mrs. Surtees by Mr. Blore, whose talents have contributed so much to the embellishment of the History of Durham. On the marble tablet is the following inscription.

“ ROBERT SURTEES,
of Mainsforth, Esq. M.A. and F.S.A.
the only Son of Robert and Dorothy Surtees,
and the Author of the History and Antiquities of
the County Palatine of Durham,
was born on the first day of April, 1779, and
died on the eleventh day of February, 1834.
He married Anne, third daughter of
Ralph Robinson, of Herrington, Esq. and by her

this Monument is erected to his Memory.

His talents, acquirements, and character are developed in his Book; and in the Memoir of his Life prefixed to it by a friendly but impartial hand. His Christian Faith, principles, and hopes, are best described in his own memorable words:—

“ I am very sensible of the hardness of my heart and of my totally corrupt nature.

“ My only hope is in the merits of Christ, but I cannot hope for his grace unless I strive to obtain it. What is our business? To make our Election sure—to take heed to our Salvation.

“ Libera nos, Domine Jesu! audi nos.”

We have little to add, but that, from an unfortunate and probably unintended wording of Mr. Surtees' will, his valuable MSS. coins, books, and pictures, which made Mainsforth at once a classical and delightful residence, were obliged to be sold; and that the plan of “the Surtees Society,” instituted to do honour to his memory, and whose progress and labours we have already repeatedly noticed, originated with his friend Mr. Raine.

THE ROYAL PALACE OF GREENWICH.

(With a Plate.)

Ecce ut jam niteat locus petitus,
Tanquam sidereæ locus cathedræ!
Quæ fastigia picta! quæ fenestræ!
Quæ turrets vel ad astra se efferentes!
Quæ porro viridaria, ac perennes
Fontes! Flora sinum occupat venusta,
Fundens delicias nitentis horti.

Lelandi Cygnea Cantio.

THE principal manor of Greenwich (generally called East Greenwich) after having belonged to the abbey of St. Peter at Ghent, and subsequently to the monastery of Shene, in Surrey, was recovered by the Crown in 1530, through an exchange then made between the latter house and King Henry the Eighth. But there was another manor which had been held by the Crown from a much earlier period, having escheated, as is supposed, on the forfeiture of the estates of Odo Bishop of Baieux, the Conqueror's half-brother.

It is supposed by Messrs. Lysons that we have traces of a royal residence at this place so early as the year 1300, when an entry occurs in the King's household book that Ed-

ward I. made an offering of 7*s.* at each of the holy crosses in the Chapel of the Virgin Mary at Greenwich, and the Prince made an offering of half that sum. King Henry IV. resided much at this place, and dates his will, in 1408, from his manor of Greenwich. Henry V. granted this manor for life to Thomas Beaufort, Duke of Exeter, who died at Greenwich in 1417.

It was granted soon afterwards to Humphrey Duke of Gloucester, the King's uncle, who, in 1443, had the royal licence to fortify and embattle his manor-house, and to make a park of 200 acres. Soon after this the Duke rebuilt the Palace, calling it *Placentia*, or the Manor of Pleasaunce;* he inclosed the park also, and erected

* Whether there is any better authority for this name than the poetical one of Leland's *Cygnea Cantio*, does not appear. It is noticed by Lambarde, but he followed Leland, and he adds that it “lost the new name” in the time of Edward the Fourth.

within it a tower on the spot where the Observatory now stands. On the Duke of Gloucester's death, in 1447, this manor reverted to the Crown. Edward IV. took great pleasure and bestowed much cost in finishing and enlarging the Palace. In 1466, he granted the manor, with the Palace and Park, to his Queen Elizabeth, for life. In this reign the marriage of Richard Duke of York with Anne Mowbray was solemnized at Greenwich with great splendour.

Henry VII. resided much at this place; where his second son (afterwards Henry VIII.) and his third son, Edmund Tudor (created Duke of Somerset), were born. Lambarde says that he beautified the Palace by the addition of a brick front towards the water-side: and this must be the building which appears in the view before us.* Stowe mentions his repairing the Palace in 1501.

Henry VIII. was born at Greenwich, June 28, 1491; and was baptized in the parish church by the Bishop of Exeter, Lord Privy Seal; the Earl of Oxford and the Bishop of Winchester (Courtenay) being his godfathers. This Monarch, from partiality perhaps to the place of his birth, neglected Eltham, which had been the favourite residence of his ancestors; and bestowed great costs upon Greenwich, till he had made it, as Lambarde says, "a pleasant, perfect, and princely Palace." During his reign it became one of the principal scenes of that festivity for which his Court was celebrated. King Henry's marriage with his first Queen, Katharine of Arragon, was solemnized at Greenwich, June 3, 1510. On May-day 1511, and the two following days, were held tournaments, in which the King, Sir Edward Howard, Charles Brandon, and Edward Neville, challenged all comers. In 1512, the King kept his Christmas here "with great and plentiful cheer;" and again in 1513, "with great solemnity, dancing, disguisings, and mummers, in a most princely manner." Hall gives a full account of the festivities; among which, "On the daie of the Epiphanie

at night, the Kyng with xi other wer disguised after the maner of Italie, called a maske, a thing not seen afore in Englande.' On the 13th of May, 1515, the marriage of Mary Queen Dowager of France (Henry's sister) with Charles Brandon Duke of Suffolk was publicly solemnized at Greenwich. Solemn tournaments were held there in 1517, 1526, and 1536. The King kept his Christmas at Greenwich in 1521, "with great nobleness and open Court;" and again in 1525. In 1527, he received the French embassy at this place. The same year he kept his Christmas here, "with revels, masks, disguisings, and banquets royal;" as he did again in 1533, in 1537, and in 1543: the last-mentioned year he entertained twenty-one of the Scottish nobility whom he had taken prisoners at Solam Moss, and gave them their liberty without ransom.

Edward VI. kept his Christmas at Greenwich, in 1552-3; George Ferrers, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn being "Lorde of the merrie disportes." (See Kempe's Loseley Manuscripts.) This amiable young Monarch closed his short reign at Greenwich Palace on the 6th of July following.

Queen Mary was born at Greenwich, Feb. 8, 1515; and was baptized the Wednesday following; Cardinal Wolsey being her godfather, the Lady Catharine and the Duchess of Norfolk her godmothers.

Queen Elizabeth was born at this Palace, Sept. 7, 1533; and on the Wednesday following was christened with great state, her godfather being Archbishop Cranmer, and her godmothers the old Duchess of Norfolk and the old Marchioness of Dorset. It afterwards became one of her favourite residences; as will be seen by turning over the leaves of Mr. Nichols's Progresses. The account which the German traveller Hentzner has left of his visit to Greenwich in 1598, is one of the best pictures we possess of Elizabeth's court, and on that account it has been frequently quoted; but as it also furnishes some particulars of the Palace itself, as well as its busy

* This view was first published by the Society of Antiquaries, in folio, 1767, from a drawing then in the possession of Dr. Ducarel.

scenes, it cannot be omitted on the present occasion :

“ We arrived next at the Royal Palace of Greenwich, reported to have been originally built by Humphrey Duke of Gloucester, and to have received very magnificent additions from Henry VII. It was here Elizabeth, the present Queen, was born, and here she generally resides, particularly in summer, for the delightfulness of its situation. We were admitted, by an order Mr. Rogers procured from the Lord Chamberlain, into the Presence Chamber, hung with rich tapestry, and the floor, after the English fashion, strewed with hay rushes, through which the Queen commonly passes in her way to Chapel ; at the door stood a Gentleman dressed in velvet, with a gold chain, whose office was to introduce to the Queen any person of distinction that came to wait on her : it was Sunday, when there is usually the greatest attendance of nobility. In the same Hall were the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, a great number of Counsellors of State, Officers of the Crown, and Gentlemen, who waited the Queen's coming out ; which she did from her own apartment when it was time to go to prayers, attended in the following manner : first went Gentlemen, Barons, Earls, Knights of the Garter, all richly dressed and bare-headed ; next came the Chancellor, bearing the seals in a red-silk purse, between two ; one of which carried the Royal scepter, the other the sword of state, in a red scabbard, studded with golden fleurs-de-lis, the point upwards : next came the Queen, in the sixty-fifth year of her age, as we were told, very majestic ; her face oblong, fair, but wrinkled ; her eyes small, yet black and pleasant ; her nose a little hooked ; her lips narrow, and her teeth black (a defect the English seem subject to, from their too great use of sugar) ; she had in her ears two pearls, with very rich drops ; she wore false hair, and that red ; upon her head she had a small crown, reported to be made of some of the gold of the celebrated Lunebourg Table. Her bosom was uncovered, as all the English ladies have it till they marry ; and she had on a necklace of exceeding fine jewels ; her hands were small, her fingers long, and her stature neither tall nor low ; her air was stately, her manner of speaking mild and obliging. That day she was dressed in white silk, bordered with pearls of the size of beans, and over it a mantle of black silk, shot with silver threads ; her train was very long, the end of it borne by a Marchioness ; instead of a chain, she had

an oblong collar of gold and jewels. As she went along in all this state and magnificence, she spoke very graciously, first to one, then to another, whether foreign ministers, or those who attended for different reasons, in English, French, and Italian ; for, besides being well skilled in Greek, Latin, and the languages I have mentioned, she is mistress of Spanish, Scotch, and Dutch : whoever speaks to her, it is kneeling ; now and then she raises some with her hand. While we were there, W. Slawata, a Bohemian Baron, had letters to present to her ; and she, after pulling off her glove, gave him her right hand to kiss, sparkling with rings and jewels, a mark of particular favour ; wherever she turned her face, as she was going along, every body fell down on their knees. The Ladies of the Court followed next to her, very handsome and well-shaped, and for the most part dressed in white ; she was guarded on each side by the Gentlemen Pensioners, fifty in number, with gilt battle-axes. In the ante-chapel next the Hall, where we were, petitions were presented to her, and she received them most graciously, which occasioned the acclamation of ‘ Long live Queen Elizabeth ! ’ She answered it with, ‘ I thank you, my good people. ’ In the Chapel was excellent music ; as soon as it and the service was over, which scarce exceeded half an hour, the Queen returned in the same state and order, and prepared to go to dinner. But while she was still at prayers, we saw her table set out with the following solemnity : a Gentleman entered the room bearing a rod, and along with him another who had a table cloth, which, after they had both kneeled three times with the utmost veneration, he spread upon the table, and after kneeling again, they both retired. Then came two others, one with the rod again, the other with a salt-celler, a plate, and bread ; when they had kneeled, as the others had done, and placed what was brought upon the table, they too retired with the same ceremonies performed by the first. At last came an unmarried Lady (we were told she was a Countess) and along with her a married one, bearing a tasting-knife ; the former was dressed in white silk, who, when she had prostrated herself three times in the most graceful manner, approached the table, and rubbed the plates with bread and salt, with as much awe as if the Queen had been present : when they had waited there a little while, the Yeomen of the Guard entered, bare-headed, clothed in scarlet, with a golden rose upon their backs, bringing in at each turn a course of twenty-four dishes, served in plate, most of it gilt ; these dishes were re-

ceived by a gentleman in the same order they were brought, and placed upon the table, while the lady-taster gave to each of the guards a mouthful to eat, of the particular dish he had brought, for fear of any poison. During the time that this guard, which consists of the tallest and stoutest men that can be found in all England, being carefully selected for this service, were bringing dinner, twelve trumpets and two kettle-drums made the hall ring for half an hour together. At the end of this ceremonial, a number of unmarried ladies appeared, who, with particular solemnity, lifted the meat off the table, and conveyed it into the Queen's inner and more private chamber, where, after she had chosen for herself, the rest goes to the Ladies of the Court. The Queen dines and sups alone, with very few attendants; and it is very seldom that any body, foreigner or native, is admitted at that time, and then only at the intercession of somebody in power.

"Near this Palace is the Queen's park stocked with deer: such parks are common throughout England, belonging to those who are distinguished either for their rank or riches. In the middle of this is an old square tower, called *Mirrefeur*, supposed to be that mentioned in the Romance of Amadis de Gaul; and joining to it a plain, where knights and other gentlemen used to meet, at set times and holidays, to exercise on horse-back."

Greenwich Palace continued to be frequently used in the reign of James I. His daughter the Princess Mary was here christened with great solemnity in 1605. In 1613 it was settled on the Queen (Anne of Denmark) for life.* The brickwork towards the

garden was built by her, and she commenced the "House of Delight" in the park, which stood on the site of the present Naval Asylum. Inigo Jones was employed for this building, which was left incomplete at the Queen's death in 1619, and was finished by Queen Henrietta Maria in 1635,† as was recorded by a date on its front: the ceilings were painted by Horatio Gentileschi; and the whole house was furnished so magnificently, that Philipott (one of the Kentish historians) says it surpassed all others of the kind in England.

When the ordinance for the sale of the Crown lands was made by the Parliament in 1649, Greenwich house and park were reserved; and, though there was afterwards a considerable inclination manifested for its sale, and some portions of the demesne were pared off, yet Cromwell seems to have contrived to preserve it; and it was twice, in Dec. 1651, and again in 1654, declared to be a fit mansion for the accommodation of the Lord Protector.

After the restoration, however, it was found to be greatly decayed, and in consequence the King determined to pull down the old building, and erect a new palace on the site. One wing of this was completed, at the expense of 36,000*l.*; and that wing still remains, having been converted, by the munificence of William and Mary, to the purposes of their humane and politic institution, the national Hospital for Seamen.‡

J. G. N.

* "The Queen by her late pacification hath gained Greenwich into jointure." Letter of Mr. Chamberlain, Nov. 25, 1613. (Progr. of King James, vol. ii. p. 704.)

† The account here given is amended from that of Lysons (who says, that Inigo Jones was called in for the completion of the House of Delight, by Henrietta Maria,) in consequence of a passage in another letter of Mr. Chamberlain, dated June 21, 1617, as follows: "The Queen is building somewhat at Greenwich, which must be finished this summer. It is said to be some curious device of Inigo Jones, and will cost about 4000*l.*" (Ibid. iii. 344.) In Sept. 1619, the same writer says, "There is a brick wall making round about Greenwich Park, that will prove a matter of no small charge." (Ibid. p. 565.)

‡ In the letters patent to the first Commissioners of the Hospital, dated 25 Oct. 6 Will. and M. the site is described as "a piece or parcel ground, part of the Manor of Greenwich, containing eight acres, two roods, and thirty-two square perches, bounded by the River Thames on the north, and containing by admeasurement along the river, from a house in the occupation of Nicholas Smythys, to the east end of the edifice called the Vestry, six hundred feet, abutting on the east on the public way, leading from the Crane to the Back Lane, south on the old Tilt-yard and the Queen's Garden, and west on the Friars' road, and other lands belonging to the Crown; together with the capital messuage there lately in building by King Charles the Second, and still remaining unfinished, commonly called by the name of the Palace of Greenwich."

GOETHE'S TABLE-TALK.

(Continued from November, p. 463.)

VICTOR HUGO is a man of great literary talent, and doubtless has been in no ordinary degree influenced and benefited by German literature. I am almost disposed to compare his high qualities to the great genius of Manzoni, who is highly gifted, and perfect in his art, as are Lamartine and Delavigne. When I consider Hugo closely in his compositions, characters, and general delineations, I perceive from whence his colourings are derived, and the school in which he has been educated, with many other poetical and vigorous minds. They all have derived much of their resources from Chateaubriand, who is himself not only a great poet, but also a distinguished rhetorician.

The ode of *Manzoni* on the fifth of May is by far superior to any that has been composed on the death of Napoleon. This ode not only displays the greatest gift of mind, versatility of invention, but is at once beautiful and congenial to the subject. As regards his lovely romance, "*Gli Promessi Sposi*" (the Betrothed), it surpasses all others that have attempted similar delineations. It at once shews all the springs of the human heart in its diversified and infinite bearings. This romance is a model of perfection in regard to the external, as well as the internal operations of the human soul. In his masterly pencilling we are led from one species of admiration to another, and we feel that a charm invests all. Whether it be in the delicacy of the tints, or the force, strength, or depth of colouring, we see and feel that he is throughout a finished artist. Such is the warmth of his imagination, that his descriptions act as a spell upon the senses of the reader. He possesses the genius of investing trifles with great interest, and of making them contribute to an important end. It is a distinguished feature in his compositions, that, while he displays

in all his writings the highest degree of sentiment, he never degrades his ability by descending into mere sentimentalism; and, indeed, as a romance writer, Manzoni's productions constitute master-pieces of descriptive delineations. While he retains his character as a poet he is great, but as he sometimes indulges in a sudden turn into history, such as the description of war, famine, or pestilence, then he loses that distinction, and at once sinks into a mere chronicler. His great love for the reality, in this respect, has led him into error; but, as soon as these dry details move from the stage of representation, and the characters of the romance reappear, then, and then only, does Manzoni shine in all his glory as a poet. It is true, that he treats his subjects with all the clearness and beauty of an Italian sky; but, when he throws off the robe of the poet, and puts on the mantle of the historian, with the nakedness of a mere chronicler, then does his description of war and famine, already so repulsive by their own proper nature, become insupportable. This defect appears to me accounted for on these grounds—Manzoni, like Schiller, was born a poet, and not an historian; but such is the dearth of great characters of our age, that neither of these poets could meet with a single individual suitable to their genius for delineation; therefore Schiller seized on history and philosophy, and Manzoni on history alone.

Schiller in the "*Wallenstein*"* has produced so grand and ennobling a piece of composition, so varied and yet so descriptive, so powerful and yet so elevated, that it ascends above all others of a kindred species; but, with these inimitable qualities, it has the disadvantage of a similar drawback to that of Manzoni's compositions. The one erred in his character as an historian, the other as a philosopher. The weight of the two principles does

* Colonel Mitchell has introduced to the notice of the British public one of the best biographical and historical works of late years, in his *Life of Wallenstein, Duke of Friedland*. The author has not only acquitted himself well as an historian, but has evinced his ability as a most sagacious critic.

injury to the purity and success of the dramatic and poetical genius of the composition.

In reviewing the many eminent men that grace the preceding pages in the different departments of learning, it would be difficult for an individual in the brevity of a few pages to do ample merit to their varied and distinguished abilities. The opinions advanced by Goethe himself were not his studied sentiments, but the mere effusions of a momentary impulse; and although we may differ from him in many of his sentiments respecting individual persons, yet we are bound at the same time to respect them as coming from a man of lengthened experience, ripe judgment, and one of the deepest thinkers of the age. It is but rendering a just tribute to his memory, when we say that Germany has combined in no other individual the graces and charms of poetry with the deep-toned philosophy which is displayed in all his works. These leading features constitute the finished excellence of Goethe, and place him upon a proud and commanding elevation. No man who has studied the diversity of human genius, the rise and progress of human intellect, its different applications and final effects upon society, but must admire the judiciousness of the several opinions advanced by Goethe. The man who reasons from himself, uncurbed by the authority of opinions which are not only cherished, but defended, by many, and which it would be considered treason to dissent from, must feel and think with Goethe; not that he is infallible, but because he was determined to adopt only opinions borne out by evidence and experience. If his sentiments are not received and embraced, his judgment in forming them, at least, is to be commended. In this country Goethe is too little known to be fully and justly understood: it is the only favoured few alone, in the higher walks of human reason and genius, that know how to esteem and value such a scholar. The fact is, that, although he thought in the age, his thoughts were not of the age; he is one of those great minds whose real appreciation is left to posterity, and which time alone will ripen into justice. He is not what is com-

monly called a popular writer; his genius being of that high practical quality, as well as of that deep scrutinizing spirit, which raises the tendency of all his subjects above the common thinking of the many.

He is one of those high-wrought minds whose ideas were of the most consummate order and regularity; every thought retained its proper order, and assumed its correct position: like the great masters of musical composition, he possessed a complete mastery over the science of instrumentation, and foresaw, not only with the eye of genius, but also with the perception of the critic, the position which his characters would assume, and the effect which they would produce to perfect the harmony of the whole. It is true, his characters are not of that lively, sprightly, and volatile cast which distinguish other great composers, and which makes them so much applauded by the bulk of mankind; (if we may carry out the figure), he is not of the Rossini or Bellini school; there is too much science, too much depth, indeed too much mind, to receive the unanimous commendation of men. He possesses the vigour and greatness of soul which is found so largely in the compositions of Beethoven and Weber, whose shadings in musical skill are of that deep texture, which only can be properly understood by the great and elevated critic. In these remarks we would not attempt to raise his genius or imagination above the understanding of men generally; but the bearings of all the higher order of his thoughts are only for the profound. How could it be otherwise? for nature herself shaped him so. All men of great genius may be compared to the most costly Parian marble, which is diversified by every conceivable veinage. Yet there is a variety even in this: some blocks are more crowded than others, and the veins deeper and more varied. Such was Goethe,—throughout him there was the deep interminable veinage, characterized by all the richness and purity of its qualities.

From the opinions he has advanced, and the characters he has given of his contemporaries, we are led to regret that he has not advanced more; but what he has said is well stated.

Many of the authors whose characters and qualifications he has glanced at have long received the applause and just reward of men of equal eminence, as ranking high for their great and consummate talent, but whose weak points did unhinge that order which tends to the common good of all. Their bias led them to seat ridicule in the chair where reason alone should have her place; but, although we observe in some of them these blemishes, yet is there so much pure gold among the alloy, that we are induced to overlook the little evil where there is so much good.

There are many noticed among the poets and great dramatists that are more or less the favourites of every reader; and all will be glad to recognize some of their earliest and most delightful companions, which come to our view with greater zest when they have undergone the ordeal of so great a critic as Goethe, and have received his commendation and praise. It may be said of some whom he has noticed, that they have formed the greatest luxury and delight of our existence; and of others we are led to indulge in the language of the great poet himself, when he said,

"I knew him as myself, for from our infancy
We have conversed and spent our hours together;
And though myself have been an idle truant,
Omitting the sweet benefits of time
To clothe mine age with angel-like perfection."

We will now introduce a few more instances from the writings of Goethe, embracing his general opinions and views of subjects:—

To think for the mere purpose of reflection answers no good end; in addition to the mere action of thought, we must be gifted by nature with an healthy organization, in order to adapt its resources to circumstances and things. Inasmuch as the ideal, the beautiful and sublime, may come forth spontaneously, as the offspring of the gods, crying out "here we are."

I am accustomed to call classical productions *the healthy*,—the romantic, *the sick*. I consider the poem "Die Nibelungen" quite as classical as that of Homer's. Both these great productions of the human intellect are bold and vigorous. The works of the present day are not romantic

merely because they are modern, but because they are sickly; the ancient productions are not classical because they have antiquity merely in their favour, but because they are full of energy, and fresh, as it were, with the dew of youth. If we consider the classic and the romantic in these two points of view, we soon shall come to a right conclusion, proper understanding, and a correct appreciation of them.

The resemblance or relation which one part ought to bear to another, is the groundwork and foundation of the drama. The doctrine of the unities is good, as they are intended to lead to a legitimate end; but it would be absurd to consider them as a law from which there should be no deviation. The Greeks, notwithstanding they were the inventors of this rule, do not always strictly adhere to it. As, for instance, the scene changes in the Phaëton by Euripides, and also in many other dramatic pieces of the Greeks; as they considered the true representation of their subject to be of more importance, than vitiating their plot by strictly following a mere law. The pieces of Shakspeare depart, as often as is convenient for the full development of the plot of his dramas, from strictly following the doctrines of time and place; but, although in any of his works he is not mindful of this rule, all is properly understood, and they are so comprehensible in themselves, that even the Greeks could not find fault with them.

Most of the French poets of the old or classical school have strictly followed this principle, or at least have endeavoured to follow the unities; but, by being so precise, they have fallen into obscurity, because they develop a drama, not by action but by narrative.

Of what use would all the poets be, if they were merely content in repeating what the historian has advanced? They must go beyond this, and produce something more elevated and effective; they must cultivate the effects and arrangements of the characters. All the subjects of Sophocles are noble, and partake of that elevation of soul which has constituted him so distinguished: in like manner is this principle displayed in all the writings of Shakspeare.

The world has received as a fact the historical account, up to the present time, of the noble heroism of Lucretia and Mucius Scaevola; but, alas! there are historical critics who tell us to our very teeth that such persons never existed, and that their sublime examples are nothing more than fictions, invented by the genius of the Romans. What is this miserable truth to us? If the Romans were grand enough to imagine such things, we ought also to be grand enough to believe them.

I can say that alone in Rome have I fully comprehended what it is to be a human being. No where else have I found that elevation of mind and felicity of feeling which I have enjoyed in the Eternal City. Comparatively speaking, I have never since felt myself happy, nor shall I during the remainder of my life.

MR. URBAN, *Dorchester, Sept. 9.*

I TAKE the liberty of offering you one more paper of extracts from the *Ardeesh-i-Muhfil*, on the Hindoo Faqueers and Brahmuns, not with the presumption that I shall afford the readers of the Gentleman's Magazine any information on a matter of which they are ignorant; but with the persuasion that they may be glad to peruse a Hindoo's* account of it, as having a kind of authority which that of an European must always want.

The word *Faqeer* is Arabic, meaning poor or mendicant, and is a common epithet for several sects of devotees or holy mendicants, who are sometimes called collectively by the synonymous Persian name *Durveesh* or *Dervise*, and distinctively the *Sunāsees*, the *Joghees*, the *Bairaghees*, the *Nanuk Punthees*, and the *Jutees*.

The first sect is that of the *Sunāsees*, "whose way is to give up carnal desire and worldly pleasure, and to occupy themselves in intolerable ceremonies and painful austerities." They lie so long on the earth that they adhere to it, and twist their hair till it becomes matted.^b They occupy themselves day and night in meditation on God, and bow their heads in his wor-

ship. They hold no communication with any one,^c and have no wish for anything. Naked from head to foot,^d they rub their bodies with *blubbhoof* (ashes of cowdung); and giving up worldly honour and glory, what austerities they undergo in the high way! Although their outward state is miserable, yet their noble hearts are full of grace, and although their bodily form is desolate, their spiritual existence is happy. Some of them cultivate silence, and remain holding converse and disputation with their own souls.^e One, neglecting his body, and holding his hand towards heaven, catches, as it were, the skirt of his object of desire, (*mutloob*, object desired,^f) while another, hanging in a tree, burns his proud soul in the fire of affliction.^g One stays day and night in a place of worship in prayer to god; and another, looking no longer at this world, but gazing on the sun,^h beholds another world with the eye of his heart. In short, these people spend their whole time in devotion, and afflict their souls every moment, and in austerities of the most painful kind.^a Who is there besides that has strength to undergo them or even to think of them?^b If I should give the names of all the tribes of this sect, and an account of their habits and laws, with a full description of their modes of worship," says the writer of the Selections, "I should make my story very long."

The *Sunāsees* are the *Gymnosophistæ*, or naked philosophers of India, spoken of by the Greeks and Romans; and the foregoing account of them will be corroborated and illustrated by the following extracts from Latin and English books; and, for the sake of facilitating the comparison of the coincident observations of the Hindoo and European writers, I have marked them with the same alphabetical letters.

Cicero (Tuscul. Quæst. lib. 5.) says, "Quæ Barbaria India vastior, aut agrestior? in eâ tamen gente primum ii, qui sapientes habentur, nudi^d ætatem agunt et Caucasii nives hiemalemque vim perferunt sine dolore: cumque ad flammam se applicaverunt sine gemitu aduruntur." He names also the *Suttees*.

"Some of them," says Goldsmith, in his *Geography*, "enter into a solemn vow to continue for life in one

* The *Ardeesh-i-Muhfil* was written by learned Hindoo, Sher Ali Afsoos.

unvaried posture. * * * Some crawl on their hands and knees for years around an extensive empire; and others roll their bodies on the earth from the shores of the Indus to the banks of the Ganges, and collect money to enable them either to build a temple, to dig a well, or to atone for some particular sin. Some swing during their whole life, in this torrid clime, before a slow fire; others suspend themselves, with their heads downwards, for a certain time, over the fiercest flames."

"I have seen," says Mr. Forbes, "a man who had made a vow to hold up his arms in a perpendicular manner above his head, and never to suspend them; at length he totally lost the power of moving them at all.^c He was one of the gymnosophists, who wear no kind of covering,^d and seemed more like a wild beast than a man; his arms, from having been so long in one posture, were become withered and dried up; while his outstretched fingers, with longnails of twenty years' growth, gave them the appearance of extraordinary horns: his hair, full of dust, and never combed, hung over him in a savage manner; and, except in his erect posture, there appeared nothing human about him."

The writer of the "Memoirs of a Cadet," tells us that he saw a Faqeer, measuring his way to Juggernaut with his body, by placing his feet in every subsequent prostration where his head had touched ground in the former one; and that he had come more than three hundred miles of prostrations, and had about four hundred more to go.

"To obtain the favour of Brahma they suffer most dreadful tortures,^a (says a paragraph in Kelly's Geography,) and the austerities some of them undergo are incredible to those that have not been eye-witnesses of them.^b Some stand for years upon one foot with their arms tied to the beam of a house or branch of a tree.^c * * * Some sit in the sun, with their faces looking upwards,^d till they are incapable of altering the position of their heads."

It may be worth while to observe, that it was a glory with Socrates to undergo some such austerities as these; as we are told by A. Gellius (Lib. 2, c. 1.) that he used to stand "pentinaci stans, perdius atque pernox a summo lucis ortu ad solem alterum orientem,

inconnivens, immobilis, iisdem in vestigiis, et ore atque oculis eundem in locum directis cogitabundus, tanquam quodam secessu mentis atque animi facto a corpore;" and he quotes Favorinus, as saying of him that "πολλakis ἐξ ἡλίου εἰς ἡλίον ἐστῆκει ἀστραβέστερος τῶν πρέμνων."

European writers have sometimes confounded the generic epithet *faqeer* with the distinctive names of the tribes of *faqees*, and must therefore be wrong as far as the distinctions of the Selections are right: and a note to a passage on the Indian philosophers in the 8th book of Q. Curtius (Delphin Edit. London, 1705,) says, "Hodiernos sacerdotes sive philosophos patriâ linguâ *Jogues* (Joghees) appellari ferunt," which is wrong, as the chief "Indorum sacerdotes" are the Brahmuns; and the *Joghees* are only one sect of the Hindoo philosophers.

The second sect is that of the *Joghees*, so called from the Sanscrit *Jog*, penance or devotion. "These people also day and night follow the worship of their God; and, by much retention of the breath, *hubs-i-dum*, live hundreds of years." (See the account of the 4th Shaster, *Patunjul*, in a former article, Gent. Mag. June, 1839.) "Notwithstanding their great austerities, their earthly tabernacle" (*Jamu-i-chakee*, garment of earth, or body,) "becomes so light that they can fly on the air and walk on the water. By the power of exertion, whenever they like they can pluck out their souls, and throw them into the body of another, and becoming invisible they can assume the shape of whom they will. They can foretell things, and make gold from ashes. They cope with a whole world by the power of enchantment. They have fellowship with *Beeroon* (heros), but the *Baitaloon*, (a kind of demons) dread their power. They heal diseases by a word, and instantly know the mind of a stranger, whether friend or foe, though a Joghee is a friend of every one. Although there is much skill in conjuring and alchemy among the *Sunāsees*, yet the *Joghees* have great reputation in those sciences."

On recurring from this account of the *Joghees* to that of the *Shasters*, (for which I have already referred the reader to the Gent. Mag. for June

1839,) it will be seen that they are disciples of the *Patunjul Shaster*, attributed to *Soamee Annunt*, or, as I believe it may be translated from the Sanscrit, the *Lord Vishnoo*; *Soamee*, meaning *Lord*; and *Annunt*, endless or infinite; being an epithet of Vishnoo as well as of the serpent *Vasuk*, which is said to support the earth. In Smyth's Hindoostanee Dictionary it is said that the *Joghees* are commonly weavers; though it is stated by the *Hindoo Selections* that many of them cultivate alchemy, and the black art. I believe the *Joghees* are the caste of which the women are sometimes buried alive with their husbands.

"The third sect is that of the *Bairaghees*," a Sanscrit appellation, meaning a Recluse or Devotee. "They also undergo many austerities, and groan in penance. Their time is divided with much discrimination. They spend the day and night in their mode of worship, and, absorbed in the love of Ram, (the seventh incarnation of the God Vishnoo,) and bending before the creator, every one keeps on in the way of his founder, and never forsakes it. Sometimes people of taste among them, having composed hymns on the unity and wisdom of God,* sing them night and morning, and play musical instruments of different sounds. In their faith it is a noble service of God and an act of their worship to come into some open place, and dance publicly, going round in a circle, as it is believed among them that whoever puts a foot to ground, in this state, makes one step towards Heaven (*munzil-i-muksood*, the desired mansion). Many even utter its name with their tongue, and turn over their *rosary of memory*.† Many, given to contemplation, sit in meditation on noble objects. They are chiefly occupied in the study of the *Bedant Shaster*; and, having learnt the mysteries of knowledge, and the secrets of the unity of

God, they fill their hearts" (literally, *khanu-i-dil*, the house of the heart,) "with light. There are many sects of them, each called by the name of its founder."

The fourth sect are the *Nanuk Punthees*, (whom we commonly call *sikhs*, or *oodasees*,) the founder of whom was *Baba Nanuk*. "These people also, agreeably to the precepts of their leaders, occupy themselves in the worship of God; but this is the essence of their worship, that, being instructed by teachers, they delight hearers by singing *dookree*, *chihund*, and *kubit*, (three kinds of devotional music,) and do not restrict themselves to meditation upon anything."

The 5th are the *Jutees*. "These also undergo hard abstinence and severe toils. They stay in meditation forty days in succession, bearing the long pain of hunger and thirst. They do not pamper their bodies, nor is the name of eating and drinking frequently uttered by their tongues. They do not go about in the rainy season, nor even put out their feet, lest they may hurt some worm or insect, as they believe the protection of living things to be a great duty. On this account they do not kindle fire, or cook food; and they think it a crime to erect buildings, to light a lamp, to sink wells, or even to draw water from them, as it may be the cause of harm to some animal. Moreover they eat no vegetables or green fruit, because with them such things are thought a kind of animals. If they are very hungry or thirsty they ask for what they need at the houses of their followers, and eat or drink it; and they think it right to wear ragged clothes. They do not believe in God, for it is a precept of their founders, that as grass grows of itself, and has no sower, so is the production of man and brutes, and that they have thus come and gone from eternity; nor do they believe in future retribution. They are necessitarians; they say that the body of man is of four elements, and at its dissolution each will mingle with its origin: they will not on any account give people fire or water, which all other sects of Hindoos think it their duty to do, though they hold it to be a good act to throw oil on an extinct lamp. They think it wrong to

* See the account of the *Bedant*, or *Weedant*, or *Veedant Shaster*, *Gent. Mag.* June, 1839.

† That is, I believe, they use the *Soomrun* or *rosary*, to keep an account of their steps in the devotional dance, or the times they have named the *munzil-i-muksood*: a striking coincidence with the use of the *rosary* in the Roman Catholic Church.

put a razor or scissors to their beard, but that it should be plucked out by the hand. It is a merit not to move their teeth, or open their mouth, and to be dirty and not to bathe. If their hands become full of dirt, they will not wash them, or consider themselves impure; and on these accounts, all other Hindoos, who believe in a God of justice, and the rewards and pains of eternity, abhor this sect, and do not think it right to associate with them, or even to speak to them."

"The Brahmuns also are an ancient caste, which, according to the Bed, are thought to have remained pure from the creation of the world, but do not attend to those systems which other sects have chosen for their rule."

"They do not receive a man of any other sect into their caste, however he may wish it; nor would a Brahmun, having forsaken their way and chosen another caste, be readmitted into their body, though he should seek their fellowship with the most earnest prayers.

"In this caste there are four *Asrum* or *Ayeen*, (sects or tribes,)

1st. The *Bruhmuchurj*, who never marry, and occupy themselves in the study of physical and moral philosophy.

"2nd. The *Girhiats*, or householders, who marry and rear families, and occupy themselves in worldly matters.

"3rd. The *Banuprusths*, or anchorites, who, when they are middle-aged and fathers of children, leave their families and go into the woods with their wives, and live in penance and devotion, eating nothing but fruits.

"4th. The *Sunyases*, who cut themselves off from all family connexions, and occupy themselves in severe austerities."

"And the four *Barun* or Hindoo castes are,

1st. The *Brahmuns*, who occupy themselves chiefly in reading the Bed, and the study of science.

"2nd. The *Chhutrees*, who rule and administer the laws, as rajas or magistrates; and conduct military matters, as rajas, officers, or sepoys.

"3rd. The *Baises*, whose occupation is commerce, trade, dealing, and banking." They are the banians, or

merchants, who act as factors to the East India Company; and carry on most of the Hindoo trade.

"4th. The *Soodurs*, who are servants to the other three castes."

Of the four castes, the Brahmuns are said to have originated from the mouth of Brahma, the Chhutrees from his arms, the Baises from his body, and the Soodurs from his feet; and therefore the Brahmuns teach, the Chhutrees defend and rule, the Baises enrich the state by commerce, and the Soodurs serve.

In the account of the Bairagees, the writer of the Selections speaks of Ram, the seventh incarnation or avatar of the god Vishnoo. The Hindoos believe that there will be ten of these avatars, and that one of them will be assumed in later times at *Hurmundir*, now a place of pilgrimage in the old city of *Sumbhul*, about eighty miles north-east of Delhi. In the account of the Joghées he alludes to their alchemy, by which they make gold from ashes; and, in the geographical part of the Selections, he says, that in *Bushbhur* there is much gold, the cause of which is said to be that the philosopher's stone is frequently found in the gravel of its soil, and iron and copper become golden by touching it, and that the inhabitants are cunning enough to shoe horses and oxen, and send them to graze on the hills, whence they walk home after some time on gold shoes.

Yours, &c. W. BARNES.

MR. URBAN, *Dorchester, Sept. 4.*

THE observations which your correspondent PEDRIDAN made in your Magazine for September on the Saxon character of the dialect of Devonshire, have induced me to send you a few on that of my native county, Dorsetshire.

This dialect, which is purer and more regular than that which has been adopted as the national speech, is, I think, with little variation, that of most of those western parts of England which were included in the kingdom of the *West Saxons*, and has come down by independent descent from the Saxon dialect which our forefathers, the followers of Cerdic and Cynric, Porta, Stuf, and Wihtgar, brought from the South of Denmark, and the Saxon islands *Nordstrand*, *Busen*, and

Heiligöland. It is a broad, bold, rustic shape of the English, as the Doric was of the Greek; rich in humour, strong in raillery, powerful in hyperbole, and altogether as fit a vehicle of rustic feeling and thought as the Doric is found in the *Idyllia* of Theocritus.

But to take up the subject of my letter—its affinity with the Saxon. It is very remarkable as retaining in the perfect participle of verbs a *syllabic augment* which is found in Anglo-Saxon and German, though the Eng-

lish has lost it. In German this augment is *ge*, as *ge-hangen*, hung—from *hangen*, to hang; *ge-sungen*, sung—from *singen*, to sing; *ge-sehen*, seen—from *sehen*, to see.

In Saxon it is *ǣ* or *ā*, the latter of which is that retained in Dorsetshire, as

He've *ā-lost* his hatchet.
He has lost his ax.

He've *ā-vound* his hoss.
He has found his horse.

A.-SAXON. Paulus *ge-bounden* wearth *ge-send* to Rome. Sax. Chr. A.D. 50.

DORSET. Paul *ā-bound* wer *ā-zent* to Rome.

A.-SAXON. Simon se apostle wæs *ā-hangen*. Sax. Chr. A.D. 90.

DORSET. Simon the 'possle wer *ā-hang'd*.

A.-SAXON. Cenwalh cing waes *ā-dryven* of his rice. Sax. Chr. A.D. 645.

DORSET. King Kenwalh wer *ā-drove* vrom his kingdom.

The present tense indicative mood sing. of the verb *to be* is,

DORSET.

I be
Thou bist
He is

A.-SAXON.

Ic beo
Thu byst
He ys.

Against is in the Dorset dialect and Anglo-Saxon *agian*.

The demonstrative pronoun *that* is in the Dorset dialect *thick*, with the *th* soft, as in *the*; and *thick* is clearly a corruption of the A.-Sax. *thy ylca*, in Scotch *the ilk*, meaning *the same*.

A.-SAXON. *Thy ylcan* gear hie gefuhton with Bryttas. Sax. Chr. A.D. 519.

DORSET. *Thick* year tha fought wi' the Britons.

The pronoun *this* is in the Dorset dialect *thiez* and in A.-Sax. *theos*

<i>him</i>	en	hine
a plough (<i>aratrum</i>)	a zul	sul
a woodpigeon	a woodculver	culfer, a dove.

The word *rather*, as in the expression I would *rather* die than do such an action, means, *sooner* or *earlier*, and is the comparative degree of an adverb *rathe*, which is lost from national English, though in the vale of Blackmore—*natale solum meum*—the expression "I wer up *rathe* this mornen," for "I was up early this morning," is in common use.

To dromg is in Dorset to crowd or press, as *drängen* is in German; and a *hangen* is the slope or side of a hill, which the Germans call *abhang*.

Many verbs that are irregular in the national language are conjugated regularly in the dialect of the West. The imperfect tenses of the verbs *blow*, *build*, *catch*, and *crow*, for examples; being *blowed*, *builded*, *catched*, and *crowed*.

The Dorset dialect, in most cases,

substitutes the diphthongal sound *ia* or *ya* for the long *a*, as that in *tale*, *bake*, *cake*, *hate*, *late*, making these words *tiale*, *biake*, *kiake*, *hiate*, *liate*; the very change which the Spanish language has made in the same sound, that of *e* in many Italian words, such as *bene*, *certo*, *inverno*, *serra*, *tempo*, and *vento*, which are in Spanish *bien*, *cierto*, *invierno*, *sierra*, *tiempo*, and *viento*; and in like manner the *o* long of English words, such as *bold*, *cold*, *fold*, *more*, *oak*, and *rope*, is commonly preceded by *u* in our dialect, in which those words become *buold*, *cuold*, *vuold*, *muore*, *woak*, and *ruope*; a change of which we find examples in Italian in such words as *buono*, *cuore*, *luogo*, and *uomo*, from the Latin *bonus*, *cor*, *locus*, and *homo*, though in these cases the *u* is not sounded so strongly as it is in the Dorsetshire words.

The initial *f* of English words is commonly rejected for its softer cognate *v* in the Dorset dialect, while in the Swedish language *f* is pronounced as *v* at the end of words.

The study of the provincial dialects

would open to philologists much that is yet unknown of the structure of the English language, and most likely lead them nearer to the true pronunciation of the Anglo-Saxon.

Yours, &c. W. BARNES.

DESIGNS FOR THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.

“A practicable, advisable, and durable edifice.”

Instructions of the Committee of the Court of Common Council.

IT will be a matter of surprise to strangers to hear that all that was required for an Exchange, designed for the use and ornament of the first commercial city in the world, should be no more than a practicable, advisable, and durable building; that, in the instructions issued to the artists who were to design, and the judges who were to decide upon, the future structure, no mention should be made of the necessity of the projected edifice being grand, magnificent, or ornamental; or that it was expected to be worthy of the metropolis of England, commensurate with the object for which it is erected, and, if not superior to every edifice of the kind, at least that it should not be below the level of similar structures in other lands. But, unfortunately for the cause of the fine arts, in the present instance, as well as in many other public structures, a sum so totally inadequate to the erection of a building of sufficient importance to occupy so excellent a site has been named as the estimate, that it is out of the power of any architect to produce a design which can be deemed an ornament to the metropolis. With these impediments, it will not be surprising if a warehouse should be built for the Exchange of Great Britain, and that a Committee of the Corporation of London may regard such a structure as a practicable and advisable building; and no one will be disappointed, if the edifice raised under such control should appear rather like a place of meeting for a community of shopkeepers, than an Exchange for a city of merchants.

Three architects, in high practice, were engaged to inspect the plans, designs, and specifications sent in, with

GENL. MAG. VOL. XIII.

the view of selecting the five best designs, in conformity with the instructions issued by the Committee, and which could be erected for the sum of £150,000.

The gentlemen appointed to this arduous duty, Sir Robert Smirke, Mr. Joseph Gwilt, and Mr. Hardwick, proceeded with great fairness to the accomplishment of their task, and after a careful examination of the designs they conclude with an expression of regret that they could not submit for the choice of the Committee five designs which they could, without many changes in them, report as even practicable, advisable, and capable of being made durable edifices, in accordance with the common-place ideas of the Committee. Nothing was said by these gentlemen about grandeur or magnificence, or the necessity of the building being an ornament to the city; for which they are not to be blamed, as such matters were as foreign to their instructions as they were to the ideas of their employers: hence, however, it may be deplored that the competition has not afforded a greater opportunity for the development of talent and the display of genius, the deficiency must be mainly attributed to the limited field of operation allowed to the competitors.

Still, the judges gave their decision on eight designs, which, as they report, they have selected rather as works of art than as designs which, in their present state, they could pronounce to be practicable and capable of being made durable edifices. Five of these designs are ranked in a first class, as buildings which might, perchance, be executed for £150,000, with the above qualification. These designs we will proceed to notice in the first instance.

F

The first of the chosen subjects, No. 36, is by Mr. Grellier. How this production could have been selected for pre-eminence as a work of art, is one of the many extraordinary circumstances attendant on the competition. It appears to be a large structure, as common-place as any building could be. A clumsy square tower rises at one end, and at the other, which is the principal front, is a six-columned portico, the entablature of which, instead of being crowned with a pediment, is borne down by a heavy and unsightly attic, and which attic is most oddly decorated with some very uncouth-looking ornaments,—the entire composition appearing like a reminiscence of the old front, after the unsightly alterations made in the original architecture when the new tower was built. It would seem as if the designer had contemplated the preservation of some of the old rubbish in his new structure; and, in furtherance of this object, to have ornamented the face of the attic wall with shields of arms, and stuck on the parapet, wings and other objects incompatible with the columns below them. What could induce Messrs. Smirke, Gwilt, and Hardwick to discover in an Italian portico, without the least semblance of a classical character, decorated, moreover, with heraldic insignia, anything like a work of art, is yet to be learned. The interior is a court, surrounded by a naked Tuscan arcade, something like the old one, but destitute of the richness of its decorations. To this design the Committee has awarded the premium of £300.

The next in succession is No. 43, by M. Chateaufeuf.

This design, to which the first premium of £200 was awarded, is one of those productions which possess so little of character that it is difficult to say for what they are intended. It is a large building, with a very high roof, having more the air of a theatre than any other structure we can name. The decorative portions are very plain; the elevation is in two stories, with an arcade to the first, the second being formed into divisions by antæ. The principal front has a quaker-like plainness, and the whole appears to be the

work of a cautious and almost timid hand, fixed to rules, and afraid to venture an idea of its own. Though far above the first as a work of art, it is equally far from possessing the character of a Royal Exchange, or being of sufficient importance for the Exchange of London.

No. 37, by Mr. Sydney Smirke, which obtained the second premium of 200*l.* is in far better taste than either of the two designs which are placed before it. The architecture is not unlike that of Goldsmiths' Hall. The area is a parallelogram with a surrounding corridor: the elevation is made into three stories, fronted by a single range of columns. The order is Corinthian. The principal front, which looks upon the west, is ornamented with a noble ten-columned portico crowned with a pediment. The lateral fronts have engaged columns in the centre. It has no tower.

As a work of art this design is decidedly far above either of the others selected. Although there is nothing very original in the composition, it presents great grandeur, and shews more of an architectural character than either of the others. However, the want of a tower greatly mars the magnificence of the design.

The above are the three first of the five designs (mentioned in the Report). The remaining two, included in the first class, and which received no premium, are the following.

No. 33, said to be the production of Messrs. Wyatt and Brandon. This is a respectable structure, without anything very striking in its appearance. The architecture is Palladian—the best portion being the arcade which surrounds the oblong square court appropriated to the merchants. The arches are sprung from piers, accompanied by columns: and the design is not inelegant. The tower is rather insignificant.

No. 51. Attributed to Mr. Pennington, is a Grecian design, and, in common with most of the modern productions in this style, is distinguished by an affectation of simplicity. At the principal front is a six-columned portico, behind which rises a huge square tower, plain almost to naked-

ness for the greater portion of its elevation, and finished by a structure composed of twenty columns arranged in the same plan as the tower, and surmounted by an entablature. A short distance below these columns appears a group of sculpture in a pedimental form, looking like an experimental afterthought, to relieve the barrenness of the structure.

The court, in the interior, is very cold and heavy; it is quadrangular, and surrounded by a corridor, which is separated from the area by large square piers, crowned by an entablature with chaplets in the style of the choragic monument of Thrasylbulus. The court has an air of gloom and melancholy even in the drawing; it will be easy to conceive what would be the effect of it on a November afternoon, just at the closing of the Exchange during a heavy London fog.

The second class of designs comprehends three others, the cost of which the umpires assume would vastly exceed the sum fixed upon, but which exhibit great talent, and are considered to be the work of clever artists, but in which they consider many essential particulars have been sacrificed to grand architectural features.

The first of these designs, No. 50, is, we believe, the work of Mr. Donaldson; a very respectable design, having an eight-columned portico with a pediment at the principal front. The architecture is Corinthian, and the entire order is continued upon the secondary fronts. We really do not see why this structure is not equally capable of being executed for the sum fixed upon with those placed in the first class.

The next design, No. 46, is reported to be the joint production of Mr. Cockerell and a late pupil, Mr. Richardson. This, as a work of art, is decidedly the finest in the exhibition; it possesses all the requisites of a first-rate architectural design. The splendour of the structure, and the richness of its architectural decorations, are such as to vie with even Roman grandeur. The main feature of the design is a vast hypæthral hall, upon the floor of which opens an arcade, forming the first story of the eleva-

tion; the second story is decorated with series of niches containing statues of the English Sovereigns. A ceiling, coved in the form of a quadrant of a circle, springs from the walls; the soffite is enriched with lozenge-shaped compartments; the centre being open to the sky, and surrounded by a balustrade.

The west front has a six-columned portico of the Corinthian order, without a pediment, flanked by two square turrets crowned with cupolas, of a light and elegant character. With all the merits of this design, however, it is to be regretted that it could not be adequately executed for any sum equal to that proposed; but it is evident, from the sections, that the magnificent ceiling and many of the porticos must necessarily be executed in plaster. This defect, however, is not to be attributed to the ingenious designers, but the natural consequence of the lowness of the estimate allowed for the structure.

No. 27, by Mr. Mocatta. This last design in the second class attracted a greater share of public attention during the exhibition than perhaps any other of the subjects. It has since been an object of considerable interest, from the circumstance of an eminent builder having, it is said, undertaken to erect it for the proposed estimate: a fact which has occasioned the designer to consider himself ill-treated by his design having been placed in a secondary class; for which the avowed reason was, that its cost would vastly exceed the 150,000*l.*

The principal characteristics of the building are an eminent degree of lightness and airiness; a play of fancy, and a painter-like style, is observable in the architecture; it struck us, however, as too light for the climate of England. The design certainly displays great genius, and is profusely decorated with sculpture, which, however, it is presumed would be omitted in the execution, and its absence would in consequence greatly injure the effect of the entire edifice.

The interior was occupied by a square area, surrounded by an arcade on the ground floor. The columns, of the Ionic order, sustain elliptical

arches; the wall within the arcade has niches intended to receive the statues of the Kings; the elevation over the arcade has large arched windows, the piers being decorated with antæ. On the whole, this portion has much of the air of the old quadrangle.

The west front has a portico of eight columns, which, to possess magnificence, requires a greater projection than the designer has given to it.

At each front of the building is a light and beautiful bell-tower, of an original design; but we fear too fragile for the climate of England, and too elegant to be exposed to the smoke and dirt of the metropolis. Each tower is square in plan, and composed of five groups of columns, surmounted by the entablature, on which are placed eight very graceful female statues, four of which are in a reclining posture, and the others standing in graceful attitudes; the whole surround a dome, from which rises a spiral rod for a vane. There is not much meaning to be gathered from these figures, which appear more fitted for a theatre. The towers would lose much of their originality, if the statues were removed; and with so low an estimate, we should not expect to see them executed.

We now proceed to comment on several of the designs, which are passed over without any notice by the judges, with the exception of some general censure. We have not space to notice every one of the designs exhibited, but will confine our observations to the most striking.

No. 48, we heard, was the work of Mr. Shaw, the architect of St. Dunstan's Church, Christ Hospital, &c. The plan is very well suited to the site, and the architect has aimed at giving to his building the air and grandeur of a Roman amphitheatre. The architecture is Palladian, and reminded us strongly of the style introduced into this country by Inigo Jones. The principal front is ornamented by two small but not inelegant bell-towers. The windows are large and spacious, and of that description so commonly seen in the works of Palladio.

The building is in three portions, the central being a large oval area,

surrounded by an arcade, opening from an aisle or cloister, fronted by an arcade. In the centre is placed the statue of King Charles the Second. The exterior of this area is a lofty wall, formed in successive stories, each of which has its own order shewn in attached columns, in the style of the ancient amphitheatres. We apprehend this subject to be that which, in the report of the architects, is described as "a design of great architectural magnificence, in which a wall one hundred feet in height surrounds the area appropriated to the meeting of the merchants. In this latitude," (they add,) "except about the summer solstice, and then only for a few days, the sun's rays would never fall on the pavement of the area, and in the winter solstice they would scarcely reach the top of the arcades." We think this censure admits of some qualification, and might be obviated by lowering the wall a few feet. The general magnificence of the design should atone for this minor defect, and we feel certain that no one of the proposed structures possesses greater merit and is better suited for the purpose: the only one in the collection which can compete with it is that attributed to Messrs. Cockerell and Richardson, but which in its present state is far more difficult of execution on a reasonable estimate than the present design.

No. 22 is said to be designed by Mr. Davies. The entire structure has too much the air of a church, and the tower in particular strikingly resembles that of the church built by Sir John Soane in Marylebone parish. There are colonnades at the principal and lateral fronts, and the area is circular, the elevation being formed in two stories; on the ground floor is an arcade and a corridor; the upper story being ornamented with antæ. The idea of a circular space for the merchants is very good, and we are not a little surprised to find that it has been adopted by so few of the competitors.

No. 31, attributed to Mr. Bunning. It differs from many other designs in this striking particular. The principal front towards the west is in the form of a semicircle, and is fronted by a colonnade of the Co-

Corinthian order. There is great beauty in the form, and the effect we consider would be good if it were executed, the form being very well suited to the site.

The tower is an extraordinary feature and by no means pleasing: the lower part is a dome on the inside, covered by a cone, in imitation of St. Paul's. It would have been as well if it had been surrounded by a cupola, like the original; but, in lieu of this, the architect has raised upon it a pyramidal structure of columns, until it assumes the appearance of a spire. The whole structure gives an idea of an awkwardly executed attempt at gaining height.

We expected to have seen the idea of a covered area for the meeting place of the merchants a leading feature in the designs; this, however, has been adopted in very few instances. In one, a vast hall is constructed for the purpose, and in which groups of columns are made to support a cupola, the soffit of which is ribbed, each alternate interval being pierced; externally a larger dome is formed, inclosing the whole. The raising of the dome on columns gives an idea of insecurity, but the ventilation of the vast apartment seems to be very ingeniously provided for.

The result of the competition appears to be very unsatisfactory: the three designs which had the fortune to be chosen above their rivals seem, after all, to be likely to meet with rejection, and it was at one time reported that two well-known architects were actively engaged in making a design of their own to supersede the chosen subjects. That this idea originated in mere rumour there can be little doubt, as it is evident no man of honour or credit would have stooped to so mean a transaction; yet if such an idea had been carried into execution, it would not have been without utility, as it would have gone far to open the eyes of the profession to the evils of competition. It would seem that some foresight of an occurrence of this kind had led to the production of the drawing numbered 41; which appears to be the production of some wag, who doubtless held competition in the same repute as a burnt child is said to regard

the fire, and who has ventured upon a quiz on the entire subject. His design is a caricature rude enough, it is true, but not without some concealed pictorial satire. He has a tower exactly the model of that which is raised upon Christ Church, Marylebone, and in the triglyphs of his Doric there is something very like the cloves and allspice in the back entrance to a well-known civic hall. This drawing is evidently intended for a joke; but when the results of so many competitions have turned out so decidedly unsatisfactory—when the finest designs are sent back to slumber in their maker's portfolios, it may not be an assumption of too great foresight to predict that the time is not far distant when such subjects as No. 41 will be all that a competition will produce.

At present, then, the question of the design of the Royal Exchange is undecided. We feel certain that every lover of the fine arts will join with us in trusting that the subject will undergo further consideration, that a larger sum will be granted, and that the metropolis will not be allowed to be degraded by the addition of another building to the many mean, common-place, unsightly structures with which it is at present disfigured.

MR. URBAN, *Athenæum*, Dec. 17.

YOUR correspondent A. Z. in his interesting memorial of the Tookes, appears to have lost sight of two contemporary worthies of that family, Sir Samuel Tuke of Cressing Temple, Essex, Bart. who was killed at the battle of the Boyne, and was a lineal descendant of Sir Bryan Tuke of Layer Marney, in the same county, temp. Hen. VIII.; and Charles Tooke, son of the elder Benjamin Tooke, and a writer of some merit in the collection of Poetical Miscellanies, 1712, &c. The following poems in that collection have his name attached to them.

1. To the Rt. Hon. Sir Geo. Rooke, Vice Admiral of England, at his return from his glorious enterprise near Vigo, 1702.—This is well written, and concludes a well-sustained panegyric on the Hero (whose name, by the bye, it has been said was originally Tooke,

but that he changed the initial letter (owing to some family feud) with the following neat couplet :

Virtue like solid gold securely shines,
Nor needs the gaudy varnish of our lines.

2. Imitation of the 23rd Ode of Anacreon, On gold, to a miser.

3. Part of the 14th book of Homer. In this is described the contrivance of Juno to lull Jupiter asleep, that Neptune may in the mean time assist the Greeks.

4. To Lesbia.

5. The Stolen Kiss.

6. The Wedding Night.

7. The State of Nature, a Poem.

The ancient Barony of Hoo and Hastings, created 24 Henry VI. in the person of Thomas Hoo, who died without issue, there is reason to believe is in abeyance in the family of Toke of Godinton, as John Toke of Beere married Joyce, only daughter of Sir Thomas Hoo, brother to the Lord Hoo, from which marriage the Rev. Nicholas Toke the present possessor of Godinton, is lineally descended.

Such further light as any correspondent of yours could throw upon this subject would be very acceptable.

Yours, &c. CANTIANUS.

THE MARRIAGE OF KING EDWARD IV.

WE find that, in the Review of "Warkworth's Chronicle," in our last number, we were very incorrect in stating that the marriage of King Edward the Fourth with Elizabeth Wydville, at Grafton, was unnoticed by the county histor.an.* We made this observation too hastily, on finding the circumstance not mentioned in Mr. Baker's general history of the honour of Grafton, at p. 163; but a few pages onward there is a memoir of Elizabeth Wideville, as a native of the parish, from which we now beg to make the following extract :

"Elizabeth Wideville, the ancestress of the Royal family, and the first British

female subsequent to the Norman Conquest who shared the throne of her sovereign, was the eldest daughter of Richard Earl Rivers, and born at Grafton; or, as Fuller quaintly observes, 'sure I am, if this Grafton saw her not first a child, it beheld her first a Queen, when married to King Edward the Fourth.'

"Her first husband was Sir John Grey of Groby, who fell in the prime of life, at the second battle of St. Alban's, 17th Feb. 1460-1, (39 Hen. VI.) leaving two infant sons, Thomas, afterwards Marquess of Dorset, and Richard. Being a zealous Lancastrian, his estates were confiscated by the victorious Edward, and his widow returned to her paternal home at Grafton. In the beginning of the year 1464, the King, having no longer any enemy to dread, turned his attention to a suitable alliance, and the Earl of Warwick was despatched to Paris to negotiate a marriage with Bona of Savoy, sister of the Queen of France. His mission was successful; but in the meantime Edward, whilst hunting in Whittlebury forest, became enamoured of the Lady Grey, and sacrificed State policy to love. Their first interview, according to Holinshed and other chroniclers, took place at Grafton house, where Edward repaired after the chase to visit the Duchess of Bedford and Lord Rivers; but this is scarcely consistent with probability, as they were adherents of the rival rose; and the popular tradition of the neighbourhood is, that the lovely widow sought the young monarch in the forest for the purpose of petitioning for the restoration of her husband's lands to her and her impoverished children, and met him under the tree still known by the name of the QUEEN'S OAK, which stands in the direct line of communication from Grafton to the forest, and now rears its hollow trunk and branching arms in a hedge-row between Pury and Grafton parks. Ignorant of the King's person, she inquired of the young stranger if he could direct her to him; when he told her, he himself was the object of her search. She threw herself at his feet, and implored his compassion. He raised her from the ground with assurances of favour, and, captivated with her person and manners, accompanied her home, and in his turn became a suitor for favours she refused to grant at the price of honour.

"Finding her virtue inflexible, he yielded to the force of passion, and came from Stony Stratford to Grafton early in the morning of the first of May (1464), and was privately married there by a priest, no one being present except the boy who

* We are glad to have this opportunity to announce that Part V. of this excellent Work is now in the press, and will appear in the course of next year.

served at mass, the Duchess of Bedford, and two of her gentlewomen. In a few hours he returned to Stratford, and retired to his chamber, as if he had been hunting and fatigued with exercise. A short time after, he invited himself to spend a few days with Lord Rivers at Grafton, and was splendidly entertained there for four days; but the marriage was kept a profound secret. Edward was only twenty-two years of age when he formed this impolitic and imprudent connexion, who at first had not resolution to brave the burst of dissatisfaction to which he foresaw it would give rise amongst all classes of his subjects; but, weary of constraint, he publicly avowed his marriage on Michaelmas day following, when Elizabeth being led by the Duke of Clarence in solemn pomp to the chapel of the Abbey of Reading in Berkshire, was declared Queen, and received the compliments of the nobility," &c.

With reference to the remarks in Dec. p. 617, on the authorship of "Warkworth's Chronicle," it should have been noticed that Mr. Halliwell, in p. xxvi. of his Introduction, states that the volume was presented by Warkworth to the college in the year 1483. It was shown that the transcription was made in the year 1482; which certainly increases the probability that it was made especially for Warkworth, though it furnishes no safe evidence of such having been the fact.

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 17.

SIR Frederick Madden has favoured us with his observations on the orthography of the name of our national Bard, appealing to the poet's autograph; Mr. Hallam in his "Introduc-

tion to the Literature of Europe," that map of the intellectual world, seems inclined to adopt the "specious reasons" offered by Sir Frederick Madden; and posterity may be in some danger of losing the real name of our great dramatic poet.*

In the days of Shakespeare, and long after, proper names were written down as the ear caught the sound, or they were capriciously varied by the owner. It is not, therefore, strange that we have instances of eminent persons writing the names of intimate friends, and of public characters, in a manner not always to be recognised. Of this we are now furnished with the most abundant evidence, which was not sufficiently adverted to in the early times of our commentators.

The autographs we possess of our national Bard are unquestionably written SHAKSPERE, according to the pronunciation of his native town; there the name was variously written, even in the same public document, but always regulated by the dialectical orthoepy. The marriage licence of the poet, recovered in your Magazine for September, 1836, offers a striking evidence of the viciousness of the pronunciation, and the utter carelessness with which names were written, for there we find it SHAGSPERE.

That the Poet himself considered that the genuine name was SHAKESPEARE, accordant with his arms, (a spear, the point upward,) seems certain, notwithstanding his compliance with the custom of his county; for his "Rape of Lucrece," printed by himself in 1594, on the first edition, now before me, bears the name of WILLIAM

* It would be wrong to omit stating, on this occasion, that the opinion of Mr Hunter (whose Shakespearian work is so fully quoted in our present Number) coincides with that of our present much esteemed Correspondent:—"I willingly add my testimony to the genuineness of the Poet's autograph; but express my dissent from Sir F. Madden's proposal that the name of *Shakespeare* should be changed into *Shakspere*. Sir F. Madden has overlooked two important points; 1st, that the practice in writing of the individual is not the proper guide to what should be the present orthography. If it were, we must read Gray and Graye for Grey; for Lady Jane Grey wrote Joanna Graia, and her sister, Mary Graye; when the wife of Lord G. Dudley, she wrote Duddly or Duddleley. 2dly, in the time of Shakespeare, there was the utmost indifference in respect of the orthography of proper names; of the name Shakespeare itself, there are at least ten or twelve various forms. We have Driden and Dryden. Sir W. Raleigh wrote Rawleigh, with other variations in the spelling. The rule in this point, as in many others pertaining to language, is the *usage* of persons of cultivation. In the title-pages of his writings, his names is Shakespear, or Shakespeare; it is so in the folios, the quartos, and the monument at Stratford."—(p. 95.)

SHAKESPEARE, as also does the "Venus and Adonis," that "first heir of his invention:" these first editions of his juvenile poetry were, doubtlessly, anxiously scrutinised by the youthful Bard. In the literary metropolis the name was so pronounced. Bancroft has this allusion in his epigrams:

"TO SHAKESPEARE.
"Thou hast so used thy pen, or *shook thy*
speare,
That poets startle ——"

The well-known allusion of Robert Greene to a *shake-scene* confirms the pronunciation. I now supply one more evidence, which has not hitherto been alleged for this purpose, that of Thomas Heywood, the intimate of Shakespeare, and his brother dramatists: he, like some others, has printed the name with a hyphen. I copy from the volume open before me:

"Mellifluous SHAKE-SPEARE."—

"Hierarchie of Angels," 206.

George Hardinge's "Essences of Malone," are an infelicitous specimen of satirical humour; but there lies some curious knowledge amid the heap of peevish nonsense, and in the second part, p. 112, we find the most ample evidence how the name was written and pronounced in London in the days of Shakespeare.

I rejoice that the most able writer on our dramatic history, Mr. Payne Collier, has adopted the genuine name, as also the judicious Mr. Dyce. I here enter *my* protest: while a drop of ink circulates in my pen, I shall ever loyally write the name of SHAKESPEARE.

The question now resolves itself into this:—Is the name of our great bard to descend to posterity with the barbaric curt shock of SHAKSPERE, the twang of a provincial corruption; or, following the writers of the Elizabethan age, shall we maintain the restoration of the euphony and the truth of the name of SHAKESPEARE?

Yours, &c.

THE AUTHOR OF
"CURIOSITIES OF LITERATURE."

MR. URBAN, Dec. 18.

IN a mixed society, I heard lately the question raised, What is the rank of Baronets of Nova Scotia when

they come into England? I was surprised at the doubt, having always assumed, that, by the analogy of the case of Peers of Scotland, they would, from and after the date of the Act of Union, take rank immediately after those of their own class bearing English honours. The rights of Peers are secured by § 22, 23 of 7 Ann, c. 11, and I had conceived that the rights of Baronets also were, by some corresponding words, in like manner secured; but, on looking at the Act, I see that, though heretable *jurisdictions* are guarded as rights of property, heritable *honours*, except those of the Peerage, are not noticed; and the word Baronet does not, I think, occur in any part of the Act; nor is there any provision therein which, even by inference, appears to me to meet the particular case. It seems, indeed, a *casus omissus* in the Act.

In the difficulty which I felt on this occasion I had recourse, as most of your readers in similar cases would have, to the pages of your Magazine, in order to obtain the required authority for the decision. I saw that, in your No. for May 1791, Vol. LXI. p. 400, was a query—"Are Nova Scotia Baronets deemed inferior in rank to English Baronets, or not?"—but to this query I found no answer, nor do I trace any revival of the subject in the forty-eight years which have since elapsed. Allow me then to ask you, or some of your correspondents, whether there be any and what rule of right in the matter? We all know (Lord Baltimore knows it to his cost) that, up to the date of the Union with Ireland, a Peer of Ireland, when he landed at Holyhead, became here a commoner. I presume that the same was the case with a Peer of Scotland, up to the date of the Union with Scotland, whenever he might have crossed the Tweed.

If the question be not settled by the Act of Union, is there any other authority which can now settle it? It is understood that Baronets are not admitted to take, as such, any place at a coronation: is there any other ceremonial in which the rank, not of individual Baronets *inter se*, but of classes of Baronets *inter se*, has been decided? Has there ever been made and admitted a claim of the Senior

Baronet, for instance, of Nova Scotia, to take rank next after a Baronet made in April 1707, and before the Baronet made in June 1707, the Act of Union becoming law in May 1707?

If the decision be unfavourable to the claim of Baronets of Nova Scotia to take precedence next after the Baronets created in or before April 1707, it must be equally hostile to their claim to take precedence of any Baronet created either under the Great Seal of Great Britain, or under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom; and, therefore, if in England they take rank at all, it must be by courtesy, and not

by right. But, on the other hand, it follows equally that, if the Baronets of Nova Scotia have no claim to precedence in England, the Baronets of England have no claim to precedence in Scotland.

If any of your correspondents should give to this question the honour of a reply, I have only to beg that they will not keep me in suspense quite so long as their fathers and grandfathers kept my unlucky predecessor, when he asked in substance the same question in May 1791.

Yours, &c. T. Y. S.

SOUTHPORT, IN THE PARISH OF NORTH MEOLS, WITH THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE PARISH.

MR. URBAN,

THE name of this place was a few years ago unknown, and was originally given on the occasion of opening the first edifice erected for the accommodation of strangers at this part of the coast of Lancashire. The name of the township is South Hawes, which is a portion of the parish of North Meols, or, as it has at sundry periods been called, Mele, Mels, Meales, Mells, and Meyles. This district, till lately so obscure, and of which even now hardly any thing of its early history is generally known, is situate on the south side of the estuary of the Ribble, extending eight miles along the coast of the Irish sea. It would appear, from the numerous shell beds and marine substances found in excavating at a considerable distance from the sea, that some change in the direction of the current has taken place in this part of the coast, and that the sands which once formed the beach of the sea, and were covered every tide with its waters, are now inhabited by man. It has been matter of dispute, whether the land or the water are gaining upon each in this terraqueous globe, but it is certain that in many places the sea has gained on the land, while in others there has been a considerable

increase of dry land, and decrease of the sea. In Kent, for instance, the sea has retreated from the beach of Sandwich, sunk the small estuary of Solinus into an insignificant current, and converted a fine harbour, called by the Romans Rhutupe, where their fleets were regularly laid up, into a valley watered by a river. I suppose the term Meols* to have been given by the Britons to those sands which were once covered by the ocean, but from a recession of its waters in process of ages no longer subject to its inundations. That there were other places so called in this part of the coast, is evident from the distinction given to this parish of "North" Meols. There is another place to the south of this parish called "Raven Meols" in the township of Formby; and perhaps North Meols may have been so called for the sake of distinction. It is probable that the whole of the country as far as Church Town and down Marshside at one period formed the beach of the sea; after that, we find moss and marsh. The present beach, which is smooth and hard, covers an immense area; and, as it afforded facilities for sea-bathing, was resorted to from the neighbouring villages before any house was built at Southport. Those who

* The term Meales, or Males, has been applied from time immemorial to the *shelves or banks of sand* on the sea coasts of Norfolk; which some have fancifully derived from two Greek words, $\mu\epsilon$, not, and $\alpha\lambda\varsigma$, sea; i. e. Me-als, not sea, or no longer sea. Spelman, however, speaking of these sand heaps, called *Meales* in Norfolk, derives the name from the Swedish and German "Mul," signifying dust.

resorted to this coast for the purpose of bathing took up their abode at Church Town, and were conveyed at tide in such conveniences as could be procured. As the influx of company however became greater, it became desirable to obviate this inconvenience; and the propriety of erecting a house at South Hawes, for the accommodation of strangers, which was long regarded as a Quixotic undertaking, was so manifestly connected with the future interests of this place, as to call forth individual enterprise to supply the want. Since that time the demand for accommodation and the influx of strangers have so rapidly increased, as to make new erections necessary, and each succeeding year has added to their number; and this place, which, within the memory of many of the inhabitants, was the mere abode of fishermen, is now become a magnificent little sea-bathing village. Sudden, however, as has been its rise to reputation, yet, had its pretensions to public notice been based on any other foundation than real merit, no effort could have arrested its eventual return to its former obscurity, especially as so many other rival sea-bathing places have within these few years sprung into notoriety. To some the scenery of the surrounding district may have little attraction. It is true the wide extent of sands, stretching to the North and South, and, at low water, seaward also, may convey a dreary impression of boundless solitude: but it is this peculiarity of the parish of North Meols that has stamped upon it the character of salubrity, for the air is both mild and clear, and a reference to the instances of longevity recorded in this parish affords convincing proof how favorable it is to the prolongation of human life.

The experience of the numerous invalids who have resided at Southport in the winter, as well as the summer months, have in my opinion put this question beyond a doubt. But the peculiar* class of cases most likely to be benefited by a residence here, is a subject too much of a professional

nature, and would require too lengthy a discussion, for your publication; and therefore I shall defer all further allusion to that particular to a more convenient season. The draining of Martin Meer, which was formerly a large pool or lake of fresh water, surrounded chiefly by mosses or boggy land, has had a beneficial effect on the salubrity of the surrounding district, comprising not only North Meols, but Scarisbrick, Burscough, Tarleton, and Rufford. But without detaining your readers with any further remarks on this part of the subject, I will proceed to the more immediate object of my paper, the early history of the parish of North Meols, so far at least as the scanty materials I have been enabled to glean permit me to do. We have no record of any Roman remains in this parish, though, if such ever existed, they may have long since been buried under those immense sand hills, the accumulation of ages. That the river Ribble was the Belisama of the Romans, is allowed by all antiquaries, with the exception of Mr. Whitaker, whose arguments to the contrary have met with a triumphant refutation from the pen of Dr. Whitaker, in his History of Whalley. It is not a little singular that in Gascony a Roman inscription was noticed so far back as the time of Selden, with this dedication,

“MINERVE BELISAME,”

and Selden regards it as probable that the Ribble may have been so called by the Romans, from the adoration paid to this goddess by the inhabitants of the adjacent district. He supposes with Camden that the Saxons prefixed the word Rhe (signifying a river) to the Roman Belisama, gradually changing it to “Rebel” or Ribble, its present name. In this opinion I agree with Selden, as well as his etymology of the word Belisama, which he considers of Syrian origin, בעל שמים id est, “Domina celi,” a title sometimes applied to Minerva. However this may be, there is reason to believe that the banks of this noble river were carefully explored by the Imperial

* There are no instances, in which the benefit of a residence at Southport has been more marked than in infants and children, in whom there is not unfrequently an improvement in a few weeks.

conquerors, and probably many minor military stations established, of which no vestige can now be traced, and to which, from their inferior importance, no allusion is made in the published *Itinera*.

We know at any rate that the Saxons were familiar with this coast, for various Saxon coins have been dug up. I am informed there are valuable collections found in other parts of this hundred, in the cabinets of the resident gentry. The word *Meols* is a Saxon word undoubtedly, and may very well be applied to designate the sand hills on this coast; at any rate it was the name which the Saxons gave to this part of the coast; and the following extracts from *Domesday* will shew the state of this part of the Hundred at the era of the conquest.

“*Domesday Book for Lancashire, South of the Ribble. Inter Ripam et Mersham. Terram infra scriptam tenuit Rogerius Pictaviensis inter Ripam et Mersham. In Derbei Hundret.*”

“Three Thanes held *Mele* for three manors. There is half a hide; it was worth eight shillings.”

A hide (according to *Kelham*) is equal to six carucates in that part of Lancashire between the Ribble and the Mersey, and if we reckon a carcate (as is generally done) as equal to one hundred acres, we have an account of three hundred acres in *Mele* in the possession of three Thanes, and valued at eight shillings. Now at the period of the Conquest it is calculated, that £1. was of the worth of about £110. of our present money. The annual revenue of *Mele*, therefore, according to this calculation, was not worth at the Conquest more than £44.* of our present money.

But in order to enable us to form a more correct appreciation of the then value of *Mele*, I will add some further

extracts from *Domesday*, in which some of the neighbouring townships are valued:

“Chetel held Heleshale (*Halsall*). There are two carucates of land: it was worth eight shillings.

“Uctred held Hirltun (*Tarleton*) and half of Merretun (*Martin*). There is half a hide: it was worth ten shillings and eight pence.

“Uctred held Leiate (*Lidiate*). There are six bovates of land; wood one mile long; and two furlongs broad: it was worth sixty-four pence.

“Three Thanes held Fornebei (*Formby*) as three manors. There are four carucates of land: it was worth ten shillings.

“Edelmundus held *Esmedune* (*Smedone, now Liverpool, or Litherpole*). There is one carcate of land: it was worth *thirty two pence!*”

It is not in my power to state at what period the parish church of North *Meols* was first erected (which has since given the name of Church Town to a village near Southport), but it is known to have been subject to the neighbouring Priory of *Penwortham*; and at the dissolution, like *Penwortham*, it was conveyed to the *Fleetwoods*, in whose family the patronage continued until 1748. But this church certainly existed in Edward the Third's time, for it is expressly mentioned in the “*Nonarum Inquisitiones*,” made in that reign, in the following words:—
“Unde ecclesia non taxatur, propter ejus exilitatem; verus valor nonarum, garbarum, vellerum et agnorum parochiæ ejusdem xls. de quibus *Meols cum Crosnes*.” &c.

It would appear from this record that the Church of North *Meols* had not been valued, as was done at *Halsall*, *Ormeskirk*, and other towns of the district, simply because it was so small; but 40 shillings was the value of the ninth part of the corn, wool, and lambs of the parish.† The Church

* The present annual rental of the parish, according to the estimate of the county-rate, is, I believe, about £8000.

In the *Valor Beneficiorum* of Pope Nicholas, A. D. 1291, I find no mention of any church at North *Meols*, but there was one at *Halsall*, and another at *Ormeskirk*.

† In these records it appears that the parishioners of every parish found upon their oath the true value (sometimes separately) of the ninth of corn, wool, and lambs; then the amount of the antient tax of the church was stated; and afterwards the cause of the ninth not amounting to the tax or value of the church were assigned; and when the ninth did not exceed the tax, it was assigned for cause thereof that within the valuation or tax of the church there were other articles included besides corn, wool, and

at Halsall was valued at 15 marcs, and the Church at Ormeskirk was valued at 20 marcs. In this same record it is stated that the ninth part of all the "mobiliium bonorum" of the residents in *burgo de Liverpool* was only 6*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.*

The next antient record to which I shall refer is the Valor Ecclesiasticus of Hen. VIII. where the Rectory of this parish is called "Northmelis Rectoria," and Robert Faryngton was Rector at the date of the Reformation. The value of the living is here stated at 8*l.* 19*s.*; but from this amount 6*s.* 8*d.* was annually paid to the Prior of Penwortham, and 8*s.* 8*d.* was annually paid to the Archdeacon of Chester, "pro sinodal'et procuracionibus;" so that, after these deductions, the net amount of the revenue of the Church at that time did not exceed 8*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.*, while the value of the Rectory of Ormeskirk at the time of the Reformation is estimated at 31*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, and that of Halsall Rectory at 24*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.* There were also two Chantry Chapels at Halsall, one of which paid to the Earl of Derby 18*d.* annually, and 2*s.* a year to the Abbey of Cockersand; but neither of them paid any acknowledgment to Burscough Priory. Under the head of payments to the Rectory of Penwortham, there is "Northmel" 6*s.* 8*d.*

It appears that Northmels, or Northmoles, was the name given to this district in Edward the First's time, and, I believe, earlier. In the "Placita de quo warranto (Com. Lanc.);" Henry de Lacy was summoned to shew, "quo warranto" he claimed a right to all wrecks on the sea line of his manor of Penwortham, and in "Northmoles."

In a list of the nobility and gentry in the county palatine of Lancaster, from the time of Henry VIIth to the accession of William III. from original records, and the MSS. of Sir John Byrom, Sir George Booth, Mr. John Hopkinson, and others, with the orthography preserved both of persons and places, I find, *inter alios*, the following connected with this part of the county:

Hesketh of Hesketh
 — of Aughton
 — of Whye Hill
 — of Poolton and Maynes
 — of Meales
 — of Rufford Hall
 Kitchen of North Meales
 Meales of Meales
 Morecroft of Ormskirk
 Scaresbreck of Scaresbreck

In the "*Calendarium Inquis. post mortem*" of the Duchy of Lancaster, I find that, in Henry VIIIth's time, Hugh Aughton held messuages and land in Northmeles, and at Barton juxta Halsall. In the 4th of Edward VI. John Aughton held *North Melleye maner*', and Northmeles and Barton juxta Halsall. In the 32d of Elizabeth, Elizabeth, the wife of John Bold, held the maner' of North Meales. In the 43rd of Elizabeth, John Bold held North Meales maner'. In the 2nd of James I. Barnabas Kytichine held North Meales maner', cum aliis. In the 11th of James I. Thomas Boald held (inter alia) North Meales maner'. In the 12th of Charles I. Richard Bold held North Meales maner'. In the 17th of Charles I. Edward Gorsuch held lands in the following places:—Scaresbrecke, Ormeskirk, Burscough, Penwortham, and North Meales. I find also in another place, in the 10th of Henry VIII. Gilbert Sutton held Scaresbreck maner', Ormskyrke, Borscough, Penwortham, Northmeles and others. In the 2nd and 3rd Phil. and Mar. William Bannister held lands in Northmelles. In the 2nd Charles I. Hugo Hesketh held Northmelles maner'; and with respect to the advowson of the parish church of North Meales, I find it stated that in 33rd Eliz. John Fleetwood held Penwortham maner', grangia et piscaria, and among others the advowson of the church of Northmeils; and in another part, in the 2nd Charles I. Richard Fleetwood is said to hold the advowson of Northmells. In the 17th Edw. I. I find in another document that Henr' de Lee held the manor of Meales.

One of the oldest families in this

lamb, such as the dos, or glebe of the church, tithes of hay, and other tithes; and if any Abbey, Priory, or other religious corporation had property within any parish, the ninth arising from such property was found and returned.

part of the county of Lancaster is that of Scaresbrek. They are recorded in the Inquisitiones post mortem, in 24th Hen. VII. to have held the manor of Scaresbreke, Burscogh, Ormskyrk, &c. &c.

In the Calendar to the Pleadings of this Duchy I find that Richard Aghton has a suit against Bartholomew Hesketh, touching a disputed title of land, and tenements in North Meyles manor. In Edward VI. I find Lawrence Waterward, clerk, Parson of Northmells church, plaintiff, against John Bolde, the matter in dispute being "interruption of way to lands and grounds called Parson's meadows, at Northmells." In 1 and 2 Phil. and Mar. Peter Prescott, clerk, Parson of North Meyles church, is plaintiff, and John Fletewood and John Bolde and others are defendants, and the matter in dispute is a title to the mansion house, glebe lands, and tithes of *North Meyles Parsonage*. In 3 and 4 Phil. and Mary, John Bolde and Elizabeth his wife are the plaintiffs, and William Stopforthe defendant, and the matter in dispute was "disturbance of possession of meadow lands at Northmells, in breach of decree." In 2 Edward VI. William Charnock is plaintiff, and John Awghton and others defendants, the matter in dispute, "trespass on the court leet, and illegal levy of americiaments in Penwortham manor and *Northmells*." There is also a suit in the 2d and 3d Phil. and Mary, in which the matter in dispute is title to twelve acres of meadow, with the appurtenances, called Baldemanyoks, otherwise Baldymaryehokes, and otherwise called the Wykes, in *Northmeales parish*. In this cause William Stopforthe claims, by purchase of Thomas Gorsuche and Margaret his wife, as seised in fee in right of the said Margaret Gorsuche. The defendants were John Bolde and Elizabeth his wife, Robert Wright, Percivall Brekill, Thomas Ball, and others, the said Elizabeth claiming, with her sister Anne, wife of Barnaby Kecheyn, as co-heir of John Agheton, deceased. In the 19th Hen. VII. the King's Escheator of the county is plaintiff, and Sir Henry Halsall, Knt. defendant, and the matter in dispute was title to lands in Northmells and other places.

There are few of your readers in this part of the kindgom who do not feel a lively interest in the rising importance of Southport; and since no attempt has yet been made to elicit *materials relating to the early history of the district in which it is situate*, it will not be unacceptable or incompatible with the object of your Magazine to have made a beginning in this respect, especially as it may be the means of drawing other labourers into the field, and induce some competent person who, with the talent, has also the time necessary to accomplish the more important object I have above alluded to, viz. a comprehensive History of the Hundred of West Derby.

The West Derby Hundred is the largest and most valuable of the county, though other divisions may boast a larger population. The number of parishes in this hundred amount to fifteen, and there are ninety-six townships. Of this vast tract of country, which has been the scene of so many interesting events, we have to lament the want of any history at all worthy of the importance of the subject; and yet I feel satisfied, from my knowledge of the usual sources of information, that ample gleanings could be collected from public and private documents and records to form the materials for such a history. But unless persons of local influence in each township would interest themselves in the work, and freely lend their aid, and open their treasures to the inspection of the topographer, and endeavour to induce others to do the same, all attempt to do justice to such a work were hopeless. But the truth is, there is no want of enlightened country gentlemen in every part of the hundred who would readily communicate their stores of intelligence to a properly qualified person, and no other ought to attempt so arduous a task.

I have already observed that the merits of Southport as a resort for invalids have necessarily been brought before me, more prominently, perhaps, than to some other professional men, from the frequent practice of recommending patients there, and the subject is one which I hope to have a future opportunity of explaining more fully, through some other appropriate medium, as soon as my inquiries

are more complete. The recent provision of warm and cold baths at Southport, which supply the invalid or the timid with the advantage of sea-bathing without the necessity of plunging into the open sea, forms an important æra in the medical history of this place, and will add materially to its reputation.

At present I have not had access to any meteorological record kept by any competent person residing at Southport, without which any attempt to make a comparison between its temperature and that of other localities would be imperfect; though I have reason to know that, as observations have already been made, no doubt can be entertained that, in point of mildness in the winter months, Southport will be found superior to most other towns on the coast. The clearness and dryness of the air have been generally acknowledged. The snow seldom lies twenty-four hours; though near Ormskirk—which is but a short stage from Southport—it has been several feet deep.

It should be mentioned, to the honour of the spirited and benevolent population of this district, that it supports several useful charitable institutions. The Strangers' Charity, for the relief of poor sick persons to whose recovery sea air or bathing may be conducive; the Marine Fund; the North Meols Local Dispensary; and the Southport National School, are most useful to the neighbourhood, and on the whole conducted with great ability and success.

There are many other subjects

connected with the future welfare of this place that deserve a more weighty consideration than the limits of a paper like the present can give them; but, as my object on the present occasion was more of a retrospective character, and I have already trespassed too much on your pages, your readers, I am sure, will excuse me if I postpone all further remarks to a more convenient season.

J. K. WALKER, M.D.

Huddersfield, Nov. 28, 1839.

MOULDED BRICKS.

WE find in the eighth number of the Cambridge Portfolio, a description of the Ancient Brick of which an engraving was given in the previous number, and there called Roman; and now we again find it stated that "the material and style of execution seems undoubtedly Roman," and that "if the antiquity of the bricks were quite certain, we might view in them an illustration of the very early existence of Christians in Britain;" the subject being one of a series of six representing scenes in the story of Susannah and the Elders (though in the Antiquarian Itinerary the figures have been converted into Roman soldiers and British captives). The writer is evidently not aware that other bricks of this kind have led to similar errors; and that they have been decided by competent judges to be of about the reign of Henry VIII. See a memoir by A. J. Kempe, esq. F.S.A. on six found in forming the St. Katharine's Docks, in the *Archæologia*, vol. XXIV. and *Gent. Mag.* cii. i. 255. ii. 142.

POETRY.

1. *Salix Babylonica*; by the MARQUESS WELLESLEY. 2. *Translation from Goldsmith*; by SIR HENRY HALFORD, BART.

These elegant specimens of Latin verse having come into our possession, we trust that, in gratifying the taste of our readers, by making them public, we do not oppose the wishes of the very eminent and accomplished persons, who are the authors of them.

EDIT.

SALIX BABYLONICA.

THE WEEPING WILLOW.

THE first of this race of Willow was introduced into England in the last century; it was brought from the Banks of the Euphrates, near the ruins of Babylon; where

this willow abounds. This is the willow on which the Israelites "hanged their harps," according to the Psalm cxxxvii.—"super flumina Babylonis."—"How shall I sing the Lord's song in the land of a stranger?" (See Loudon's *Arboretum Britann.* vol. iv. 1507.)

Passis mæsta comis, formosa doloris imago,
 Quæ, flenti similis, pendet in amne Salix,
 Euphratis nata in ripâ Babylone sub altâ
 Dicitur Hebræas sustinuisse lyras ;
 Cùm, terrâ ignotâ, Proles Solymæa refugit
 Divinum Patriæ, jussa, movere melos ;
 Suspensisque lyris, et luctu muta, sedebat,
 In lacrymis memorans Te, veneranda Sion !
 Te, dilecta Sion ! frustrâ sacrata Jehovæ,
 Te, præsentî Ædes irradiata Deo !
 Nunc pede barbarico, et manibus temerata profanis,
 Nunc orbata Tuis, et taciturna Domus !
 At Tu, pulchra Salix, Thamesini littoris hospes,
 Sis sacra, et nobis pignora sacra feras ;
 Quâ cecidit Judæa (mones) captiva sub irâ,
 Victricem stravit Quæ Babylona manus ;
 Inde (doces) sacra et ritus servare Parentum,
 Juraque, et antiquâ vi stabilire Fidem.
 Me quoties curas suadent lenire seniles
 Umbra Tua, et viridi ripa beata toro,
 Sit mihi, primitiasque meas, tenuesque triumphos,
 Sit revocare tuos, dulcis Etona ! dies.
 Auspice Te, summæ mirari culmina famæ,
 Et purum antiquæ lucis adire jubar
 Edidici Puer, et, jam primo in limine vitæ,
 Ingenuas veræ laudis amare vias :
 O juncta Aonidum lauro præcepta Salutis
 Æternæ ! et Musis consociata Fides !
 O felix Doctrina ! et divinâ insita luce !
 Quæ tuleras animo lumina fausta meo ;
 Incorrupta, precor, maneat, atque integra, neu te
 Aura regat populi, neu novitatis amor ;
 Stet quoque prisca Domus ; (neque enim manus impia tangat !)
 Floreat in mediis intemerata minis ; *
 Det Patribus Patres, Populoque det inclitya Cives,
 Eloquiumque Foro, Judiciisque decus,
 Conciliisque animos, magnæque det ordine Genti
 Immortalem altâ cum pietate Fidem ;
 Floreat, intactâ per postera secula famâ,
 Cura diù Patriæ, Cura paterna Dei.

Fern Hill, Windsor, August 22, 1839.

* A Reform of Eton College, on the principles of the New System of Education, has been menaced by high authority.

FROM THE DESERTED VILLAGE.

<p>In all my wanderings round this world of care, In all my griefs, and God has given my share, I still had hopes, my latest hours to crown, Amidst these humble bowers to lay me down; To husband out life's taper at its close, And save the flame from wasting my repose. I still had hopes, for Pride attends us still, Amidst the swains to shew my book-learn'd skill, Around my fire an evening group to draw, And tell of all I felt, and all I saw— And as a hare, whom hounds and horns pursue, Pants to the place from whence at first she flew, I still had hopes, my long vexations past, Here to return, and die at home at last. O, blest retirement! friend to life's decline, Retreat from care, which never can be mine,</p>	<p>How blest is he who crowns in shades like these A youth of labour, with an age of ease; [try, Who quits the world where strong temptations And, since his hard to combat, learns to fly. For him no wretches born to work and weep Explore the mine, or tempt the dang'rous deep; No surly porter, clad in guilty state, Expels expiring Famine from the gate; But on he goes to meet his latter end, Angels around befriending Virtue's friend, Sinks to the grave by unperceiv'd decay, While Resignation gently slopes the way, And, all his prospects bright'ning to the last, His Heav'n commences ere the world be past.</p>
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GOLDSMITH.

TRANSLATION.

Inter tot curas, luctusque ubicunque ferendos,
 Tot mala missa homini, pauca nec ista mihi,
 Sperabam hic tandem metam reperire laborum,
 Meque meis serò posse redire focus;
 Lentus ubi, et tutus, tererem moderatius horas,
 Et facerem placidos tardiùs ire dies.
 Cumque aliis præstare placet juvenique senique,
 Sperabam agricolis grandia, docta loqui;
 Quod fando audissem aut vidissem, stante coronâ,
 Omnia magniloquis enumerare modis.
 Utque lepus, canibus pressus, vestigia flectit,
 Ægrè locum repetens cæperat unde fugam;
 Sic ego, tot passus peregrino in littore casus,
 Nota peto moriens tecta, meosque Lares.
 O tranquilla quies! languenti grata senectæ
 (Quam tamen Omnipotens noluit esse meam.)
 Felix! cui licuit juveni exercere labores
 Vallibus his tutos, otia longa seni;
 Cui vitæ illecebras nullâ virtute domandas,
 Fallere in his umbris ritè triumphus erat.
 Non jubet ille inopem penetrare in viscera terræ,
 Nec ponti, pro re, dira pericla pati.
 Illius oclusas fractis morboque fameque,
 Non sedet auratus janitor ante fores;
 Sacra placent sibi sola, Deus virtutis amico
 Annuit, ad finem prospicit ille suum;
 Tandem ad eò facili lapsu descendit avitum
 In tumulum, gressus sustinet alta fides;
 Cuncta senescenti rident, optataque cœli
 Gaudia supremam percipit ante diem.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A Disquisition on the Scene, Origin, Date, &c. of Shakespeare's Tempest.
By the Rev. Joseph Hunter, F.S.A.
8vo.

IT is our intention to give a short abstract of the principal matters discussed in this brief volume. The name of Shakespeare is so justly and deeply loved by Englishmen, that it only stops on this side of idolatry; and the minutest inquiries are not discouraged, and mention of the most trifling circumstances is endured, which tend in any way to cast the faintest glimmer of light on the obscurity of his history, or the interpretation of his thoughts. Mr. Collier has been of much service, and we trust will be of still more, by his very curious researches into MS. papers and records, which his extensive knowledge of the drama and its history enables him to use with advantage; and it is said that Mr. Dyce is the only person in England who can rightly interpret the dialogue between the witch and the sailor's wife in Macbeth, and who has the key to unlock the meaning of the "rump-fed ronion." Mr. Hunter appears long and diligently to have admired and studied the works of "this darling of Nature," whom she nursed on the banks of the Avon; and he has given us a foretaste or specimen of his discoveries in the present book. No one can be a successful punster, it is said, who does not make innumerable *bad puns*; and no one has ever been a great or successful critic who has not also made very bad conjectures. The knotty passages of authors are not to be cut through by the swords of critics, but diligently and carefully unravelled by their fingers. The most learned are not always the most successful: a great critic should have the same eagle eye, the same "terrible sagacity," as is said to be necessary for a great commander. Further, a person successful on one author may entirely fail

GENT. MAG. VOL. XIII.

on another. How great was Bentley on Menander;—how trifling and absurd on Milton! It is therefore of great importance to be familiarly acquainted with the style, mode of thinking, and the metaphysics of the mind of the author one is attempting to emend. Such are Mr. Hunter's claims to our attention; and if, after all his labour of love, all his painful days and studious nights, his unwearyed researches and his fortunate guesses, we cannot willingly receive the *whole* of his suggested improvements, he must consider that he cannot be exempt from the general lot, which prevents any man, in any line whatever, arriving at an excellence surpassing that of all others. If this volume enables him to attain an honourable station among his brother critics and commentators, no doubt his ambition will be satisfied. His conjectures and supposes are his literary family,—his sons and daughters. They will not all be handsome, or perhaps virtuous, though they may seem so to the fond parental eye; but taken together they may form a goodly heritage, doing honour to the stem from which they sprung. We shall now, though we unfortunately are on the spur of speed, introduce them to the public notice.

It is generally supposed that when Shakespeare wrote the play of the *Tempest* he had in view *the tempest* in which Somers and Yates were wrecked, on the *Bermudas*. That tempest occurred in 1609, therefore it has been settled that the play must have been written in or after that year.* As Mr. Hunter considers the *Tempest* to be one of the *earliest* productions of Shakespeare's genius, he must, of course, prove that it was not necessary for the poet to take the description of the tempest from that one event. He

* Mr. Malone assigns it to 1611; Chalmers to 1613.

finds therefore, in an earlier book, an account of a shipwreck suffered by one Henry May, in 1594, and of a storm in those seas experienced by Sir R. Dudley, in 1595, and also in Sir Walter Raleigh's *Discovery of Guiana*, printed in 1596. He proves also from other poets that the topic of the "still vexed Bermoothes" was a familiar one with the poets of the time,—in fact, a common-place. The strongest passage in favour of the *Bermudas* is the following from the "Silver Watch-bell" of Sir Thomas Tymme :

" Navigators report that there is a sea in the voyage to the W. Indies (called the Bermudas) which is a most hellish sea for lightning, thunder and storms. Also they assure us of one island they call the island of devils : for to such as approach near the same there do not only appear fearful sights of devils and evil spirits, but also mighty tempests, with most terrible and continual thunder and lightning; and the noise of horrible cries, with screeching, doth so affright and amaze those that come near the place, that they are glad with all might and main to fly and speed them with all possible haste they can."

Now Mr. Hunter asks (p. 13)—" Is there a single point in which we can trace resemblance between the island of Prospero and Bermuda which can be regarded as peculiar and critical ?" Perhaps we should answer, " sufficient for poetical use—for a hint—a suggestion—for all that a poet wants ;" but this is not to the purpose : it appears that that very worthy and ingenious person, Mr. Thomas Rodd, whose knowledge in the most curious and secret departments of English literature is very extensive, suggested to Mr. Hunter that Shakespeare intended to place the scene of the *Tempest* on the island of *Lampedusa*, or *Lipadusa*, or *Lopedusa*, in the Mediterranean. Mr. Hunter followed up the suggestion—examined it—approved it—confirmed it—and has written a very ingenious, clever, and satisfactory dissertation upon it. This island, in the time of Shakespeare, was not only deserted, but lay under the imputation of being *haunted*. The

voyager in Crusius says " the nights are disturbed by spectres ;" and Coronelli adds, " even writers worthy of confidence assert that no one can remain on the island, on account of phantasms, spectres, and horrible visions that appear in the night ; repose and quiet being banished by the formidable apparitions and frightful dreams that fatally afflict with death-like terrors whosoever does remain there as much as one night."

Mr. Hunter thus confirms this claim advanced for *Lampedusa*, by an enumeration of certain circumstances relating to the island corresponding to the description of the island in the *Tempest*. But (though we speak it doubtfully, not having our worthy friend Mr. Loudon near us at present) we consider Mr. Hunter's remarks on the line or lime tree to be of no force ; for we doubt whether this tree is found at all in Sicily and the Mediterranean Isles ; we are certain it can be seen but rarely, and as a stranger, if at all. It is a piece of English scenery introduced into a foreign landscape.* However it may be on *Ham-Common*, assuredly there are no lime-tree avenues or 'groves in the vale of Enna.' One of the most convincing chapters, to our mind, is the third ; in which Shakespeare's description of the storm is shown, by several striking resemblances, such as Hurd himself would admit, to be taken from a similar description in *Harrington's Ariosto*, published in 1591, in the forty-first Canto of the *Orlando* ; in some passages the thoughts and words come very close, as ex. gr.

Shakespeare.—Hence ! What care these roarers for the name of King ? To cabin ! silence ! trouble us not.

Ariosto.—" Of King nor Prince no man takes heed, nor note."

Shakespeare. ——— his bold head
'Bove the contentious waves he kept, &c.

Ariosto.—Rogero for the matter never shrunk,
But still above the water kept his head.

Further, *Ariosto's* storm is laid in

* This tree, the linden, lime, or lime-tree, was also called the tile-tree (*tilia*), see *Horæ Vacivæ*, by John Hall, 12mo. 1646, p. 87 : " Like the shade of a *tile-tree*, very pleasant, though the tree be unfruitful." Mr. Hunter has shown the error induced by the thoughtless alteration of *lime* for *lime tree*, very forcibly.

the same seas: he also mentions Lampedusa, or Lipedusa,

This Lipedusa is a little isle,
Distant from Afric' shore some twenty mile.

Moreover, when Rogero reached the island,

Upon the rock with much ado he crawl'd,
And sate upon the best ground in th' end;
When, lo! an aged man, whose head was bald
And beard below his girdle did descend,
That was an hermit, that did there inhabit,
Came forth to him in godly reverend habit.

This is the hermit of Lampedusa, a kind of prototype of Prospero; and as we proceed, we are conducted to the hermit's cell, which we find, like the cell of Prospero, sheltered by a grove of trees:

The cell a chapel had on th' eastern side,
Upon the western side, a grove or *berie*?*
Forth of the which he did his food provide;
Small cheer, God wot! wherewith to make
folks merry.

If this part of the volume does not come with effective force against the stony walls of the hearts of the Shakespearian commentators; if Mr. Collier shakes his head, and Mr. Dyce drops his chin; it still must be considered as a very ingenious, and very pleasing piece of critical research.

Mr. Hunter then passes on to give his reasons for believing that the *Tempest* was an *early work* of Shakespeare; being at total variance with the critics who have placed it as the *last*. There is much just and good criticism in this part of the book, and his arguments are deserving consideration, but are not exactly adapted for abridgment in our scanty space: they chiefly turn on this point, that the story, characters, scene, &c. of the *Tempest* assimilate closely to those of the other early plays in their romantic cast; and not to the severer form of the latest plays, as *Macbeth*, *Lear*, *Coriolanus*, *Timon*, &c. This, as far as it goes, and in the absence of positive facts, is sound and legitimate reasoning; but in the next chapter, where he wishes to identify the *Tempest* with a play in "Meres his list," called *Love's Labour Won*; and when he suspects that the play had originally a double title,

"The *Tempest*, or *Love's Labour Won*," we cannot go so far as to jump at once to his conclusion, "that we have Meres's testimony to the existence of the *Tempest* as a play of Shakespeare in 1598." How far Jonson's Prologue to every Man in his Humour, being written in 1596, is a proof of the existence of the *Tempest* in that year, is, we also think, liable to some doubt. To this early date, Mr. Hunter is not unaware that a formidable difficulty seems to present itself in a palpable reference to a passage in Florio's translation of Montaigne, and which was not published, so far as we know, till 1603. This he suggests may be removed in two ways; first, by supposing that portions of the translation may have appeared in different times, previous to the whole being printed in a complete form; as some of the smaller tracts of Florio are known to exist. Secondly, the speech of Gonzales may have been added after the original appearance of the play, as there is reason to think was the practice of Shakespeare. Mr. Hunter, however, relies chiefly on a third supposition, that Florio's translation may have been seen by Shakespeare in manuscript. He lastly despatches in a summary way Mr. G. Chalmers and his dead Indian of 1611, by showing that another Indian was brought to England in 1577, who was the one to whom Trinculo alludes.

In the commencement of the sixth chapter, Mr. Hunter recapitulates the points which he trusts he has established. 1. That the *Tempest* is one of the earliest works of Shakespeare, written in 1596, when he was thirty-two years old. 2. That in the composition of it he had in view the ridiculous stories of Sir Walter Rawleigh, published in that year. 3. That the island of Bermuda had nothing to do with the idea in his mind of an enchanted island. 4. That the archetype from which he wrought was the island of Lampedusa, which island was, in fact, the scene of his play. 5. That he owed nothing to the pamphlet of Sil. Jourdan, or the work of Sir G. Somers. 6. That when he delineated the storm, in the first and second scenes, he had in his

* Dryden was the latest writer whom we recollect to have used this word in this sense:

"And theatres are berries for the fair."

mind the storm in the forty-first canto of Ariosto. These he considers *novelties* in Shakespeare criticism, which he ventures to think will be of some importance, and that they will work a great revolution in the criticism on the play. He then proceeds to inquire concerning the origin of the plot, and of the three most remarkable characters in it, viz. Prospero, Ariel, and Caliban; and first, he thinks "Love's Labour Won," like "Love's Labour Lost," to be a story probably of the Romance writers in the sixteenth century of France or Italy, Navarre or Spain. He finds a real Alonzo king of Naples, who had a son Ferdinand in 1495. Turning to the History of Milan, we have a *banished* Duke who was dispossessed in 1514. We have also an usurping Duke of Milan corresponding to Anthonio: but we must refer to our author for the remainder of this history, for which we have not room. Mr. Hunter then enters into the subject of the prevalence of "Magic" during the middle ages. Prospero is the impersonation of these adepts in the *white magic*, which is that of the *Tempest*. Some of the feats of Ariel he thinks may be suggested by what Shakespeare read in Isaiah, the word Ariel being used as a personation of Jerusalem. Some of the passages of the Prophet he applies to the description of the poet, as, "And the multitude of the nations that fight against Ariel, and even all that fight against her, and her munition, and that distresses her, shall be as a dream of a night vision." In this he thinks we may have the germ of the celebrated passage,

"———We are such stuff
As dreams are made of, and our little life
Is rounded by a sleep."

Caliban, he considers, in his form, to be of Hebraistic origin, and he is compared to the fish-idol of Ashdod, the Dagon of the Philistines, "a figure shaped like a fish, only with feet and hands like a man." Caliban (he says) is a kind of tortoise, the paddles expanding in arms, hands, legs, and feet; how he became changed into a monkey it is left to *other* commentators to explain. With regard to the name *Caliban*, he says, "Would it not be a circumstance worthy of being taken notice of, if it should turn out that *Caliban is one among the many names*

by which the *three Magi are known in different countries of Europe?*" Mr. Hunter has seen the Magi named Melchior, *Caliban*, Mamamouchi, but not in a book of authority. Farmer thought it was a metathesis of cannibal; and Dr. Sherwin that it was compounded of *ban* and *beauty*,—a vile conjecture enough, proving that the commentator did not partake of the wisdom of his subject.

With regard to the philological remarks which close the volume, we do not think Mr. Hunter so successful as in some other of the branches of his disquisition; but, indeed, it is of all the most difficult, and requires the rarest and finest qualities in combination, of which the genius of criticism is composed. If in some places he fails, it is in a province where Pope and Warburton, and even Johnson, failed before him.

P. 129. His authority for "trash" is complete, but "samphire" for "scamels, or seamels," will not do; he has not saved the sore. The word must remain at present unexplained, though we think it is only a form of expression, perhaps provincial, for sea-gulls or sea-mews; in the east of England they are always called sea-cobs.

P. 132. We see no reason at all why the line

"By moonshine do the green sour ringlets
make,"

should be altered; it is good sense, according to the fabulous tradition, and good poetry, and has an emphasis and propriety which Mr. Hunter's emendation wants; for he alters "green" from an epithet to a substantive, marring the beauty of the passage,
By moonshine on the green, sour ringlets
make,

or,
By moonshine d'on the green sour ringlets
make.

Now these fairy circles are all distinguished from the colour of the neighbouring grass by a line of *deeper green*, which arises from the earth being stirred, and perhaps enriched, by the fibres of the "fungi;" this is the true cause of this appearance on the green sward of light soils, that so long puzzled the philosophers, and even now affords images to the poets. We have no hesitation therefore in insisting on the necessity of preserving the original reading.



P. 137. Mr. Hunter says the line,
 "Twelve year since, Miranda, twelve year
 since,"

"is a line which satisfies the ear, and is, without doubt, what Shakespeare intended." To *our* ear it wants a syllable, as it wanted to the ear of G. Steevens, who proposed to read the first "years" as a dissyllable ye-ars, on that account; but we think,
 "Some twelve year since, Miranda, twelve year since,"

would be more satisfactory, if any alteration be necessary.—At p. 142.

"In few, they hurried us aboard a bark,
 Bore us some leagues to sea; when they prepared

A rotten carcase of a *boat*, not rigg'd,
 Nor tackle, sail, nor mast,—the very rats
 Instinctively had quit it."

The second folio reads, "a rotten carcase of a *butt*." This reading Mr. Hunter would prefer, and says, "a large wine butt cut transversely might make a *kind of boat*, carrying a little food, robes, and *books*, and one person with a young child." We should not like to see our reverend friend Mr. Hunter trusting himself and his Shakespeare *books* to such a "perfidious bark." But how could such a *butt*, *be rigged*, and *have tackle, sails, and mast*, which it is presumed to be able to carry, from the wonder expressed that it wanted what was necessary and usual; and though rats, "and such small deer," being reckoned prophetic and sagacious animals, might quit a crazy boat, knowing it not to be safe for them to venture in—yet how could they *foresee* that a sugar-butt was to be applied to a purpose for which it was never intended? We propose, therefore, placing Mr. Hunter's *sugar-butt* with Mr. Wordsworth's *washing-tub*, and dismissing them both together, to sink or swim; ut qui in eadem causâ sint, in eadem item essent fortunâ.

P. 145.

"Thou shalt be pinch'd
 As thick as *honey-combs*, each pinch more
 Than bees that make them!" [stinging

The original reading is "honey-comb," wrongly altered, as Mr. Hunter observes, by the commentators. We would adhere to it, thus reading the line,

"As thick as *A' honey-comb*," &c.

There are also some observations which we think a little over refined; at least as we do not possess the qualities of that gentleman in old story "Mister Fine-ear," we are not sensible of their truth; as when we read, (p. 134,) "that much is lost in melody is apparent to every one, by the Editor's altering *wrack* to *wreck*:"

"Weeping again the king my father's
wreck" (*wrack*.)

"Supposing that he saw the king's ship
wreck'd (*wrack'd*)."

Mr. Hunter says, "the cause of the difference is, that, by pronouncing the preceding words, the organs of speech are put into a more favourable position for pronouncing '*wrack*' than '*wreck*,' and the organs of hearing are put into a more favourable condition for receiving with pleasure the fuller sound of *wrack*."

Again, p. 135,

—"I am arrived from faithful Lombardy."

"So we must now read; but Shakespeare suggests another *and a better sound*:"

"I am arrived from faithful Lumbardy."

We again plead our dulness of ear.

P. 138,

"My brother, and thy uncle, called *Antonio*."

"This is another instance of a slight deterioration of Shakespeare's exquisite melody by an useless alteration. *A nice ear will be sensible at once that something is lost*."

"My brother, and thy uncle, called *Anthonio*."

P. 146. Mr. Hunter has most correctly justified the old reading in the following passage:

"—— my prime request,
 Which I do last pronounce, is, O you *wonder*!
 If you be *maid* or no."

So read the first, second, and third folios. The later editors follow Rowe, who has substituted "made," found in the *fourth* edition, which is of no authority.

In another passage, p. 118.

"She that is Queen of Tunis, she that dwells
Ten leagues beyond man's life, she that from
 Naples

Can have no note, unless the sun were post,
 (The man i' the moon's too slow), till new-born
 Be rough and razorable." [chins

Mr. Hunter has this advantage over us in his proposed emendations, that

they are the production of his deliberate thoughts and mature decisions, whereas ours arise from our first and hasty impressions. In this passage, the difficulty is in the expression "*beyond man's life*," which he thinks may be the name of a city, like "Old Free Town," in *Romeo and Juliet*. We, however, interpret very differently. We consider that it alludes to the divisions of the globe, as seen in old maps, separated and distinguished into different zones, some of which were denominated habitable, and others considered as not fit for human life, being arid, desert, and sun-burnt. "The Queen of Tunis, she that dwells ten leagues beyond the line of the habitable zone;" ten leagues being an expression for such an immense distance, that we, in fact, must grow up to manhood before the journey from her dominions to Naples could be performed.*

We observe that no publisher's name is affixed to this volume, but at the end is a device of a large fish,—desinit in pisces,—with a large open mouth full of teeth, tied by a strap to an iron ring, with the motto "*GULIELMUS*," which is the "*vox piscis*." Now, as sailors call the *shark* by the familiar name of *BILLY*, can this be a cunning device by which a publisher represents his trade? Or is it meant to figure a poor author, like a fish out of water, gasping for breath, and strapped to the iron collar of its Sisyphian labours? *Eget interprete*.†

The Evangelical Character of Christianity, according to the Doctrines

and Ordinances of the Established Church, &c. By Fred. Nolan, L.L.D. 1838. 12mo.

WE had occasion some little time since to call the attention of our readers to the doctrines which were openly professed, and the views boldly maintained by the evangelical (puritanical) party, as avowed in the "*Essays on Schism*," on which the prize was bestowed by Mr. Legh Richmond. Among other statements the following were made: 1. That the number of the puritanical clergy belonging to the Established Church amounts to upwards of two thousand, and is increasing. 2. That in due time, or as we may suppose when these numbers are yet more formidable, certain demands will be made by them regarding the constitution of the Established Church, which, if not conceded, they will make a quasi-secession, and elect a Bishop of their own. It is not necessary to do more than to express such statements as these in words, in order to evince their dangerous tendency, whether the party can carry them into effect or not. They assume the right of a certain number in the Church, (a minority,) to alter the form and structure of the Church itself; or, failing in that, to break it up, as far as in them lies, into divisions, which might be subversive of the whole. The spirit with which they would enter on their work is also evinced, by their avowed declaration in the same book, that a clergyman belonging to the puritanical (self-called evangelical) party, would rather hold acquaintance with a dissenter, than with a clergyman of principles different from his in his

* Mr. Hunter's conjecture that "*Man's Life*," means a particular city, seems (though we speak under correction) to us to be inconsistent with the sense of the passage; for how could any particular city or place in any part of the globe be fifteen or sixteen years' journey, at least, from Naples? For so long would it take to make new-born chins rough and razorable. Shakespeare meant to give a vagueness and indistinctness to his image, which should represent to the mind an immeasurable distance, far remote among the vast Ethiopian deserts, where foot of man never trod, nor could the life of man exist. But "if new-born chins being rough and razorable," is meant only to signify the time necessary for the growth of the beard after it has been shaved, or twelve hours, then the time is vastly too short for communication between Tunis and Naples; besides, though Queen of Tunis, she is not said to live there.

† We hope Mr. Hunter will be induced soon to gratify the lovers of Shaksperian literature with something more than this solitary specimen of his labours. Why are the Sossii of the day not crowding his morning levees with solicitations, that he may shoot a second successful arrow after the first?

own church. We must express some astonishment that such principles, coming as they do from out of the bosom of the Church itself, have not attracted the attention or called forth a fitting rebuke from the episcopal guardians of the Church; and that while the dangers which threaten our establishment from the open attacks of Dissenters or the wily policy of the Papists, are pointed out in various charges of the bishops to their clergy; as far as we know, no notice has been taken, and no alarm sounded, on the appearance of still more formidable adversaries, even in our own ranks. "Iliacos *intra* muros peccatur." Nor can it be said that this confidence in their present and growing strength and numbers is rather a vain boast than a bold declaration; for we find them every where in constant and determined action, and especially augmenting their power *by the purchase of every small living that can be procured.* There can therefore be no doubt as to the nature of their present principles and future designs; and it is on this account that in the absence of all mention of this important subject from the quarter from which we looked to receive it, i. e. as we have said, from the Bishops of the Church, that we earnestly and anxiously recommend this little work of Mr. Nolan to the notice of every one, whether of the clergy or laity, who are anxious to see the real doctrines of our Church clearly stated, and fully vindicated against the attacks of fanatical zeal. It is written in a clear plain style; and the different topics are discussed with temperance and a full knowledge of "that empiricism which is spreading corruption to the vitals of the Church." A short but able preface makes the reader acquainted with the motives which led to the publication, and the abuses which it designed to animadvert on and correct. The work itself assumes the convenient form of epistolary correspondence; and in future editions we could wish to see the main heads of every letter stated at the commencement; and a short, but useful index at the end of the volume. Pleased should we have been, had it been in our power to make copious selections from this able work, for we consider it of the highest importance that it

should be widely known and duly estimated; if to expose the errors and check the progress of fanatical zeal and bigotry, and restore to their rightful place the truly scriptural doctrines of our Church, be at all a work of importance. To such writers as Mr. Nolan and to our most learned, pious, and estimable Oxford Divines, we look with confidence and delight as the best bulwarks against this furious inroad of Calvinistic doctrines; we know them to excel our adversaries as much in depth of learning as in soundness of opinion and temperance of judgment; but we repeat, that notwithstanding the *voluntary* assistance of such able champions, we have a right to expect that the pernicious influence of such an active and hostile party in the Church, should be exposed and condemned by the high and influential authority of the episcopal bench; and we have no doubt, but that before long, there will be a call from the clergy to their superiors for the public expression of their sentiments, if from no higher motive, yet from this; that the very action of the Church may become impeded and embarrassed by the want of unity in itself.

The Life of Hannah More. By N. Thompson, Curate of Wrington.

THIS life we find is introductory to a new edition of H. More's Works, to which we presume that of Mr. Roberts was unfit from its length, and, perhaps, from other causes. We cannot say that the present work has altogether satisfied us; for having few new facts to advance, or opinions to discuss, and as Mr. Roberts had possessed the richest materials for the biography, perhaps it would have been the better plan for the present writer not to have trodden the same ground "*haud passibus æquis,*" but rather to have presented a summary of the character of the very estimable person whose life he traces; and to have entered more critically and minutely into the nature of her writings and her opinions; and presented us a well-drawn tablet of her mind, apart from the events and circumstances of her life, which had been previously given. We should also be inclined to say that there is too much of the author's reflections and observations mixed up with the facts of the narra-

tive; and that the general effect of the volume is heavy. This is chiefly owing to so much of the best materials having been pre-engaged, and partly from the endeavour of the biographer to represent some circumstances in a different light from that in which they appeared in Mr. Roberts's volumes, which attempt necessarily begets explanation and discussion. After all, the author appears to have possessed a few new materials; among the best of which we reckon the letter to the Bishop of Bath and Wells, as explanatory of H. More's religious tenets, and we think the biographer has successfully rescued her from the charge of *Calvinism* which had been brought against her. Indeed, we highly approve of the spirit and feeling in which the work is composed, (though we have been obliged to say that as a composition it has not answered our expectations,) and we believe that a more correct view is given of H. More's religious opinions than we had previously received. Her poetry, we think, far too highly estimated; but many of her works of practical morality are written with animation and elegance, and though they will be hardly revived in the present day to any great popularity, (for deeper views and subtler distinctions and wider knowledge than hers are now demanded,) yet they were productive of much benefit to the community in the days they were published; they were read by those who never read sermons, and they struck the spark of a religious feeling in the drawing-room and study, which, we trust, in many cases, rose into a bright and holy flame afterwards in the church. Her practical exertions of charity, and her personal sacrifices for the benefit of the lower classes, are above all praise of "the tongues of men," and her life, by whomsoever written, must ever be a life of instruction and example.

Selections from the Fifth Book of Hooker's Ecclesiastical Polity. 12mo. 1839.

THIS elegant and admirable little volume is selected and arranged by Mr. Keble for the purpose of making more generally known the high excellence of Hooker's writings. Mr. Keble justly observes in his preface, that

ordinary readers, that is, unlearned and uncontroversial, are repelled by the controversial and occasional cast of Hooker's great work, and the deep learning and profound investigation which he brought to bear on every part of that large and often intricate field of inquiry.

"Under these circumstances," Mr. K. observes, "it seemed not unadvisable to try whether such a selection could be made as might exhibit, in a connected form, and in the author's own words, his view of the Prayer Book, including the Ordination Service, clear of the difficulties above stated. The selection has therefore been made exclusively from the fifth book of the *Ecclesiastical Polity*. Other passages, no less beautiful, and perhaps as generally interesting, might have been added from other parts of his remains; but the object was not so much to set forth the beauties of Hooker as to put devout and thoughtful persons in possession of the *principles* with a view to which the English Prayer Book should be studied; and the misgivings silenced which our busy fancies are too ready to invent or adopt with regard to certain of its details."

The author of this short, but valuable preface, further observes:

"Hooker's special purpose was to answer the objections of the Puritan party of his time to our laws and proceedings, about the several public duties of Christian religion. His defence of course ran parallel to their attack, and comes nearer to a companion to the Prayer Book than might have been expected. * * * Perhaps, on considering all the circumstances of the case, it will seem hardly less than providential that he was led to take so wide a range. The English Church in his time was still more or less unsettled; and rocking, as it were, from the effects of the Reformation, and the impulse of one master mind might be all that was wanted to make the difference between fixing and overturning it. In what direction the danger lay the next century clearly shewed; and had it not been for that turn in our theology to which he was chiefly instrumental, it seems probable that the unsound opinions which he contested, instead of coming into violent collision with our own Church, would have silently overspread it and eaten their way into its vitals. The Prayer Book, instead of being turned out of our Churches for a time, would, in all likelihood, have been laid by for ever by consent, and we might have been where Geneva and Holland are now."

The Editor afterwards observes :

“ Why the notions of the foreign reformers were likely to prevail is not hard to perceive, considering the violent measures of the Court of Rome, both for enforcing her claims on England by the excommunication of Queen Elizabeth, and for the peremptory inculcation of doctrine by the Council of Trent ; considering, also, the sort of connection into which English churchmen had been brought with Protestants abroad, by negotiation in the reign of Henry and Edward, and by exile under Mary ; *without blaming the Reformation, one may easily understand how these events might cause disparagement of the authority of the Catholic Church, confused, as the ideas of men were (and still too often are) between that and the Romish Church.*”

Mr. Keble then mentions Hooker's acquaintance with Dr. Adrian Saravia, Prebendary of Canterbury, and the effect which intercourse with that learned divine had on his mind—

“ One may perceive throughout a growing tendency to judge of things by the rules of the ancient Church, and to take not a *Roman*, nor a *Protestant*, but always, if possible, a *Catholic view*.”

Again it is observed :

“ That there were not wanting corresponding tokens of a Providence tending to prepare men's minds for the reception of his views in the course of public affairs at the same time. The death of the Queen of Scots, and the destruction of the Spanish Armada, taking off men's immediate dread of a violent introduction of the papal power, left them at leisure to understand that there might be dangers in another direction, and to admit and appreciate these safeguards, *which the Catholic Church, and that alone, provides against both.* The disorganising tendencies of extreme Protestant principles had been largely exhibited in some other countries, and were apparent enough here in the proceedings of the discontented Reformers all through Elizabeth's reign. The Earl of Leicester, who had favoured the Puritans, was dead; the Court interfered less, and the Church of England was left free to right and settle herself on her own *proper middle ground.* She did not, as some years before she might have done, resist the hand which was commissioned to steady her.”

Of the value of this selection no one can doubt ; that weight the name of Hooker carries with it ; but we may also add that it is one of high interest, and for ourselves, we can assert that

GENT. MAG. VOL. XIII.

we could not put it down till we had read it through : in argument, learning, style, temper, it is throughout masterly.

Poems, by Thomas Burbidge.

THESE poems are to be commended for much brightness of fancy, elegant and ingenious allusion, pleasing imagery, and, in some cases, harmonious versification. They also partake of the common fault of the age, much incorrectness in the cadences of the measure, and in the rhymes. What would the critics of Queen Anne's correct age say to the rhyming of *root, put, fruit* ?

A pillar, twin'd like some old elm, whose
root
Is heap'd with leaves of many a century,
And Dante's forehead on its top was *put*,
Bound with the deathless plant which only
bears no *fruit*.

Again, p. 171.

Low and lower sang the *cuckoo*,
Faint and fainter sang the *echo*.

Again, p. 176.

Darts of a sunny light shot in
Through shutter old, and green old *glass*,
They cut the dark, they lit the skies,
With lustre outside warm—*alas*,
The bed itself was warm within,
As that sweet body *was*.

Again, p. 172.

A bird that dallies with its voice
Among the matted *branches*,
Or on the free blue air her note,
To pierce and fall, and rise and float,
With bolder utterance *launches*.

Such inaccuracies, if suffered to extend, would utterly mar the very beauty and essence of versification ; nor can they be compensated (as many modern poets seem to think) by additional freedom and power of expression. However, we are certain that this carelessness or contempt of poetic rules and restrictions, which has existed and spread amongst us since the days of Byron and Scott, will produce reaction ; and, before long, we hope to see a better and purer system of versification acknowledged as the vehicle of poetical thoughts. Our modern poets appear to have altogether neglected the study of the system upon which their predecessors wrought, and by which they produced such powerful and pleasing effects. There is no want of genius

among them, many of their poems are bold in conception and masterly in many parts of the execution; we will even allow that some improvements in versification have been introduced since the days of Pope; we only lament that his fine critical taste and correctness have not also been appreciated by us. Yet these are faults of Mr. Burbidge's age and times rather than of himself, and with pleasure we repeat our estimation of his poetical feeling and power of execution. We give a specimen. (p. 296.)

You bid me sing—what shall I sing?

Of Spring and Spring's young roses,
When Hope's sweet breeze is on the wing,
And Love's sweet hand uncloses?
Or sing of Autumn's sad decay,
Trees baring, blossoms blighting,
And sleepy clouds, before mid-day,
The golden sun benighting?

Oh! be the song, you say, of Spring!

'Tis fittest so, my dearest!
When it is I that strike the string,
And thou, sweet love! that hearest.
'Tis fit, because, in youth and health,
We both sit here together,
Lapp'd soft and safe in spring-tide's wealth
Of flowers and fairest weather.

So be it—shall I tell thee how,
In all these pleasures round us,
Are mingled snares to overthrow,
And glories to confound us?

How silently into the breast,
With these delicious breezes,
Are drawn deep heart-aches unconfest,
And treacherous diseases?

How many a parent's heart hath traced
To such an hour as this is,
The loss which still for him lays waste
Our yet unchalleng'd blisses!
A pause, to see the sunbeams pass,
The annual bowers renewing,
An eve spent thus upon the grass,
Such talk as ours pursuing.

Nay, nay, not so—with hope, not fear,
Be youth and health augmented,
Nor be the freshness of the year
With such sere wisdom tainted.
If ev'ry tree along the ground
The autumn winds were scenting,
Where were the shady arbours found
The summer heat relenting?

Wild works the heart in bondage here;
And shall we then unchain it,
No watchful doubt, no prudent fear,
To warn it or restrain it?

Through rugged roads its path must lie,
And places dark and lonely;
And shall we teach th' untroubled eye
To look for sunshine only?

Nay, doubt not, friend, the genial mood,
A slavish fear preferring;
It is not fear, but gratitude,
Keeps best the heart from erring.
With firmer care, she warns, made strong
By prescient recollections;
With tenderer feet she treads among
The fanciful affections.

She never wounds with breath austere
The buds of kindly feeling;
With love she works, from love down here
To upper love appealing.
By memory stretching to a past
Of favour felt already,
And Faith that holds the future fast,
She keeps the present steady.

A curious eye that asks in all
Whose grace and glory wears it,
A heart that listens for the call,
And answers when it hears it.
No more she needs to guide us by,
Through earth's most dangerous blisses,
Dear friend, have we that watchful eye,
And such a heart as this is?

Had we room, we could quote some
of the sonnets and descriptive poems
with pleasure.

Ovid's Fasti, with Notes and Introduction. By Thomas Keightley, &c.
8vo.

MR. KEIGHTLEY'S classical publications show sound and extensive scholarship, accompanied with the greatest diligence and care in the collection and arrangement of his materials. In the present volume he has evinced a critical taste and judgment in the selection of his readings, and his reasoning on disputed passages is at once candid and correct. The poem itself is among the most curious and valuable relics of poetical antiquity; it embraces a vast store of learning, in a most felicitous manner converted into poetry, and it is interspersed with some beautiful passages and some elegant and expressive arrangements of words. Mr. Keightley has given a very useful, and, indeed, necessary Introduction, and accompanied the text with a body of critical and illustrative Notes. He has consulted the best editions, and knows how to estimate the relative importance of the commentators. We have very little to observe or add, but shall make a remark on one or two passages.

Fast. Lib. ii. 109, p. 42.

*Flebilibus veluti numeris canentia dura,
Trajectus pennæ tempora canit olor.*

Mr. Keightley observes, "This disch was justly suspected by Heinsius. There is a corruption in it which it is now, perhaps, impossible to cure. Barman understood by *penna* an arrow; others think it denotes a hard feather, which the swan gets when old," &c. The difficulty appears to us to lie chiefly in the word "*canentia*;" but Heinsius quotes from Virg. *Æn.* x. 418.

Ut senior letho *canentia* lumina solvit.

Though he adds, "de oloribus alibi nihil simile legi." But the Hercules Fur. of Euripides will afford a similar expression.

Κύκνος ὡς γέρων αἰδῶς πολίαν ἐκ γενῶν.
V. 694.

Now as it is well known in fable that this bird sung sweetest in his dying hour, *Κύκνος γὰρ ἠδυτάτου μέλος ἄδει γηράσκων.* v. Orus Apoll. ii. 3, p. 100. so the poet would say, "That the swan, pierced by an arrow, and therefore dying an *untimely* death, (in which the force of the simile lies,) anticipates, as it were, that funeral song which would prognosticate and accompany his *natural* decay in old age. v. Martial Ep. xiii. 77.

Dulcia defectâ modulatur carmina linguâ
Cantator Cynus funeris ipse sui.

The *aged* swan had alone the gifts of song and divination.

Campis dives Apollo sic Myrinis,
Sic semper *Senibus* fruare *Cynis*.

Lib. v. 607.

Illa judam dextrâ, lævâ retinebat amictus.

Mr. Keightley observes, "It is rather unusual to speak of the *mane* or *juba* of a bull. Ovid, however, does so elsewhere." Nor was this incorrect in the poet. There were anciently two distinct breeds of the "*bos*" in Europe, one with a mane, one without; the *bos urus* and the *bos taurus*. The *urus* was the wild shaggy bison of the Hungarian forests, which has been destroyed, with the exception of a herd of about eight hundred, that are preserved with great care by the Emperor of Russia in some forests on the borders of Poland, and that are placed under the superintendence of a nobleman of rank as their keeper. The *bos taurus* now is the civilized ox. The

buffalo is a later importation into Italy. The fine white and dun-coloured oxen of the North of Italy, are, we believe, originally from Hungary.

P. 212. Mr. Keightley conjectures that Gray *might* recollect the passage in Ovid, "*Tibri doce verum.*" (*Fast.* 5, 635,) when he wrote "*Say, Father Thames;*" but Gray found these very words in Greene's poem of the Grotto (See Dodsley's Collection, 5, 159.)—

*Say, father Thames, whose gentle pace
Gives leave to view what beauties grace
Your flowery banks, if you have seen, &c.*

P. 243. The *Lituus*, says Mr. Keightley, was the staff with a curved top, used by the augurs: its form has been retained in the *bishop's crosier*. He should have said the *bishop's staff* or *crook*. It is only the *archbishop who has a crosier, and which is formed in the shape of a cross.*

We cordially recommend this edition to the higher classes of schools and to Universities.*

Observations upon the Handwriting of Philip Melanchthon, illustrated with Fac-similes: also, a few specimens of the Autograph of Martin Luther.
By S. Leigh Sotheby. 4to.

THE contents of this volume are of an extraordinary and very curious nature. It is written in illustration of more than thirty large plates, each filled with fac-similes in lithography of a vast number of scraps of ancient writing, either the actual or the presumed remains of the active pen of Melanchthon; and these, for the most part, are not letters, or treatises, but detached fragments and marginal annotations, of all shapes and forms, and in so great an apparent variety of hands, as might puzzle and confound the most experienced scrutiny of an Upcott or a Dawson Turner.

The origin of the laborious investi-

* There are two translations of the *Fasti* into English verse, the one by John Gower, A.M. 1640, 12mo.; the second by W. Massey, of Wandsworth, 1757, 8vo. the same author who wrote on "*Letters,*" &c. There is a severe but just criticism on this last by Goldsmith; see his *Misc. Works*, vol. iv. p. 87, or *Prior's* edit. p. 418.

gation which Mr. Leigh Sotheby has thus imposed upon himself, which he has executed with so much zeal and assiduity, and put forth in so handsome a form, was the circumstance of being entrusted with the care, for sale by auction, of the library of Dr. Kloss of Frankfort, in the year 1835. That library was one of considerable extent, and consisted chiefly of books printed during the fifteenth century, and collected with the view of forming a series of Supplements to Panzer's *Typographical Annals*. (See a brief account of it in our number for April 1835, vol. III. p. 417.)

Shortly before the sale, Mr. L. Sotheby discovered grounds for supposing that the marginal annotations in many of the volumes were those of the learned reformer, Philip Melanchthon; but the want of time prevented him from substantiating his proofs, and his conjectures were received by the purchasers with a considerable amount of incredulity. From the same cause it appears that he overlooked some volumes not less curious than those which had then attracted his attention; and that the more deliberate study which he has since paid to the subject has revealed many additional proofs, and disclosed other matters of some importance. On the whole, whatever may be said on the utility of multiplying copies of so many mere scraps of writing, it cannot be denied that this is a very curious volume, that it develops at the first view several points of interest, and that other contingent results may possibly arise from its singular contents, of which a superficial observer cannot easily form an idea.

A very extensive and important work is now in the course of publication at Halle, under the title of *Corpus Reformatorum*, edited by Prof. Bretschneider. Five volumes have been already published, and they contain the letters of Melanchthon, with some of his writings in connexion with them, to the year 1545 inclusive.

It is a well-ascertained fact in Melanchthon's history that he was a great collector of books, and apparently not less certain (which is not so prevalent with collectors) that he was a liberal distributor of them. His friend and biographer Camerarius, after men-

tioning his practice of always taking with him to public places a copy of the Holy Scriptures, adds: "And as he was in the custom of inscribing in his books the useful and remarkable passages from the works of the ancients which principally caught his attention in their perusal, occasionally illustrating them with his own observations, those who happened to see these books became particularly eager to obtain possession of them. Philip, therefore, being naturally very liberal, and inclined to please everybody as far as was in his power, frequently supplied, by purchasing others, the place of those which had either been stolen from him, or bestowed upon his friends."

The industry of Melanchthon as an annotator is amply developed in Mr. Sotheby's fac-similes, which are derived from about ninety volumes, above sixty of which are classical authors, and about twenty-five theological; the greater part of which, though some may still admit of doubt, are identified by his autograph or initials, fully proving the constancy with which he fulfilled his own maxim, written on a copy of *Urbani Institutiones Græcæ Grammaticæ*, printed by Aldus at Venice in 1497—

Nulla dies absit quin linea ducta supersit.

PH. MELANCHTHON.

Nor was he less sedulous in his epistolary labours.

"Professor Bretschneider enumerates upwards of nine hundred letters of Melanchthon preserved in the public libraries in Germany; including, at Gotha 63, Basle 120, Dresden 75, Halle 10, Hannover 11, Munich 522, Nuremberg 20, Breslau 68, Weimar 13, and Gottingen 7. The learned professor observes that three distinct kinds of writing are to be found in the autograph letters of Melanchthon—that, as a young man, he wrote a small, thin, and close hand, as are his letters from 1518 to 1531; that from 1531 to 1541 Melanchthon, using pens less fine, wrote a less elegant and coarser hand, leaving a greater space between each word; that in those after 1541 (the year in which Melanchthon hurt his right hand), and particularly for the last ten years of his life, his writing was very coarse, as if written with a broken-nibbed pen, the words being very much apart; and further states that Melanchthon's letters from 1558 to 1560 appear more to have been written with a wooden style than with a

pen. Professor Bretschneider also remarks that no one, on comparing the autograph letters of Melanchthon written from 1518 to 1550, with those between 1550 to 1560, would think they could have been written by the same person."

All this ought to convert the sceptics, and bring them, cap in hand, to beg Mr. Leigh Sotheby's pardon and forgiveness. There is an excellent specimen of the "wooden-style" or skewer penmanship in Plate xxvii. It is a letter to Martin Bucer, and the original is in the possession of Mr. Dawson Turner. As it is entire, we will endeavour to transcribe it, though it is nearly as obscure as the hieroglyphics of the great Dr. Samuel Parr.

"*Reverendo viro eruditione et virtute prestanti D. Martino Bucero in Anglia doctanti Evangelium, patri suo carissimo.*

S. D. Reverende vir et amice carissime. Dei beneficio adhuc florent in his vicinis Academiis studia nostrum doctrinarum mediocriter; at in Ecclesiis nulla doctrinæ aut rituum mutatio facta est. Bellum nobis Flacius Illyricus homo facetiosus infert, de veste linea. Sed quas habeat faces suspicere potes. Mitto tibi orationem de Crucigero,* quæ et ipsa (testis est *erased*) ostendit studia hujus Academiæ. Te rogo ut sepe scribas de Ecclesiis et de Francisco Dryandro. Nam bellorum (?) historiæ aliqui adferuntur. Regi Anglico dedicavit Vitus noster Sophoclis interpretationem, quam et exhiberi et Bene vale. De Luca 1549. "Philippus Melæthon."

The last passage has fairly defeated our skill in decyphering; and, after that, it is somewhat difficult to be reconciled to Mr. Sotheby's assurance that the "print" or "copper-plate" writing in Plate xxiii. is also Melanchthon's. We allude to a letter from the Elector of Saxony and Landgrave of Hesse addressed to King Henry VIII. of which the original is preserved among the Cottonian Manuscripts. It is, however, satisfactorily shown to have been the composition of this laborious man. It is a well-known fact in his life that he attended the assembly of Protestant princes, assembled at Smalcald, in 1537: and in a letter written by himself to Justus Jonas he mentions his being detained there in writing letters to crowned heads. It

* His oration on the death of his friend Casper Cruciger.

is on this occasion that his biographer Cox has remarked that Melanchthon "may not inaptly be termed *the pen of the Reformation*." A letter to the King of Spain, which is included in the Corpus of Prof. Bretschneider, proves to be a counterpart of this to Henry VIII.

We have not space to notice at length the curious matters drawn by Mr. Sotheby from Melanchthon's commonplace book; but we must now conclude with remarking that towards the close of this singular volume are appended several pieces in the handwriting of Martin Luther.

A Letter to Antonio Panizzi, Esq. Keeper of the Printed Books in the British Museum, on the reputed Earliest Printed Newspaper, "The English Mercurie, 1588." By Thomas Watts, of the British Museum. 8vo. pp. 16.

WE have here the developement of one of the most extraordinary deceptions that has ever been known in the annals of literature—extraordinary, not so much from the skill or ingenuity with which the fabrication was contrived, for it is one that evinces more imagination than knowledge,—as for the wide range in which its credit has been diffused, and the length of time that it has remained undetected.

Who may have been its original author, and to what extent he intended to carry the deception, cannot now be ascertained, and may perhaps remain for ever unknown; but the forgery had quietly remained for nearly thirty years among Birch's manuscripts, when Mr. George Chalmers, with a surprising want of caution, became its foster parent, and successfully introduced it into the stream of literary history. It came forth with the air of an historical monument that had long remained in undeserved oblivion in the recesses of the national library; no suspicion was excited; but the discoverer and the source † of his discovery appear to have been regarded as

† In this respect Mr. Chalmers committed the careless error of quoting the Sloane MSS. instead of the Additional MSS. derived from Dr. Birch.

alike infallible. So easily are people deceived when they suspect no motive of deception; and so readily and contentedly do men walk into pitfalls when they see no one near to jeer at them.

But we must quote at length Mr. Chalmers's triumphant account of this mare's nest, which was introduced on a passing occasion of alluding to the history of Newspapers, in his *Life of Ruddiman*, 1794 :

"After inquiring, in various countries, for the origin of News-papers, I had the satisfaction to find what I sought for, in England. It may gratify our national pride to be told, that mankind are indebted to the wisdom of Elizabeth, and the prudence of Burleigh [Burghley], for the first news-paper. The epoch of the Spanish Armada is also the epoch of a genuine news-paper. In the British Museum there are several news-papers, which had been printed while the Spanish fleet was in the English Channel, during the year 1588. It was a wise policy to prevent, during a moment of general anxiety, the danger of false reports, by publishing real information. And the earliest news-paper is entitled THE ENGLISH MERCURIE, which, by Authority, was imprinted at London, by Christopher Barker, her Highnesses printer, 1588."

"Burleigh's news-papers were all *Extraordinary Gazettes*, which were published from time to time, as that profound statesman wished, either to inform, or to terrify the people. The *Mercuries* were probably first printed in April, 1588, when the Armada approached the shores of England. After the Spanish ships had been dispersed, by a wonderful exertion of prudence and spirit, these *Extraordinary Gazettes* very seldom appeared. The *Mercurie*, No. 54, which is dated on Monday, November 24th, 1588, informed the public, that the solemn thanksgiving for the successes which had been obtained against the Spanish Armada, was this day strictly observed. This number contains also an article of news from Madrid, which speaks of putting the Queen to death, and of the instruments of torture that were on board the Spanish fleet. We may suppose, that such paragraphs were designed by the policy of Burleigh, who understood all the artifices of printing, to excite the terrors of the English people, to point their resentment against Spain, and to inflame their love for Elizabeth.

"Yet, are we told, that posts gave rise to weekly-papers, which are likewise a French invention. The inventor was Theophrast Renaudot, a physician, who,

laying his scheme before Cardinal Richlieu, obtained from him a patent for *The Paris Gazette*, which was first published in April 1631. Thus would confident ignorance transfer this invention, which is so usefully advantageous to the governors and the governed, from the English Burleigh to the French Richlieu. The dates demonstrate, that the pleasures and the benefits of a news-paper were enjoyed in England more than forty years before the establishment of the *Paris Gazette*, by Renaudot, in France. And the *English Mercurie* will remain an incontestable proof of the existence of a printed news-paper in England, at an epoch when no other nation can boast a vehicle of news of a similar kind."

This wonderful statement was unfortunately admitted by Mr. Nichols into the elaborate account of early newspapers, which, with the assistance of the Rev. Mr. Ayscough, he formed in the fourth volume of the *Literary Anecdotes*; and even the acute and inquiring Mr. D'Israeli, who, in the early editions of the *Curiosities of Literature* had given an article on the Origin of Newspapers, in which no allusion was made to the English *Mercurie*, inserted an account of the alleged discovery, almost in the words of Chalmers, in subsequent editions. Up to the present time, it has been continually transferred to an endless train of Encyclopedias and Miscellanies, English and foreign, including the *Conversations-Lexikons* of Germany, and Encyclopedias printed in France, Russia, and America.

That no one literary inquirer, during a course of fifty years, should ever have thought of examining the pretensions of these documents, is certainly astonishing. There were circumstances even in the account given by Mr. Chalmers, which ought to have condemned them. It might have occurred to any one who began to think upon the subject, that it was strange there should be no other copies preserved of so interesting a publication; that no previous number should have occurred of a periodical work which had attained its *fifty-fourth* number; that no subsequent number of a publication Burghley had once patronised and employed should have been found. Even the orthography of an extract which Chalmers gave in a note should have excited some suspicion; and the ad-

vertisements of books would have been premature in newspapers of sixty years later. But an examination of the papers themselves, which were within daily call at the British Museum, would have furnished at once the most evident proofs of falsehood, as it has done to Mr. Watts.*

The type proves to be only about a century old, instead of two centuries and a half; the spelling is very different to that of books actually printed in 1588; the paging of the sheets is ill managed, as well as their numbers, and so are the intervals of time between them; whilst with respect to the historical materials of the fabrication, it is quite sufficient to proceed a very few lines only in comparing them with real authorities to prove their inaccuracy and absurdity. To crown the whole, the manuscript copies of these newspapers are found with the printed copies; and they are in the writing and paper of the last century, the orthography partly modified to an imaginary antiquity, and partly not. After all, the original motives of deception may not have laid very deep; and the principal weight of blame rests with Mr. George Chalmers, who so unwisely, and in several respects inaccurately, adopted the foundling.

Having now performed our part of exposing to its merited scorn this long established error—which, however, like others of the kind, must be expected to raise its hydra-head again and again before it is utterly extinct—we have merely to express our approbation of the skill and knowledge with which it has been laid bare and anatomised by Mr. Watts; but there is another subject alluded to towards the end of this curious pamphlet, which appears to call upon us for some further remark.

“Another error on the subject of the origin of newspapers remains to be

noticed. ‘The first gazette published in these parts,’ we are told in Chambers’s and in Rees’s Cyclopædia, ‘is said to have been that of Paris, begun in the year 1631 by Theophrast Renaudot, a physician of Montpellier, in his office of intelligence.’ The same assertion is attributed by Chalmers and the Encyclopædia Londinensis to Horace Walpole, is mentioned in the Encyclopædia Metropolitana, and is considered by all three as confuted by the discovery of the English Mercury. How this should have been necessary to confute it is not very obvious, since in all the accounts of the origin of newspapers, of any length, those of the above three authorities included, a list is given of several which appeared in England long before the date of 1631. To prove that the Paris Gazette was not the first, there needs in fact no further authority than the Paris Gazette itself. The very first sentence of the Dedication to the King, prefixed to the first volume, states † that ‘it is a remark worthy of history, that France, so curious after novelties, should never, under sixty-three kings, have thought of publishing a Gazette or weekly collection of foreign and domestic news, in the same manner as other states and as all its neighbours.’ ‘The publication of Gazettes,’ adds the preface in the first page, ‘is indeed a novelty but in France only.’ Never was an unfounded report so easily and completely demolished, except, perhaps, in a parallel case, so curious that it should not be omitted. The Gentleman’s Magazine unaccountably passes for the first periodical of that description, while, in fact, it was preceded nearly forty years by the Gentleman’s Journal of Motteux, a work much more closely resembling our modern magazines, and from which Sylvanus Urban borrowed part of his title and part of his motto;—and while on the first page of the first numbers of the Gentleman’s Magazine itself, it is stated, that it contains ‘more than any book of the kind and price.’”

Now, upon the latter part of this passage we must observe, that it is not so well considered as the greater part

* We may here mention that another remarkable discovery has recently been made at the British Museum, which is, that the Hamilton Vase (not the Portland Vase, as was erroneously stated in the Literary Gazette) has the names of the figures upon it designated by inscriptions, which have hitherto been concealed by the dishonest paint of some former possessor. This discovery has been made by Mr. Gerhard, who will shortly publish a full exposition of it.

† “C’est bien une remarque digne de l’histoire que dessous soixante-trois Roys, la France, si curieuse de nouveautéz, ne se soit point avizée de publier la Gazette ou recueil par chacune semaine des nouvelles tant domestiques qu’estrangeres, à l’exemple des autres Estats, et mesme de tous ses voisins.” ‘La publication des Gazettes est à la vérité nouvelle mais en France seulement.’”

of *the first*," which is the title of an edition of *the first* 2000 *H. 2000* 1777 which were the first printed news only in London, and of *the first printed elsewhere* 1777, "the titles of which he then found which continued to be given in comparatively recent parts of the page of the Magazine." These few facts Mr. Watts will find to be correct; and if, by his philological researches, he shall discover any others which may illustrate the annals of literary periodicals in the interval between the Journal *Nouvelles* and the first Magazine of 1777, we shall be among those who will receive them with the greatest satisfaction.

The pamphlet is concluded with a remark that the claim of producing the first printed newspaper must be contested between Venice and Nuremberg. Venice is generally understood to have been the birth-place of *Gazzetta*, as the *gazeta* was the name of a coin there for which the news was sold; but these are also said to have been *written* news-letters,—a kind of intelligence of which *private* examples are frequent in our own correspondence of former times, and the Government of Venice is said not to have permitted them to pass *sub prelo*. It remains to be ascertained where they were *printed* first; and we hope the interesting inquiry will be pursued.

For the giants of literature to which those days gave birth; thus was Pope Clement the Eighth enabled to understand and appreciate the writings of our countryman, the pious, orthodox, and judicious Hooker, and, when a portion of his work on Ecclesiastical Polity was read to that Pontiff contemporaneously in *Latin*, he exclaimed with honourable candour, "There is no doubting that this man hath not searched for nothing is too hard for his understanding: this man indeed deserves the name of an author, his books will get reverence by age; for there is in them the seeds of eternity, that if the rest be consumed thus they shall last till the last fire shall consume all learning."† The ad-

† The circumstances, says, in his memoirs, "I had for several years talked of his plan, but I thought it worth the trial."

vantage of make the two classic languages of antiquity also go hand in hand need not be illustrated here by similar examples; nor the utility of that plan be enforced which obliged the student, while he was labouring in the mine of Greek literature, to keep his Latin, to use a homely phrase, "at his fingers' ends." Yet, for all this, as scholarship is now rather diffused than deep, and as literal translations of Greek authors into English abound, as science daily adopts Greek terms into her vocabulary, the time has now arrived when a Greek and English dictionary may be made peculiarly useful. The Latin, with all its elegance, has a certain rigid poverty about it at variance with the character of the Greek, and the facility with which passages of Shakspeare are from time to time rendered into Greek as academical exercises, with force and closeness of interpretation, proves a very near analogy in the genius and pliability of English and Greek, and the expediency of having a dictionary which, without taking any circuitous and secondary medium, should at once render Greek into English, and English into Greek. Such is the purpose of the lexicon now before us; it is printed in a clear and elegant type, readily visible, both for character and accent. The derivatives from every root seem to be classed alphabetically in single and well defined paragraphs, the root itself being expressed in a parenthesis; thus giving, as it were, a clear bird's-eye view of the concatenation of the language, and presenting facile, and therefore excellent, means for vocabulary acquisition. The English and Greek portion appears to us at once copious and explanatory, and must prove a valuable aid to the student who is exercising himself in Greek composition, whether at the Universities or the minor nurseries of learning. To the whole a short grammar of the Greek language is prefixed, so that the scholar has a manual for terms and their grammatical inflexions at once before him. We think that an explanatory vocabulary of Hellenic *proper names* might have advantageously been appended; but this, perhaps, might have swelled the work beyond the limits most convenient for a book of ready reference, a single volume. We have to thank the editor for an Anglo-Greek dictionary, evidently compiled with care and labour from voluminous standard authorities of the lexicographic class, and which affords us the advantage of their definitions in a cheap and concentrated form.

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The Youth of Shakespeare, by the Author of "Shakspeare and his Friends," 3 vols.—
 GENT. MAG. VOL. XIII.

The author of this work has produced such a copious array of judgments in favour of his former work from almost every gazette and newspaper existing, that he well can spare the slender tribute of our admiration. We can say with SILENCE in the play,—“We have been merry once, ere now;”—and yet, somehow or other, we must say that the “Youth of Shakspeare” is not quite to our taste; and we have a sort of conviction that our author is not very deeply conversant with his subject-matter. We perceive in his preface that he asserts—“The orthography here adhered to (*i.e.* of Shakspeare's name, spelt as we have spelt it) hath the recommendation of being that which the great bard employed in the latter period of his life, when it is supposed he must have settled it to his liking:” &c. Now this is not the case,—for Sir F. Madden has proved that the signatures to the poet's will were *misread*, and that they contain no “a” in the second syllable. There are also some strange expressions which swarm in the pages of these volumes; as *aquæ vitæ*; carrying *of* a basket; digital extremity; consoling *of* himself; do as you like by; showing *of* him in his extremity the proper duties of a wife; thirsting with the *horriblest* vengeance,—*cum multis aliis*. Nor does the following passage show much adherence to probability or truth of character. The mother says, “Nay, school hath its pains also; but such as are unknown of any save unworthy boys, who care more for play than for book, and will learn nothing that is set them.” “Well, an' they *behave so ill*, it is plain they deserve no better,” observed the boy; “yet it seems to me, from what I have learned of Nurse Cicely in ballads and stories, and from such sweet verses as you have oftimes repeated to me, concerning *of* brave knights and fair ladies, that if other pleasures of *still sweeter sort* are to be found in books, whereof you can know only by going to school and conning *of* your lesson with all proper diligence, school *cannot help being* as pleasant a place for good boys as any goodly place that can be named.” “Doubtless,” answered the mother.” We could extract from the very next page such expressions as catching *of* butterflies; concerning *of* whence came; spying *of* many wild flowers; he was *got to* evince a tolerable spelling. We perceive that our author is preparing for publication “The Life and Times of Shakspeare,” in which we hope to see a more profound knowledge of the subject, and a more exact and finished style of expression,—or he will have Mr. J. P. Collier crying out “Nunc accipe poenas,” from the infliction of which we are afraid not even the praises of the

Court Journal or Weekly Dispatch will save him. *Our* humble advice would be—"more matter and fewer words."

The Young Scholar's English-Latin Dictionary, by the Rev. J. E. Riddle, M.A. 1839.—A convenient, and, as far as we have observed, an accurate Dictionary, well adapted to the younger members of schools. We think most Dictionaries of this kind to be somewhat defective on subjects of natural history. In the present, under the word "Oak," the Latin term "Quercus" only is given, and Robur, Æsculus, omitted. Also, in the Latin part, "Æsculus" is not found; and no Latin word for the *Chestnut-tree* is given. Other defects of this kind might be mentioned.

The First Adam, a Course of Sermons to a Village Congregation. By the Rev. J. Hobson, Curate of Kivstead, &c.—We recommend these Sermons for the soundness of their doctrine, the simplicity and clearness with which the exposition of the scriptural commands is given, and for the earnestness and piety with which they are enforced. We consider the subject also to be well chosen, and such as hardly would fail to awaken and detain the attention of such a congregation as is under the present preacher's care. We observe at p. 169 Mr. Hobson remarks, "Consider how awfully the denunciation is brought to pass—in the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread. Cursed is the ground for thy sake: in sorrow shalt thou eat of it all the days of thy life." What barrenness and desolation pervade many parts of the earth! Rocks and mountains, deserts

and frozen wildernesses, occupying a very large portion of the globe, in which inhospitable regions the few wretched inhabitants scarcely know where to look for their daily subsistence," &c. Now, in the first place, it is not true that this curse was repealed in the days of Noah, and therefore no longer exists; secondly, do the testimonies of it which Mr. Hobson produces support his assertion? "Rocks and mountains" abound with minerals most serviceable to the use of man: "out of whose mountains thou mayest dig brass." The misty heads of mountains are also the reservoirs of the rivers of the earth: the Danube and the Rhine come forth from their crystal cradles in the caverns of the Helvetic hills. The geographical philosopher also informs us, that to the burning deserts of Africa, Europe owes much of the genial warmth which softens her otherwise gelid climate; and the "frozen wildernesses," which Mr. Hobson pronounces to be perpetual memorials of the original curse, are presumed to have an important effect on the vicissitudes of seasons, the periodical changes of the atmosphere, and the course of winds, and perhaps of tides. Thus the barrenness of some portions of the globe constitutes the fertility of others. A perpetually blue and serene sky would soon smite the earth with cold and famine and desolation; and an earth unusually level and fertile would be far inferior, even in beauty, to the varied scene of grandeur and sublimity which it now derives from its Alps of snow. We cannot believe that the present earth was ever physically constructed much different from what it at present is.

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CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

Dec. 14. The Norrisian prize was adjudged to D. Moore, of Catharine Hall, for his Essay on the following subject:—"The Divine Origin of the Holy Scriptures may be inferred from their perfect adaptation to the circumstances of Human Nature."

The subject for the English Prize Poem for the Marquess Camden's gold medal, for the present year, is—*Richard the First in Palestine.*

And the subjects for the Latin prose compositions for the fifteen-guinea prizes of the members of the University are, for the Bachelors—*In illâ Philosophiâ, in quâ de vitâ hominum et moribus disputatur, tractandâ, quibus principiis quasi fundamento inniti, quibusque potissimum ex fontibus recte vivendi præcepta haurire oporteat?* For the Undergraduates—*Quid censes plausus et amici dona Quiritis?*

For Sir Wm. Browne's three gold medals, the subjects are, for the present year—1. For the Greek Ode—*Eleusis.* 2. For the Latin Ode—*Illo Virgilium me tempore dulcis aiebat Parthenope, studiis florentem ignobilis otti.* 3. For the Greek Epigram—*Dulce periculum.* 4. For the Latin Epigram—*Se sequiturque fugitique.*

For the Porson Prize, the subject for the present year is—Shakespeare. Troilus and Cressida, Act 1. Scene 3. Beginning—"The ample proposition that hope makes," and ending—"Make a toast for Neptune."

WESTMINSTER PLAY.

The Queen's scholars of Westminster School performed the *Eunuchus* of Terence this season, with the following cast of the characters:—

<i>Phædria</i>	.	.	Somerset.	
<i>Parmeno</i>	.	.	Greenlaw.	
<i>Thais</i>	.	.	Randolph.	
<i>Gnatho</i>	.	.	Richards.	
<i>Chærea</i>	.	.	Glyn, sen.	
<i>Thraso</i>	.	.	Boyce.	
<i>Pythias</i>	.	.	Phillimore.	
<i>Chremes</i>	.	.	Rawlinson.	
<i>Dorias</i>	.	.	Glyn, jun.	
<i>Dorus</i>	.	.	Chalk.	
<i>Sanga</i>	.	.	Preston.	
<i>Sophrona</i>	.	.	Maud.	
<i>Laches</i>	.	.	Monkhouse.	
<i>Simatio</i>	}	Mutes.	{	
<i>Donax</i>				Cocks,
<i>Syriscus</i>				Prout,
<i>Pamphila</i>				Templar, sen. Swabey.

It may be necessary to apprise the classical reader that the fourth and fifth scenes of the third act were omitted, and, of course, with them, the part of *Antipho.*

A very important alteration was effected in the scenic costumes worn on these festive occasions. Instead of the dress or frock coat, smart waistcoat, and trousers fashioned after the newest pattern, the performers were apparelled in the toga, and the boots of Hoby or Zakoski were changed for the Roman sandal. Great praise is due to the care and attention which must have been applied to this part of the arrangements, as well as to the good taste which suggested the propriety of the alteration. The

authorities for every portion of the costume, however minute, are contained in a learned though small treatise, which every scholar will peruse with pleasure, if published, as it ought to be, and which is entitled "An Excursus to sections 15, 16, and 17 of Part IV. of the Greek Antiquities of Lambert Bos."

Phædria, instead of making his bow to the audience, dressed like a dashing young English gentleman, with frock coat, boots, and beaver, presented himself with his head bare, and wearing, as befitted young men of his age, a kind of short cloak as an upper garment, the *chlamys*, which covered the left arm and was clasped on the right shoulder, so that one end hung down in front and the other behind, leaving the right arm free for action, whilst the left hand was hidden. The colour of his *chlamys* was saffron, with a reddish border. A sleeveless tunic, white, reached to his knee, and, with a pair of sandals on his feet, there stood before the audience the Athenian *Ephebus*, in his habit as he lived. His brother, *Chærea*, in his first dress, was similarly attired, but the colour of the *chlamys* was purple throughout, while his tunic was ornamented at the bottom with a border, and a broad-brimmed hat with a low round crown, the *petasus*—for he is represented as coming in from the country—hung from his neck upon his shoulders behind. In his disguise as the *Eunuch*, he wore a striped tunic with long sleeves, trousers, and red shoes, with a small red-coloured *chlamys*, and a blue conical cap, like the Phrygian bonnet, with the apex bent forward. The parasite, *Gnatho*, was dressed in the very height of Athenian fashion; his tunic was of the finest linen, and was ornamented both at the bottom and on the girdle by a border; a silver heart glittered on the top of his foot, while his *pallium* was slightly rounded at the sides, and had silver glands depending from the corners, to make it hang well. This was also observable in the *chlamys* of *Thraso*, which was of a scarlet colour, and worn, as was the mode with military men, rather smaller than that used by the young Athenians. His tunic also did not reach so far as the knee. In the scene in which he marches in with his household troops to storm the house of *Thais*, he was equipped with helmet and shield, and carried two javelins in his hand, while one of his attendants bore his shield-stand, on which the buckler was suspended during the parley which ensues. The appearance of his forces merely attired in black scanty tunics, as usual with slaves, and armed with clubs, spits, meat-forks, and other implements of domestic warfare—not forgetting the

defensive armour borne by one of them, a huge pot-lid—contrasted with the gorgeous military array of *Thraso* himself, was exquisitely ludicrous, and even the actors could not help laughing. The dress of *Laches*, or *Chremes*, does not seem to call for any particular remark, further than that it was appropriate, and we therefore pass to a description of the apparel of *Thais*. She wore an Ionian tunic of white linen, embroidered with gold, with long sleeves, which were fastened down the arm with small clasps. Over the left shoulder was thrown a violet-coloured *pallium*, ornamented with stars, falling from the waist in full folds, and reaching to the feet. The girdle was fastened in a bow, and her feet were inserted in laced socks. The head-dress appeared to consist of a diadem of pearls, and a sort of fine net, which hung some way down the back. Whenever she appeared on the stage, she was attended by two female slaves, mutes, one of whom carried a fan of peacock's feathers, the other a mirror made of polished steel. They were clothed in a short upper tunic, reaching to the hips, over a full under-tunic; while *Dorias*, another female attendant of *Thais*, wore a long straight tunic without a girdle; and *Pythias* the encyclum, or tunico-pallium, the most common dress of the Athenian women, over a tunic which came down to the feet. Altogether, too much praise can hardly be bestowed upon the pains which were taken to render the illusion of the scene complete.

PROLOGUS.

Tandem exit annus, feriasque uti solent
 Idus Decembris afferunt; et fabula
 Terentiana fruitur auditoribus
 Ut ante doctis, atque ut abte lenibus.
 Gaudemus itaque; sed fatendum est, iudices,
 Nos et *rereri* non nihil, ne plus salis
 Vacare rebus nos putetis ludicris;
 Quod apparatus Anglicos tentavimus
 Mutare Græcis vestibus: tentavimus,
 Reos habetis confitentes scilicet.
 Mutationem fecimus; nec sit probro.
 Nam neque *novarum* rerum amore ducimur,
 Nec artis histrionice: Terentio
 Debetur aliquid; hæc imago scenica
 Augusta quamvis, Attica est, non Anglica.
 At *ille*, cujus artis est ingeni,
 Atheniensis est adhuc ab omnibus
 Cognominatus Atticam ab solertian
 In excolendis rebus Atticis. Viris
 Laudi est Athenas ire, signa quærere
 Inter ruinas vetera. Non Terentio
 Nedum Menandro sufficere jam credimur,
 Si scena et habitus discrepant quam maxime.
 Favete nostro, iudices, conatui:
 Favete: nam desideratus Angliæ
 Rex ipse favit unice Terentio
 Spectator atque plausor hujus fabulæ.

EPILOGUS.

Phædria—Parmeno—Thais—Pythias.
 P. Vos istæc auferite intro—tu, Parmeno, ades
 dum;

Nam volo te paucis. P. Pluribus haud opus est.

Istæc nimirum dono sunt Thaidi, amoris Signa tui. P. Imo aliud, Parmeno, longè aliud.

Pa. Hem! quid jam cessavit amor? tædetne puellæ

Te tam dilectæ tam cito? P. Res alia est.

Pa. Quinam fœminea hæc dono sunt? P. Mascula dicas.

Pa. Mascula! vah! sunt ne hæc propria quæ maribus?

Mitra, et cincinni, et pigmenta, et serica vestis; Sandalia, et nardus, quam propria hæc maribus?

P. Hic habitaturi Londinum advenimus urbem famosam, impletam civibus innumeris, Gaudentem hospitibus; sed, ut aiunt, cuique necesse est.

Morigerari Angliæ, si volet esse Leo.

Pa. Non Leo, sed catulus fies, si talia curæ sunt tibi. Bellus homo, non tamen Anglus eris.

P. Cincinnatus ero. Pa. Taceas—res forsitan amicæ

Tota tuæ subolet; tristic enim egreditur.

T. Hei mihi! quid jam credam, vel cui perditam credam?

Ille, in quo nostræ spes et opes sitæ erant; Qui sine me nunquam se vivere posse putabat, Phædria fit mulier—Phædria.—P. Parce metu,

Parce metu. Cytharea! T. Eheu! tremo et horreo tota.

Pa. Tota! P. Thraso quidem abest—tota fit illa mea.

T. Tota tua, omnino tua, Phædria; primus apud me

Semper es, atque oculos militis effodiam.

Pa. Dico tibi insidias fieri. T. Tu credere noli huic stulto; ex animo dico. P. Quid ergo rei est?

Quid te sollicitat? T. Mi Phædria, corculum amabo,

Concinnis vellem me decorare tuis.

Nardum et pastillos vellem, pigmentaque vellem.

Nil mihi respondes? P. Pessuma! T. Me miseram.

P. Quid faciam ipse, cedo? et barbam vis forsitan habere.

T. Ah minime! barbæ non ego sum cupida.

P. Hercle etiam hoc restat; sed quisnam huc advenit? Pa. Eia!

Est Gnatho, an huic similis tu cupis esse? P. Tace.

T. O monstrum! en hominem Cacum sese ore ferentem!

Fumos et flammam evomit ore. Pa. Libet.

P. Anne decet? Gnatho bellus homo est, qui spiritus illi,

Qui vultus! T. Vigor est igneus. Pa. Euge! T. Cibum.

E flammâ petit, ut dixit. Pa. Fumum ex fulgore

Et lucem e fumo dat. P. Color! ecce color Est roseus! T. Modo sit verus! P. Non pectore vincto—

G. Desine, ne Thais se pugilem esse putat. Atque equidem, fateor, gracilem me pœnitet esse,

Defendo genium scilicet ipse meum.

Pa. Me miseret, Parasite, tui; atque Gnathonicus esse,

Nolo. T. Sed es solus—cui tibi miles abest? G. Mox aderit. P. Quid agit? G. Sancti in silva Johannis

Anglis inscritur—fit generosus eques.

Ferreque effossis arciangitur arma sepulchris.

T. O factum egregium! dignus amore meo est.

Pa. Anne ergo effodias oculos? T. Age, Parmeno, ut ante.

At tu me totam rem, Parasite, doce—Arma virumque cane, incipe. G. Pugnacissima gens est

Tota hæc—pax odio est—nil nisi pugna placet. Instaurare volunt pugnam de more parentum,

Fit via—ligneum equum ligneus urget eques.

P. Quâ ratione? Deus, ne è machina? G. Ut arbitror ad sunt

Vivi a tergo homines, hic labor, hoc opus est.

Pa. Est Trojanus equus, Londino avertite monstrum,

O Angli! inque locos mittite hyberboreos. (Exit Pa.)

P. Quid si animo exardent ignes? certamina fiant

Illic vera nimis, frigore pigra prius Scotica gens sumat ludis ferventibus iras

Terribiles. G. Videat Jupiter hoc Pluvius—Nocte dieque pluat. T. Sed quis sonus impulit aures?

Advenit ipse Thraso forsitan. G. Haud dubie.

Audio Io Pœan. (Prodeunt Thraso, Simalio, Sanga, &c.) Quid fit Thraso? Thr.

Ligneus heros,

Ligneus et sonipes procubuere simul: T. Mortuus est heros igitur. Thr. Non mortuus est. T. Hæm!

Thr. Tantum est eversus dicere vera volo.

P. At certe eversus? Thr. Quidni? T. Fortissime miles;

Macte! quid hic nebulo vult sibi? Thr. Simalio est;

Vicit Simalio. T. Non tute est victor, amabo?

Thr. Sat fuit auspiciis hunc stimulasse meis.

T. O utinam in propria personâ vincere posses!

Thr. Induperatoris non foret officium.

Hoc victore, egomet vicî—dubitane? Gnathonem

Fac rogites. G. Aio scilicet, aio Thraso.

Th. Nonne meum est caput hoc, quod ligno durius ipso?

Simalionem emi, Simalionem alui, Sum dux—G. Aio, Thraso. Thr. Atque auspex,

herus. G. Aio. Thr. Opera, ergo.

Ilius mea sunt. G. Aio. T. Tuos tibi habe.

Phædria, concinnos, valeas. P. In viduum, amabo.

Aut. T. Aut. P. Aut. T. Valeas, sum tibi tota Thraso.

G. Euge vexillum, Sanga, induperator amica Cum fida faciat, te præeunte, viam.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

Nov. 21. At the first meeting for the season, the Marquess of Northampton, President, was in the chair; the evening was wholly occupied in the reading of the minutes, which included the substance of the ten papers brought before the Society at their last meeting, and in other routine business.

Nov. 30. This being St. Andrew's day, the Anniversary meeting was held, the noble President in the chair; when the following members were elected the new Council, those whose names are in Italics not having belonged to the last.

The Marquess of Northampton, President; John William Lubbock, Esq. M.A. Treasurer; Peter Mark Roget, M.D., and Samuel Hunter Christie, Esq. M.A., Secretaries; and John Frederick Daniell, Esq. Foreign Secretary. Other Members of the Council:—*Sir John Barrow, Bart., Francis Baily, Esq., Thomas Bell, Esq., John Davy, M.D., Bryan Donkin, Esq., Edward Forster, Esq., Thomas Galloway, Esq. M.A., Thomas Graham, Esq., Sir John F. W. Herschel, Bart. M.A., Francis Kiernan,*

Esq., John Lindley, Esq. Phil. D., Richard Owen, Esq., Richard Phillips, Esq., Major Edward Sabine, R. A., Robert B. Todd, M.D. John Taylor, Esq.

The President delivered an Address, in pursuance of the practice of his predecessors. Its first subjects were the sailing of the Antarctic Expedition, and the establishment of fixed magnetic observatories for the purpose of making simultaneous observations in different parts of our colonial possessions. He then noticed the advantageous results which had been found to arise from the formation of scientific Committees, which was adopted two years ago; and stated that, as the Council has felt that the forms of testimonial for the election of new Fellows has scarcely been found sufficiently definite and precise in stating the grounds on which the candidate has been recommended, they have drawn up new forms, some one of which may be adopted as most fit for each individual so recommended. The President then stated that, in consequence of the increased duties devolved on their tried and valuable officer, Mr. Robertson, his salary had been raised from 160*l.* to 200*l.*; and that the claims of Mr. Panizzi, on account of the library catalogue, had been determined to amount to a balance of 328*l.*; that the vacancies in the list of Foreign Members had been supplied by the election of M. Savant, of Paris; Signor Meloni, of Parma; M. Quetelet, of Brussels; M. Hansteen of Christiana; Professor Agassiz, of Neufchatel; and M. von Martius, of Munich; and that Capt. W. H. Smyth had resigned the office of Foreign Secretary, in consequence of his change of residence to an inconvenient distance from London. The Royal medals have been assigned to Dr. Martin Barry, for his researches in Embryology, communicated to the Society during the two last years, and to Mr. Ivory, for his paper on Astronomical Refraction; and the Copley medal to Mr. Brown, for his valuable discoveries on Vegetable Impregnation. The noble President concluded his address by some brief biographical sketches and characters of the most remarkable members deceased during the past year, viz. the Rev. Dr. Martin Davy, Bishop Marsh, Prof. Rigaud, Mr. Wilkins, the Rev. A. Alison, Edmund Law Lushington, esq. Mr. George Saunders, the architect; and on the Foreign list, M. de Prony and M. Prevost.

BOTANICAL SOCIETY.

Nov. 29. The anniversary meeting of this Society took place, J. E. Gray, esq. F.R.S. President, in the Chair. The reports of the Council and Curator were

read. The Society now consists of one hundred and eighteen members, twenty-six having been elected during the past year. The number of British plants received in the herbarium, consisted of 24,860 specimens, 1291 species, 491 genera, 101 natural orders; and the distribution to the members, in proportion to their contribution, will take place in February next. Mrs. Riley had presented every species of British fern. The foreign plants received amounted to between five and six thousand specimens, for the greater portion of which the members were indebted to M. Schomburgk. J. E. Gray, esq. was re-elected President; and the Vice-Presidents appointed by him were, J. G. Children, esq. V.P. R.S. and Dr. D. C. Macreight, F.R.S. From December to April the rooms of the Society will be open every Saturday evening, in order to extend the advantages which the herbarium and library afford.

CHELMSFORD PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Nov. 28. The Anniversary Dinner of this Society took place at the White Hart Inn, Chelmsford, John Disney, esq. F.S.A. the President, in the Chair. Mr. H. Bird, surgeon, of Chelmsford, has presented to the Society a snuff box supposed to have belonged to Sir Francis Drake. It is made of horn, and of oval shape. On the lid is embossed the arms of Sir Francis Drake: Sable, on a fess wavy Argent, the letter A between two estoiles; on the dexter chief the letter S. Above the arms is a fleet with one large ship in the centre, to which is attached a cable passing under a globe, and held at the other end by a hand.

John Adey Repton, esq. F.S.A. has presented a Map of the Roman Roads in Essex, accompanied by an explanatory memoir. One passage in particular was brought before the attention of the meeting, in order to elicit further investigation. "Somewhere near Widford (the exact spot has not been ascertained) five different roads meet: the first towards London, the second through Chelmsford to Colchester, the third crosses the Chelmer through Vick-street and Pleshey, to Dunmow, the fourth through Baddow and Danbury Hill to Maldon, the fifth to the high hills of Stock, Bellericay, Laindon Hill, &c. to West Tilbury, which is called the Higham Causeway."

The collection of articles of value and rarity, belonging to the Society, is at present located in a large room, at the Old Chelmsford Gaol, until a suitable building shall be erected to receive it, a

design for which has been presented by Mr. Repton.

There are two other new institutions of this nature in Essex, at Colchester and Saffron Walden; but the Chelmsford Society was earliest in the field.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

This Society, which is rapidly extending its relationships in all parts of Europe, and daily gaining ground in public estimation at home, met to open the present Session on Monday, December 2, Mr. Edward Blore, V. P. in the Chair.

The Duke de Serradifalco was elected a corresponding member; a long list of donations acknowledged, and various interesting letters from foreign architects relating to the progress of their art abroad were read. A correspondence between Mr. Barry and Her Majesty's Commissioners of Woods and Forests was laid before the meeting, touching a duplicate collection of building-stones, the result of the late journey of inquiry on that head, and which Mr. Barry had proposed presenting to the Institute. Mr. Delabeche, however, had represented to the Commissioners that it was advisable the specimens should be retained in order to subject them to the effect of the atmosphere, and consequently the Commissioners were obliged to decline acting on Mr. Barry's suggestion.

Mr. T. L. Donaldson read an interesting memoir of Apollodorus the architect, which he made illustrative of the state of architecture in Rome during the reigns of Trajan and Hadrian.

The Council expressed a desire to obtain a collection of drawings in illustration of the works of Inigo Jones; a hint which was immediately responded to, several fellows promising contributions.

Dec. 16. Mr. G. Basevi, V. P. in the Chair. Various works and drawings in connexion with Inigo Jones were presented: amongst them a drawing of the Banqueting House, Whitehall, from admeasurement.

Mr. Cottam then described at some length Lord Tweedale's ingenious machine for making bricks and tiles, illustrating the discourse by working-models and diagrams. The weight of a brick made in the ordinary manner is about 5 lbs., that of one of the machine-made bricks $8\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., so that a much greater quality of clay must be consumed in the new mode than in the old. The speed with which the bricks can be produced is very great.

Mr. Godwin, jun. described a patent system of brickwork invented by Hitch

of Ware, in which all the bricks, being rebated, lock into each other. The interior of a wall so formed presents a series of cavities which are afterwards filled up with concrete. Mr. Donaldson spoke on the same subject. Adjourned to Jan. 14, 1840.

OXFORD SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE STUDY OF GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE.

Dec. 5. A paper on Stanton Harcourt church, Oxfordshire, was read by Edgar E. Eatcourt, esq. B.A. of Exeter College. This church is a very fine and interesting one, its plan cruciform, the nave in the Norman style of the twelfth century, the chancel and transepts in the Early English style of the thirteenth century, and a good specimen of this style. Across the entrances to the chancel is a wooden screen in the same style with this part of the building, of the thirteenth century, and believed to be almost unique. Unfortunately, it is painted sky-blue. On the north side of the chancel is a very curious structure, supposed to be a holy sepulchre, with a rich canopy of the fourteenth century. On it are the usual emblems, or representations of the implements of the crucifixion; and at the four angles of the canopy, the four Evangelists. The altar-screen is of Grecian woodwork, in bad taste, and ought to be removed. On the south side of the chancel is the Harcourt aile or chapel, with several fine monuments of that family. The remains of the manor-house adjoining to the church are about the end of the fifteenth century. The kitchen, with its smoke-louvre, and without chimnies, is curious, somewhat resembling the abbat's kitchen at Glas-tonbury. These two are believed to be the only specimens of the kind now remaining. Several drawings, illustrative of this paper, were handed round; and after the meeting some very beautiful drawings of the rich Norman sculptures in Kilpeck church, Herefordshire, were shown by Mr. Lewis, who gave some explanations of the symbolical language of those sculptures.

CAMBRIDGE CAMDEN SOCIETY.

A Society of a nature similar to the Oxford Architectural Society has been instituted at the sister University; though with a name less appropriate (and one, indeed, which will probably lead to some misapprehensions of its intentions). Its objects are, however, truly laudable, viz. the prevention of future acts of architectural barbarism, by the diffusion of a more accurate knowledge of the details of Ecclesiastical architecture; and, secondly,

the more arduous task of remedying those which have already been committed. The Society has printed schemes for the minute description of ordinary churches, in which form it invites reports from the members. The gentlemen who take a leading part in this society are J. M. Neale, of Trinity College, as Chairman of Committee; Mr. E. J. Boyce, of Trin., Treasurer; Mr. B. Webb, Trin., and Mr. E. T. Codd, B.A. St. John's, Joint Honorary Secretaries. The Ven. Archdeacon Thorp, Fellow and Tutor of Trinity, is President; and there is a highly honourable list of Vice-Presidents, among whom are Professors Whewell and Willis, whose publications have

so materially contributed to the promotion of sound taste in architecture.

We should have been happy to have been able to add that this Society, which has existed since last May, had already accomplished many things worthy of commemoration; but we trust that its very establishment is indicative of a lively and just appreciation of old English architecture; and that, either under this or some more efficient shape, this revival of taste may be manifested in sending forth, throughout the country, a clergy regardful of the visible as well as the spiritual beauties of the churches committed to their charge.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Nov. 21. This was the first meeting of the season, and Henry Hallam, esq. V.P. was in the Chair.

John Augustus Francis Simpkinson, esq. Queen's Counsel, was elected Fellow of the Society.

George Godwin, jun. esq. F.R.S. and S.A. communicated the first portion of some notes on certain ecclesiastical buildings in Lower Normandy. The principal objects of his remarks were the church of St. Jean at Caen, and the cathedral at Bayeux.

The reading was commenced with a dissertation on Anglo-Saxon Runes, by John M. Kemble, esq.

Nov. 28. W. R. Hamilton, esq. V.P. Mr. Kemble's paper was continued.

Dec. 5. Mr. Hallam in the Chair.

George Smith, esq. of Bedford-square, architect, was elected Fellow of the Society.

Thomas Windus, esq. F.S.A. exhibited a large piece of crystal, on one side of which are engraved in intaglio the holy rood between standing figures of Mary and John, the foot of the cross resting on a twisted snake, and on either side at top, in circles, half-length human figures representing the sun and moon, the head of the former surrounded by rays, and that of the latter wearing a crescent, each bearing a torch in their hands. The style of the drapery indicates a very early period of art.

Mr. Colburn, of Norwich, exhibited a small cup, of silver gilt, very curiously ornamented. It is engraved with interlaced ornaments, and three pairs of rude animals, a lion and unicorn, an elk and hare, and a (bird) and popinjay, each designated by its name on a label in the Slavonian character. It has a handle of a flat triangular shape, chased with a re-

GENT. MAG. VOL. XIII.

presentation of Sampson, or David, rending the lion's jaws; and it stands upon small lions. Round the verge is an inscription in Slavonian, expressive of certain aspirations for prosperity. It was lately in the possession of Mr. Goddard Johnson, of Marsham near Aylsham, Norfolk; and weighs 3½ oz.

Henry Howard, esq. of Corby, F.S.A. exhibited drawings of several relics ascribed to Charlemagne, viz.

1. His hunting-horn and baldrick, remaining in the treasury of the church of Aix la Chapelle. The former is two feet long, and evidently of high antiquity. The baldrick is of crimson velvet, embroidered at the edge; its ornaments and the letters of its motto are of silver gilt. The motto is *DEIN EGU DEIN EGU*, in the ribbon letters of the fifteenth century.

2. The epitaph of Fastradana, the third and favourite wife of Charlemagne, preserved at Mainz cathedral. Some of the letters, as the D (an inverted C), M, and T, are of a very singular form, and many are combined together, the former of the letters so united being reversed, as in the Roman inscriptions. At length, it is as follows:

Fastradana pia Caroli conjunx vocitata,
Cristo dilecta, jacet hoc sub marmore tecta;
Anno Septingentesimo nonagesimo quarto,
Quem numerum metro claudere musa negat.
Rex pie quem gessit virgo licet hic cinerescit
Spiritus heres sit patric que tristia nescit.

794.

These ancient verses are illustrated by the following modern addition:

Quæ Fastradanæ coram monumenta tueris,
Haud ista primum fixa fuere loco;
Aede sed Albano sacra cæsisque propinqui
Martiribus claro vertice collis erant.
Nunc, ea quod periiit flammis hostilibus ædes,
Mota locis zelo sunt monumenta pio.

Tabula hæc cœmæ ex marmore antiquo, ut ab interitu servaretur, ambitu lapidis exarato in stylo ævi Carolingici circumdata anno

1836.

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3. The sword of Charlemagne, with which the Emperors of Germany have been customarily girt at their coronations. It is said to have been sent to Charlemagne by Haroun al Raschid. The handle and upper and lower parts of the sheath are of the purest Arabian gold: its middle part is of black leather. The two rims of the handle have jewels. It is 3½ feet in length, French measure. [Another sword of Charlemagne was kept at St. Denis, and is engraved in Montfaucon, vol. i. pl. xxiv.]

4. The horn of Roland at Thoulouse. It is of ivory, sculptured in relief with grotesque animals. This is said to have been given by Charlemagne to the church of St. Sernin, and to have belonged to Roland.

5. An ivory hunting-horn at Greystoke, bought at Rotterdam in 1830. It is two feet in length; and is ornamented with outline engravings of a dog overtaking an ibex, and a hunter spearing a stag.

Mr. T. G. Waller exhibited drawings by himself and brother, of several sepulchral brasses; viz. Sir Rob. de Bures, at Acton, Suffolk; one at Shottesbrooke, Berks, of a priest and layman, temp. Rich. II.; John Martyn at Graveney, Knt., Sir R. Swynborne at Little Horkelesley, Essex; Thomas Pownder and wife at St. Mary Key, Ipswich; and Archbishop Harnett at Chigwell, Essex; also an engraving of that of Ralph de Knevington, at Aveley, Essex.

The remainder of Mr. Kemble's dissertation on Runes was then read. The author has confined his attention to the Runes of the Anglo-Saxons; as the Scandinavian or Old Norse characters of the same description are as distinct as the respective languages, and have been profoundly and successfully treated by the antiquaries of the north of Europe. The German runes (which are identical with the Anglo-Saxon) have been far less fortunate; the only works on the subject being two treatises by Wilhelm Carl Grimm, the brother and fellow-labourer of the learned James Grimm.

The original signification of the word *Rûn* was *mysterium*, a secret, that of the verb *writan*, now to write, was to cut or carve; the *stafas* were the smooth sticks on which the runes were cut; whilst even the word *bôc*, book, recalls the beechen tablets on which they were inscribed. The invention of runes was attributed both by Scandinavians and Germans to Odin or Wôden, the Mercurius of the Romans, and both alike shared a belief in their magical properties, and employed them in incantations and the casting of lots. Even to a late period the same

may be said of the Anglo-Saxons. Christianity, though it laboured earnestly to destroy these superstitions, and so successfully as to make it difficult now to say to what extent they prevailed, was yet unable to eradicate all traces of their former existence. As adjuncts of the Heathen rites, the runes were proscribed in every part of Europe by the Christian priesthood, who introduced the Greek or Latin characters together with, and almost as a part of, Christianity. In this view, the Runes are the indigenous Pagan alphabet as contrasted with the Greek characters introduced by Ulfilas among the Goths, called Mæso-Gothic; and the Latin characters, introduced, probably by Augustine, into England, and called Anglo-Saxon (the present use of which, by modern editors, Mr. Kemble condemns as useless and troublesome). It is at the same time undeniable that at the very earliest period the runes were used in England for Christian inscriptions. Mr. Kemble accounts for this by assuming that the earliest converts were the priests themselves: they, who knew what the Runes really were, might have the less scruple in using them, with or without the Roman characters.

The Marcomannic Runes mentioned by Hrabanus Maurus, are identical with those of the Anglo-Saxons. An Anglo-Saxon poem, which is printed in Hicckes's Thesaurus, and of which Mr. Kemble gives a corrected translation, is commemorative of the several runes, each stanza being descriptive of one of them, or rather of the object of which they partook the name: they are as follow: Feoh, money; Ur, bull; Thorn, thorn; Os, mouth; Rad, saddle; Cen, torch; Gifu, gift; Wen, hope; Hægl, hail; Nyd, need; Is, ice; Ger, year; Eoh, yew; Peorth, chessman; Eolhx, sedge; Sigel, sail; Tir, . . . ; Beorc, birch; Eh, horse; Man, man; Lagu, water; Ing, . . . ; Ethel, native land; Dæg, day; Ac, oak; Æsc, ash; Yr, bow; Ior, eel (?); and Ear, war.

The inscriptions which Mr. Kemble proceeds to notice are:

1. The gravestones found at Hartlepool (engraved in our number for September 1833, and afterwards in the *Archæologia*, vol. XXVI. pl. lii.) They exhibit the names of two early Christians; *Hildithryth* and *Hilddigyth* (in which latter word one *d* is redundant).

2. A somewhat similar gravestone found at Dover, engraved in the *Archæologia*, vol. XXV. p. 604. The name is *Gisheard*, and not *Gisohtus*, as there suggested.

3. The inscription at Bewcastle in Northumberland. The words are *rices*

drytæ, domini potentis. Something therefore is lost, or the pillar itself was to be taken as the *signum*. The long inscription on the pillar at Bewcastle, engraved in the *Archæologia*, vol. XIV. is too much decayed for more to be read than the words *Cyniburh* and *Crist*.*

4. The inscription engraved in Whitaker's *Richmondshire*, vol. ii. p. 229. This is either not Anglo-Saxon, or the copy is too unsatisfactory for Mr. Kemble to trust himself to read it.

5. The inscription on the Font at Bridekirk in Cumberland (*Archæologia*, vol. XIV. pl. xxx.) This is very difficult, and has in a great degree to be supplied from conjecture, by the help of which Mr. Kemble makes it: *Herigar thegn gæwrohte. Utael thegn Irmunricys gæbrohte*, "Heregar the thane wrought it. Utael Eormanric's thane [or, qu? Utael the thane, son of Eormanric] brought it."

6. The Cross at Ruthwell on the Scottish border. This noble monument is in a very dilapidated state, in consequence of having been thrown down by the puritanical iconoclasts in 1642. Unfortunately, no copy had been previously taken; and no antiquary or philologist has hitherto given a reasonable account of it. The attempt was declined both by Hickeys and by William Grimm; but two adventurous Danes, Finn Magnusen in Copenhagen, and Repp in Edinburgh, have written largely upon it, the former to the extent of 105 pages. They have both read the mere letters with tolerable accuracy; but from their Scandinavian prepossessions and imperfect acquaintance with Anglo-Saxon and its northern dialects, have been wholly unsuccessful in dividing them into words, and have invented versions of which not the least fragment can be approved. Mr. Kemble states that the inscription is in the Anglo-Saxon dialect which was spoken in Northumberland in the VIIIth and IXth centuries, and the fragments of it which remain contain a few couplets of a religious poem relating to the events represented in the two principal compartments of the sculptures: viz. the washing of the Saviour's feet by Mary Magdalene, and the glorification of Christ through his passion. One of the four sides contains these words: "*The powerful King, the Lord of Heaven, I dared not hold. They reviled us two, both together. I stained*

with the pledge of crime . . ." Another begins thus: *⚡ Christ was on the Cr Lo! There with speed came from q nobles to him in misery, &c.* The dissertation on this interesting monument the most elaborate and important part of Mr. Kemble's paper; which he concludes with a few observations on the of Runes in Manuscripts. This is confined for the most part to MSS. of late date, and periods when any paganism had long ceased to be connected with them. The first and simplest use of them is where they serve the purpose of a kind of short hand, the figure of the rune being written instead of the word which was its name. This occurs in the Rushworth book, in the Bodleian Library; and in *Beowulf*. In two Anglo-Saxon poems, they are introduced in a way which has led to a very singular discovery. The first of these poems is that with which the Vercelli MS. (printed by Mr. Purton Cooper) concludes. In the course of the last twenty-eight lines there are eight runes, which, although they bear a sense, still seem to be introduced without much connection. On putting these together, as single letters, Mr. Kemble found they formed the word *Cynewulf*, which he concluded to be the name of the author of the Poems. Recollecting that there was a very similar passage in the still more celebrated *Codex Exoniensis* (of which a transcript is deposited in the British Museum) he proceeded to extract the runes in the same way from that, and was much interested to find that they formed the same name, with the omission of the letter *x*; and in a second passage he found it perfect as before. This *Cynewulf* Mr. Kemble believes to have been the Abbat of Peterborough of that name, who flourished in the beginning of the eleventh century, who was accounted in his own day a very skilful poet, both in Latin and Anglo-Saxon, but whose works have hitherto been reputed lost. The remarkable discovery now made by help of the mysterious runes, suggests with great probability that he was the author of both the Vercelli and the Exeter codices.

Mr. Kemble afterwards notices the use of runes in enigmas, with which many pages of the Exeter codex are occupied. The following is a specimen:

I saw a *SRON*
proud of spirit
bright of head
swift over the level plain
strongly run:
he had upon his back
a *NAM* bold in war,
a studded saddle.
The wide wandering *ANEW*

* Though this fac-simile was taken with great care by Henry Howard, esq. (in 1801), we think it possible that, if Mr. Kemble himself was to visit the stone, he might, armed with his knowledge of the language, decypher more of it. EDIT.

bore in his course,
strong in his saddle,
a proud KOFOAH.
The brighter was the passage
the journey of such.
Say what is my name!

The runes are here written from right to left, SROH for HORS (horse), NAM for MAN (man), ANEW for WENA (waggoner), and KOFOAH for HAFOK (hawk); but the import of the enigma is not ascertained, though it is supposed to be mythological.

The practice of the writer of a book adding his name in Runic characters, is not uncommon either at home or abroad; and of colophons of this kind Mr. Kemble produces several examples. He concludes his paper with an Anglo-Saxon poem on the virtues of the Paternoster, in which each Rune is accompanied with its corresponding Roman capitals.

Dec. 12. W. R. Hamilton, esq. V.P.

John Matthew Gutch, esq. of Worcester, was elected a Fellow of the Society.

Dr. Bromet, F.S.A. presented an impression from the epitaph of Fastradana, or Fastrada, above printed, together with some remarks on its history and identity. It appears that the church of St. Alban, where the Queen was buried, was burnt by the Markgrave of Brandenburg in 1552; the stone was re-erected in its present place at the cathedral by Count John of Nassau, in 1577. There appears to be no just reason to doubt the contemporaneous age of the inscription, which is characterised by several peculiarities such as reversed letters, and others of singular form; but that the date in Arabic figures was probably a subsequent addition, which may well have been the case, as the year was already expressed in words in the third line.

Richard Almack, esq. F.S.A. presented an impression of a seal of the cathedral church of Lichfield, the matrix of which is in the possession of a clergyman of Suffolk. It is oval, and divided into two compartments, in the upper of which is the Virgin and Child, seated; and in the lower St. Chad, the episcopal patron of the church, also seated. Inscription s. DECAN' ET CAP'LI ECCL'IE S'CE MARIE ET S'CI CEDDE LYCHEFELD' AD CAS'. It is ill engraved, from a defective impression, in a plate of Shaw's Staffordshire.

Mr. Samuel Birch, of the British Museum, communicated a description, with a drawing, of the entrance to an Egyptian tomb, now at the British Museum, explaining the figures and hieroglyphic inscriptions. The stones were sold in

Mr. Salt's collection at Sotheby's in 1836, when they were described as forty pieces coming from the pyramids.

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

John Gage Rokewode, esq. Director, exhibited an exceedingly beautiful Psalter of the early part of the fifteenth century, which was made for that eminent patron of the calligrapher and artist, John Duke of Bedford, Regent of France. It is a rival in point of splendour to the celebrated Bedford Missal, which was purchased a few years since at a princely price by Sir John Tobin of Liverpool. Of the present MS. the larger illuminations represent various scenes of the life of David; and the smaller are generally medallion heads of prophets, priests, &c. among which have been detected portraits of Henry IV., Henry V., &c. One picture is supposed to represent the Coronation of Henry VI. This sumptuous volume has the same owner (Mr. Weld, of Lulworth Castle) as the Luttrell Psalter, which was described last year by Mr. Rokewode, and has been illustrated by several plates of the *Vetusta Monumenta* recently issued.

Mr. Herbert Smith produced a series of very accurate and beautiful drawings, executed by commission from the Society, of some paintings recently discovered in the Norman church of Barfreton, Kent, on its being examined previous to repair. These paintings are of extreme antiquity, and may be dated with the utmost probability to the period of the first erection of the church, the reign of Henry II. They occur around the walls of the eastern portion of the building, and within the deep recesses of the windows. During the prevalence of the Norman style, some of the windows were altered (each being rebuilt on one side, and the arch elevated) and the paintings were thereby affected, which, independently of their character, proves their very early date. Their style of art is excellent, resembling the Italian school, and it is consequently very superior to our church paintings of a later age. They are scarcely paralleled by any English examples hitherto published, but some of nearly the same character remain near the tomb of Bede in the Galilee of Durham Cathedral.

The reading of Mr. Birch's explanation of the hieroglyphics of an Egyptian tomb was continued, but not finished; and the meetings of the Society were adjourned over Christmas to the 9th of January.

THE ANASTASI COLLECTION OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

The collection which was formed by Signor Anastasi, consul in Egypt, and has lain some time at Leghorn, has at length been unpacked. It was purchased by the Trustees of the Museum at the price of 1500*l.* The principal objects for which it was acquired were the historical papyri, which are now in the process of unrolling, and which, there is every reason to suppose, were written during the reign of Menephtah the Second, the successor of Rameses the Great. They are written in a bold, legible, hieratic character, and, although deficient in part, apparently contain a kind of chaunt or strain in celebration of the victories of this King of Kings; they record his conquests over the Ethiopians and the Negroes, and the divisions (qu. metrical?) are indicated by red dots placed over the tops of the lines. In their tenour they are analogous to the papyri of M. Sallier, which have been analysed by M. Salvini, although not in so satisfactory a manner as the importance of the subject demands. The value of these historical papyri was not known to the proprietors of the collection while it was at Leghorn, and they were actually given in, although they are well worth the whole sum paid; and the Museum may now boast of being the first in the world for Egyptian collections; it possesses the Rosetta Stone, the Tablet of Abydos, and all the historical papyri in Europe.

The Anastasi Collection comprises also two sarcophagi, one of a personage named Savaksi, a sacerdotal functionary, probably of Memphis; and the other of a high officer of state, athlophoros, &c. named Pihon, probably made during the epoch of Rameses the Great: these monuments, with a double calcareous statue of a man and his wife or sister, in the best style of Egyptian art, now remain in the ante-room of the Phigalcian Room. The other calcareous objects of the collection consist of steles of funereal tablets of functionaries and individuals, deceased during the reign of the sixteenth and seventeenth dynasties, many of them bearing the names of the monarchs during whose reign the person died; among them are the prenomens of Osertasen the First, Osertasen the Second, and the Amon-emhes. These monuments, which the visitor easily distinguishes by an archaic cast of work, were probably excavated from Abydos when the kings of the sixteenth and seventeenth dynasties were driven to Upper Egypt by the irruptions

and conquests of the Shepherd races; they are supposed to be contemporaneous to the bondage of the Jews, and they exhibit the purest specimens of Egyptian art. Some of the steles in bas-relief manifest a delicacy of execution and a purity of colouring which approach the effects of Greek art. They are fresh as from the hands of yesterday. Many of the functionaries, whose names and offices are now recovered, were military commandants of the south, were chancellors (attached to the signet), attached to the weights and measures, royal tutors, priests, prophets, loving their lords, seated in the hearts of their monarchs; the eyes of the king,—in the metaphorical language of their simple panegyrics; they are represented seated with their wives, and receiving offerings from the hands of their surviving children. The hieroglyphical inquirer will here find much food for his researches, as several of them connect the Euentefs with their successors, or contemporaries, of the sixteenth and seventeenth dynasties. The texts are principally dedications to Osiris, the lord of Tat and Abydos, and the deities of that town.

Some of the objects, however, are of a period more recent, being the works of the eighteenth dynasty; and among these, the most important is a magnificent tablet for an officer of the royal works who flourished about the epoch of the Pharaoh Horus (Haremhbai). This stands about seven feet high, and is dedicated to Ra and Thoth. The style, though far inferior to the earlier works, exhibits much of the richness which characterises the florid and magnificent period of the great Rameses, who was the Louis XIV. of the Egyptian race. Together with this are two sides of the entrance of a tomb belonging to the same functionary, and filled with his pompous titles, and addresses of adoration to Osiris.

The next objects that attract the attention are the mummies: these, however, are not so remarkable as to deserve a specific notice; while, among the smaller objects, some rank high on account of material, execution, and device. A small silver figure of Nofre Thmou, or Nofre Thom, may be instanced; a small bronze statue of a Pharaoh, magnificently inlaid with silver; an ivory box carved in the form of a goose, which has just caught a fish, and passes it over to two goslings, eagerly flying across its back to catch it; the model of a house in stone; four cylindrical lead vases from the isle of Delos, with covers; and the usual proportion of alabaster, porcelain, and other objects.

BARROW AT THORNBOROUGH, BUCKS.

On a farm belonging to the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, near Thornborough Field, Bucks, there are two ancient Barrows, one of which has recently been opened under the directions of his Grace, by the labour of a dozen men in about ten days, it being above twenty feet high, and nearly forty across. The excavation was commenced by cutting a trench right down the centre; and by this operation it appeared that the barrow was composed of alternate layers of clay, sand, and mould, which continued until the trench was cut down to the original level of the ground. On reaching this, a large and long layer of rough limestone presented itself, on which were found various bronze ornaments in an excellent state of preservation. Amongst them was a very curious lamp, beautifully shaped, formed of bronze, and totally different in pattern to any hitherto discovered—and so perfect, and taken up with such care, that the wick was actually to be seen in the lamp. Two large and elegant bronze vases, a large dish, a bowl, and the hilt of a sword were also taken out without damage, as well as a small ornament of purest gold, with the figure of a Cupid most elaborately and elegantly chased upon it. A large glass vessel covered over with a thick piece of oaken planking was also discovered, but, owing to the weight of the superincumbent earth, it was cracked and broken, but not so much so but that within it were detected the ashes and fragments of the bones of the individual whose remains had been interred. These curious relics are all taken to Stowe House, the seat of His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, to be placed in the Museum, by the side of other Roman remains, which were found some months ago at a Roman villa within a mile of these magnificent sepulchral mounds. The site of these Barrows is near a bridge, where formerly was a ford; and rows of skeletons have been repeatedly dug up near the spot, indicating that some battle had been fought there. Bishop Kennet, in his *Parochial Antiquities*, tells us that the Romans under Aulus Plautius, having driven the Britons out of Oxfordshire into Bucks, had a severe engagement with them on the *Ouze*, at or near Buckingham, when the latter were defeated under the two sons of Cunobelin. This spot, being within a mile and a half of Buckingham, was probably the scene of the battle, and the two barrows monuments raised by the Romans over two of their lost generals. The other Barrow is within 100 yards of the one which has been recently explored,

and will probably be cut through when the weather becomes more favourable for such operations.

ANCIENT CANNON, &c.

Some ancient guns and a variety of other objects have been found buried in the sand and clay on the western shore of the island of Wolney, Lancashire, at a place only accessible at low water. A tradition has existed in the island for several centuries, that a vessel was wrecked at this place, and there are very old men there who say they have seen considerable fragments of this wreck. A number of men were employed by C. D. Archbold, esq. to dig for the remains of the vessel, but nothing more than a few decayed planks, timbers, and pieces of iron, were found. The longest of the guns was quite perfect when first discovered. It measured 10 feet in length, the *breech* was in the centre, and it must have been fired both ways; it had two rings near the muzzles, by which it was slung; this gun is formed of thick plates of iron, hooped. No. 2 is a culverin, quite perfect, with rings, and formed of bars of wrought iron, hooped together. Nos. 3 and 4 are chambers for guns, and supposed to have been charged with powder; they are of wrought iron, and, in the *infancy* of cannon, were placed in the gun near the breech, and the exploding of their charge drove out the shot, which was placed nearer the muzzle of the gun. All these guns are of wrought or hammered iron, have no trunnions or coscabel, and the rings with which they are provided were to allow them to be slung with ropes when fired, which shows that gun carriages were not in use at that time. At the same place other guns have been found—one six to seven feet long, and three inches calibre, with a strong iron handle running along the top side from breech to muzzle; inside it was a miniature gun, probably a chamber. The large gun was found highly charged with gunpowder, and the oakum wadding was quite sound. In all about 20 guns have been discovered, and a great number of stone balls, made chiefly of a close-grained granite, about 8 or 12lbs. weight each; an 18lb. shot of hammered iron, and some small ones cast, which are enveloped in lead. A pair of compasses of bronze, of very antique fashion; some old swords, a buckle, and a number of other articles, were turned up during the excavation. About two miles from this spot, eastward, is Peel Castle, built by the monks of Furness, in the reign of Stephen. Here Lambert Simnel landed, A.D. 1467, with his forces from Ireland,

commanded by Martin Swartz and Geraldine, who were joined by Sir T. Broughton, a man of great wealth and influence in this country. It has been supposed that a vessel of the armament was wrecked here. Others suppose it belongs to an earlier age—perhaps one of the ships that accompanied Richard II. in his last expedition to Ireland. In the third year of his reign (1379) a disaster happened in these seas: the fleet and army under Sir John Arundel, bound for Britany, were driven into the Irish Sea; 26 vessels were lost, with the commander and 1000 men. Others suppose it was a supply of ordnance from Louis XI. who was a *great gun* maker, to the King of Scotland, and he might prefer the vessel stealing quietly up the Irish Channel to the Clyde, as safer than the Eastern Channel. These curious remains are to be placed in the repository at Woolwich.

ROMAN INSCRIPTIONS AT LINCOLN.

In the Mechanics' Institution is deposited a Roman tablet, discovered on the site of the houses lately built opposite the city gaol. The inscription was probably never completed, but the following reading is suggested:—

L(*ucis*) SEMPRONI FLA
VINI MIL(i)T(i)S LEG VIII
ALAUD(*æ*) I(*ulii*) SEVERI
AER(*um*) VII AN(n)OR(*um*) XXX
ISPANIC(a) ALERIA
CIV(*itas*) MA(*terna*).

(The tomb) of Lucius Sempronius Flavinus, a soldier of the ninth legion—*Quæstor* of the Alauda of Julius Severus—of seven campaigns (&) of 30 years (of age)—Aleria of Spain (was) his native city.

The character before ALAUD is like the inverted q, our note of interrogation—assuming it to be q, it may be read *quæstoris* or *quadrata*. The *Legio quadrata* consisted of 4000 men.—*Vide Rosini. Antiq.*

Alauda (lark), a name given to legions, the soldiers of which wore tufted helmets, supposed to resemble the crest of the lark.

Ærum—Stipends—from *æs* brass or money of any description—the stipendiary soldiers were *Milles Ærati*, and were paid at the end of the campaign by the treasurer, or *Quæstor Ærarius*.

Julius Severus was a governor of Britain under Hadrian.

CIV MA — QM' — "CAUSA JUSTI MANIBUR."

In the same are also casts of the two following:—

Cast of a tablet found on the premises of the Alderman Colton, opposite the

city gaol, now in the possession of Col. Sibthorp, M.P.

DOMO
CLAVDIAE
CRISIDI
VIXIT
AN(n)O(s) LXXX
HEREDES
P O

"To Crisis (who) lived ninety years in the house of Claudia, her heirs placed (this monument)."

Cast of a tablet in the cloister of Lincoln cathedral:—

DIS MANIBVS
FL(*avius*) HELIVS NATI
ONE GRECVS VI
XIT ANNOS XXXX
FL(*avia*) INGENVA CO
NIVGI POSVIT.

"To the gods of the shades below. Flavius Helius, by birth a Greek, lived 40 years.—The noble Flavia placed (this tablet) to (the memory) of her husband."—*Lincoln Gazette.*

ANCIENT SHIP AT MOUNT'S BAY.

The discovery of the hull of a vessel imbedded in the beach near Newlyn, Mount's Bay, has caused much curiosity. She was about 50 tons, flat-bottomed, clinker-built, of oak, 30 feet long. Her ribs were only four inches apart, and sufficiently strong for a vessel double her size. There were marks of nails, but not a bit of iron was found; from which it would seem that wood, when shut up from the air, is the most durable. The vessel appears to have been in ballast when lost. Two ancient coins were found on board, one of which bears the inscription "Ave Maria," but without date, and resembles the coins or counters of the fourteenth century.

DISCOVERY OF COINS.

Some workmen lately employed in lowering a hill near the house in the occupation of Mr. Hyland, gardener to the Earl of Sandwich, on his lordship's estate, at Brampton, near Huntingdon, discovered an earthen pot, containing 454 silver pieces, being half-crowns, shillings, and sixpences of the reigns of Elizabeth, James, and Charles. The vessel, on exposure, almost immediately fell into dust. The collection was handed over to the Earl of Sandwich, and is supposed to be worth 30*l.* in old silver. Application has been made to his Lordship, on behalf of the Numismatic Society, for permission to investigate this collection before it is dispersed, as it is very possible that in so large a mass many rare, and perhaps hitherto unpublished, types and varieties may be found.

A friend travelling through Belgium and the Rhenish provinces of Prussia, states, that there is every where manifest a desire to repair the beautiful Gothic structures so richly scattered over these countries. The Prussian Government has consented to appropriate a sum of money annually towards the building, or rather, for the amount is too small for any other purpose, the preservation of that unique gem the Cathedral at Cologne. At Brussels and Antwerp work-

men are employed in renewing the exterior ornaments of the cathedrals. At Louvaine, the Hotel de Ville is under repair. At Liege, the interior of the principal church (St. Lambert) is about to be repaired, the frescoes, hitherto concealed by whitewash, to be revealed, and the beautiful roof to be revived and re-gilt. The stone at Cologne and Louvaine is steeped in boiling oil before it is put up, in order the better to withstand the influence of the weather.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

SPAIN.

Cabrera still maintains his positions, unassailed if not unassailable. Espartero has betrayed no anxiety to hazard the issue of a general engagement. Some trifling rencontres have taken place, in which both sides have laid claim to success: but the season is now so far advanced that further operations on a large scale are scarcely to be looked for.

PORTUGAL.

The ministry of the Baron de Sabrosa was abruptly dismissed by the Queen on the 25th of November. The persons named to succeed them are: Count Bomfim, President of the Council and War Minister, and *ad interim* in charge of the portefeuilles of Marine and Foreign Affairs. Viscount Carreira, Foreign Affairs. (at present in France). Count Villa Real, Marine (now in France). Florido P. Ferraz, Finance (formerly Administrator General of the Customs). Costa Cabral, Justice (Chief of the Police on the occasion of the arsenal revolt, in 1838). Fonseca Magalhaes, Interior. Of these Count Bomfim and Costa Cabral belong to that section of the Septembrist party designated by the name of *Ordeiros*. The four others are all Charterists or Moderados. The new ministry seems likely to stand its ground. Their honourable determination to maintain, to the utmost of their power, the good faith of the country, by prompt liquidation of all claims upon the treasury, without favour or litigation, whether the national creditors are foreign or domestic, augurs well for their popularity and stability.

SWITZERLAND.

A revolution has taken place in the Canton of Ticino. The immediate cause of the insurrection is said to have been the arrest of a workman of Lugano: but the government was previously unpopu-

lar, from its adoption of harsh measures towards several citizens of the liberal party. The populace rose *en masse*, and overthrew the cantonal government without a drop of blood being shed. Both the fort and the arsenal were given up to the citizens, and a provisional government was installed. It remains to be seen whether the dread of the armed intervention of Austria will put down this revolutionary movement with equal facility. An extensive scheme for the regeneration of Italy is in agitation in the southern and central states of that peninsula, but France backs Austria in her wishes to coerce these very troublesome republican neighbours. She is now sending out two squadrons of observation to cruise off the opposite coasts of Italy, the one to Ancona, and the other to Civita Vecchia.

AFRICA.

The French colony in Algeria has lately received a severe shock, not merely from being thinned by the ravages of disease, but from the hostile inroads of the Arab chief, the Emir Abd-el-Kadir, who has sent circular missives to the heads of the various Mahometan hordes in the vicinity of the settlement, to excite a holy war against the Christian dogs, and to drive them out of Africa. In furtherance of this design, he entered the French province with fire and sword; and having found them off their guard, as it would seem, from contempt of the foe they had to contend against, he surprised some of their outposts, and cut off several of their detachments. Marshal Vallee has applied for 10,000 additional troops, to enable him to maintain his ground; but preparations are making for sending out a much larger force than even his public despatches call for.

INDIA.

The fort of Joudpore, in Rajpootana, surrendered to the British on the 21st of

September, and that of Kurnaul, in the Deccan, on the 6th of October, without a shot being fired. A few days after General Willshire determined to attack the camp of the Rajah, at about three miles distance, and if possible secure his person. This attack ended in the total rout of the enemy, but the Rajah escaped. Very large military stores have been found in Kurnaul, and treasure amounting to nearly 1,000,000*l.* sterling. In the camp was captured an immense quantity of jewels, and 150,000*l.* in specie. The British lost several officers, among whom were Col. Wright and Lieut. Yates of the 34th regt. and Lieut. White of the (Queen's) 39th foot. The Shah of Persia has consented to acknowledge Shah Soojah as King of Afghanistan. Dost Mahomed is still at large. No doubt exists of the organization of a widely ramified conspiracy among the native chiefs to rise against the British, in case the expedition to Afghanistan had failed. Disturbances are likely to arise from the unpopularity of the son and successor of Runjeet Singh.

JAMAICA.

The new Governor of Jamaica, Sir Charles T. Metcalfe, has met the House of Assembly of that Island. The Governor's opening speech was unreserved and conciliatory; the address of the House in reply was expressive of gratitude and confidence. Both parties, it is to be hoped, will for the future act dispassionately, and take a subdued and temperate view of the differences which have so lately agitated and distracted the colony.

AMERICA.

The yellow fever has been this year uncommonly severe in Mobile and New Orleans. But lately a more dreadful enemy has appeared. A secret conclave of incendiaries, for reasons unknown, although a revenge, dark and mysterious, is supposed to be the object, has, within three weeks, twelve times fired the city of Mobile. A superb bank, the post office, a theatre, and several handsome hotels, and some hundred houses, have been destroyed, but no traces of the culprits could be found.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

NEW CHURCHES.

In addition to the many New Churches, the recent completion of which we have noticed in our two last numbers, we have now to record the following:

A new church at *Speen*, near Newbury, Berks, which has been erected and endowed by the vicar, the Rev. M. H. Majendie. The communion service and organ, both presented by Mr. Majendie, are associated with the honoured name of the late Bishop of Bangor (Dr. Majendie), having been in his possession many years.

The chapel erected at *Marthall*, Cheshire, has been consecrated by the Bishop of Chester. It is dedicated to All Saints, and has been erected at the cost of about 450*l.* of which 100*l.* was given by the Cheshire Rural Chapel Society, which gives, also, 10*l.* a-year towards the minister's stipend. This chapel is erected on ground given by Wilbraham Egerton, esq. who, besides subscribing liberally towards the building-fund, endows it with 50*l.* yearly, thereby having the right of presentation. The edifice is a plain fabric of brick, computed to accommodate 300 persons, including about 100 free sittings. The Rev. R. D. Thomas, late Chaplain

to the House of Correction at Knutsford, is now Perpetual Curate of Marthall.

A small episcopal chapel has been opened in Avon-street, *Bath*; and by the bounty of a private individual, and other means, a permanent provision of 150*l.* per annum will be made for the support of a minister.

Oct. 9. St. Paul's, *Stalybridge*, in the parish of Mottram, Cheshire, was duly consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Chester. The Earl of Stamford and Warrington, in addition to the five acres occupied by the church and burial-ground, has generously given 10,000 yards of land, on which to erect a school and parsonage-house.

Oct. 10. A chapel of ease at *Lower Beeding*, in Tilgate Forest, Sussex, received consecration. It is in the Early English style, and contains more than 200 sittings.

Oct. 12. The new church recently erected in *Tonge*, near Middleton, by parliamentary grant and local contributions, was consecrated by the Bishop of Chester, assisted by the Rev. T. Blackburn, A.M. Rector of Prestwich, and patron of the Curacy of Tonge. The edifice is situated on an eminence not far from the centre of the township, and commands several

pleasing views ; it is of brick, surmounted by stone pinnacles ; the windows are lancet-shaped, and the style is Early English. The dedication is to St. Michael.

Oct. 15. Two events of importance took place in the improving and prosperous town of *St. Helen's*, Lancashire, the consecration of a new church and the opening of a new town hall. The buildings reflect high credit on the architects, Messrs. A. and G. Williams, of Liverpool, and Mr. W. Morison, Toxteth-park. The town hall is situated in the new market-place, a handsome square, around which good and respectable houses are either built or in course of erection. The contract for the building amounted to 3000*l.* Mr. Morison being the contractor. The funds were raised by subscription. The church is an edifice of a peculiarly pleasing appearance. It is built at the sole cost of Peter Greenall, esq. who has also liberally endowed it, and erected a school adjoining it, and is about to build a parsonage house for the incumbent. It is in the Early English style, and in the form of a Latin cross. The contract for the church was about 3500*l.* It is furnished with altar service of silver, books, and other requisites, by Mr. Greenall.

Nov. 5. The pretty little church of *Glynn Taff*, Newbridge, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Llandaff. The parish of Eglwysillan is very extensive, and the population much increased by the various tin and other works, which during the last few years have been established in the neighbourhood. Sir Benjamin Hall conveyed part of a field called Caergove for the site ; and by voluntary contributions a church has been built 90 feet long and 40 wide, capable of accommodating 1000 persons. The Hon. R. H. Clive and John Bruce Pryce, esq. have given 400*l.* for its endowment.

Nov. 8. A commodious chapel of ease at *Hersham*, in the parish of Walton-on-Thames, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Winchester. It has been raised by subscription, at the cost of about 1800*l.* towards which 500*l.* was contributed by the Diocesan Church Building Society, and 250*l.* by the Incorporated Society for Building and Repairing Churches, &c. The site was given by Mr. Wm. Holmes, of Hersham ; and Sir Henry Fletcher, Bart. of Ashley-park, has endowed the chapel with 1000*l.* It is built in the Norman style, affording 472 sittings, of which 236 are free.

Nov. 25. All Saints' Church, *Mile End New Town*, built and endowed by the Metropolis Churches' Fund, was consecrated by the Bishop of London. It is executed in brickwork, with stone dressings ; the design is in the Norman style, by Mr. T. L. Walker, and has been already noticed in our Number for last August, p. 177. The timbers of the trusses of the roof and galleries are in sight, which tends to give a great appearance of lightness to the interior, without detracting from that of solidity peculiar to the style. The Rev. Henry Taylor, B. C. L. one of the domestic Chaplains to the Earl of Powis, and late Curate of Christ Church, St. Marylebone, has been nominated to the ministry of this densely populated hamlet, which has hitherto formed part of the extensive parish of Stepney. There are sittings for upwards of 1100 persons, the greater part of which are free. Messrs. Hanbury, Buxton, and Co. the eminent brewers, whose premises adjoin Spicer-street, have liberally subscribed 200 guineas towards the building, and a like sum towards the endowment.

Nov. 27. The church near Tredegar-square, *Mile-end*, was consecrated by the Bishop of London. The ground on which the church is built, and a sufficient space for a burial ground, was given by Sir Charles Morgan, Bart. and his tenant, Andrew Reed, esq. and the altar and pulpit fittings, the books and communion plate, were presented by the worthy baronet.

Canterbury Cathedral. The north-west tower of this venerable pile has recently been rebuilt, in a style corresponding to the south-west tower, by the Dean and Chapter, at the expense of 30,000*l.* The whole of the stone required has been procured from Caen in Normandy, from the very quarry which supplied that originally employed to build the cathedral ; and for some time past three hundred tons have been regularly imported into Whitstable every week, from whence it was conveyed by railway to Canterbury. The interior of the cathedral has been completely cleaned, and is now just as fresh as if it had been recently built. The vaulted roof, with the shields of arms in their proper heraldic colours, and with many of the bosses gilt, has a very splendid appearance. The tombs are also being thoroughly cleaned ; and the sumptuous monument to Archbishop Chichele has been redecorated and restored by the Master and Fellows of All Souls.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Nov. 28. George Wingrove Cooke, of the Inner Temple, esq. Barrister-at-Law, to be an Assistant Tithe Commissioner.

Nov. 29. 77th foot, Capt. J. P. Nelley to be Major.—Brevet Capt. J. H. Bainbrigge, Fort Major and Adjutant of Guernsey, to be Major in the Army.

Nov. 30. Robert Page, of Charlton House, Somerset, esq. to be an Assistant Tithe Commissioner.

Dec. 3. Royal Artillery, brevet Col. Sir R. Gardiner, K.C.B. to be Col.; brevet Lieut.-Col. W. Wyld to be Lieut.-Colonel.

Dec. 4. The Right Hon. Thomas Erskine, Justice of the Common Pleas; Joshua Evans, J. S. M. de G. de Fonblanque, and Edward Holroyd, esqs. three of the Commissioners of the Court of Bankruptcy; William John Law, esq. one of the Commissioners of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors; and Wm. Crawford, Wynn Ellis, Benjamin Hawes the younger, Thomas Alers Hankey, George Carr Glyn, and John Horsley Palmer, esqs. to be Her Majesty's Commissioners to inquire into the present state of the laws relating to bankrupts and insolvent debtors, and the administration thereof, and whether it be expedient to make any alteration therein.

Dec. 5. Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Colborne, G.C.B. created Baron Seaton, of Seaton, co. Devon.—The Marquess of Breadalbane to be Lieutenant and Sheriff Principal of the shire of Argyll.

Dec. 6. 1st West India Reg. Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. Nicolay to be Col.—To be Majors in the Army, Capt. G. Duff, 93d foot; Capt. R. Stack, 45th foot.—Charles Thompson, of Hare-court, Temple, esq. Barrister-at-Law, to be an Assistant Tithe Commissioner.

Dec. 9. Knighted, Thomas Phillips, esq. late Mayor of Newport, co. Monmouth.—Col. Sir Alex. Anderson, Knt. and C.B. to accept the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Portuguese Order of St. Bento d'Avis, conferred for his conduct in the Peninsular War, when serving in her Most Faithful Majesty's army, as Colonel of the 11th foot; Col. G. W. Paty, C.B. and K.H. to accept the same insignia, conferred for his conduct in the Peninsular War, particularly at the siege of Badajoz.

Dec. 11. George Lord Auckland, G.C.B. created Baron Eden, of Norwood, co. Surrey, and Earl of Auckland; Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Keane, G.C.B. created Baron Keane, of Gluznee, in Afghanistan, and Cappelquin, co. Waterford.—To be Baronets of the United Kingdom, William Hay Macnaghten, esq. of the Civil Service of the East India Company, on the Bengal Establishment, Envoy and Minister from the government of India to his Majesty Shah Shooja-ool Moolk; and Colonel Henry Pottinger, in the service of the East India Company, on the Bombay Establishment, Political Resident in Cutch.—Knighted, by patent, Lieut.-Col. Claude Martine Wade, of the Military Service of the East India Company, on the Bengal Establishment, Political Resident at Loodiana.

Dec. 13. 2nd Drag. Guards, Capt. H. W. Charlton, to be Major.—3rd Light Dragoons,

Major Michael White to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. G. A. Malcolm to be Major.—16th Light Dragoons, Major C. R. Cureton to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. A. C. Lowe to be Major.—2nd foot, Capt. H. S. Davis to be Major.—Brevet (to be dated 23rd July 1839)—Col. R. H. Sale, 15th foot, to have the local rank of Major-General in Afghanistan;—To be Lieutenant-Colonels in the Army, Majors C. R. Cureton, 16th Drag., John Pennycuik, 17th Foot, Edw. T. Tronson, 13th Foot, F. D. Daly, 4th Light Drag., Rich. Carruthers, 2nd Foot, and G. J. M'Dowell, 16th Light Drag.;—To be Majors in the Army, Captains James Kershaw, 13th Foot, and T. S. Powell, 40th Foot;—To be Lieut.-Colonels in the East Indies only, Majors James Keith, Bombay N. Inf. (Deputy Adjutant-gen.), James Maclaren, Bengal N. Inf., Peter L. Pew, Bengal Art., James D. Parsons, Bengal N. Inf. (Deputy Commissary-gen.), George Warren, Bengal Eur. Reg., C. M. Wade, Bengal N. Inf., H. F. Salter, Bengal Cav., David Cunningham, Bombay Cav.;—To be Majors in the East Indies only, Captains Neil Campbell, Bombay N. Inf. (Deputy Quartermaster-gen.), George Thomson, Bengal Engineers, William Garden, Bengal N. Inf. (Deputy Quartermaster-gen.), John Hay, Bengal N. Inf., John Lloyd, Bombay Art., Patrick Craigue, Bengal N. Inf. (Deputy Adjutant-gen.), Alex. C. Peat, Bombay Eng., William Alexander, Bengal Cavalry;—To have the local rank of Major in Afghanistan, Lieut. Eldred Pottinger, Bombay Art.—The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education, have appointed the Rev. John Allen, M.A., and Seymour Tremenheere, esq. barrister-at-law, as inspectors of schools to be aided by public grants. (Salaries three guineas per day each, out of town, and two guineas per day in town; their travelling expenses to be allowed in addition).

Dec. 14. Royal Artillery, brevet Major C. E. Gordon to be Lieut.-Col.

Dec. 16. William Newton, of Wath cottage, Pickering, co. York, esq. in compliance with the will of George Watson, of Old Malton abbey, esq. to take the name and arms of Watson only.

Dec. 19. William Ogle Carr, esq. to be Second Puisne Judge of Ceylon, and James Stark, esq. to be Her Majesty's Advocate in Ceylon.—John Nightingale, esq. to be one of her Majesty's Hon. Corps of Gentlemen at Arms.

Dec. 20. Col. Thomas Willshire, commanding the Bombay troops, with the rank of Major-Gen. in India; Col. Joseph Thackwell, commanding the Cavalry, with the rank of Major-Gen. in India; and Col. R. H. Sale, commanding the 13th Drag. with the rank of Major-General in Afghanistan, to be Knights Commanders of the Bath.—To be Companions of the Bath.—Lieut.-Colonels John Scott, 4th Light Drag.; William Perse, 16th Lancers; Wm. Croker, 17th Foot; Ronald Macdonald, 4th Foot, Deputy Adjutant-gen. Bombay; Abr. Roberts, Bengal N. Inf.; Thomas Stevenson, Bombay Art.; Thos. Monteath, N. Inf.; H. M. Wheeler, Bengal N. Inf.; C. M. Carmichael Smyth, Bengal N. Cav.; Bentham Sandwith, Bombay N. Cav.; Foster Stalker, Bombay N. Inf.; and Claude Martine Wade, Bengal N. Inf.;

Major George Thomson, Bengal Eng.; and Major Eldred Pottinger, Bombay Art.—Staff, Brevet Major S. R. Warran, of the 66th Foot, to be Deputy Quartermaster-gen. to the Troops serving in Jamaica, with the rank of Lieut.-Col. in the Army.

Dec. 21. Lord Kinnaird to be Master of Her Majesty's Buck Hounds.

Dec. 23. Henry V. Huntley, esq. Capt. R.N. to be Lieut.-Governor of Her Majesty's settlements on the Gambia.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.

Captains J. W. Montague, to the *Britannia*; Horatio Thomas Austin, to the *Cyclops*.—Commander Chas. A. Barlow, to the *Nimrod*.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. M. G. Beresford to be Archdeacon of Ardagh.

Rev. J. Wilberforce to be Archdeacon of Surrey.

Rev. T. D. Moore to be Preliminary of Kinguar and Athnowen R. Ireland.

Rev. C. Ackland, Queenborough P.C. Kent.

Rev. E. Allen, Keinton Mansfield R. Som.

Rev. L. F. Bagot, Castle Rising cum Roydon R. Norfolk.

Rev. R. H. D. Barham, Lolworth R. Camb.

Rev. J. C. Bellingham, Aldsworth P.C. Glouc.

Rev. E. Bennet, St. John's, Chittlehampton, P.C. Devon.

Rev. J. Birch, Crossens P.C. Lanc.

Rev. W. S. H. Braham, St. George and St. Mary Magdalen R. Canterbury.

Rev. A. Broadley, Walditch P.C.

Rev. J. M. Brown, Isham Inferior R. Nthpn.

Rev. J. Charnock, Aldfield P.C. York.

Rev. J. M. Cholmeley, Lower Breeding P.C. Sussex.

Rev. C. S. Coxwell, East Chinnock R. Som.

Rev. James Davies, Chilworth P.C. Hants.

Rev. John Davies, Gateshead R. Durham.

Rev. R. B. Davies, Accrington P.C. Lanc.

Rev. T. Davis, Roundhay P.C. York.

Rev. W. H. Dearsley, Horton P.C. Stafford.

Rev. F. Duncan, West Cheborough R. Dorset.

Rev. F. F. Fawkes, Great and Little Hampton P.C. Worc.

Rev. Yate Fosbroke, St. Ives V. Huntingd.

Rev. C. W. Gibson, St. Clement's V. Cornw.

Rev. J. H. Harding, Child's Wickham V. Gloucestershire.

Rev. H. Hardinge, Woodbridge P.C. Suffolk.

Rev. C. Hatch, Fordingbridge V. Hants.

Rev. J. Hill, Barlby P.C. York.

Rev. H. Hughes, St. John's, Clerkenwell R.

Rev. R. R. Hughes, Kemmerton V. Glouc.

Rev. W. Hurst, Boylstone R. Derbyshire.

Rev. H. A. Jeffreys, Hawkhurst V. Kent.

Rev. R. Kent, Disley P.C. Cheshire.

Rev. W. F. Kerr, Marston Sicca R. Glouc.

Rev. R. R. Knott, Helidon V. Nthpn.

Rev. R. W. Lambert, Fifehed and Sewell V. Somersetshire.

Rev. J. T. Maine, Harrington R. Linc.

Rev. P. Maitland, St. Peter's, Blackburn P.C. Lancashire.

Rev. J. B. Reade, Stone V. Bucks.

Rev. H. Taylor, All Saints P.C. Stepney.

Rev. T. Twisden, East Allington R. Devon.

Rev. W. Vincent, Steventon V. Berks.

Rev. J. White, St. Andrew cum St. Edmund R. Canterbury.

Rev. R. N. Whittaker, Whalley V. Lanc.

CHAPLAINS.

Rev. J. R. Page to be Chaplain and Professor of English Literature to the College for Civil Engineers.

Rev. J. Sinclair to the Bishop of London.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Daniel Whittle Harvey, esq. of Raleigh-house, Brixton, to be Commissioner of the Police Force of the City of London and Liberties thereof.

Charles Harwood, esq. to be Recorder of Shrewsbury.

Rev. W. Cockcroft to be Head Master of Knutsford School.

Edw. Elder, M.A. to be Head Master of Durham Grammar School.

Rev. G. Gray to be Professor of Oriental Languages in the University of Glasgow.

Mr. W. A. Graham to be Secretary to the Society of Arts (having received ninety-six votes, only two above his competitor Mr. Williams, the Secretary of the Mathematical Society).

BIRTHS.

Oct. 27. At Ganton, the Hon. Lady Legard, a dau.

Nov. 6. At Corfu, the wife of the Hon. Lt.-Col. Ellis, 60th Rifles, a dau.—8. At Cambridge, the wife of Ambrose W. Hall, esq. of St. Peter's college, a dau.—9. At Dublin, the lady of Sir Beresford B. M'Mahon, Bart. a son and heir.—14. At St. John's House, Isle of Wight, the wife of the Rev. Chas. Worsley, a son.—15. The wife of the Hon. W. E. Fitzmaurice, 2nd Life Guards, a son.—16. At Dorchester, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Vandeleur, 10th Hussars, a son.—17. At Salisbury, the wife of John Mills, esq. of Bistern, a son.—20. At Mitcham, the wife of G. C. Glynn, esq. a son.—At the house of her father, Joshua Bates, esq. in Portland-place, the wife of Mr. Van de Weyer, the Belgian minister, a son.—21. At Fulmer-place, Bucks, the wife of Henry Waterton, esq. a son.—22. At Cheltenham, the wife of the Rev. John Byron, a dau.—24. At Naples, Lady De Tabley, a dau.—At Credenhill Court, Herefordshire, the wife of J. E. Eckley, esq. a dau.—The wife of the Rev. F. J. Courtenay, Rector of North Bovey, Devon, a son.—25. At Cambridge, the wife of the Rev. W. Hodgson, D.D. Master of St. Peter's college, a son and heir.—26. In Upper Harley st. the wife of E. J. Rudge, esq. a son.—28. At the Bury, Chesham, Bucks, the wife of William Lowndes, esq. a dau.—At Sandwell, Staff., the Countess of Dartmouth, a son.—30. At Montreal, Kent, Viscountess Holmesdale, a son.

Lately. At Bray, the wife of the Hon. Cote Hely Hutchinson, Capt. R.N., a son.—At Buckland Cottage, the wife of H. St. John Medley, esq. a son.—At Ham, Surrey, the wife of W. James, esq. M.P. a son.

Dec. 1. The wife of the Rev. Gilbert Ainslie, D.D., Master of Pembroke coll. Camb. a son.—5. The wife of the Rev. Dr. Cardwell, Principal of St. Alban's hall, Oxf. a dau.—6. The wife of the Rev. Richard Pretyma, Rector of Middleton-Stoney, a son.—7. At Edinburgh, the wife of H. J. W. Collingwood, esq. of Lilburn Tower, a son.—At Downes, the wife of James Wentworth Buller, esq. a son.—8. The wife of Sir C. E. Grey, a dau.—9. At Temple Densley, Herts, the wife of T. P. Halsey, esq. a son and heir.—The Countess of Craven, a dau.—At Longfleet, Dorset, the wife of Lieut.-Col. P. W. Pedler, a dau.—10. At Spyc Park, the wife of J. E. A. Starkey, esq. a dau.—11. In Devonshire-place, the wife of William Selby Lowndes, Jun. esq. of Winslow, Bucks, a dau.—15. At the Marq. of Downshire's, Hanover-square, Lady Mary Hood, a son.

MARRIAGES.

- July 24.* At Calcutta, Welby B. Jackson, esq. of the Civil Service, Commissioner of Moorabedabad, brother to Sir Keith Jackson, Bart., to Maria, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. d'Aguillar, E. I. C.
- 24.* At Cawnpore, Francis Drummond, esq. 5th Bengal light cav., second son of Sir F. W. Drummond, Bart., to Pauline-Jemima-Catharine, dau. of Charles Mackenzie, esq. Bengal civil service.
- Sept. 2.* At Madras, Lieut. George Rowlandson, Art., fourth son of the late Rev. M. Rowlandson, D.D. Vicar of Warminster, to Ann, second dau. of the late Henry Alexander, esq. Colonial Secretary, Cape of Good Hope.
- 12.* At Byculla, near Bombay, the Rev. George M. Valentine, M.A. son of the Rev. John Valentine, Perp. Curate of Tintinhull, Som., to Louisa, youngest dau. of the late Dr. Stather.
- Oct. 3.* At the Cathedral, Bombay, George Pollexfen, esq. to Frances-Eleanora, second dau. of Thos. Dickens, esq. of Kilburn Priory.
- 26.* At Clapham, Daniel Williams, esq. of Prosgoch, Montgomerysh., eldest son of the late Rev. Daniel Williams, Vicar of Llanfair Caerinion, to Emma, dau. of C. R. Kent, esq.
- 26.* The Rev. Samuel Stead, M.A. Incumbent of Burton-on-Trent, to Mary, eldest dau. of the late Thos. Salt, esq.
- 31.* At York, James C. Yorke, esq. 5th Dragoon Guards, to Georgiana-Augusta, youngest dau. of the Rev. Charles Hawkins, Canon of York.
- Nov. 4.* At Wrexham, Robert Smith, esq. son of R. Smith, esq. of Capenhurst House, Cheshire, to Catharine-Selina, third dau. of the Hon. and Rev. A. H. Cathcart, Vicar of Kippax, Yorkshire.
- 5.* At Knightwick, Worc. the Rev. W. H. Oakley, B.A. Curate of Melton Mowbray, to Elizabeth-Collinson, youngest dau. of the Rev. John Bell, M.A., Rector of Knightwick.
- 7.* At Walcot, Bath, the Rev. Joseph White, of Mitwich, Staff. eldest son of James White, esq. of Dublin, to Caroline, only dau. of the late Capt. Scott, 2nd Drag. Guards.—At Leamington, the Rev. J. T. Toye, Rector of St. Stephen's, Exeter, to Elizabeth, dau. of the late W. Dicker, esq. of Moreton-hampstead.
- 9.* At St. Pancras New Church, G. H. Lake, esq. of Keppel-st. to Harriet-Mary, eldest dau. of the late John Wall, esq. of Regent-sq.—At Kensington, Alex. James Moore, esq. late of Jamaica, to Sarah, eldest dau. of the late Rich. Hook, esq. of Heathfield, Sussex.
- 12.* At Kilglass, co. Longford, R. T. B. Hearn, esq. eldest son of the Rev. Wm. Edw. Hearn, Vicar of Killargue, co. Leitrim, to Charlotte, dau. of the late Rev. R. T. Hearn, Vicar of Rathcline.—At Leicester, the Rev. Geo. P. Phillips, M.A. to Lucy-Agnes, fourth dau. of the late Rev. Edw. T. Vaughan, M.A. and niece to Sir H. Halford, Bart.
- 14.* At St. James's, Westminster, the Rev. H. Palmer, of York-street, to Louisa-Sarah, youngest dau. of the late T. W. Marson, esq. of Newington, Surrey.—At Dodbroke, the Hon. Wm. A. de Courcy, brother to Lord Kinross, to Charlotte, only dau. of the late Jacob Weymouth, esq. R.N. of Marlborough, Devon.—The Rev. Benj. Howell, Rector of Hughley, Shropshire, to Anne, second dau. of Capt. Lloyd, of Acton Round Hall.
- 19.* Rev. Henry Fox, of Churchover, Warw. to Elizabeth-Chandler, only child of John Tebbs, esq. of Ullesthorpe House, Leic.
- 20.* At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Gustavo Gaggiotti, esq. of the Palazzo Nuovo Borghese, Rome, to Mary, dau. of the late Lady Caroline Barham.—The Rev. Samuel Key, of Water Fulford, Yorksh., to Harriet, only dau. of William Lumb, esq. of Meadow House, near Whitehaven.—At Paddington, George L. Taylor, esq. of Hyde Park-sq. and Lee, Kent, to Charlotte, third dau. of the late Jas. Wright, esq. Garrison Surgeon to the Forces, Martinique.
- 21.* At Durham, the Rev. Henry Rawlinson, of Symondsburly, Dorset, son of John Rawlinson, esq. of Wimpole-st. to Sarah-Anne, eldest dau. of the late Dr. Armstrong, of Russell-square.—At Marlborough, Devon, Nicholas Lockyer, esq. of Plymouth, to Eliza-Sykes, third dau. of the late Wm. Jackson, esq. barrister-at-law, and sister of Wm. Jackson, esq. of the Mould.—At Mydrim Church, Carm. William Sainsbury, esq. M.D. of Corsham, Wilts, to Clara-Eleanor, second dau. of the Rev. Thomas Lewis, Rector of Merthyr.—Rev. G. Fleming Lamb, B.A. of Queen's Coll. Camb., youngest son of the late Col. Wm. Lamb, E. I. Service, to Maria-March, niece of John Weston, esq. of Hardingstone.
- 25.* At Manchester, Edward Wanklyn, esq. of Hertford-st., Mayfair, to Mary-Jane, only surviving dau. of the late John Bradshaw, esq. of Weaste House, Eccles.
- 26.* At Plympton, Devon, Robert Aylwin, esq. of London, to Jane, youngest dau. of the Rev. John Arscott.—The Rev. T. D. Holt Wilson, Rector of Hinderclay, Suffolk, second son of the late Adm. Wilson, of Redgrave Hall, to Barbara, eldest dau. of the late James Halls, esq.—Calverley R. Bewicke, of Barsham House, Suff., to Emma, eldest dau. of the Rev. Calverley J. Bewicke, of Hallaton Hall, Leic.—At Battersden, the Rev. Edw. Geare, A.M. son of John Geare, esq. of Exeter, to Ann-Jane, eldest dau. of Randolph Payne, esq. of Lavender Hill.—At Epping, Richard J. Eaton, esq. M.P. eldest son of Richard Eaton, esq. of Stetchworth Park, Camb. to Charlotte-Elizabeth, second dau. of Henry John Conyers, esq. of Copp'd Hall, Essex.—The Rev. J. Greensall, Vicar of Wimbish, Essex, to Mary-Anne, 2nd dau. of the Rev. Chas. George, Rector of Wicken.—At St. George's, Han-sq. the Rev. R. C. Dillon, D.D. to Frances-Charlotte, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Rumball, esq. of Bushey, Herts.—At Medomsley, the Rev. Charles Carr, fourth son of the late John Carr, esq. of Dunstan Hill, co. Durham, to Elizabeth, dau. of the late Anthony Surtees, esq. of Hamsterley Hall.
- 27.* At Brighton, G. H. Woodward, of the Middle Temple, esq. to Anne-Elizabeth, second dau. of the late Thomas Wyatt, esq. of Willenhall house, Herts, and Willenhall, Warw.—At Childwall, Lanc., Arthur Le Blanc, esq. of Bridge-street, Blackfriars, to Emma-Anne, second dau. of T. Case, esq. of Thingwall Hall, Lancashire.
- 28.* At Lewisham, John Frederick Pett, esq. to Charlotte-Holmes, second dau. of Capt. Waller.—At Little Berkhamstead, Godfrey Tallents, esq. of Newark, to Ellen, dau. of Sir William Horne.—At Braunton, the Rev. A. B. Clough, Rector of Braunton, to Sarah, dau. of R. H. Lamb, esq. of Bragborough House, Northampton.
- 30.* At Croydon, the Rev. Henry Gehle, D.D. Chaplain to the Netherlands Embassy, to Anne, second dau. of Thomas Minter, esq. of Norwood.
- Lately.* At Listowel Church, Kerry, the Rev. George Maxwell, Rector of Askerton and Joerus, in the county of Limerick, and nephew of the Dean of Ardagh, to Margaret-Anne, second dau. of John Francis Hewson, esq. of Ennismore, and cousin of the Rt. Hon. M. Fitzgerald, Knight of Kerry.

OBITUARY.

THE KING OF DENMARK.

Dec. 3. At Copenhagen, after a short illness, in his 72nd year, Frederick VI. King of Denmark, K. G.

King Frederic VI. the son of King Christian VII. and Caroline Matilda, Princess of England, was born on the 28th January 1768. He was declared of age as co-Regent and President of the Council of State on the 14th April 1784, succeeded his father as King on the 13th March 1808, and was crowned at Fredericksburg, the 31st July 1815: he had consequently directed affairs for nearly fifty-six years, and reigned thirty-two.

Seldom has the life of a King been marked by such a succession of misfortunes as befel that of Frederic VI., and seldom has there been a King more loved and honoured by his people. The unhappy events which occurred in his youth, the insanity of his father, the execution of the unfortunate Struensee (under whose care he had been educated), and the banishment of his mother, who died of grief at being separated from her beloved son; all these are known.

No less so is the part which he sustained in after years in the defence of his kingdom, when the battle of Copenhagen was added to the records of modern warfare. But it is chiefly as a benefactor to his country that the name of Frederick VI. will be remembered; to him are owing the liberty of the press in Denmark—the emancipation of his subjects from the last remains of feudal authority—the abolition of the slave trade (in which Denmark set the example to the rest of Europe)—the equalization of law and diminution of legal processes—the establishment of schools for general education—the introduction of popular representation—and, finally, the system of order and economy which marked the financial affairs of the kingdom. His character was moreover deserving the highest eulogy for mildness, uprightness, simplicity, and attention to business.

England at last made the *amende honorable* to Denmark by sending her King the order of the Garter in the year 1822.

His Majesty married, July 31, 1790, his cousin Maria Sophia Frederica, daughter of Charles Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, by his aunt Louisa Princess of Denmark. The Queen survives him, having had issue only two daughters, of whom Caroline, the elder, was married in 1829 to her cousin Prince Frederick-Ferdinand of Denmark; and Wilhelmina, the youngest, in 1828 to Prince Frederick Charles Christian, now Crown Prince of

Denmark, the nephew of the former. The Crown has devolved on the male heir, now Christian VIII. He is cousin-german to the late King, being the son of the Crown Prince Frederick, who died in 1805. It is remarkable that this monarch should already once have worn a crown, and that so long as a quarter of a century ago. He was proclaimed King of Norway on the 19th May 1814, and abdicated after the Congress of Vienna on the 15th Aug. in the same year. He married, first, the Princess Charlotte-Frederica, of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, from whom he separated after she had given birth to the Prince Frederick Charles Christian already mentioned; and secondly, in 1815, Caroline Amelia of Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg, who is now his Queen.

THE DUKE OF ARGYLL.

Oct. 21. At Inverary castle, Argyllshire, in his 72d year, the Most Noble George William Campbell, sixth Duke of Argyll, Marquis of Lorn and Kintyre, Earl of Campbell and Cowal, Viscount of Lochow and Glenilla, and Baron of Lorn, Inverary, Mull, Morven, and Tiry, in the peerage of Scotland (1701); thirteenth Earl of Argyll (1457); Lord of Lorn, (1470), and Lord Campbell (1445); also Baron Sundridge, of Combe Bank in Kent (1766), and Baron Hamilton, of Hameldon, co. Leicester (1776), in the peerage of Great Britain; a Privy Councillor, Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland, Heritable Master of the Royal Household in that Kingdom, and one of the Keepers of its Crown and Regalia, Keeper of Dunstaffnage and Carrick; Lord Lieutenant, Vice Admiral of the Coast, and Hereditary Sheriff of Argyllshire; Lord Steward of her Majesty's Household, and an Official Trustee of the British Museum.

His Grace was born in London on the 22d Sept. 1768, the second but eldest surviving son of John the fifth Duke, a Field Marshal in the army, by Elizabeth Duchess dowager of Hamilton, widow of James sixth Duke of Hamilton, and second daughter of John Gunning, esq.

In 1790 he was returned to Parliament as a member for St. German's in Cornwall, being then Colonel of the Argyllshire regiment of Fencible Infantry; but he did not again sit in the House of Commons after the dissolution of that Parliament in 1796. On the death of his uterine brother Douglas Duke of Hamilton, Aug. 2, 1799, he became a Peer of the realm as Baron Hamilton of Hameldon

(which dignity had been conferred on their mother); and he succeeded to the ancestral dignities of the Campbells, on the death of his father, May 24, 1806. He was appointed Vice-Admiral of the Western coasts and Islands of Scotland (excepting the shire of Bute and the islands of Orkney and Shetland) Feb. 9, 1807. In the management of his large estates, his Grace was liberal and beneficent. The expedient of expatriating the native tenantry, and turning their property into sheep-walks, under the management of strangers, who *promised* very extended rents, did not possess his kindly heart, who certainly found as much use for an increased rental as any proprietor. These deplorable proceedings were generally conducted by interested factors and lawyers, who easily persuaded needy lairds to adopt those harsh measures of ejection, which caused much discontent and suffering. One of those officials pressed the Duke to sanction the removal of the inhabitants of the island of Tiree, a southern sheep-farmer offering to take a lease of it, at a great increase of rent; but his Grace, with a feeling which did him high credit, replied: "No! I shall never sanction such a measure: if the people wish to remove, they are at liberty to throw up their possessions, but I shall never endeavour to expel them—they raised the men who formed the company by which I obtained my Captain's commission, and their attachment deserves my regard and protection."

In politics, though his father had supported Mr. Pitt, his Grace from an early period of life sided with the Whig party. He voted in favour of the Reform of Parliament bill, on the decisive division, the 14th April 1832.

He succeeded the Marquess Wellesley as Lord Steward of the Household in Sept. 13, 1833, and was sworn a Privy Councillor; and he again came into office on the restoration of the present Ministry in April 1835.

His Grace married, Nov. 29, 1810, Lady Caroline Elizabeth Villiers, daughter of George fourth Earl of Jersey, whose former marriage with the Marquess of Anglesey (by whom she had a numerous family) had been dissolved by the Scotch courts. The Duchess died without issue by the Duke of Argyll, June 16, 1835.

The dignities of the family have devolved on the late Duke's only brother, Lord John Campbell, who has been three times married; and has a son and heir, John Henry, now Marquess of Lorn, born in 1821, and other issue.

The body of the deceased Duke lay in state at Inverary castle on Tuesday Nov. 8, and on the following day was conveyed by a steamer to Roseneath castle, where it lay in state as on the preceding day, in the principal saloon. On Thursday morning it was placed on board a steamer to be conveyed to the place of interment at Kil-mun.* Two steamers followed, having on board a party of High-

* "The attachment to places of sepulture is a feeling very generally diffused, and from the savage tribes of America to the most refined and exalted of Europeans the natural desire that the corporeal remains should repose in the resting-place of ancestral generations, is strongly evinced. Much heart-burning and litigation has been occasioned by inconsiderate attempts to inclose old burial-grounds, and prevent further interments. It was deemed a mark of high respect to offer a place of burial. Several instances of such acts of friendship have occurred in the Highlands of Scotland, the memory of which is yet retained by a continued use of the privilege.

"The burial place of the illustrious house of Argyll is in the parish of Dunoon. Its name is Kil-Mun, the *cell* of St. Mun. *Kil* here, as in many other instances, was the saint's place of sepulture: hence the Highlanders call it Sith-Mhun, *i. e.* the resting-place of Mun; and the bay where the ruin is situated bears the designation of Seanta, or blessed. Here the late Argyll was gathered to his forefathers. It is well known that the Campbells raised themselves on the depression of the lesser clans in their neighbourhood; and, although a sense of resentment for injuries rankled in the breasts of most of the humbled tribes, yet bonds of amity were interchanged with several of them, and steady friendship long subsisted between the superior and his dependants. The Lamonts (Mac Laomin) were powerful in Argyll previous to the rise of the Campbells, and the right of interment at Dunoon was given by the Chief to an ancestor of the Earls of Argyll, as recorded in a Gaelic inscription over the entrance, which is not a little curious.

"Is mise Mac Laominn mòr Chaoil, gu h-uile a thug iasad do Bharon duh Lochau, de uaigh lic shiolag a mbic us e'na aire."

"I, the great Mac Lamon of all Cowal, did *lend* to the black Baron of Lochow, a grave and a grave stone for his son, when he himself was in trouble."

"If this scrap is worth the attention of Mr. Urban, its appearance in his pages will gratify his very obedient servant,
JAMES LOGAN."

landers, about fifty in number, from Islay, and the family tenantry in the neighbourhood of Inverary. They entered Holy Loch shortly before three in the afternoon. The funeral procession was then formed, the coffin being preceded by nearly one hundred of the principal tenants of Argyllshire, and a domestic carrying the coronet of the late Duke on a velvet cushion. The coffin immediately followed, carried by twelve fine Highlanders in their elegant national garb, the pall being borne by the Marquess of Lorn, Marquess of Breadalbane, Earl of Charleville, Mr. Campbell, M.P., Lord Tullamore, Lord Arthur Lennox, Mr. Campbell, jun., Sir William Cumming, Sir Thomas Dick Lauder, and two other gentlemen. About thirty Highlanders guarded the coffin on each side. The Duke and Duchess of Argyll, with their son and daughter, Lord and Lady Campbell, were the mourners, the funeral procession being closed by a long line of the gentry and tenantry for many miles around. The coffin was deposited beside that of the late Duchess of Argyll.

THE EARL OF KINGSTON.

Oct. 18. At his residence, Hull place, St. John's Wood, Paddington, aged 68, the Right Hon. George King, third Earl of Kingston, co. Roscommon (1765), Viscount Kingston of Kingsborough, co. Sligo (1766), and Baron Kingston of Rockingham, co. Roscommon (1764), all titles in the peerage of Ireland; Baron Kingston of Mitchelstown, co. Cork (1821), in the peerage of the United Kingdom; and a Baronet of Ireland (1682); a Representative Peer of Ireland, and a Commissioner of the Irish Fisheries.

The late Earl of Kingston was born at Chelsea, on the 8th of April 1771, the eldest son of Robert the second Earl, by Caroline, only daughter of Richard FitzGerald, esq. of Mount Ophaly, co. Kildare, by the Hon. Margaret King, daughter and heiress of James Lord Kingston, the elder branch of this family. He succeeded his father in the peerage April 17, 1797, and was elected a Representative Peer of Ireland shortly after the Union. He was created a Peer of the United Kingdom by the title of Baron Mitchelstown, co. Cork, at the coronation of King George the Fourth.

His Lordship married, May 5, 1794, Lady Helena Moore, only daughter of Stephen first Earl of Mountcashel, and aunt to the present Earl; and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue five sons and two daughters: 1. the Right Hon. Edward Viscount Kingsborough,

F.R.A.S. to whom the learned world is indebted for the magnificent work on the Antiquities of Mexico; he died unmarried on the 27th Feb. 1837 (see our vol. VII. p. 537); 2. the Right Hon. Robert now Earl of Kingston, formerly M.P. for co. Cork; he was born in 1796, but is at present unmarried; 3 and 4. George and George, who both died infants; 5. the Hon. James King, a barrister at law; 6. Lady Helena Mary, married in 1829 to Philip Davies Cooke, esq. of Owston, co. York; and 7. Lady Adelaide Charlotte, married in 1834 to Charles Tankerville Webber, esq. barrister at law.

LORD DUFFERIN AND CLANEBOYE.

Nov. 18. At Ballyleidy House, Downshire, aged 81, the Right Hon. Hans Blackwood, Baron Dufferin and Claneboye, of Ballyleidy and Killyleigh, co. Down (1800), and the fourth Baronet (of Ireland, 1763).

His Lordship was born in Oct. 1758, the fourth son of Sir John Blackwood, Bart. M.P. for Killyleigh and Bangor, by Dorcas, eldest daughter and coheirress of James Stevenson, of Killyleigh, esq. who, after her husband's death, was created Baroness Dufferin and Claneboye, in commemoration of her descent from the family of Hamilton Viscount Claneboye (afterwards Earl of Clanbrassil).

He succeeded to the peerage Aug. 8, 1836, on the death of his brother James, who was a Representative Peer of Ireland (see our vol. VI. p. 425).

His Lordship was twice married: first, on the 19th June 1784 to Mehetabel Hester, second daughter and coheirress of Robert Temple, esq. (the elder brother of Sir John Temple, who succeeded to the title of Baronet, by descent from the Temples of Stowe, in 1786,) by whom he had one daughter and three sons: 1. the Hon. Henrietta, married in 1807 to William Stewart Hamilton, of Brown's hall, co. Donegal, esq. eldest son of John Hamilton, esq. by the Hon. Helen Pakenham, sister to the late Duchess of Wellington; 2. Capt. Robert Temple Blackwood, of the 69th foot, who was killed at Waterloo, in his 27th year, unmarried; 3. Hans, who also died unmarried; and 4. the Right Hon. Price now Lord Dufferin and Claneboye, a Captain in the Royal Navy; he was born in 1794, and married in 1825 Helen Selina, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Sheridan, esq. and sister to Lady Seymour and the Hon. Mrs. Fletcher Norton, but has no issue.

The late Lord Dufferin having lost his first wife on the 7th Feb. 1798, married

1840.] OBITUARY.—Lord G. Beresford.—Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. King. 89

secondly, July 8, 1801, Elizabeth eldest daughter and coheirress of William Henry Finlay, of Gynnets, co. Meath, esq. and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue one son and two daughters—5. the Hon. and Rev. William Stear Blackwood, who married in 1832 Eliza, daughter of the late Robert Hamilton, of Clonsilla, co. Dublin, esq. but we believe has no issue; 6. the Hon. Marianne, married in 1831 to the Ven. Walter-Bishop Mant, M.A. Archdeacon of Connor, eldest son of the Lord Bishop of Down and Connor; and 7. the Hon. Sophia-Louisa, married first in 1832 to the late Hans Hamilton, esq. who died in 1833, and secondly in 1837 to Alexander Grant, esq. of the Hon. East India Company's military service in Madras.

LORD GEORGE BERESFORD.

Oct. At the palace, Armagh, aged 57, the Right Hon. Lord George Thomas Beresford, a Privy Councillor, Custos Rotulorum of the county of Waterford, a Lieut.-General in the army, Colonel of the 3rd Dragoons and of the Waterford Militia, and G.C.H.; brother to the Lord Archbishop of Armagh, and uncle to the Marquess of Waterford.

He was born on the 12th Feb. 1781, the fourth son of George the first Marquess of Waterford, by Elizabeth only daughter and heiress of Henry Monck, esq. of Charleville, by Lady Isabella Bestinck, second daughter of Henry first Duke of Portland. His Lordship was appointed a Cornet in the 13th light dragoons in April 1794; a Lieutenant in the 11th in July following, and a Captain in the 124th in September of the same year. He exchanged from the last regiment to the 66th in July 1796. As Captain he served two years and eight months in the East Indies. Lord George obtained the Majority of the 6th dragoon guards the 3rd Dec. 1800; the Lieut.-Colonelcy of Dillon's regiment the 24th Sept. 1803: he was removed to the 71st regiment in Aug. 1804, and to the 2d dragoon guards the 30th July 1807. He attained the brevet of Colonel Jan. 1, 1812; that of Major General June 4, 1814; and that of Lieut.-General, July 22, 1830.

Lord George Beresford was first returned to Parliament for the county of Londonderry at the general election of 1802; he was rechosen for the same in 1806 and 1807, but defeated by the Hon. William Ponsonby in 1812, when he was returned for Coleraine. In 1818, and again in 1820, he was elected for the county of Waterford; was defeated by

GENT. MAG. VOL. XIII.

Mr. Henry Villiers Stuart in 1826; the numbers being—

Richard Power, esq. . . 1021
H. V. Stewart, esq. . . 957
Lord George Beresford 458

After Mr. Stuart's retirement, he again sat in the single-session Parliament of 1830; since which time the agitation of O'Connell has been sufficient to surmount entirely the formerly preponderating influence of the house of Beresford.

Lord George was appointed Comptroller of the Household of the Prince Regent August 12, 1813, and he continued to hold that office, in which he was highly respected, during the reign of George the Fourth.

His Lordship married Nov. 22, 1808, Miss Harriet Schutz, by whom he had issue four daughters, 1. Elizabeth-Harriet Georgiana; 2. Harriet-Susan-Isabella; 3. Caroline-Susan-Catharine; and 4. Rose-Georgiana, who is deceased.

His body was interred at the family burial-place at Clonegam, co. Waterford, on the 4th of November. The Marquess, Lord William, and Lord John Beresford; the Rev. Mr. Jones, the lord primate's domestic chaplain; Dean Lee; Robert Uniacke, John Stephens, Joseph Malcolmson, esqrs. &c. were present.

LT.-GEN. THE HON. SIR H. KING.

Nov. 25. Near Winkfield, Berkshire, the Hon. Sir Henry King, K.C.B. a Lieut.-General in the army, and Colonel of the 1st West India regiment; younger brother to the late Earl of Kingston (whose death is also recorded in our present number) and to General the Viscount Lorton.

He was appointed Ensign in the 47th foot on the 7th of Feb. 1794, and Lieutenant in the same corps the 2d Sept. 1795. He joined the regiment at New Providence, and served there till Oct. 1796, and afterwards at St. Domingo to Oct. 1798. In 1799 he was employed in the Helder expedition, and severely wounded in the action of the 19th Sept. He was appointed Captain in the 56th foot the 27th of Feb. 1796; from thence removed to the 1st guards the 21st of Dec. 1799, and to the 43rd foot in 1802. The 24th Aug. 1804 he succeeded to a Majority in the 5th foot, in which he was appointed Lieut.-Colonel the 16th of Jan. 1809. He was wrecked and made prisoner of war on his way to Hanover in 1805. He subsequently served under Brig.-Gen. Crawford in South America, and commanded in the attack on Buenos Ayres. His next service was in Portugal and Spain; he was present at the battles

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of Busaco and Salamanca, for which he had the honour to wear a medal and one clasp. The 4th of June 1814 he obtained the rank of Colonel in the army. He was appointed Colonel of the 1st West India regiment, July 19, 1834; and attained the rank of Major-General at the Coronation brevet last year.

General King was twice married; first, in Jan. 1802 to Mary, eldest daughter of the late Hon. and Very Rev. John Hewitt, Dean of Cloyne, and cousin to Viscount Lifford. By this lady, who died in 1821, he had issue four daughters and three sons: 1. Caroline, married in 1827 to John Odell, esq.; 2. Louisa; 3. Henry; 4. Capt. John Wingfield King, 5th foot, who married in 1831 Alicia, only daughter of Chidley Coote, esq. and has issue; 5. Capt. Edward Roberts King, 36th foot; 6. Sidney-Jane, married in 1835 to Henry Coe Coape, esq.; and, 7. Alicia.

Having lost his first wife in 1821, Sir Henry married secondly, in 1832, Elizabeth, widow of J. Richardson, esq. and youngest daughter of the Rev. Edward Philipps.

ADM. SIR PETER HALKETT, BART.

Oct. 7. At Pitferran, co. Fife, aged 74, Sir Peter Halkett, a Baronet of Nova Scotia (1697), Admiral of the Blue.

Sir Peter was the second son of Sir John Halkett, the fourth Baronet, by his second wife Mary, daughter of the Hon. John Hamilton, grand-uncle of the present Earl of Haddington. At the commencement of the war with France in 1793, we find him serving as Lieutenant of the Syren, in which frigate the Duke of York proceeded to Holland for the purpose of taking the command of the British troops sent thither to co-operate with the Dutch against the republican armies; and his Royal Highness was so much pleased with the zeal and activity displayed by Mr. Halkett in assisting the garrison of Williamstadt, at that time besieged by the French, that he soon after obtained for him the rank of Commander; and on his return from the Continent, that of Post-Captain. The Prince of Orange also, as a mark of the high sense he entertained of the eminent services performed by him in the gun-boats, ordered him to be presented with a medal, with a suitable inscription, value 500 guilders.

Capt. Halkett's post commission bore date Aug. 13, 1794; he was soon after appointed to the *Circe*, of 28 guns, stationed in the North Sea; where nothing material occurred until the alarming mu-

tiny in Adm. Duncan's fleet (and at the *Nore*), in the spring of 1797, when the *Circe* happily escaped the contagion, and Capt. Halkett received the thanks of the Admiralty, and the freedom of the town of Hull, for the conduct of his ship during that alarming period.

Early in Oct. 1797, the *Circe* formed part of the squadron left off the *Texel* under Sir Henry Trollope, to watch the Dutch fleet; and at the battle of Camperdown, on the 11th of that month, she was one of Adm. Duncan's repeaters.

Capt. Halkett's next appointment was to the *Apollo*, a fine frigate, in which he had the misfortune to be wrecked, Jan. 7, 1799, on the Haak Sands, while in chase of a Dutch ship. The crew were saved by a Prussian vessel that went down to their assistance. On the 15th Capt. Halkett was tried by a Court Martial for the loss of the *Apollo*; and, nothing appearing to criminate him in the least, a verdict of acquittal was pronounced, but the pilot was dismissed from the King's service.

In the course of the same year, he obtained the command of a new frigate of the same name, in which he was sent as convoy to the outward-bound West India fleet. On his passage he captured the *Aquila*, of 4 guns, pierced for 22, with a valuable cargo from Buenos Ayres, bound to Corunna. During his stay on the Jamaica station, he also took the following vessels: *Cantabrian*, Spanish corvette, of 18 guns and 100 men, with a cargo, off the Havannah; *Resolution* (formerly a British cutter), 18 guns, and 149 men; and *Vigilante*, French privateer, of 14 guns, in the Gulf of Mexico.

The *Apollo* arrived at Portsmouth, March 12, 1802. Capt. Halkett subsequently commanded the *Ganges*, of 74 guns; and on the 12th Aug. 1812 was advanced to the rank of Rear-Admiral. In 1815 his flag was flying on board the *Gladiator*, in Portsmouth harbour. He attained the rank of Vice-Admiral in 1821, and that of Admiral in 1837.

On the death of his brother Sir Charles Halkett, Jan. 26, 1837, he succeeded to the title of Baronet. At that period he was holding the command of the North American station.

He married Oct. 14, 1802, Elizabeth, daughter of William Tod, of London, esq. Mrs. Halkett died at Clifton in 1814. Their son, now Sir John Halkett, Bart. is married, and has issue.

MAJOR-GEN. SIR F. H. DOYLE, BART.

Nov. 6. In Wimpole-street, in his 57th year, Sir Francis Hastings Doyle,

Bart. a Major-General in the army, Deputy Lieutenant of the Tower of London, and Chairman of the Board of Excise.

Sir Francis was born Jan. 3, 1783, the eldest son of Major-Gen. Welbore Ellis Doyle, Colonel of the 53d foot, the younger brother of the late Gen. Sir John Doyle, Bart. G.C.B. who died in 1834. He was appointed Captain in the 106th foot, Nov. 1, 1794, removed to the 2d garrison battalion Feb. 1805; became Major by brevet Jan. 1805, Lieut.-Col. Jan. 1, 1812, and Major-General at the last Coronation brevet. He was created a Baronet by patent dated 18th Feb. 1828.

He married June 2, 1804, Diana-Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir William Mordaunt Milner, of Nun Appleton, co. York, Bart.; and by that lady, who died Jan. 14, 1828, he had issue, one son and four daughters. The former, now Sir Francis Hastings Charles Doyle, Bart. was born in 1810. The daughters are, 1. Diana - Emma - Flora; 2. Frances-Mary; 3. Emily-Josephine, married in 1834 to William Leveson Gower, esq. of Titsey Place, Surrey; and 4. Selina.

MAJOR-GEN. SIR JOSEPH MACLEAN.

Sept. 19. At the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, Major-General Sir Joseph Maclean, K.C.H. and C.B. Director-general of the Field train of the Artillery department, and Inspector-general of the Brass-foundry establishment in the Arsenal.

He was the eldest son of Allan Maclean, Esq. for many years Secretary to the Commissioners of Accounts and to the Board of Customs in Ireland, by his first wife Miss Attwood (see the *History of the Clan Maclean*, 8vo, 1838, p. 289).

He entered the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich in 1779, and obtained his commission of Second Lieutenant in the Royal regiment of artillery in the year 1781. He served alternately at home and abroad until 1790, when he obtained the rank of First Lieut. On the appointment of the first two troops of horse artillery, he was promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant to the senior troop; and, by the special request of the Prince of Wales, was appointed to the command of a detachment of light artillery at Brighton. Ever after this period he had the honour to enjoy marked attention from his Royal Highness. In 1794 he was promoted to the rank of Captain, and subsequently served on the Staff of the eastern district as Aide-de-camp to the late Gen. Marquess Townshend. In the expedition to the Helder he served as Aide-de-camp to Gen. Far-

ington, commanding the artillery; and he subsequently served in that capacity with the army under the command of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, until his Royal Highness's return to England, when the ship in which he was in passage was wrecked, and very nearly lost, in the Yarmouth Roads.

In 1800 he was elected member of the Irish Parliament, and was appointed at the same time Brigade-Major to the artillery serving in Ireland, in order that the Government might avail itself of his experience in the measure of incorporating the Irish with the British artillery on the Union of the Kingdoms. He continued in Ireland, having previously obtained the respective promotions of Major and Lieut.-Colonel, until the year 1812, when he was further promoted to the rank of Assistant Adjutant-general, which he held until 1821; when, on being appointed Chief Fire-master to the Royal Laboratory, he removed to Woolwich. In 1814 he obtained the rank of Colonel. In 1825 he became Major-General, and in 1832 was appointed to the command of the Royal Artillery in Ireland. While in Ireland he twice officiated as Commander of the army there, during the temporary absence of the Commander-in-chief, to whom he was next in seniority. He removed from Ireland in May 1834, on being nominated to the command of the royal artillery at the head quarters of the corps: and on the melancholy death of the late Lt.-Gen. Millar he succeeded to the lucrative and scientific post of Director-general of the field train department of the royal artillery, and Inspector-general of the brass-foundry establishment.

When General Maclean assumed the command of the artillery at Woolwich, his Majesty William IV. was graciously pleased to confer upon him the honour of knighthood, with the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Royal Guelphic Order.

Sir Joseph Maclean married, in 1797, Charlotte, youngest daughter of Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Congreve, Bart. and sister to the late Sir William Congreve, the celebrated inventor of the rocket system; by whom he had issue fourteen children, of whom two sons and four daughters survive, 1. Allan, 2. William-Congreve, 3. Margaret, 4. Julia, 5. Anne, and 6. Caroline.

The funeral of Sir Joseph Maclean took place at Charlton on the 26th Sept. The hearse was followed by three mourning coaches, containing the Commandant of the Garrison, General Lord Bloomfield, G.C.B., G.C.H.; Major-General

Peter Fyers, C.B., R.A.; Sir Alexander Dickson, K.C.B., K.C.H.; Deputy Adjutant-general Sir John May, K.C.B., K.C.H.; Colonel Cleaveland, C.B., Royal Horse brigade; Col. Jones, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-general; Col. Bastard, and others, fellow companions in the "battle field." The body was deposited in a family vault, which the general had prepared many years ago.

MAJOR-GEN. SIR W. BLACKBURNE.

Oct. 16. At his house in Portland place, aged 75, Major-General Sir William Blackburne, of the East India Company's Madras establishment.

Sir W. Blackburne was appointed a cadet in 1782; he arrived at Madras in June 1783, and joined the 24th battalion of sepoy's serving in the southern army, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Fullerton. On the reduction of the army which took place in 1786, he was removed to the 1st battalion of sepoy's in garrison of Tanjore, where he applied himself to the study of the Mahratta language, and in consequence was appointed Mahratta interpreter by Sir A. Campbell.

In 1793 he visited England on account of ill health; but after his return he was in 1798 re-appointed to his office of interpreter, and was commissioned to settle a serious dispute between the Rajah of Tanjore and a large body of the native officers, which he effected to the entire satisfaction of the government.

In 1801 he was appointed Resident at Tanjore, and gave the first intimation of the impending insurrection of the Murdoos; on this occasion he took the field unauthorised, with the Rajah's troops, his own escort, and the irregulars raised by the collector; and repelled the invasions of Tanjore by the Poligars, and recovered the province of Ramnad. His services were highly approved by the authorities at Madras and Calcutta, and by the Court of Directors.

In 1804, having discovered a system of fraud and embezzlement in the revenue department, he charged the whole of the collector's servants, and every Mirasdar in the province, with being concerned in it; proved his charges, and received the thanks of government. The amount embezzled was three lacs of pagodas, of which one lac and twenty thousand were actually recovered.

In 1808-9, he was entrusted by government with a commission to endeavour to reconcile the misunderstandings which then prevailed in Travancore, but he was prevented from acting, by the breaking out of the insurrection while he was upon his journey to that province. On

the termination of the insurrection, he was again ordered to Travancore, to receive charge of the Residency from Col. Macauley; but, that officer having withdrawn his resignation, he was employed as a Commissioner to investigate charges of abuses in the factory at Aujengo. He had the entire management of the district of Poodocottah for a period of twelve years, during the minority of the Rajah Tondiman Behauder, and by the manner in which he executed this trust, he secured the affectionate gratitude of the young chief. But the value of Col. Blackburne's services is not to be estimated merely by the particular duties on which he was employed, but by the whole tenor of his public life. During the long course of twenty-two years, that he was Resident at Tanjore, his judicious, temperate, and upright conduct, secured the confidence of the different branches of the royal family, and tended mainly to attach the great body of the Rajah's followers, and of the people, to our government, and to impress them with respect for the national character.

The foregoing particulars have been principally quoted from the Minutes of Council of Madras, signed by Sir Thomas Munro, on Sir William Blackburne's return to England in 1823; but a full memoir of his services, with documents, will be found in the East India Military Calendar, vol. iii. (4to, 1826) pp. 42-66.

His will, dated on the 18th June last, has been proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, by his brother, ——— Blackburne, esq. and the amount of property has been sworn under 45,000*l.* the principal part of which has been bequeathed to his widow. Amongst the different bequests, however, is one of 1000*l.* which is in the following words:—"I bequeath to Lord Glenelg, late secretary of the colonies, 1,000*l.* as a mark of my high respect for his public conduct in the East India colonial department."

REAR-ADM. SIR SAMUEL WARREN.

Oct. 15. At Southampton, aged 70, Sir Samuel Warren, Rear-Admiral of the White, Knt., C.B. and K.C.H.

This officer was born at Sandwich, Jan. 9, 1769. He entered the naval service in Jan. 1782; and served as a Midshipman on board the Sampson 64, Busy cutter, Druid frigate, Colossus 74, London 98, and Royal Sovereign of 100 guns. The former ship was commanded by the late Capt. John Harvey, and formed part of the fleet under Lord Howe at the relief of Gibraltar, and in the subsequent action with the combined forces off Cape Spartel.

Mr. Warren obtained the rank of Lieutenant, Nov. 3, 1790; and served as such successively in the *Argo* of 44 guns, *Ramillies* 74, and *Royal George*, a first rate. The *Ramillies* bore a part in the battles of May 29 and June 1, 1794. The *Royal George* bore the flag of Lord Bridport in the action off l'Orient June 23, 1795.

Lieut. Warren was promoted to the rank of Commander in March 1797; and from that period to July 1800, he commanded the *Scourge* sloop of war at the Leeward Islands, on which station he captured several large privateers and merchantmen. Previously to his return home he received the thanks of the Council and Assembly of Tobago, for the great attention he had paid to their interests, whilst employed in the protection of the trade of that island. The *Scourge* arrived in England Aug. 22, 1800.

Capt. Warren's next appointment was to the *Vesuvius* bomb, fitting at Portsmouth. His post commission bore date April 29, 1802.

In the summer of 1805 he was selected by Rear-Admiral Domett to serve as his Flag-Captain in the Channel fleet; but ill health preventing that officer from going to sea at that period, the *Glory* of 98 guns, which had been fitted for his reception, was ordered to receive the flag of Rear-Admiral Stirling, under whom Captain Warren served in the action between Sir Robert Calder and M. Villeneuve, on 22d July in the same year. In the ensuing year, Capt. Warren accompanied Rear-Adm. Stirling to the *Rio de la Plata*, as a passenger, on board the *Sampson* 64; and on his arrival off *Maldonado*, he assumed the command of that officer's flag-ship, the *Diadem*, of similar force. His services during the siege of *Monte Video*, on which occasion the *Diadem* was frequently left with only 30 men on board, were duly acknowledged in the naval and military despatches announcing the capture of that fortress.

Some time after his return from South America, Capt. Warren was appointed to the *Bellerophon* 74, bearing the flag of Rear-Adm. Lord Gardner, in the North Sea. He was very actively employed on the Baltic station under the orders of Sir James Saumarez.

His next appointment was about Sept. 1810, to the President frigate, in which he assisted at the reduction of Java and its dependencies by the military and naval forces under Sir Samuel Auchmuty and Rear-Admiral Stopford. Whilst on that service he was sent to the fort of Cheribon with a flag of truce, to demand the surrender of that place; and, after hoist-

ing the English colours, succeeded in securing the persons of Gen. Jamelle, Commander-in-chief of the enemy's troops, M. Knotze, Aide-de-camp to the Governor of Java, and M. Rigaud, an officer of infantry, who had nearly effected their escape. He afterwards commanded in succession the *Blenheim* and *Bulwark*, third rates, and *Seringapatam* of 46 guns. The latter ship conveyed Sir Benj. Bloomfield as Ambassador to Stockholm in the summer of 1823; and was paid off at Portsmouth, Feb. 5, 1824. Previously to their separation, her officers gave Capt. Warren a sumptuous farewell dinner, and presented him with a gold snuff box, value 30 guineas, as a token of their attachment and respect. In 1831 he was Commodore in the *Thames*, and became a Rear-Admiral in 1837. He was nominated a Companion of the Bath in 1815, and received the honour of knighthood Aug. 5, 1835.

Sir Samuel Warren married, in Dec. 1800, a daughter of Mr. Barton, Clerk of the Cheque at Chatham, and by that lady he had seven children.

SIR ANDREW HALLIDAY, M.D.

Sept. 7. At Dumfries, Sir Andrew Halliday, K.H., M.D., F.R.S. Edinb. and Gottingen.

He had not long survived the wasting climate of the West Indies, where he was inspector of hospitals. He retired to the air of his native country; but it was only to droop and die. His life from his youth up was one of action. He was educated for the church; but afterwards changed that profession for physic. After travelling through Russia and Tartary, he settled at Halesworth, near Birmingham, where he for some time pursued his practice. He afterwards served on the staff of the army, both in Portugal and Spain; was at the assault of Bergen-op-Zoom, and at the battle of Waterloo; and accompanied William IV. when Duke of Clarence, in his journeys abroad in quest of health, in his professional capacity. He was a good scholar as well as a skilful physician, and his varied and almost general intelligence obtained him high esteem with princes abroad as well as at home. Like his dalesman, Telford the engineer, whom he knew and loved, he was of humble parentage, though of good and ancient blood, for he came from that brave "Thom Halliday, my sister's son so dear," as he was called by the renowned Sir William Wallace. He knew most of the episcopal history of Scotland, and was familiar with his country's antiquities; he knew as much of the poetry and traditions of the land as if they had

been the study of his life. He had skill as well as taste in literature and in natural philosophy, as his "History of the House of Hanover," and his "West Indies," sufficiently prove. He had collected materials for writing an account of the chief campaigns of Wellington, which he had witnessed. He loved ingenious men; he was ever ready to do a good deed or speak a kind word; and such was his generous nature, that, though he met with a base return to-day, he was ready to befriend the meritorious to-morrow. He took so much care in helping others on in their fortune, that we fear he neglected his own; his half-pay at home was not large, and Portugal, we have heard, stopped his well-merited annuity, serving him as she served her other benefactors. We hope this country will remember that his lady survives him.

To this memorial, chiefly taken from the *Literary Gazette*, we have merely to add a list of Sir Andrew Halliday's works, and to record that he was an occasional correspondent of our Magazine, particularly in its present department.

Observations on Emphysema, or the disease which arises from the diffusion of air into the cavity of the thorax. 1807, 8vo.

Remarks on the present state of the Lunatic Asylums in Ireland. 1808, 8vo.

Observations on the Fifth Report of the Commissioners of Military Inquiry. 1809, 8vo.

Observations on the present state of the Portuguese Army. 4to. 1811. Second edition, with additions, 1812, 8vo.

Translation of Professor Franck's Exposition of the Causes of Diseases. 1813, 8vo.

Memoir of the Campaign of 1815. 4to. Paris, 1816.

A History of the House of Brunswick and Lunenburg (from materials partly collected by the Rev. George Gündell, A.M. Chaplain-general to the Hanoverian army). 4to. 1820.

Annals of the House of Hanover. 2 vols. royal 8vo. 1826. This is a well arranged and judicious work.

An excellent work on the West Indies.

COLONEL WEBB.

Sept. 18. At New York, Edward Webb, esq. of Adwell, near Tetsworth, Gloucestershire.

Colonel Webb was formerly representative of the city of Gloucester in Parliament, having been elected on a vacancy in 1816, and rechosen until the election of 1831. The Colonel, accompanied by his daughter, Miss Webb, left this country a

few months ago, for the purpose of travelling through the United States; on reaching the Falls of Niagara he was taken exceedingly ill, and his physician advised his immediate removal to his native country; subsequently, on reaching New York, the symptoms appeared more alarming, which in a few hours terminated his existence. His physical powers were so weakened by excessive sea-sickness, that he could not again rally.

Few persons were more highly esteemed, or enjoyed greater confidence than the lamented gentleman, in both public and private life; inflexible in principle, and zealously alive to the interests of his constituents and the welfare of his country, none will be more deeply regretted or longer respected in the memories of the citizens of Gloucester.

He married July 27, 1807, Jane-Mary-Catharine, third and youngest daughter of Sir John Guise, of Highnam, co. Gloucester, Bart. and sister to the present Gen. Sir John Guise, Bart. He was left a widower in 1814.

His body was brought to England, and the funeral took place at Elmore, on the 21st of October. A numerous assemblage of most of the respectable citizens of Gloucester, clad in deep mourning, met the procession about a mile from the city, and attended it on its way to the family sepulchre at Elmore. The bells of the different churches were tolled all the morning, and nearly all the shops were partially closed.

CHARLES HOPE MACLEAN, ESQ.

Aug. 14. At Wilton-crescent, Charles Hope Maclean, esq. barrister-at-law.

He was the seventh and third surviving son of Alexander 13th laird of Ardgour, by Lady Margaret Hope, daughter of John second Earl of Hopetoun, by Lady Elizabeth Leslie, daughter of Alexander 5th Earl of Leven and Melville. Mr. Maclean was M.A. of Balliol college, Oxford; and was called to the bar at the Middle Temple, July 3, 1829. He practised in the Home Circuit and Surrey Sessions; and he was one of the Secretaries of the Statistical Society.

From the History of the Clan Maclean, published in 1838, we make the following extract relative to this amiable gentleman:

"I know I should receive little thanks at his hands were I to speak those sentiments which my feelings of esteem for him would dictate. Where he is known, any panegyric from my pen is uncalled for; still it is no less due to him than it becomes the duty of the author, that a space in the *History of the Clan Maclean* should be devoted at least to express the

measure of gratitude which is so justly due to one whose disinterested and kind encouragement has been the principal means of bringing the work into existence. * * *

“ In person Charles Hope (of Ardgour) is above the middle size, and of a very manly appearance; and did he live in the days of Sir Lachlan Mór, or Sir Hector of Inverkeithing, I make no doubt the claymore would have found more active employment than the pen, in his grasp. His manner is kind, affable, and candid, and greatly calculated to command respect and confidence. In conversation he is an attentive listener, and particularly quick of apprehension, which I should take to be important requisites to one in the profession which he pursues. Altogether his friendly, warm, and generous disposition enables me to add that I know of no one bearing the name of Maclean, whose manner, on a short acquaintance, is more calculated to command esteem and prepossession one in his favour, than Charles Hope, Ardgour.”

Mr. Hope married in Aug. 1836, Caroline-Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Charles Beckford Long, esq. and had issue a daughter, Elizabeth, born 15th Sept. 1837.

THOMAS SCHUTZ, ESQ.

Dec. 7. At Shotover House, Oxfordshire, after a few days' illness, in his 80th year, Thomas Schutz, esq. for many years a Deputy Lieutenant of that county.

Mr. Schutz was also a Baron of the Holy Roman Empire, by the title of Baron Sinolt, otherwise Schutz, and the last male branch of the family of Schütz settled in England. His grandfather, Augustus Schutz, accompanied George II. from Germany, and held the office of Master of the Robes and Privy Purse to that Sovereign. The splendid mansion, furniture, and pictures, and also the estate of Shotover (forming part of the ancient forest), were demised to his grandfather, Augustus Schutz, by Lieut.-General Tyrrell, his uncle, from whom it passed to George Schutz, esq. and finally to his son, now deceased. Until within a few years, Mr. Schutz was also possessor of the family estate of the Schütz's, near Frankfort. A remarkable trait of German honesty is attached to this property. During the operation of the Buonaparte decrees, no remittances of money could be made to this country; but upon their relaxation by subsequent events, and when the by-gone rents of this property for several years were considered by Mr. Schutz as irrecoverably lost, the tenant, of his own accord, remitted the

whole amount in arrear, informing him by letter that he had carefully laid it by until a proper opportunity for remittance occurred.

Mr. Schutz was formerly a member of Christ Church, Oxford, having been matriculated April 17, 1779. Entering the army, as an officer of the 15th light dragoons, at an early age, he did not proceed to a regular degree, but was created an honorary Doctor in Civil Law at the installation of Lord Grenville, in 1810. He was for many years a Major, and afterwards a Lieutenant-Colonel, in the Oxford regiment of Volunteers.

He was also lessee of the hundred and manor of Mere, in Wiltshire, which estate had been in his family for upwards of a century. This last representative of his name was distinguished for his benevolence, whilst he fully maintained the high honour of his ancestry.

THE REV. W. R. HAY, M.A.

Dec. 10. At Ackworth rectory, Yorkshire, aged 78, the Rev. William Robert Hay, M.A. Rector of that parish, Vicar of Rochdale, and a Prebendary of York.

Mr. Hay was the third and youngest son of the Hon. Edward Hay, sometime Governor of Barbadoes, by Mary, daughter of Peter Flower, merchant of London. His father was the fourth son of George-Henry seventh Earl of Kinnoul, by Lady Abigail Harley, daughter of the Lord Treasurer Oxford; and a younger brother to Robert Lord Archbishop of York.

Mr. Hay received his education at Christ Church, Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A. Oct. 24, 1783; and during the early period of his life devoted his talents to the study and practice of the law. He was brought into connexion with Lancashire, in his capacity as a barrister on the circuit, where, in 1793, he married Mary, widow of John Astley, esq. of Dukinfield, the beautiful and accomplished daughter of William Wagstaffe, esq. of Manchester.*

He now entered into holy orders, and was presented to the rectory of Ackworth, in the county of York, by the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. In the year 1803 he succeeded Thomas Butterworth Bayley, esq. as chairman of quarter sessions for the hundred of Salford, which office he held till the year 1823, when he retired into private life. It is understood

* His elder brother Edward had previously married in 1782 Miss Elizabeth Wagstaffe, sister to Mary; she became a widow in 1798, and was remarried to General Kyd.

that the strong recommendations made in his favour to Lord Sidmouth, by the municipal authorities and other respectable inhabitants of Manchester, with regard to his conduct as a magistrate during the riots of 1818, induced the government to ask and obtain from the Archbishop of Canterbury his presentation to the valuable vicarage of Rochdale, (net yearly value 1730*l.*) which was conferred upon him in 1819.

His character and talents have made an impression on those who came within the sphere of his acquaintance, which will cause him to be remembered by his friends with admiration and affection, and by his political enemies (for personal enemies he could have none) with feelings of deep respect. Early introduced into the most polished circles and the best literary society of his own time, he constantly bore about him the marks of that refined sphere in which he had been nurtured, and never forgot what was due to himself or others in his intercourse with men of every class and station; of a cast of mind and frame of body almost alike herculean, he could grapple with the greatest legal difficulties, and undergo the most continued efforts of bodily exertion, with a perseverance and ease which it astonished his feebler associates to contemplate. No threat of personal danger could shake a nerve of his frame; no sudden mental difficulty find his intellect unprepared; no rudeness of personal insult disturb the habitual equanimity of his temper. His conduct as a magistrate is confessed, even by those who feel no great affection for his acknowledged opinions, to have been beyond all praise. Five minutes before the opening of the court always found him seated in the chair; and, while he occupied it, the mingled dignity and suavity of his deportment, the knowledge even of the nicest technicalities, as well as of the general principles of law which he exhibited, the unbiassed impartiality with which he formed his decisions, and the concise, dignified, and perspicuous language with which those decisions were enunciated, all tended to vindicate the majesty of the law, and secure admiration and regard towards him who so admirably dispensed it. It is painful to look back to the melancholy scenes which were enacted on the celebrated 16th of August, 1818. But we believe that all right-thinking men and *real* patriots, of whatever shade of political opinion, are now ready to confess, that Manchester owed then as much to the firmness, and admirable coolness and decision, of Mr. Hay, as Newport has more recently done to the patriotic conduct of Sir Thomas

Phillips. From the time he quitted the chair of the quarter sessions, Mr. Hay resigned in a great measure the duties of a magistrate, and devoted himself exclusively to those of his sacred profession. In that profession he maintained the same love of order and adherence to principle, the same contempt of mere popularity at the expense of right, which distinguished his legal career. This rigid adherence to the line of strict duty brought upon him much public obloquy and personal disquiet, which a less precise line of conduct would have escaped; but he grappled with all the difficulties of such a situation with the intellect of a giant, encountered his bitterest opponents with the unvarying manners of a gentleman, and submitted to evils which he could not overcome, with the philosophy and piety of a Christian. In the intercourse of private life, the playful brilliance of his imagination, as well as the almost infantile simplicity of his fancy,—his well-stored fund of historical and political knowledge, which, from a long and accurate observation of men and things, had brought

“ His old experience to attain

To something like *prophetic strain*,—his pleasing reminiscences of great men and great events in the last generation, united with a perfect knowledge of, and unflinching interest in, the men and events of the present—his kind consideration for the wants and wishes of all around him, from the highest to the lowest—his unchanging good-humour—his faithful attachment—his sober and unaffected piety,—will justify his personal friends in saying, what has often been said before, but never with more truth,—“ We ne'er shall look upon his like again.”

By the lady already mentioned, who died on the 18th Feb. 1832, Mr. Hay had issue a daughter, Mary-Anne, and a son, the Rev. Edward Hay, born in 1800.

WILLIAM SMITH, LL.D. F.G.S.

Aug. 28. At Northampton, aged 70, William Smith, LL.D. and F.G.S. the Father of English Geology.

Of this very excellent and industrious man a memoir appeared in the *Natural History Magazine* for May last, written by his nephew, John Phillips, esq. F.R.S., Professor of Geology at King's College, London; which we shall now quote as fully as our limits will permit.

William Smith was born on the 23rd of March, 1769, at Churchill, in Oxfordshire, amidst the oolitic formations, from an investigation of which he was subsequently conducted to geological discoveries of great importance. He inherited

a small patrimony, but his education and opportunities of acquiring knowledge were very imperfect, till, at the age of eighteen, he attached himself to the late Mr. Edward Webb, of Stow-on-the-Wold, to learn the business of land-surveying, a person of singular ability in his profession, and extensive practice. In that situation Mr. Smith had opportunities of contrasting the lias and red marls of Worcestershire with the "stonebrash" hills of Oxfordshire; and the distinctions thus brought under his notice as early as 1789, were the germ of that systematic analysis of English strata which he commenced in 1791.

In 1791, Mr. Smith was employed in surveying an estate at Nether Stowey, in Somersetshire; and from this time till 1799 he was continually occupied in the vicinity of Bath, as a land surveyor and civil engineer. In this latter profession, from 1793 till 1799, he was engaged in executing the Somerset coal-canal. On descending the Somersetshire coal-pits, every inquiring person would receive from the workmen the account of the regular sequence of the strata below the "red ground" given by Mr. Strachey in the "Philosophical Transactions" for 1721; but Mr. Smith, guided by previous observations toward a conclusion which perhaps was but dimly apparent to himself, immediately demanded if the "strata were regular above the red ground?" The answer was such as might be expected from persons of merely local experience; the workmen declared that "there was nothing regular above the red ground;" and Mr. Smith returned to the surface to correct this popular error. In the year 1791, he drew detailed sections of the coal-measures pierced at High Littleton and Timsbury, and represented the unconformity of the red marl and lias above.

Familiarized from childhood with some of the organic remains of the oolite, and acquainted with the lias and red marl below, Mr. Smith saw in Somersetshire these strata overlying the coal measures; and having made detailed sections of the coal strata, and collected organic remains from these various deposits, he found himself in possession of new and wide generalizations, which it became the enjoyment and the labour of his life to unfold.

"In the course of the two following years, while continuing the duties of a surveyor and civil engineer, he became gradually acquainted with all the minute facts of stratification in the country round Bath; and for the purpose of bringing to the test the inquiries suggested by his surveys in 1791, he made two transverse

sections along the lines of two parallel valleys intersecting the oolitic group, (determining the actual elevation of these lines by levels referred to those of the Somerset coal-canal); and ascertained that the several beds, found in the high escarpments around Bath, were brought down by an eastern dip, in regular succession, to the level of his lines of section. During these two years Mr. Smith was in the constant habit of making collections of fossils, with strict indications of their localities; and, in completing the details of his transverse sections, he found, where the beds themselves were obscure, that he could, by organic remains alone, determine the true order of succession. During this period he also extended his surveys through the Cotteswold hills, and became acquainted with the general facts of the range of the oolitic escarpment towards the north of England." (Sedgwick, in "Address to the Geological Society," 1831).

Early in 1794, Mr. Smith attended Parliament on behalf of the Somerset coal-canal company; and in his journey from Bath to London, observed the successive escarpments of the oolitic formations and chalk hills; and in the summer of the same year he made a long journey to the north of England with Mr. Palmer and Mr. Perkins, for the purpose of collecting information on canals and collieries. Seated foremost in the chaise, he explored every point of broken ground on two lines between Bath and Newcastle-on-Tyne; and, instructed by previous knowledge, he interpreted rightly the contours of distant hills, and thus traced the strata of Bath to the coast of Whitby, and the chalk of the Wiltshire downs to the wolds of Lincolnshire and Yorkshire. At this period of his life Mr. Smith was utterly unacquainted with books treating of the natural history of the earth: he had no other teacher than that acquired 'habit of observation' which he has justly recommended to his followers.

In 1795, he became a housekeeper, and immediately began to arrange his collection of fossils from the vicinity of Bath, in the order of the strata. His residence in the Cottage Crescent, near Bath, was favourable for this object; and before 1799 he had coloured geologically the large sheets of the Somersetshire survey, and a circular map of the vicinity of Bath. By maps and sections, and arranged collections of organic remains, he endeavoured to explain to many scientific persons those views regarding the regular succession and continuity of strata, and the definite distribution of animal and vegetable forms in the earth, which are



now the common property of Geology. Among those who heard his explanations at this early period, may be mentioned Dr. James Anderson, of Edinburgh; Mr. Davis, of Longleat; the Rev. J. Townsend, author of 'Travels in Spain;' and the Rev. B. Richardson, of Farley. The two last-named gentlemen were remarkably able to appreciate the truth and novelty of such views, both from their general attainments in Natural History, and their exact knowledge of the country to which Mr. Smith directed their attention. Both of them possessed large collections of organic remains, and both were astonished and incredulous when their new friend, taking up one fossil after another, stated instantly from what particular rock, and even bed of stone, or clay, the specimens were derived. Nor were they less surprised when, in the field, '*Strata Smith*' (as he was termed) traced with ease and accuracy the ranges of the rocks, by following the courses of springs, and many other indications of a change of the sub-strata. Both entered with the zeal of novelty into the examination of a district which they had often traversed before; and Mr. Richardson's was the hand which, in 1799, wrote from Smith's dictation, the original 'Tabular View of the superposition of English strata,' which has since been presented to the Geological Society of London.

Dr. James Anderson earnestly entreated Mr. Smith to lay his discoveries before the public, and offered the assistance of his literary experience and connexions to aid him. Possibly the almost continual occupation in which he was now engaged, especially in the draining of land,—for which Geology had taught him new and certain methods,—may have prevented his complying with those friendly and judicious offers: the notion, however, once admitted, revived from time to time, and in 1801 a prospectus was printed, containing proposals for publishing by subscription, in 4to, a work to be entitled 'Accurate delineations and descriptions of the natural order of the various strata that are found in different parts of England and Wales; with practical observations thereon.' For this work a small and curious geological map was prepared, and it was to have been accompanied by a general section of the strata, showing their proportionate thickness. The prospectus is itself a little essay on the practical applications of Geology, and displays clearly the enlarged and precise mastery of his subject, which finally led to the completion (in 1815) of the great 'Delineation of the strata of England and Wales.'

Mr. Smith's engagement as engineer to the Somerset coal-canal ceased in 1799, and he was from that time, for many years, almost continually travelling in various directions in the exercise of his profession. To this he appears not to have looked so much as a source of profit, as an occasion for seeing new districts, and completing his general survey of England and Wales. He was in the habit of attending the agricultural meetings called 'sheep-shearings,' at Woburn and Holkham, to exhibit his maps and sections for the information of the assembly. At one of these, in 1804, Sir Joseph Banks originated a public subscription, to aid in defraying the cost of publishing his '*Observations on the Strata of England and Wales.*' In 1804 he fixed his nominal residence in London, (15, Buckingham-street, Strand,) rearranged his collection there on a new and curious plan, and received many distinguished visitors. But his time was principally passed in Norfolk and Suffolk, where he accomplished a remarkable work,—stopping out the sea from a vast extent of marsh land. In 1806 the first of his publications appeared,—a 'Treatise on Irrigation,' from the Norwich press. For one of the successful efforts at irrigation directed by Mr. Smith, the Society of Arts awarded their medal.

In 1808, the president and other members of the Geological Society visited Mr. Smith, and saw his collection of fossils. In 1811 appeared the first volume of the '*Geological Transactions,*' in which Mr. Smith's discoveries regarding organic remains are noticed; in 1813 the Rev. W. Townsend published the first volume of his curious work,—'The character of Moses vindicated,'—containing much information communicated by Mr. Smith; and at length, in August, 1815, appeared the long-expected 'Delineation of the Strata of England and Wales,' on a new map engraved for the purpose by Messrs. Cary, of London.

An arrangement was made in 1815, by which the British Museum became possessed of Mr. Smith's whole collection of organic remains, for the sum of £500; and the task of arranging and describing this collection, led to the publication of two works in 4to, entitled '*Strata Identified by Organized Fossils,*' (1815,) and '*Stratigraphical System of Organized Fossils,*' (1817,) the latter designed as an index to the specimens deposited in the British Museum. In 1818 appeared, in the '*Edinburgh Review,*' the most able, just, and discriminating survey of the progress of English Geology ever penned; and if Mr. Smith's friends regretted the



late appearance of his great map, and the slow and difficult growth of his hard-earned fame, they had reason to be thankful that in the maturity of geological research, at a time when the progress of continental science could be rightly appreciated, the delicate task of estimating the value and originality of his labours was accomplished with the taste, truth, and independence which characterize the writings of Dr. Fitton.

Between the appearance of the great general map in 1815 and the year 1821, Mr. Smith published no less than twenty geological maps of English counties, often remarkable for their accuracy; and he did not afterwards desist from the labour of preparing others, amidst difficulties and privations such as few men devoted to science have ever endured. In 1819 Mr. Smith resigned his residence in London, and had, in fact, scarcely any home but the rocks until 1823, which year he passed in Kirby Lonsdale. In 1824 he delivered a course of lectures on Geology to the members of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, then recently established; these were repeated in the same year, in conjunction with his nephew (now Professor Phillips) at Scarborough and Hull. A similar effort was made at Sheffield in 1825, and soon afterwards Mr. Smith accepted an engagement as agent to Sir J. Johnstone, Bart. of Hackness, near Scarborough, and withdrew for a while from the wandering life and endless labours he had imposed on himself.

In 1829 one who deeply felt the enthusiasm of active geological research, was led by curiosity, or a better motive, to visit the secluded valley of Hackness, and contemplate the imprisoned energies of an impassioned mind. He found a patient though disappointed man; an inflexible activity of intellect, forced into new and not infertile channels; a generous sympathy with the progress of science, shaded only by deep regret at his own compulsory exclusion from the active promotion of it. Nothing that could be effected by individual kindness was omitted by the worthy proprietor of Hackness, to encourage the veteran geologist, whose mind, singularly gifted with the power of living through the past, was often far away from the spot where his labours, and perhaps his life, were amusingly and usefully prolonged.

The time, however, came at length, when the young geologists of England drew from his retirement the unforgotten leader of their science. The Geological Society of London awarded the first medal placed at their disposal by the bequest of Wollaston to Mr. William

Smith, "in consideration of his being a great original discoverer in English Geology; and especially for his being the first, in this country, to discover and to teach the identification of strata, and to determine their succession, by means of their imbedded fossils." Professor Sedgwick then occupied the chair of the Geological Society, and added to the value of the distinction he was conferring on Mr. Smith, by a careful estimation and proof of his right to receive it, and by the acknowledgment, which could come with better grace or greater force from no living geologist, of his undoubted claim to be recognised as the 'Father of English Geology.' "If," observes this eloquent advocate of truth, "in the pride of our present strength, we were disposed to forget our origin, our very speech would betray us; for we use the language which he taught us in the infancy of our science. If we, by our united efforts, are chiselling the ornaments, and slowly raising up the pinnacles, of one of the temples of nature, it was he who gave the plan, and laid the foundation, and erected a portion of the solid walls, by the unassisted labour of his hands."

In 1835 he received the degree of LL.D. in Trinity college, Dublin.

No man ever withstood more bravely than Mr. Smith the pressure of pecuniary difficulties; they were, in fact, neither rashly nor recklessly incurred, but inevitably brought on by the unconquerable desire of personally tracing the strata of England and Wales. These difficulties were however often excessive; and after the public tribute to the 'Father of English Geology,' decreed by the Geological Society, it was impossible to avoid an anxious fear that in the winter of his age he would be destitute. An application was made to the Crown, on the part of several eminent men of science, and persons of high station, in the country, who had known the practical value of Geology, for the grant of a suitable pension. An annuity of One Hundred Pounds was the result of this well-timed application; and from this limited income, at three-score years and ten, the first English geologist drew his scanty support. Unsatisfied with his previous labours, he employed the latter years of his life in extending his early observations and applying the discoveries of Geology to practical uses, and was one of the Committee which recently issued their elaborate report on the stone best fitted for the construction of the Houses of Parliament. In private life, the unaffected goodness of his heart, the unassuming simplicity of his manners, and the striking originality

of his remarks, endeared him to the widely extended circle of his friends."

Dr. Smith came to Northampton from London on Tuesday the 20th August, to spend a few days with Mr. Baker, the historian of that county, with an intention to proceed to the meeting of the British Association at Birmingham. On the Friday following he was suddenly attacked with a bilious diarrhoea, which immediately prostrated his strength, and his death ensued on Wednesday the 28th. His body was attended to the grave in the churchyard of St. Peter's, Northampton, by his nephew Professor Phillips, and his afflicted friend, Mr. Baker, on the Monday after his decease.

A portrait of Dr. Smith, taken in 1838 by Fourau, and engraved by T. A. Dean, was published in the Supplement to the *Natural History Magazine* for May.

THE REV. GEORGE TURNER.

Nov. 9. In his 73rd year, the Rev. George Turner, B. A. Rector of Kettleburgh and Monewden, in Suffolk.

Mr. Turner was born at Pulham, in Norfolk, and received the early part of his education at the Free Grammar School at Bury St. Edmund's, under the tuition of the Rev. Mr. Laurentz, and his classical acquirements there did ample credit to the teaching of so distinguished a master. Upon leaving Bury, he was, for a short time, with a private tutor, after which he was admitted of Jesus college, Cambridge, and in 1788 proceeded to the degree of A. B. His proficiency in classical learning, while in college, was much increased, and his friends confidently looked forward to his success in an examination for one of the medals given by the Chancellor of the University; but, the study of mathematics being unsuited to his taste, his name appeared only on the second Tripas, and he was thereby precluded from offering himself as a candidate for that high honour. As soon as he was of sufficient age, he entered into holy orders, and was for a while curate in a parish near Harleston, in Norfolk. In 1790 he married, and soon after took upon himself the duties of the parish of Kettleburgh; settling himself in the parsonage-house there, which he never quitted afterwards. Though qualified by nature and education for any station in life, his habits were retiring, and, considering "the post of honour to be a private station," he earnestly entered upon the duties of a parish priest, and never, to the end of his life, relaxed his efforts in the due performance of them. In 1803, he was instituted to the rectory of Monewden, on the presentation of the

late Chaloner Arcedeckne, esq. and in 1807 to that of Kettleburgh, patron the late Robert Sparrow, esq. of Worlingham hall, Suffolk. About the year 1804, he began to act as a magistrate, and in the exercise of the duties of that office he reaped golden opinions from all. Easy of access, patient in the investigation of cases and complaints which came before him, and cool in the determination of them, he was firm in the execution of that determination; though, in all instances where his severe sense of duty would allow him, he was ever eager to temper justice with mercy. Thus did he deservedly obtain the utmost popularity among those who sought for justice at his hands, as well as great respect and deference to his opinion from his brethren on the bench. For nearly thirty years he continued his exertions in this line of duty; but growing infirmities obliged him, a few years since, greatly to the regret of his neighbourhood, to retire from it.

In the performance of the duties of his profession he was most exemplary; earnest and impressive in the highest degree in the pulpit, always alive to the wants of his poor parishioners, relieving them in their necessities, comforting them in their afflictions, and earnestly endeavouring, both by precept and example, to lead them in the way they should go. Of his social qualities, too much cannot be said; the friends he has left behind him, and they were numerous, can best bear record of the excellencies of this trait of his character: always cheerful, lively and playful in his conversation, his society was eagerly sought for, and most highly appreciated; not only for the amusing powers which he possessed, but for his sound judgment and extensive information on general subjects. The loss, therefore, of such a friend will long be most sincerely and deeply felt; but upon his family how much more heavily must it fall! in his relation with them, he was indeed beyond all praise; his ever unruffled good temper, his unvarying kindness of heart, and large allowance for the faults of others, and particularly of those immediately about him, will have left such a grateful remembrance of him, as time only, the softener of all griefs, can be capable of weakening or obliterating.

It is to be regretted, that the only memorial which he has left behind of his literary attainments, is his edition of his friend the Rev. Robert Forby's "*Vocabulary of East Anglia*," 2 vols. 8vo. 1830, to which, indeed, he was himself a large contributor.

D. A. Y.

1831

CLERGY DECEASED.

The Rev. *John Boake*, Rector of Swalcliffe, Kent, to which he was presented in 1826 by Earl Cowper.

At Pinchbeck, Lincolnshire, the Rev. *John Bull*, M. A. Curate of that parish.

The Rev. *G. H. Haslewood*, Perpetual Curate of Morvill with Aston Eyre, and of Quatford, in Bridgnorth, Salop; to the former of which livings he was instituted in 1797, and to the latter in 1801.

Aged 37, the Rev. *C. Moffatt*, Curate of St. Mary's, Newry, co. Down.

The Rev. *Richard Noble*, Vicar of Whalley and Perpetual Curate of Church Kirk in Lancashire, and a magistrate for that county. He was presented to the former living in 1822 by Abp. Manners Sutton, and to the latter in 1824 by the Trustees of Hulme's Exhibitions.

Aged 71, the Rev. *Morgan O'Donovan*, Rector of Dundurrow, and Chaplain to the Corporation of Cork.

At Newport glebe-house, Tipperary, aged 83, the Rev. Dr. *J. Pennefather*, Rector of the Union of St. John's.

The Rev. *Eduard Roberts*, Rector of Halkin, Flintshire, to which he was collated in 1819 by Dr. Luxmoore, then Bp. of St. Asaph.

Aged 67, the Rev. *Thomas Robyns*, Vicar of Marystow, Devonshire, to which he was presented in 1819 by J. H. Tremayne, esq. He was of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, where he graduated B. A. 1794, M. A. 1820.

At Cardiff, aged 65, the Rev. *Richard Samuel*, Chaplain in the Royal Navy, and formerly Curate of Swansea.

Oct. 3. At Corpus Christi college, Oxford, in his 75th year, the Rev. *Henry Dimock*, M. A. Chaplain, and formerly Fellow of that society, and Rector of Monks' Risborough, Buckinghamshire. He was the son of the Rev. Henry Dimock, Chaplain to Archbishop Moore, and the author of "Critical and Explanatory Notes on the Holy Scriptures." The deceased was elected a Scholar of Corpus in 1782; proceeded B. A. 1785, and M. A. 1789. He was collated to his living by the late Archbishop in 1811.

At Boldon, Durham, the Rev. *Nathaniel John Hollingsworth*, Rector of that parish. He was born at Battersea, in Surrey, educated at Merchant-tailors' school, and thence elected a Scholar of St. John's college, Oxford, in 1789, became actual Fellow in 1792, and graduated B. A. 1793, M. A. 1796. He was collated to the rectory of Boldon by Bishop Van Mildert in 1829. He married Lucy, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Neve, Margaret Professor of Divinity. And a few days only before his decease his daugh-

ter, Amelia, was married to Calverley, eldest son of the Rev. Calverley John Bewicke, M. A. of Hallaton hall, Leicestershire.

At Sallowglen, co. Kerry, the Rev. *Francis Sandes*, Curate of Lisleton, second son of the late T. Sandes, esq. nephew to the Bishop of Waterford.

Oct. 5. Aged 83, the Rev. *Richard Constable*, Prebendary of Chichester, Vicar of Cowfold and Hailsham, Sussex. He was formerly Fellow of St. Peter's college, Cambridge, where he graduated B. A. 1778, M. A. 1781; was collated to the prebend of Wisborough Green, in the cathedral church of Chichester, by Bishop Ashburnham, in 1796; to the vicarage of Cowfold in 1801, by Bishop Buckner; and presented to Hailsham in 1805, by E. Mitchell, esq.

Oct. 8. At his seat, Belmont, near Hereford, aged 92, the Rev. *Richard Prosser*, D. D., a Prebendary of Hereford, and late Archdeacon of Durham. He was born at Market Drayton, in Shropshire; and entered of Brasenose college, Oxford, in 1767. He proceeded to the degrees of B. A. Oct. 10, 1770, and of M. A. July 1, 1773, having, in the preceding March, been elected to a Chaplain Fellowship in his college. In 1783 he served the office of Proctor; at the expiration of which, in 1784, he was admitted to the degree of B. D. He was for many years one of the Delegates of the University Press, and held, in succession, various College offices, especially that of Tutor, in which he was uniformly distinguished for a faithful discharge of his duties, and a strict, but courteous, maintenance of academical discipline. In Jan. 1792, he was presented by his College to the rectory of All Saints', Colchester, which he vacated in 1796, on his being collated to the rectory of Gateshead, by Bishop Barrington. In the same year, also, he proceeded to the degree of D. D. He married, June 16, 1796, Sarah, youngest daughter and co-heiress of Samuel Wegg, esq. of Bloomsbury-square, and Acton, Middlesex, and had issue an only child, Richard, who died in his youth. By the patronage of the same Prelate, Dr. Prosser was, in 1801, collated to a prebend in the Cathedral of Durham, and afterwards to the Archdeaconry, together with the rectory of Easington. This latter preferment he resigned, and, during the remainder of his life, with the exception of his official residence at Durham, he resided at his beautiful seat, Belmont, near Hereford, purchased by him of the late Colonel Matthews, and in a county to which he was strongly attached by the ties of his earliest associations and family connexions.

Dr. Prosser was remarkable for a strong attachment to the institutions of his country, in Church and State, and omitted no opportunity of testifying his zeal for both, by personal exertions and pecuniary donations. He possessed a talent for business, and a clearness of understanding which continued unimpaired to the last; and he conciliated general esteem by the benevolence of his disposition and the urbanity of his manners. Dr. Prosser's large property descends, it is believed, to his great-nephew, the son of the late Rev. Dr. Haggitt, Prebendary of Durham. His stall, under the arrangements for endowing the University of Durham, devolves to the Professor of Greek in that institution, the Rev. Henry Jenkyns.

Oct. 9. The Rev. *Thomas Wetherherd*, Chaplain to the Hon. East India Company, and late of Leeds.

Oct. 10. Aged 70, the Rev. *John Roby*, Rector of Congerston, Leicestershire, and Vicar of Austrey, Warwickshire. He was of Emanuel college, Cambridge, B.A. 1791, M.A. 1791; was presented to Congerston in 1793 by Sir John Danvers, Bart. and to Austrey in 1825 by Lord Chancellor Eldon.

Oct. 12. At Lichfield, aged 32, the Rev. *Henry Jevon Greene*, M.A. of Trinity college, Cambridge.

Oct. 13. At St. Ives, Huntingdonshire, aged 63, the Rev. *Cuthbert Johnson Baines*, Vicar of that parish. He was the son of Cuthbert Baines, esq. of Penzance; was matriculated of Pembroke college, Oxford, in 1793, and graduated B.A. 1787, M.A. 1800. He was instituted to the vicarage of St. Ives in 1802. Only four days before his death, his eldest daughter had been married to his curate, the Rev. H. Hayton.

Oct. 14. At Madeira, the Rev. *Edward Ashe*, M.A. Rector of Harnhill, and Vicar of Driffield, Gloucestershire. He was the youngest son of the Rev. Robert Ashe, of Langley house; and was presented to both his livings in 1833 by his father.

At Codford St. Peter's, Wilts, aged 75, the Rev. *John Dampier*, for fifty-one years Rector of that parish, and Rector of Langton Matravers, Dorsetshire. He was of Wadham college, Oxford, M.A. 1787; was presented to Codford St. Peter's in 1790 by Pembroke college; and to Langton Matravers in . . . by his own family.

Oct. 21. Aged 37, the Rev. *Charles Agar Hunt*, B.A. Incumbent of St. Peter's church, Blackburn.

Oct. 24. At Waghorn's Hotel, Grand

Cairo, whilst travelling for his health, the Rev. *Joseph Clay*.

Oct. 26. At Cheltenham, the Rev. *John Meara*, Rector of the union of Headford, co. Galway (rent charge 786*l.* per ann.) in the gift of the Bishop of Tuam.

Oct. 29. Aged 74, the Rev. *George Osborne*, Rector of Haslebeach, Northamptonshire. He was of Clare hall, Cambridge, M.A. 1799, and was presented to Haslebeach in 1822 by Sir Thomas Apreece.

Oct. 31. At his seat, Macknay, near Ballinasloe, aged 66, the Hon. and Rev. *Charles le Poer Trench*, D.D. Archdeacon of Ardagh. He was the fourth son of William-Power-Keatinge first Earl of Clancarty, by Anne, eldest dau. of the Rt. Hon. Chas. Gardiner, and sister to Luke 1st Viscount Mountjoy; and consequently brother to the late Earl of Clancarty and the late Lord Archbishop of Tuam. He died of typhus fever, caught while attending at the sick bed of one of his poor parishioners. His loss is great, in all the relations of a private gentleman, a magistrate, and a clergyman. He was very charitable, sparing neither trouble, time, nor expense when his exertions could be employed for the deserving. Archdeacon Trench married Miss Elwood, and has left issue three sons and one daughter: 1. the Rev. Frederick Trench; 2. Charles; 3. Anne; and 4. Henry.

Nov. 1. At Ipsley, Warwickshire, aged 54, the Rev. *Thomas Dolben Dolben*, Rector and patron of that parish with Spurnall, to which he was instituted in 1829. His eldest son, a scholar of Worc. coll. Oxford, died in 1836 (see our vol. V. p. 677.)

Nov. 4. At the New Hotel, Hornsea, aged 55, the Rev. *John James Hudson*, Fellow of Magdalene college, Oxford, on the Lincolnshire foundation. He graduated M.A. 1807, B.D. 1816.

The Rev. *John James*, Vicar of Tregaren, Cardiganshire.

Nov. 9. Aged 74, the Rev. *Joseph Taylor*, for thirty-eight years Perpetual Curate of Coppull, Lancashire, in the parish of Standish, and Head Master of Heskin School.

Nov. 12. At Kirk Deighton, near Wetherby, aged 79, the Rev. *James Geldart*, LL.D. Rector and patron of that parish, and the senior magistrate of the West Riding of Yorkshire. He was of Trinity hall, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1783, as 2d Senior Optime, M.A. 1809; and LL.D. 1814, when he was a Fellow of Trinity hall. He was instituted to his living in 1795.

Nov. 13. Suddenly, of apoplexy, aged 37, the Rev. *D. F. Harridge*, Curate of Lamersh, Essex.

Nov. 14. Aged 78, the Rev. *Joseph Hudson*, Vicar of Stanwix, Cumberland, to which church he was collated in 1806 by Dr. Goodenough, then Bp. of Carlisle. He was father of the Rev. Joseph Hudson, formerly Fellow of St. Peter's college, Cambridge.

Nov. 15. At North Cheam, Surrey, aged 68, the Rev. *John Cookesley*, D.D. late of Dawlish, Devon, and of Sydenham, Kent.

Nov. 18. At Hastings, from an injury caused by the overturning of his chaise, aged 74, the Rev. *Robert Hele Selby Hele*, Rector of Brede, Sussex. He was the son of Robert Hele Selby, esq. of Marazion, Cornwall; was matriculated of Exeter college, Oxford, June 2, 1783; graduated B.A. 1788, M.A. 1789; and afterwards he took the name of Hele on the death of a relative. He was instituted to the rectory of Brede in 1822 on his own presentation, and he was lately Vicar and impropriator of Grays in Essex. He married the eldest daughter of the late Dr. Horne, Bishop of Norwich and President of Magdalene college, Oxford.

The Rev. *Martin Gilpin*, for fourteen years Perpetual Curate of St. Thomas's church, Stockport.

Nov. 26. The Rev. *John Kipling*, Perpetual Curate of Chearsley, and Vicar of Oakley, Buckinghamshire, and a magistrate for that county. He was the son of the Rev. C. Kipling, of Dorton, Bucks; was matriculated of Lincoln college, Oxford, in 1783, graduated B.A. 1787, M.A. 1790; was instituted to Chearsley in 1791, and to Oakley in 1810.

Dec. 3. At Ingleton, Yorkshire, aged 72, the Rev. *Robert Holyson Greenwood*, Senior Fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge. He graduated B.A. 1791, as 16th Wrangler, M.A. 1794.

At the residence of his mother, Brcondale, Norwich, aged 33, the Rev. *John King*, Curate of Redgrave, and chaplain to the Guiltcross union workhouse.

Dec. 4. The Rev. *Lawrence J. Nolan*, Curate of Athboy, co. Meath, formerly a priest of the church of Rome.

Dec. 5. At Edgbaston, Warwickshire, the Rev. *John George Breay*, Minister of Christ church, Birmingham, and a Prebendary of Lichfield. He was of Queen's college, Cambridge, B.A. 18. . ; he was for a short time Curate of Trinity church in Birmingham, and for several years Perpetual Curate of Haddenham, in the Isle of Ely. He was collated to Christ church, Birmingham, in 1832, by Bishop Ryder, and the same prelate appointed

him, in 1835, to the prebendal stall of Tachbrook, in the cathedral church of Lichfield.

Dec. 11. At Liverpool, aged 61, the Rev. *Richard Cardwell*, minister of St. Paul's church in that town.

Dec. 12. At Clifton, aged 41, the Rev. *Thomas Stretton Codrington*, Vicar of Wroughton, Wilts, to which preferment he was presented in May 1827, by the Rev. Richard Pretymann, Canon Residentiary and Precentor in Lincoln cathedral, Rector of Wroughton, and patron of the Vicarage. He was fourth son of the late William Codrington, of Wroughton House, esq., and was formerly of Brasenose College, Oxford, in which university he graduated in 1820. He married 29th July, 1828, Eliza-Jemima, youngest daughter of the late James White, of Clifton, esq. and by her has left issue six sons, viz. Thomas, born 31 May, 1829; Robert; William; Edward; James-White, and Oliver. During the twelve years of his incumbency, and for the four preceding years in which he laboured in the vineyard as Curate of Wroughton, his whole time was devoted to the discharge of his pastoral duties; and it may be truly said that, in attending to the comforts, and in alleviating the distresses, of his poorer brethren, the genuine principle of piety and charity ever and alone actuated his conduct. Among his equals, the excellence of his understanding, the soundness of his judgment, and the amiable qualities of his heart, gained him the esteem and good will of all; but by none will his premature death be so severely deplored as by those who were accustomed to share the communings of his inmost soul; to them his memory will be imperishable.

Dec. 15. At Haydon, near Taunton, the Rev. *Henry Barker*, Auditor of the Chard and other Unions in West Somerset.

At Bath, aged 75, the Rev. *John Genest*, M.A. He was educated at Westminster, and afterwards entered a Pensioner at Trinity college, Cambridge, of which Society he became a scholar at the commencement of his second year. He was for many years a Curate in a retired village in Lancashire, and at length was appointed Private Chaplain to the Duke of Ancaster. He was the author of "The History of the English Stage from 1660 to 1830."

At Preston, Lancashire, the Rev. *Roger Carus Wilson*, Vicar of that parish, to which he was presented in 1817 by the Trustees of Hulme's Exhibitions.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Nov. 9. At his residence in London, Lawrence Reynolds, esq. of Paxton Hall, near St. Neot's, for several years chairman of the Huntingdonshire Court of Quarter Sessions, and an active magistrate of the county. The marriage of his eldest daughter to Reginald Curteis, esq. was recorded in our last Number, p. 644.

Nov. 15. In Maddox-street, aged 43, William Urwin Sims, esq. a Director of the Bank of England, Chairman of the Great Western Railway Company, Chairman of the Glenarvon Iron Company, and a Director of the Promoter Fire Insurance-office. He was likewise a partner in the firm of Jacobs, Sims, and Company, West India merchants, and Neville, Sims, and Williams, in the Steel-yard. At an inquest it appeared that he had committed suicide, for which the only reason that could be assigned was that he had suffered very much in his mind from the illness of his sister. He died a bachelor.

Also by suicide, James Slack, esq. of St. Paul's-terrace, Islington, for nearly forty years one of the clerks in the Bank of England.

Nov. 16. In the Temple, aged 60, Thomas Thompson, esq. barrister-at-law, who committed suicide at his chambers in Harcourt-buildings. Since the extensive fire in Paper-buildings, upon which occasion he nearly lost his life, he was more or less excited. About twelve months since he suffered under delusion that the benchers of the Inner Temple had taken measures to disbar him, as he had practised a deceit upon them, in saying that his father was an esquire, whereas he was only a chemist. He was called to the bar on the 25th Nov. 1819. It is said that he has by his will left 18,000*l.* to Mr. Chambers, as a compensation for the loss of his place as a police magistrate at Marlborough-street.

Nov. 20. At South Lambeth, Mary, relict of Dr. Scarlett, M.D. of Duckett's Spring, Jamaica.

Thomas Miller, esq. of Ely-place.

Nov. 21. In Upper Woburn-pl. aged 56, Major Lewin Scott Smith, formerly of the Madras Establishment.

At Brompton-sq. Robert Stewart, esq. late of Calcutta.

Nov. 22. In Russell-sq. aged 80, John Hanson, esq. formerly of Great Bromley Hall, and late of Woodford, Essex, leaving 10 surviving children, and 39 grandchildren.

Nov. 23. At Kensington, in his 90th year, Joseph Cocksedge, esq.

In Cavendish-sq. Mrs. Scarisbrick, of

Golborne Park, Lancashire, widow of Thomas Scarisbrick, esq.

At Barnes common, Henry Watson, esq.

Nov. 24. At Kensington, aged 88, the relict of the Rev. Francis Weybridge.

In her 70th year, Mrs. Frances Unett, sister of John Wilkes Unett, esq. of Birmingham.

At Kensington, aged 81, John Lempriere, esq. formerly her Majesty's Consul at Pernambuco.

Nov. 25. At Clapham, Catherine, eldest and only surviving dau. of the late C. L. Spitta, esq. of Peckham.

Nov. 27. At Highgate, aged 85, Katharine, relict of John Hodson, esq. formerly of Wellingborough. Her body was buried in the Highgate Cemetery.

In Connaught-sq. aged 72, Everilda Dorothea, second dau. of the late Sir Mordaunt Martin, Bart. and widow of the Rev. Thomas Barnard, M.A. Vicar of Great Amwell.

Nov. 28. At York-terr. Regent's-pk. aged 81, Gen. Samuel Bradshaw, late of the Bengal Service.

Nov. 29. At Kentish-town, William Abington, esq. late of the Cadet-office, East India House, and for 47 years a faithful and zealous servant of the Company.

Aged 36, Mary, the wife of Samuel Montague Stable, esq. of Esdaille house, Hampstead Road. Her body was interred in the Highgate Cemetery.

Nov. 30. At the house of his niece, Mrs. R. Wynne Williams, in Hatton Garden, aged 83, William Ackroyd, esq. of the Royal Marines, one of the few surviving veterans who had served under Rodney, Hood, Keppel, and Byron. He was a Lieut. in the *Fortunée* frigate when his late Majesty joined that ship in 1782, but retired from the service on his marriage at the peace of 1783. In 1834 his Majesty met with Mr. Ackroyd, and recognised him in the true spirit of a British sailor, and was graciously pleased to write him a letter, "That he well recollected him to be an active and zealous officer, whose corps was always in the highest order." Mr. Ackroyd was a bright example of unaffected Christian piety and benevolence.

At Brixton, in her 50th year, Harriot, wife of Capt. Thomas Warrant, R.N.

Lately. Mr. Ephraim Bond. His will has been proved at Doctors' Commons, by his executor and only brother, Mr. Joseph Bond, of St. James's-street. The value of his property left is about 55,000*l.* All partnership debts, furniture, &c. to his brother. To his sister, for life, 150*l.*

per annum, and a freehold estate at Haatings, which, at her death, is to revert to her brother. The residue to ensure an annuity for life to the testator's widow, and at her death this also is to revert to the brother. By his losing speculations in the Adelphi and Queen's theatres, turf speculations, &c. it is calculated his property has been reduced nearly 40,000*l*.

Dec. 2. In Berkeley-st. Louisa, wife of Robert H. Temple, esq. of Watertown, Westmeath.

At Dalston, aged 77, Edmund Briggs, esq.

In Charlotte-st. Bedford-sq. aged 83, John Haynes Harrison, esq. of Coptford-hall, Essex.

Dec. 3. In Charles-st. Berkeley-sq. aged 82, Mrs. Beadon, relict of the late Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells.

In Bedford-place, Catharine, relict of William Smith, esq. of Fairy-hall, near Eltham.

At Crane-court, Doctors' Commons, aged 78, James Howard Randell, esq.

Dec. 4. Three weeks after giving birth to a daughter, in her 25th year, Louisa, wife of Mr. James Figgins. Her body was interred at the Highgate Cemetery.

Dec. 5. Aged 44, Richard Greenland Denne, esq. of the Inner Temple, barrister, youngest son of the late Richard Denne, esq. of Winchelsea. He was called to the bar Nov. 24, 1826.

Dec. 6. At Walworth, William Carroll, esq. surgeon R.N.

Aged 65, John Buck, esq. of South-st. Finsbury.

Etheldred-Catharine, wife of Lord Chas. Spencer Churchill, 2d son of the Duke of Marlborough. She was the second daughter of John Bennett, esq. M.P. for South Wilts, was married in 1827, and has left several children.

Dec. 7. At Barnes, aged 68, John Hillersdon, esq. Deputy Governor of the Corporation of the London Assurance, and Governor of the Lead Company.

In Harley-street, aged 72, the wife of Robert Prickett, esq.

Aged 67, Bartholomew Barnewall, esq.

Dec. 8. In Charlotte-st. Bedford-sq. aged 83, Mrs. Elizabeth Harrison, of Kelvedon, Essex.

Dec. 9. At Hornsey, aged 67, Tullie Joseph Cornthwaite, esq.

Aged 82, Ann, wife of Edward C. Robinson, esq. Dep. Comm.-Gen., of Upper Belgrave-place.

At Islington, aged 72, Charlotte, widow of W. Hardisty, of the Chancery Subpoena Office.

In Cavendish-sq. aged 35, Stephen Love Hammick, M. D., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and one of
GENT. MAG. VOL. XIII.

Dr. Radcliffe's Travelling Fellows of the University of Oxford, to which he was appointed on the 8th of July, 1831. Dr. Hammick was the eldest son of Sir Stephen Love Hammick, Bart., and entered as Commoner of Christ Church in 1822. He took his degree of B.A. 1826; M.A. 1829; B.M. 1831, and D.M. 1834; and pursued his professional studies at St. George's Hospital. In 1838 he published a translation of "Mesterlich's Chemistry."

Dec. 10. At Brompton-crescent, Eleanor, relict of Walter Hebdon, esq., of Stockwell.

At Highgate, aged 64, Joseph Godfrey, esq. His body was interred in the Highgate Cemetery.

In Hyde-park-place West, in her 80th year, the Right Hon. Harriett-Anne dowager Lady De la Zouche. She was the only daughter and heiress of William Southwell, esq. (uncle of Edward 20th Lord de Clifford), and widow of Cecil Lord de la Zouche, who was married on the 27th June 1782, and died on 11th Nov. 1828. Her ladyship leaves two surviving daughters—Harriett-Anne Baroness de la Zouche, married to the Hon. Robert Curzon, uncle of Earl Howe; and Katharine Annabella, married to Capt. G. R. Pechell, R. N., M.P., one of the Equerries to Queen Adelaide. Her body has been deposited in the family vault at Parham, Sussex.

Aged 50, Mr. William Taylor, formerly of Pope's Head-alley, and of Canonbury-square, Islington, stockbroker. He was found dead in a cab, from congested blood upon the brain, in consequence of constant excess in spirituous liquors.

Dec. 11. At the house of his father, North-end, Fulham, aged 28, Mr. George James Walls, of Hart-st. Bloombury-sq., solicitor.

Dec. 12. At Tulse-hill, aged 88, Joseph Scott, esq.

Dec. 13. At Wandsworth, Anne-Ellen, wife of Rev. Thomas Bourdillon, Vicar of Fenstanton, Hunts.

Judith, wife of James Anderton, esq. of Bridge-street, Blackfriars. Her body was interred in the Highgate Cemetery.

Aged 45, George Cooper Burnand, esq. late of New Bond-st.

At Broom-hill, Shooter's-hill (the seat of his brother, H. R. Willett, esq.) John Willett Willett, esq. of Merley house, Dorset.

Dec. 14. At Piccadilly, aged 84, Henry Hall, esq.

Dec. 15. At Mabledon-place, Mary, wife of William Barker, esq.

Dec. 16. In Chapel-street, Grosvenor-place, aged 81, George Goodwin, esq.

In Golden-sq., aged 41 Jena, second daughter of the late Thomas Babington, esq. of Rothley Temple, co. Leic.

Dec. 17. In Brook-street, Lower Deptford, in his 70th year, an old shoemaker named Allen, leaving 6000*l.* in cash and notes, and a similar sum invested in the Bank of England. The deceased lived in the most penurious manner, and during his illness would not apply for medical advice, nor have any one to attend upon him. On examining the boxes and drawers in his house, his money and documents were found hidden between the leaves of books; and in some bags were penny-pieces and farthings to the amount of 40*l.*, which must have been hoarded up for many years, as most of them were mildewed. A will was also found, bequeathing the whole of his treasures to his relatives, about 10 in number. The old man was a bachelor, and a native of Scotland.

Dec. 18. At Argyll-place, in his 80th year, Major Henry Mercer, late of the East India service.

At Bedford-square, Lady Wood, relict of Sir George Wood, Knt. Baron of the Exchequer.

BEDFORD.—*Dec. 7.* At Bedford, aged 75, John Parker, esq.

BERKS.—*Dec. 18.* At Bellevue, near Reading, Mary-Ann, wife of T. Bacon, esq.

CAMBRIDGE.—*Nov. 20.* Aged 90, Mrs. Mortlock, of Prospect-row, Cambridge.

Dec. 1. At Clare-hall Lodge, in his 22d year, William, eldest son of the Rev. Dr. Webb. He was a member of Trinity college.

Dec. 5. At West Wratting, aged 82, Anne, the widow of the Rev. Samuel Parby, late Vicar of Stoke-by-Nayland.

CHESHIRE.—*Nov. 15.* In her 77th year, Catherine, relict of the Rev. G. H. Lardner, M.A. Rector of Thurstaston.

CORNWALL.—*Nov. 24.* At Bodmin, John Flamank Phillips, esq., third son of the late Rev. N. Phillips, Rector of Lanivet.

Dec. 6. At Perran wharf, near Truro, Lewis Fox, esq. youngest son of the late Robert Fox, esq., of Falmouth.

DEVON.—*Nov. 30.* At the residence of Edward Shearn, esq. Stratton, aged 74, Miss Vowler, late of Holsworthy.

Dec. 4. Aged 82, Francis James, esq., for many years Steward of the late Earl of Devon, from which situation he retired in 1806.

Dec. 6. At Dawlish, aged 56, Thomas Aston, esq., late of Upper Guildford-st.

Dec. 7. At Exeter, Margaret, wife of Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. Paterson, K.C.B.

daughter of the late John Mair, esq. of Plantation, near Glasgow.

Dec. 8. At Stoke, aged 64, Cordelia, wife of Thomas Husband, esq.

Dec. 11. At Paignton, in his 80th year, Thomas Rennell, esq., late of the Bank of England.

Dec. 16. At Powderham Castle, aged 62, the Right Hon. Harriett Countess of Devon. She was the daughter of the late Sir Lucas Pepys, Bart. M.D. and Jane Countess of Rothes, and was married on the 29th Nov. 1804. She has left issue three sons.

DORSET.—*Nov. 30.* At Dorchester, aged 53, James Willis Weston, esq.

Lately. The late Misses Marsh (whose death is recorded in our last Number, p. 663) bequeathed to the Vicar of Sturminster, and his successors, in trust, for apprenticing children, 500*l.*; to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, 100*l.*; to the Society for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of deceased Clergymen in the county of Dorset, 100*l.*; to the Dorset Lunatic Asylum, 50*l.*; and to the Sturminster Friendly Society, 20*l.*

At West Lulworth, aged 55, Lieut. Nicholas Gould, R.N., fifth son of the late Nicholas Gould, esq. of Fromehouse, one of the oldest families in Dorset. He faithfully served his country 44 years.

Dec. 10. At Piddletown, aged 69, Robert Alner, esq.

Dec. 13. Aged 82, Henry Biging, esq. of Bourton.

ESSEX.—*Nov. 22.* Aged 56, Samuel Benton, esq. of Brittain's, Hornechurch.

Nov. 30. Aged 85, Robert Scratton, esq. of Southend.

Lately. At Witham, Mary, relict of the Rev. John Eaton, D.C.L.

Dec. 11. At Plaistow, aged 77, Robert Humphrey Marten, esq.

Dec. 15. At Leyton, aged 84, Lewis Charles Daubuz, esq.

GLOUCESTER.—*Nov. 23.* At Cheltenham, aged 56, Col. Josiah Stewart, C.B. of Fort St. George, Madras.

Nov. 30. At Nailsworth, in her 80th year, Fanny, relict of Jeremiah Day, esq.

At the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Ormsby, Cheltenham, John Underwood, esq. late a Member of the Medical Board at Madras.

Lately. At Norman Hill, aged 24, John Blagden Phelps, B.A. of Oriol college, Oxford, youngest son of the late Rev. Jas. Phelps, M.A. Rector of Alderley, Gloucestershire. He entered a Commoner of Oriol in 1833, and took his degree of B.A. 1839.

At Cheltenham, aged 18, Sybilla Mary,

only dau. of W. Wakeman, esq. of Beckford-hall.

Dec. 1. Aged 84, Edmund Clutterbuck, esq. of Avening.

Dec. 6. At Clifton, at the residence of her son-in-law Mr. Callender, in her 74th year, Elizabeth, relict of John Grundon, esq. of Cambridge, and last surviving child of the late J. F. Falwasser, esq. of Maidenhead.

Dec. 8. At Cheltenham, in his 72d year, John Aylmer, esq. brother of the late Sir Fenton Aylmer, Bart. of Donadea Castle, co. Kildare.

Dec. 9. At Lower Easton, aged 77, George Long, esq. He was the surviving brother of Mr. Thomas Long, late of Montpellier.

Dec. 15. George Rooke, esq. of Bigsweat.

Dec. 18. At Cheltenham, Richard Warren Coley, M.D. R.N.

HANTS.—*Nov. 25.* At Christchurch, aged 58, Mr. James Pike, senior burgess of the Corporation, and many years barrack-master of the cavalry barracks.

At Winchester, George, son of W. N. Wickham, esq.

At Itchen Ferry, much advanced in years, the widow of Mr. Wm. Smith, late banker and collector of the port of Southampton. Her remains were interred in the family vault, in St. John's churchyard.

Nov. 30. At Anglesey Ville, near Gosport, aged 78, Mrs. Majendie, relict of the late Bishop of Bangor.

Lately. At Winton, aged 79, Mary, relict of Wm. Budd, esq. of Ropley.

Dec. 3. At Itchen Stoke, aged 18 months, Everard Alexander, only son of the Hon. and Rev. Fred. Baring.

Dec. 15. At Andover, aged 56, Maria, the wife of Thomas Heath, esq. banker.

HEREFORD.—*Lately.* At the Church House, Lyonshall, aged 80, T. Jeffries, esq. formerly of the Grove, in the same county.

Dec. 3. At Hereford, aged 77, H. Waddington, esq. uncle of the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol; of the Rev. Geo. Waddington, Preb. of Chichester; and of Horace Waddington, esq. Recorder of Warwick.

HERTS.—*Nov. 17.* Maria-Matilda, dau. of the late William Dent, esq. of Brickendon Bury, and Grant Court, Chigwell.

Dec. 5. At Ippollits, aged 64, Margaret, widow of the Rev. Wm. Lux.

Dec. 15. At Codicote Bury, Mr. John Wyman, eldest son of G. Wyman, esq.

HUNTINGDON.—*Nov. 10.* In her 92d year, the wife of J. Whitwell, esq. of Great Stukeley.

KENT.—*Nov. 26.* At Sittingbourne, aged 22, Michael Henry, son of the late Michael Oakeshott, esq.

Nov. 27. At Canterbury, aged 42, Sydney, wife of William Mount, esq.

Lately. At Eastry, aged 57, Charlotte, wife of Wm. F. Boteler, esq. of Gravesend, and sister to the Rev. Dr. Joynes.

Aged 86, Rebecca, relict of James Wyborn, esq. Hull-house, Kent.

Dec. 3. At St. John's-hill, near Sevenoaks, aged 57, Ellen, relict of C. C. Petley, esq. of Riverhead.

Dec. 7. In her 80th year, Sarah, relict of Jeremiah Curteis, esq. of Herondenhouse, Tenterden, youngest dau. of the late Rev. T. Curteis, D.D. Preb. of Canterbury, and Rector of Sevenoaks, Kent.

Dec. 13. At Vale Mascal, North Cray, Wm. Frederick Lawson, esq. Clerk of the Peace for the county of Surrey, son of William Lawson, esq. formerly Clerk of the Peace, who since his son's death has been restored to the office.

Dec. 14. At Bishopsbourne rectory, John M'Divitt, esq. M.D., consulting physician to the Kent and Canterbury Hospital.

LANCASHIRE.—*Nov. 14.* At Clitheroe, aged 23, Christopher, third son of the Rev. Philip Abbott.

Lately. At Salford, aged 49, Mr. Matthew Vipond, a celebrated swimmer, whose exploits in the Mersey are well known at Liverpool. On the 11th of July 1838 he swam from the Rock Point to Runcorn, a distance of twenty-two miles, in five hours and a half, having only a fifteen feet tide with him.

Dec. 10. At Hey Brook, Rochdale, John Holland, esq. one of the magistrates of that borough.

LINCOLN.—*Nov. 29.* Emma, wife of the Rev. Francis Wilson, Vicar of Salesby.

MIDDLESEX.—*Nov. 9.* At Great Ealing, aged 85, Mrs. Olivia Cuthbertson.

Dec. 13. Aged 83, Martha, relict of Peter Tabois, esq. of Great Ealing.

MONMOUTH.—*Nov. 29.* At Caerleon, John Hamman Pritchard, esq.

NORFOLK.—*Nov. 2.* At Yarmouth, aged 52, Isabel, wife of John Kitson, esq. one of the Registrars of the Diocese, and eldest dau. of the late Wm. Webb, esq. of Pulham.

Nov. 14. Aged 70, J. Burrell Faux, esq. of Thetford.

NORTHAMPTON.—*Nov. 9.* At Millecent, Mary, eldest dau. of the late Thos. Beet, esq. of Great Houghton.

At Northampton, John Lucas, esq. the youngest and only brother who survived the late W. Z. Lucas Ward, esq. of Guilsborough-hall.

Nov. 27. At Chipping Warden, aged 95, Mrs. Frances Tavrey.

Dec. 2. At the residence of her son the Rev. E. Wilson, Costock rectory, aged 68, the widow of the Rev. W. Beetham, late Rector of Costock.

Dec. 3. At Higham Ferrers, Edward, third son of the late Rev. George W. Malin, Vicar of that place.

NOTTS.—*Lately.* At Stoke, aged 81, the Hon. Esther, widow of Sir George Bromley, Bart. and aunt to Earl Howe. She was the eldest dau. of Assheton 1st Viscount Curzon, by his first wife, Esther, only dau. and heiress of Wm. Hammer, of the Fenns co. Flint, esq. was married in 1778, and left a widow in 1808, having had issue an only son, the present Sir Robert Howe Bromley, Bart.

OXFORD.—*Nov. 19.* At Woodstock, in her 21st year, and four months after her marriage, Henrietta, wife of Thomas A. W. Parker, esq. M.P. for Oxfordshire, and nephew to the Earl of Macclesfield. She was the youngest dau. of Edmund Turnor, esq. of Stoke Rochford. Her body was interred in the vault of the Macclesfield family at Shirburn Castle.

Dec. 6. At Ifley, Catherine, relict of the Rev. John Davies, Fellow of Jesus college, and Rector of Longworth, Berks.

SALOP.—*Nov. 26.* At Market Drayton, Richard Marigold Nonely, esq. of Market Drayton, and Nonely-hall, Loppington.

SOMERSET.—*Nov. 18.* At Bath, at a very advanced age, Mrs. Ford, widow of John Ford, esq. and grandmother of Lady Eardley Wilmot.

Lately. At Taunton, aged 83, Mr. William Soady. He was a merchant of considerable importance and affluence in Devonport, and by an unfortunate speculation failed; he then redoubled his exertions in business, and at the expiration of a few years called his creditors together and paid the deficiency of the dividend, to make 20s. in the pound.

Dec. 1. At Bath, Emma, youngest dau. of the late W. Broderip, esq. of Clifton.

Sarah, widow of Lieut.-Col. Pearson, Bengal Art. For upwards of thirty years she was the zealous and benevolent patroness of the "Charitable Institution and School of Industry," in Taunton.

Dec. 3. At Hillary-house, Axminster, aged 78, Wm. Knight, esq.

Dec. 14. At Wincanton, aged 77, George Baker, esq.

Dec. 15. At Bath, Charles Penrudocke, esq. barrister-at-law. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple, Nov. 28, 1823.

Dec. 16. At Bath, aged 70, Mrs. H.

Benson, daughter of the late Dr. Benson, Preb. of Canterbury.

STAFFORD.—*Nov. 12.* At his residence, Fosseway-house, near Lichfield, in his 47th year, Henry Holmes Bradburn, esq.

Dec. 3. At Wichnor Park, aged 74, Theophilus Levett, esq.

SUFFOLK.—*Nov. 30.* At Yoxford, aged 56, G. Wilson, esq.

SURREY.—*Nov. 30.* At Wonersh, aged 48, Esther Susannah, second surviving dau. of the late Hon. Granville Anson Chetwynd Stapylton.

Dec. 3. At Farnham, in his 80th year, John Hollist, esq. solicitor.

Dec. 5. At Richmond, aged 78, Sarah Frances, relict of Mr. John Catling, of Lewisham, and formerly verger of Westminster Abbey.

Dec. 6. At Walton-upon-Thames, aged 56, Mrs. Jane Margaret, wife of Lieut. John Middleton, R.N.

SUSSEX.—*Nov. 18.* At Horsham, aged 69, Stephen James Smith, esq.

Nov. 21. At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Eleanor, daughter of the late Thomas Maltby, esq. of Upper Harley-street.

Nov. 26. At Brighton, in her 90th year, Mary, relict of Robert Hoggart, esq. formerly of Foxgrove, Beckenham.

Nov. 28. At Brighton, aged 47, Robert Finch Newman, esq. late Solicitor to the City of London.

Nov. 30. At Brighton, in the 19th year of her age, the Hon. Eleanor Louisa Brougham, only surviving child of Lord Brougham. On the 4th Dec. her body was interred in Lincoln's Inn Chapel. Among those present were—Lord Brougham, as chief mourner; Lord Denman, Sir N. Tindal, Mr. Vizard, Mr. Miller, of the Bankruptcy Court, and Mr. C. Phillips. This is said to be the only instance on record of the interment of a female in Lincoln's Inn.

Dec. 4. At Hastings, William Henry Stringer, esq. eldest son of the late W. Stringer, esq. of Ashford, Kent.

Dec. . . . At Hastings, aged 52, after a lingering illness of nearly two years, the Right Hon. Theodosia Spring Rice, Lady Monteagle. She was the second daughter of the Earl of Linerick, by Mary Alice, only daughter and heir of Henry Ormsby, and was married to Mr. Spring Rice (lately created Lord Monteagle) in 1811. She has left two sons and three daughters. Her body was interred at Ore, near Hastings.

Dec. 12. At Bognor, aged 72, Richard Dally, esq. formerly an eminent solicitor in Chichester.

Dec. 13. At Brighton, aged 65, Anthony Meilan, esq.

At Brighton, aged 76, the relict of Jas. Dixon, esq. late of Bridge-st. Blackfriars.

WARWICK.—Nov. 15. At Handsworth, aged 85, William Murdock, esq. the person who first applied coal-gas to the purpose of illumination.

Nov. 19. At Erdington, aged 70, Mr. Joseph Allen, a native of Birmingham, and an artist of distinguished eminence.

Nov. 23. At Leamington, Mary-Frances, wife of Lieut.-Colonel Dixon, Scotch Fusilier Guards, and niece of Sir Robert Wilmot, Bart. of Chaddesden.

Nov. 25. At Little Kineton, aged 44, William Edward King, esq. son of the late James King, esq.

Dec. 17. Aged 72, John Everard, esq. of Attleborough, near Nuneaton.

WILTS.—Nov. 29. At Amesbury, at an advanced age, Chas. Sutherland, esq., late of South-st. Grosvenor-sq.

Dec. 10. Aged 55, Margaret, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Henry Hawes, Rector of Ditteridge and Little Langford.

At Warminster, aged 62, Thomas Davis, esq. He was for more than thirty years steward of the extensive estates of the Marquess of Bath, and was similarly employed by other landed proprietors. Few men have been more sincerely respected and beloved.

WORCESTER.—Nov. 5. At Stourbridge, aged 52, Isaac Downing, esq., for many years past an eminent surgeon of that place.

Nov. 17. William Taylor, esq. youngest son of the late John Taylor, esq., of Moseley Hall.

Nov. 27. At the Palace, Worcester, aged 65, Mrs. Carr, wife of the Lord Bishop of Worcester.

At the rectory, Naunton Beauchamp, aged 78, Sarah, relict of the Rev. Cornelius Copner, whose death is recorded in our last number, p. 660.

YORK.—Nov. 29. At the house of C. T. Soulsby, esq., Bessingby, aged 82, Miss Hudson, aunt to H. Hudson, esq., of Bessingby-hall.

Lastly. At Thirsk, aged 78, Lucretia, relict of Samuel Sturbeck, esq., of Milford, South Wales.

Dec. 15. At Scruton-hall, Harriet, relict of the late Col. F. L. Coon.

WALEs.—Nov. 13. At Carmarthen, aged 78, Daniel Lloyd, esq. of Laques, Carmarthenshire, formerly an eminent solicitor, and one of the Six Clerks in Chancery.

Nov. 21. At Fishguard, Pembroke-shire, Charles King Rudge, esq. Captain in the Worcester Militia, eldest son of the late Rev. Thomas Rudge, B.D., Archdeacon of Gloucester.

Dec. 8. At Llangattock Place, Breconshire, aged 65, Frances, relict of Edward Morgan, esq.

SCOTLAND.—Nov. 3. At Ardgowan, aged 4, Eliza Mary, youngest dau. of the late Sir M. S. Stewart, Bart.

Nov. 9. Aged 75, Sir Francis Gordon, of Lismore, Aberdeenshire, Bart. of Nova Scotia (1625).

Nov. 11. Aged 67, William Gordon, esq., of Aberdour.

Nov. 15. At Edinburgh, Caroline Lucy, the wife of Thomas Prendergast, esq., Madras Civil Service.

Nov. 19. George Cole Bainbridge, esq., of Gattonside-house, near Melrose.

Nov. 21. At Edinburgh, James Hamilton, M.D., formerly, for half a century, Professor of Midwifery in the University of Edinburgh.

At Dumfries, John Innes Crawford, esq., late of Jamaica.

IRELAND.—Lastly. At Ardcoffin, Sligo, Harriette, wife of the Rev. W. N. Guinness, Rector of Bellisodaire, and only daughter of Rear-Adm. the Hon. W. Le Poer Trench. She was married in 1825.

Dec. 2. At the Observatory, Armagh, Mrs. E. Robinson, wife of the Rev. T. R. Robinson, D.D. Astronomer of that Observatory.

Dec. 13. Lieut. James Thompson, Adjutant to the Cork recruiting district, who hanged himself at his quarters. He was a native of Truro, and a temperate, amiable man.

GUERNSEY.—Nov. 28. Aged 23, Mr. Douglas Cowper, a highly talented artist.

EAST INDIES.—July 21. At Sea, on his voyage home from India, in his 21st year, Frederick Wiltshire Chapman, esq.

July 24. At Walthaire, aged 60, Sarah, wife of Major-Gen. Welsh, commanding the northern division, Madras presidency.

Aug. 20. At Cabul, Lieut.-Col. Robert Arnold, of her Majesty's 16th Lancers. He was appointed Ensign in that regt. 1809, Lieut. 1812, was wounded at Badajos (severely), and at Vittoria, and was present at Waterloo; was promoted to a Company 1818, Major 1825, Lieut.-Col. 1826.

Aug. 28. At Berhampore, Lieut.-Col. Arthur Macfarlane, 43d N. Inf. only surviving son of the late Right Rev. Bishop Macfarlane, N.B.

Sept. 6. Murdered by the natives at Hyder Keel, Col. Herring, of the 37th N. Inf. He was escorting five lacs of treasure for the army at Cabul.

Sept. 11. Wm. Robert Deacon, esq., surgeon of the Bhooj Residency, second son of Harrison Deacon, esq., of Milton house, Hants, and brother to Chas. E. Deacon, esq. Southampton.

Oct. 9. At Kurnoul, Capt. W. G. I. Lewis, 45th Madras N. I. and D. S. A. Gen. to the Division, eldest son of William Lewis, esq., late of Osnaburgh-st., Regent's Park.

Oct. 6. At Quettah, Capt. W. Baring Gould, Adjutant 42d N. Inf. second son of W. Baring Gould, esq., of Lew Trenchard.

Lately. At Trichinopoly, Capt. John Thomson, aged 32, of the 5th regt. Madras N. I., son of Mrs. Mitchell, of Bath.

Off Kedgree, on his passage to the Cape, aged 38, Major G. N. Prole, of the Bengal Army.

WEST INDIES.—*Lately.* At Barking Lodge, Jamaica, aged 35, James Dadley, esq. of Bath.

ABROAD.—*May 12.* On the north-west coast of Australia, while engaged in an expedition of discovery, aged 19, Frederic Cook Smith, eldest son of Octavius H. Smith, esq. of Thames Bank, Westminster.

June 3. At Manila, aged 22, on his return from Canton, George, second son of John Woolley, esq. of Beckenham.

June 27. At Sydney, New South Wales, aged 47, Allan Cunningham, esq. whose botanical and geographical researches in New Holland are well known to the scientific world; and to him we owe many of the beautiful shrubs that now adorn our green-houses and conservatories. The colonists of New South Wales are also much indebted to his exertions for discovering and pointing out new grazing-land, on which their flocks and herds are spreading throughout that great southern land.

July 12. At Cape Coast, Africa, the widow of Joseph Dawson, esq. formerly Governor of Cape Coast Castle;—and on the 2d *Sept.* at the same place, Robert Jackson, esq. merchant.

Aug. 14. At Moka, in the Mauritius, Sir Robert Barclay, Bart., formerly Collector of the Internal Revenues in that island.

Aug. 29. John Frederick Stoddart, esq. First Puisne Judge in Ceylon, son of Sir John Stoddart, lately Chief Judge in Malta, and grandson, by his mother, of Sir Henry Moncrieff. He received his education at the High School of Edinburgh and in the Universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow, and was called to the Scotch bar in 1827. In 1833 he removed to London with the view of practising at the English bar, and was engaged in his preparatory studies when, in 1836, he received the appointment of a Judge in Ceylon. He was endowed with intellectual powers of high order, com-

binig, in a remarkable degree, vigorous energy with subtlety and acuteness.

Sept. 17. At the Gambia, coast of Africa, Major William Mackie, K.H. Lieutenant-Governor of the Colony, and late of the 88th regt. Major Mackie assumed the government of the British settlements on the river Gambia about the beginning of the present year, and continued to enjoy excellent health until the 7th *Sept.* last, when he was seized with the country fever, under which he gradually sunk—another victim immolated on the shrine of that pestilential and fatal shore.

Sept. 28. At Chalons sur Saone, on his way to Nice, Sir James FitzGerald, of Wolseley-hall, co. Stafford, and Castle Ishen, co. Cork, the seventh Baronet (1644). He was the son and heir of Sir James FitzGerald, by Bridget-Anne, daughter of Robert Dalton, of Thornham hall, co. Lancaster, esq. He married, *Sept. 27, 1826,* Augusta, second daughter of the late Vice-Adm. Sir Thomas Francis Fremantle, K. C. B. and sister to the present Sir Thomas Fremantle, Bt. who survives him: and he is succeeded by a son.

Sept. 30. At Tripoli, in his 32d year, Charles Thornhill Warrington, esq. late of 11th dragoons, third son of Hamner Warrington, esq. her Majesty's agent and consul-general at Tripoli.

Lately. At St. Pierre les Calais, an exile for many years, arising from the law's delays, in his 80th year, E. Waters, esq. formerly of Alpha-lodge, Regent's Park, and of Roe-green, Kingsbury, Middlesex.

At Montlembert, near Boulogne, aged 46, Lieut. James Tuson, R.N.

At Melun, France, Elizabeth, widow of Sir C. B. Blunt, of Ringmer, Sussex, K.M.T. sister to Sir C. R. Blunt, Bart. She was the 5th dau. of Sir Charles-William, the 3d Bart. by Elizabeth, dau. of Alderman Peers, and sister to Sir Richard Simons, Bart. and was the second wife of her cousin, Sir Charles Burrell Blunt.

At Louteaux, France, the Marchioness de Chabannes, sister of the late Lady Radstock and Mrs. Morier.

Oct. 1. At Ostend, aged 16, Margaret, third and only surviving dau. of William Harvey, esq. and grand-dau. of the late Adm. Sir Henry Harvey, K.B. of Walmer, Kent.

Oct. 3. At Leghorn, Philip Mago-vern, esq. M.D.

In Honduras, Marshall Bennett, Esq. of Appley-house, Isle of Wight.

Oct. 12. At Rotterdam, aged 50, Alexander Loudon, esq. late of Java.

Oct. 14. At Lisbon, Louisa, wife of the Rev. Robert Farquharson, of Langton, Dorset.

Oct. 16. Suddenly, at Paris, Margaret Penelope, wife of Sir Hugh Hume Campbell, of Marchmont, Bart. M.P. for co. Berwick. She was the youngest dau. of John Spottiswoode of Spottiswoode, esq. and was married in 1834.

Oct. 19. At Lisbon, James Jorge, esq. second son of John Jorge, esq. of Upper Montagu-st. Russell-sq.

Oct. 22. At Berlin, Agnes, wife of William Lawrence, esq. of Brompton, Middlesex.

Oct. 25. In Niagara, John Jordan, esq. late Capt. 66th regt. and inspector of the Niagara District.

Oct. 31. At Genoa, Harriot-Ann, widow of Major-Gen. Horace Churchill.

Nov. 3. At Lausanne, where he had resided upwards of forty years, aged 80, George Hankin, esq. formerly of Stanstead, Essex. Many travellers will recollect his courtesy and hospitality.

At Homburg, John Joseph Macbraire, esq. of Broadmeadows, Tweedhill, and Fiskwick.

Nov. 5. At Paris, Mrs. Adelheid Goldschmidt, relict of L. A. Goldschmidt, esq.

Nov. 19. At Rotterdam, Catharine, wife of S. E. Steward, esq. of Leamington.

Dec. 11. At Dunkirk, aged 68, Lucy, relict of Elias Ruppel, esq. of Memel.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from Nov. 26 to Dec. 24, 1839.

Christened.	Buried.	2 and 5	631	50 and 60	428
Males 2391	Males 2408	5 and 10	251	60 and 70	413
Females 2453	Females 2439	10 and 20	180	70 and 80	243
		20 and 30	353	80 and 90	90
		30 and 40	366	90 and 100	7
		40 and 50	488		
Whereof have died under two years old ... 1397					

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, by which the Duty is regulated, Dec. 20.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
67 4	41 4	25 10	38 0	45 5	44 3

PRICE OF HOPS, Dec. 20.

Sussex Pockets, 2l. 0s. to 3l. 3s.—Kent Pockets, 2l. 0s. to 6l. 6s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, Dec. 23.

Hay, 3l. 5s. to 4l. 7s.—Straw, 1l. 1s. to 1l. 18s.—Clover, 4l. 4s. to 5l. 15s. 0d.

SMITHFIELD, Dec. 23. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....	3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d.	Head of Cattle at Market, Dec. 23.	
Mutton.....	4s. 0d. to 5s. 2d.	Beasts.....	862 Calves 40
Veal.....	4s. 0d. to 5s. 4d.	Sheep.....	8750 Pigs 215
Pork.....	4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.		

COAL MARKET, Dec. 23.

Walls Ends, from 20s. 9d. to 24s. 6d. per ton. Other sorts from 17s. 9d. to 25s. 6d.

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 52s. 0d. Yellow Russia, 50s. 6d.

CANDLES, 8s. 0d. per doz. Moulds, 9s. 6d.

PRICES OF SHARES.

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock and Share Brokers, 23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 219.—Ellesmere and Chester, 81.—Grand Junction 181.—Kennet and Avon, 27.—Leeds and Liverpool, 750.—Regent's, 12.—Rochdale, 112.—London Dock Stock, 65½.—St. Katharine's, 106.—East and West India, 105.—Liverpool and Manchester Railway, 183.—Grand Junction Water Works, 67½.—West Middlesex, 99.—Globe Insurance, 132.—Guardian, 35½.—Hope, 5½.—Chartered Gas, 57½.—Imperial Gas, 54.—Phoenix Gas, 31.—Independent Gas, 50.—General United Gas, 37.—Canada Land Company, 28.—Reversionary Interest, 133.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From November 26, to December 25, 1839, 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.
Nov. 26	41	45	34	29, 37	fair, cloudy	11	43	45	45	, 40	do. rain,
27	33	36	36	, 40	fogsnowrain	12	46	48	42	, 26	rain, cloudy
28	38	45	43	, 54	cl. showers	13	44	47	45	, 20	cloudy
29	45	47	47	, 20	do. do.	14	46	48	38	, 26	do. fair
30	42	48	42	, 60	do.	15	42	43	39	, 50	do. rain
D. 1	38	40	39	, 67	do. fog	16	39	42	38	, 68	do.
2	38	42	35	, 84	do. do.	17	39	42	35	, 98	fair, cloudy
3	37	40	33	, 96	do. do.	18	33	40	45	, 40	cloudy, rain
4	32	39	32	, 80	fair	19	48	51	54	, 40	do. do.
5	35	38	38	30, 10	cloudy, rain	20	52	55	48	, 28	rain, cloudy
6	35	36	38	, 35	fog, do. do.	21	47	52	48	, 50	fair, rain,
7	38	41	34	, 30	fair, do.	22	50	54	54	, 50	cloudy, do.
8	34	36	34	, 05	cloudy	23	50	50	56	, 50	fair, do.
9	34	36	34	29, 95	do.	24	54	51	42	, 17	do. do.
10	34	35	42	, 60	do. misty	25	48	48	39	, 50	fair

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From November 28 to December 26, 1839, 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.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
28	178½	89¼	90¼	97¼	97½	99¼	13¼		99¼	251½		7 4 dis.
29	178	89¼	90¼		97	99¼	13¼				9 dis.	5 2 dis.
30	178½	89¼	90¼		97	99¼	13¼			251½	6 9 dis.	2 4 dis.
2	179	90½	90		98½	99½	13¼		100¼	252½	9 dis.	4 2 dis.
3	179	90½	90½		98	99½	13¼		100¼	253	9 dis.	4 2 dis.
4	179	90½	90½		98	99½	13¼		99¼		7 9 dis.	4 2 dis.
5	179	90½		98½	98		13¼				10 7 dis.	3 5 dis.
6	178½	90½			98		13¼				6 dis.	4 1 dis.
7		90½			98		13¼				8 6 dis.	3 1 dis.
9	178	90½			98		13¼				8 dis.	1 3 dis.
10	179	90½			98		13¼				8 7 dis.	3 1 dis.
11	178½	90½		98¼	98		13¼				6 dis.	2 4 dis.
12	178¼	90½		98¼	98		13¼				8 7 dis.	4 2 dis.
13	178	90½			98		13¼				6 8 dis.	4 2 dis.
14	178	90½			98		13¼				8 6 dis.	4 2 dis.
16	178½	90½			98		13¼				8 6 dis.	2 4 dis.
17	178	90½			98		13¼				8 dis.	2 4 dis.
18	178	90½			99		13¼				8 9 dis.	3 5 dis.
19	177½	90½			99			89			8 dis.	5 3 dis.
20	177½	90½			99		13¼				7 9 dis.	2 5 dis.
21	177½	90½			98½		14				9 dis.	5 dis.
23	178	90½			99		14				9 dis.	5 2 dis.
24	178	90½			99		14	89¼			7 dis.	6 4 dis.
26	178	90½			98½						9 dis.	3 5 dis.

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.
FEBRUARY, 1840.

BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
MINOR CORRESPONDENCE. —History and Works of John Thorpe the Architect—Dr. Geldart—Nova Scotia Baronets—Birthplace of T. Sutton, &c. &c.	114
JESSE'S MEMOIRS OF THE COURT OF ENGLAND UNDER THE STUARTS	115
Shottesbrooke Church, Berkshire (<i>with a Plate</i>).....	133
On the Polytheism of the Britons, and Druidical Remains in Yorkshire.....	134
Generosity of M. Descleiux—the Coffee-tree at Martinique.....	136
Extracts from Prof. Jahn's Historical Essay on Germany.....	137
Presumed Plantagenet Monuments at Sawbridgeworth—the Leventhorpes.....	140
Epitaph at Lavenham, Suffolk, 142.—On Keeping Faith with Heretics.....	143
HALLAM'S LITERARY HISTORY —the earliest Books printed in Ireland.....	143
On the Reception of the Decrees of the Council of Trent.....	146
Fate of Ancient MS. Libraries—Durham—Rievaulx—St. Augustine, Canterbury	151
Tooke's Diversions of Purley, and Richardson's New English Dictionary.....	152
REPORTS OF THE FRENCH HISTORICAL COMMISSION	156
On the Orthography of the name of Shakspeare.....	161
Shakespeare's Tempest and Lampedusa—Knight's Pictorial Shakspeare.....	166
John Webster on Shakespeare, 168.—Meaning of Official Maces.....	<i>ib.</i>
REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.	
Life and Correspondence of M. S. Lewis, Esq. 169; Turnbull's Austria, 174; Malcolm's Travels in South-Eastern Asia, 175; Agnew on the Configuration of the Great Pyramids of Gizeh, 176; Wodderspoon's Historic Sites of Suffolk, 177; Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature, Vol. II. Part III. 181; Reliquiæ Antiquæ, Part III.....	192
FINE ARTS.	
Bourne's Drawings of the London and Birmingham Railway, 187; Panorama of Versailles, 188; Portraits of Her Majesty and Prince Albert, &c. &c.	188
LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.	
New Publications, 189; Society for the Publication of Ancient Welsh MSS. 190; Cambridge University, <i>ib.</i> ; Royal Society, <i>ib.</i> ; Royal Kensington Literary and Scientific Institution.....	191
ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.	
Society of Antiquaries, 191; Roman Buildings in Southwark, <i>ib.</i> ; Roman Antiquities of Cirencester, 192; Ruins at Vespa, <i>ib.</i> ; Greek Monument..	2
HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.	
Parliamentary Proceedings, 193; Foreign News, 195.—Domestic Occurrences	196
Promotions and Preferments, 199.—Births, 200.—Marriages.....	201
OBITUARY ; with Memoirs of Dr. Butler, Bishop of Lichfield; Sir T. S. M. Champneys, Bart.; Adm. Sir Isaac Coffin, Bart.; Major-Gen. Sir A. Caldwell, G.C.B.; Major W. Mackie, K.H.; Davies Gilbert, Esq.; H. P. Hope, Esq.; L. C. Daubuz, Esq.; Francis Const, Esq.; Robert Belt, Esq.; William Hilton, Esq. R.A.; Mr. Joseph Allen.....	203—214
Deaths arranged in Counties.....	215
Bill of Mortality—Markets—Prices of Shares, 223.—Meteorological Diary—Stocks.....	224
Embellished with Views of SHOTTESBROOKE CHURCH, Berkshire; FRAMLINGHAM and WINGFIELD Castles, Suffolk; the Font at SHOTTESBROOKE, and the Monumental Effigy of the Poet SURREY at Framlingham.	

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER invites our correspondents to investigate the history of the life and works of John Thorpe, "who flourished as an architect of much celebrity in the reigns of Elizabeth and James the First, and appears from a book of drawings made by himself, and preserved in the Soane Museum, to have been concerned in erecting or altering most of the principal mansions in this country. This curious volume, which contains nearly 280 original plans or elevations of different buildings, has recently excited considerable attention, and furnished Mr. C. J. Richardson with several subjects for his splendid work on Elizabethan Architecture. Thorpe's Book was formerly in the library at Warwick Castle, and may probably have been given by the noble owner to his brother, the Hon. Charles Greville, after whose death it was purchased at an auction of his effects for 271. by Sir John Soane. When it is mentioned, that amongst the plans or designs we find Burleigh, Wollerton, Hatfield, Buckhurst, Holland House, and Audley End, besides many other great mansions, since demolished, no doubt can be entertained of the estimation which Thorpe enjoyed in his day; still, in three or four modern works, are to found only meagre notices of him, evidently copied one from another. It has been asserted confidently, that John of Padua and John Thorpe were the same persons, perhaps, from its being obvious that they had both studied architecture in Italy. But as the name of John of Padua, occurs in 1544, when he was *Devizour of his Majesties works*, and received two shillings per day for his pains, it seems almost impossible that he could have been engaged extensively in building so late as 1600, the date of some of the designs in the book before quoted, and at which time he must have numbered eighty years. Nevertheless, (adds our Correspondent), I do not despair of obtaining some particulars of his history, as it seems more than probable, that in the books of accounts said to exist at Hatfield, and in other great houses built by Thorpe, some original letters or notices of the architect himself, may have been preserved, not to mention the chance of finding such documents in the British Museum or Bodleian Library."

The late Dr. Geldart, (p. 102,) was never fellow of Trinity Hall. He was originally of Trinity College, and took his degree of B.A. in 1723, and M.A. in 1809. He afterwards became a member of Trinity Hall, and was so at the time he

took his degree of LL.D. which was in 1818, and not in 1814. The mistake originated from confounding the deceased with his son Dr. James William Geldart, Regius Professor of Civil Law, who was fellow of Trinity Hall, and graduated as LL.D. in 1814.

The Mrs. Mortlock whose death is recorded at p. 106, was not related to the bankers of Cambridge of the same name. She was a person in very humble circumstances.

T. S. remarks, on the question of Nova Scotia Baronets, "Surely it is a mistake to consider the Nova Scotia Baronetage a *Scotch* honour, any more than the Baronetage of Ulster an Irish honour. It seems to me they were both created to the same honour, whether nominally appropriated to one settlement or another. The Nova Scotia Baronets were by no means confined to Scotchmen, or even Scotch connections, and I have frequently regretted that the Baronetages do not comprehend their descents."

B. remarks that, in the account of the revered Thomas Sutton, the Founder of the Charter-house, in our number for April last, it is stated that he was born at Snaith, in Lincolnshire. Snaith is in Yorkshire; and on a recent visit to the Charter-house, I find the word spelled *Kwaitth* on his monument, and I have no doubt it is the town of that name not far from Gainsborough. His usual place of residence was Castle Camps, near Linton in Cambridgeshire.

Aaa. having made several futile attempts to discover the source whence the motto long since adopted by the University of Cambridge is derived, requests any of our correspondents to inform him in what author the line

"Hinc lucem haurire est et pocula sacra."

is to be found.

G. K. writes: "Perhaps my query concerning the words, *Vox et preterea nihil*, may be answered by finding the fable of the Fox and Nightingale alluded to by Luther, as quoted in one of the late numbers of the Edinburgh Review. Where is to be found the line,

"When Greek meets Greek then comes the tug of war?"

I am pretty sure it is not in either *Iliad* or *Odyssey*.

VIATOR inquires for the Armorial Bearings of the pious Mr. Nelson, the author of "*The Feasts and Festivals*."

P. 613, for Gainsborough, read Guisborough,

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

Memoirs of the Court of England during the reign of the Stuarts. By
John Heneage Jesse. 2 vols. 8vo.

IT might perhaps be considered as a sign that sufficient information has been afforded on any given subject, and that the capacious vessel of the Press is full, when we find volumes composed, not for the purpose of disclosing new facts, or drawing from the original springs and sources of knowledge; but rather to arrange what has been already given in a more commodious form, to dispose the arguments and facts in a more popular and pleasing view, and to adorn the massive and majestic structure of truth with the gems and spangles of modern eloquence. When works of this nature are required by the public mind, it is a sign that we have passed the useful necessities of literature, and entered into its luxuries. Undoubtedly a marked distinction should be carefully preserved between narratives of events, and histories of character that are derived from original sources, and those that are merely composed of lower and tributary streams. "Qui audiunt, audita dicunt; qui vident, plane sciunt;" and yet, when materials sufficiently ample are collected, and "when the stuff is sufficient for all the work to make it;"* it may be of advantage to model it anew, to combine, as by an ingenious mosaick, the scattered beauties of the original, and to set them in a frame of elegance and splendor suited to modern taste. In every age the books of former times share somewhat the fate of former almanacks—to live, they must be accommodated to the present taste. Thoughts, as well as words, grow obsolete and strange, and want burnishing and new-setting to make them bright and perspicuous. In these our days, when literature is about as extensive as life, the truth of this statement will be peculiarly acknowledged; for it is an age, when *reading* is liked, but *study* avoided. Men want the richest fruit to be shaken from the boughs, and drop into their laps, without the toil of gathering for themselves. There has, therefore, arisen a demand for a class of authors, whose business it is "to bolt the flour from the bran," to convert grim-looking folios into smiling duodecimos; to give conclusions without the premises, and the brilliancy of results without the toil of experiments. The "beauties" of authors are separated from their works, forgetting that the very flower of that beauty depends for its splendour and perfection, on its remaining in its original bed, surrounded with congenial colours, and adorned and supported by its parent stem.

However, every kind of work has its own merit and reward: so these abridgements of literature in their various branches may be useful, either in combining the scattered rays of information,—in correcting one writer's opinion by measuring it with the rule of another,—in marking out each guiding landmark or pharos of historical truth,—or in condensing the somewhat formal and sententious methods of verbal composition, in which our ancestors, men of leisure and learning, somewhat too much indulged. Duly to understand the times of the civil wars, one must stand by the loom itself, in

* Exodus, c. xxxvi. v. 7.

which "the sisters" were weaving the fatal winding-sheet of Charles's destiny; one must have "ample room and verge enough," to read the characters there described: in plainer words, it would be absolutely necessary for the student of this eventful page of history to make himself acquainted with the Collections of Rushworth and Whitlock, not only to read Clarendon, but May, and Ludlow, and Walker; to peruse the letters of Strafford, and those in the Cabala, and many a ponderous life of those "who were of great renown, wise and eloquent, deep in learning, and sage in council;" he must study the Lives of Archbishops Williams, and Usher, and Laud, (noble dishes from the chaplain's table;) and, reading these, he will drink of the fountain head, and collect his knowledge with all the freshness of the early dew upon it.* He will converse not only with books, but with far better companions—the *breathing volume* of mankind; and he will be taught by the lips of those who themselves had been partakers of the noble achievements they described; who had heard the trumpet of battle bray for victory, or who had listened in sorrow to its wailings for defeat; who had sate at the council-board, mournfully looking on "that grey discrowned head," and discoursing of gubernative wisdom, and safe and politic device; or with those, the more thoughtful few, who, when the strife of war was closed, with the pious hand of grateful affection hung up the banner to wave over the shrine, where loyalty and valour, after its ineffectual struggle, lay entombed. "Thus, when a renowned man is departed—his last sun set, the worthy deeds of his life may yet shine in our horizon, as it were by repercussion, in the memory of after-times, even with a longer day than any—nay, than all—that went before."†

To all who are willing to believe that a "great book is a great evil," and who would recoil from the labour of such a research as we have pointed out, we recommend the pleasing and elegant volumes now before us; and they are not slightly to be recommended, as being free from all the violence of party prejudice which appears in such a fantastic and distorted shape in the pages of Hume, which has given to the writings of Macaulay and Godwin, and others, the character of political pamphlets, and which has in later times thrown such a false and painful light on the narrative of Lingard. Mr. Jesse appears to have formed sound constitutional principles, which he defends without acrimony, and extols without exaggeration.

His researches into the historical documents of the times have been extensive and accurate, though he has drawn little or nothing from manuscript authorities: generally speaking, his style is not only correct, but elegant, and his sentences harmonious. In the choice of his subject, he has been also fortunate; for he has depicted the most important if not most brilliant epoch of English history, in which the greatest energies were displayed in the most fearful conflict of human passions, and in which the most awful rights were contested, the most commanding duties obeyed, and the noblest as well as the bravest passions were striving for the mastery. The age of reasoning and knowledge had come, but the splendour of chivalrous and heroic deeds had not expired. Never did England possess soldiers better breathed in war or better disciplined; nobles more loyal, generous, and accomplished; churchmen more grave, learned, and devout; statesmen more politic and wise; and a people so wealthy as to support, on the two

* There are one or two interesting Letters from Bp. Warburton to Hurd, on the histories of the Civil Wars, and on their merits. See Correspondence, p. 141, 146, &c.

† See Hacket's Life of Abp. Williams, p. 2.

pillars of agriculture and commerce, the profuse expenditure of a lavish sovereign, and the sumptuous amusements of a magnificent court. Here too the thoughtful moralist may view, yet perhaps too darkly, too plaintively drawn, the uncertainty of fortune, and the strange mutability of the life of man. This is one certainly of the "Magna sortis humanæ volumina." The deepest contrasts are crowded into the narrowest spaces; and one may watch the pencil of the historian, as he is drawing the forms of the personages of his tale, now dipt in the sudden brilliancy of their noontide light, and now dark with the prophetic shadows of their strange and awful decline.* Then, if at any time, the colours of poetical fiction were beheld on the historical canvas; for then, in the midst of the festive board, strange visages of terror might be seen; and, silencing the voice of revelry and mirth, the fearful step of the avenging Nemesis be heard approaching. Then came the day of "blackness and utter darkness."

" Then every thing includes itself in power,
Power into will, will into appetite,
And appetite, (an universal wolf,
So doubly seconded with will, and power)
Must make perforce an universal prey,
And last, eat up himself."†

Mr. Jesse has modestly given to his volumes the title of *Memoirs*, a word of meaning so little limited, that it may take from the provinces of biography or history what is suited to its purpose, so that what is appropriated, seem to throw light upon the character that is drawn. Perhaps, under the article of Charles the First he has approached too closely to the limits of history, and somewhat deviated from his title. However that may be, one advantage is recognised in the plan he has laid down; that many characters, like that of the Countess of Carlisle and others, may be drawn at full length, that would be passed over with a careless and oblique view in the historical narrative; and history too, in its anxiety to refer great events to causes worthy of them, overlooks the insignificant circumstances which are the real levers that move and govern the whole. The caution to be observed in such works, is to use all circumspection that the anecdotes are true, that they have not been too easily received, too carelessly interpreted, and too incorrectly viewed; that, culled from the pages of history, like gems taken from the matrix in which they lay, they are not distorted and made inconsistent with the general and larger narrative to which they belong; and lastly, it will require a caution and judgment in deciding, whether they cast such a steady and strong light as enables us accurately to read the characters that are written on the heart of man, or whether they throw out false and delusive fires, that glitter only to mislead. No book requires to be more severely and zealously watched than a book of anecdotes. To condense a great deal of knowledge and observation in a short compass is highly gratifying to the mind, it looks like a superior kind of wisdom—yet to produce the effects, how often is truth sacrificed! We have, however, observed, that from all such imputations Mr. Jesse is free. He seems to possess a very candid and honourable love of truth, and as we pass through his rich gallery of historic statues, the εἰκονας ἐμψύχους, the breathing images of his illustrious statesmen and warriors, we shall

* On the presentiment of Buckingham, some time previous to his assassination, of his appalling death, see Hackett's *Life of Williams*.

† *Troilus and Cressida*, act i. sc. 3.

cursorily mark the passages which have most impressed us with their excellence, or which call upon us for observation.

In Chap. III. the facts relating to the Gowrie conspiracy are well and accurately detailed; but no new light is thrown on this very mysterious occurrence, and the reader's curiosity is rather tantalized than satisfied, by being informed that "the curious evidence recently brought forward by Pitcairn in the Criminal Trials is supposed by many to have set the question at rest." Surely, Mr. Jesse might have found room to have given us at least a brief summary of its principal heads.

Chap. VI. Mr. Jesse has rightly defended the learning of James from the imputation of being mere pedantry.* We will give him the opinion of one both able and willing to judge soundly on this point. Isaac Casaubon, writing to Thuanus, says, of his first interview with James, "Vidi enim tandem et præsens veneratus sum serenissimum et γαληνότερον οὐτάς regem illum, cujus de laudibus quicquid dixerò, minus erit. Est ita comparatum natura, ut de magnis principibus multa fingat fama, et si quæ illis insunt bona, veris falsa affingens, in majus extollat. Ego vero Magnæ Britanniæ regem, ut veni, ut vidi, et de rebus diversis disserentem audivi, majorem famâ suâ inveni, et quotidie magis magisque inveni; crede mihi, amplissime Thuane, nihil hodie sol videt hoc principe humanius, nihil benignius, nihil literarum et omnis virtutis amantius. Adde eruditionem, quæ vel in privato homine ad veræ laudis adeptionem poterat sufficere; in rege autem tanto, hisce præsertim temporibus, magni si quid judico, instar miraculi queat censerì. Quid nunc commemorem ingens illud studium veri in omni re, et amorem omnium qui in eodem studio ducuntur? Omitto de ingenio, memoria, et singulari facundia, etiam in sermone Gallico plura commemorare." Again he writes, "Fruor amore hujus regis sane optimi, et multo doctioris quàm pluri que existimant. Scito hoc magno rege nihil ne fingi quidam posse probius, aut humanius. Literas super fidem hominum amat; judicat de scriptis et veterum et recentiorum ut *vir doctissimus*, non ut rex maximus. Etsi occupatissimus est, et nullam partem officii sui prætermittit, libris tamen carere non potest. Ad mensam illius videns semper episcopos insigni doctrinâ viros, qui de literis disserant, aut regem audiunt disserentem, hoc multis videtur novum spectaculum," &c. "Were I not a king," said James, "on visiting the Bodleian Library, I would wish to be an University man."†

At p. 114 Mr. Jesse, alluding to a proclamation of James on the observance of the Sabbath, thus expresses himself:

* It is very easy to call learning by the name of pedantry; and thus the blockhead and the sciolist believe that they are raising themselves by depressing their superiors. Old Bentley observed this, and, alluding to the scholar's fate, said

Instead of learned, he's call'd pedant,
Dunces advanced, he's left behind.

But the most able men about the court, saw and bore witness to James's *natural* talents. Bishop Hacket says, "Not any line of wisdom or learning could be lost to him, who saw as far and as soon as any man into the intellectuals of another." And Bacon wrote, "His majesty had a light of nature which had such readiness to take flame and blaze from the least occasion presented, on the least spark of another's knowledge delivered, as was to be admired."

† The above anecdote reminds us of our being in the library of University College, Oxford, when the late W. Windham, then staying at Oxford, visited it, it being the library of the college to which he had belonged. He took down from the shelves a folio Polybius, and turning over the leaves and looking into it he said, "I don't know

"One act of James's life can never be sufficiently commended. During the progresses made through his kingdom, he had noticed the pernicious effects which a punctual observance of the Sabbath was producing on the health and happiness of the lower classes of his subjects. With the certainty that religious bigotry would be everywhere arrayed against him, he issued a proclamation that, after Divine Service, his subjects should be allowed to indulge in all legitimate sports and amusements. Without entering into any theo-

logical discussion, as to the preservation of the Lord's Day, there are few who will deny to James the reward which he deserved on this account. Surely that monarch stands high on the thrones of the earth, who turns from his own pomps and vanities to the sufferings and discomforts of the poor and unprotected; and who rewards the virtuous by throwing a gleam of sunshine on the shadows of human wretchedness."

Now this is a very well-expressed and eloquent commonplace in favour of royal clemency, but it is surely far too strong for the occasion. In many dioceses the proclamation was not read. Some of the bishops would not read it. "They lost all for fear, they were so terrified with the prospect of many of the most sound and orthodox belief," says Heylin, "were compelled to abandon their livings, rather than to submit to it." And when it was carried into effect, it produced many grave abuses, and was attended with much scandal. It was preaching the Gospel in a fool's coat. One thing is quite certain, that if the seventh day may be devoted to sports and pastimes, and the other six be engrossed by labour and toil, the improvement of piety and the cultivation of feelings of religion and duty will find little room for their growth. The difficult point is to make a practical division between recreation and revelry; much is wisely left by our present law to the moral judgment and conscientious feelings of the community; and in matters like these, the law may safely wait for the guidance of opinion; if we may judge of King James's countrymen by their practice, we must say that they do not appear to feel the grievance of their old restraints, or to avail themselves of the more tolerant decree of the new law.*

At p. 126 we find a well-written chapter on the character of Anne of Denmark. Mr. Jesse, p. 130, says, Anne was a bigoted Catholic, a fact not generally dwelt upon by historians. It is strange that H. Wallpole should have been long ignorant of this important circumstance. Speaking of the Bacon papers he says, "There is one most extraordinary passage entirely overlooked, and yet of great consequence to explain the misfortunes into which her descendants afterwards fell. *The Pope sends her beads and reliques, and thanks her for not communicating with heretics at her coronation.*" Sully, however, was not only acquainted with the fact, but evidently dreaded her influence as regarded the predominancy of the Spanish interest, and the advancement of the Roman Catholic religion; but hear what Bishop Williams the Lord Keeper said to the French ambassador on the demand for a liberal toleration of the Roman priests, who were to accompany Henrietta: "You urge such a moveable favour might be done to gratify the sweet Madame, our intended Princess, upon the marriage.

whether I did wisely or well for my happiness in leaving these tranquil and delightful studies for the din of politics—the *clangor Tubarum*—and the troubles of a statesman's life." He was one of the few men who could join the two lives; but, indeed, our greatest statesmen have been also our best scholars, as Pitt, Fox, Wellesley, Windham, Grenville, Canning, &c.

* Compare on this subject, Wilson's Life of James, p. 105; Heylin's Life of Laud, pp. 17, 77, 78, 135, 257, 295, 309. The games allowed were "dancing, archery, leaping, vaulting, May-games, Whitsun-ales, morris-dances, setting up May-poles." The petition for these came from the people of Lancashire. Yet Calvin was opposed to the "gross and carnal superstition of the Sabbatarians."—See Institut. 2. c. 8. § 34.

O my Lord ! you are driven by blind mariners upon a rock. If this could be granted by the King, which you contend for, and were effected, sweet lady, she would be brought in the curses of this nation, and would repent the day she drew the offence of the whole land upon her head. Let me say, on the husband's part, what your countryman Ausonius says, for the wife, 'sæpe in conjugis fit noxia, si nimia est dos.' If the Prince should make a jointure to his wife out of the tears and sorrows of his people, it were the worst bargain that ever he made. *His Majesty's consort of happy memory, Queen Anne, did not altogether accord with our Church ; indeed the diversity between us and the Lutherans, among whom she was bred, is as little as between scarlet and crimson ; the colours are almost of the same dip ; but she carried it so prudently, that she gave no notice of any dissension. Neither ever did demand to have a chaplain about her of the Lutheran ordination.* This was a precedent for the most illustrious Madam to follow," &c.* It appears that a comet did this Queen the honour of appearing previous to her death, which forms the subject of a poem in Greek Iambics in the *Parerga* of Alexander Gill, (Milton's schoolmaster) p. 5, and which closes thus,

ΑΝΝΗΣ θανούσης, πείρα δεικνύει, ὅτι
ὕδεις κομήτης ὕστις ὄν κάκον φέρει. †

As regards the subject of Prince Henry's death, Mr. Jesse has, with his usual good judgment, expressed his disbelief that it was owing to poison. To any one who calmly and dispassionately reads the account of his previous illness, his time of life peculiarly susceptible of constitutional changes, his imprudent conduct after the malady had displayed itself, in long journeys on horseback and violent exercise, and, perhaps, the unskillful treatment of his physicians (for the knowledge of medicine was at that time most imperfect), these causes will appear to him quite sufficient to account for the fatal termination of the complaint, and the death of this accomplished prince and hopeful heir of England's crown. ‡ Isaac Casaubon was in England at the time, and in his learned and interesting correspondence, there are several allusions to Prince Henry's illness and death, but not the most distant hint is given of its having been produced by the dreadful crime alluded to. As these letters have, so far as we know, never been brought into English history, we shall extract one or two passages, especially as they tend strongly to confirm the favourable opinion entertained of Henry's opening life, and afford an additional testimony to the value of his character. "Ereptus erat morte inopinâtâ, (*nam morbus contemnabatur*) princeps illustrissimus bonis piisque omnibus charissimus,

* See Hacket's *Life of Abp. Williams*, fol. p. 221.

† There are several poems on different members of the royal family in this little volume of Gill's. Milton, in his *Eleg. Tert.* v. 9, has this couplet,

"Tunc memini clarique ductis, fratrisque verendi,
Intempestivis ossa cremata rogis."

These two chiefs were the counts *Mansfield*, and *Brunswick*; Gill mentions them also together in his epitaph on C. Tilly.

"Quem nec *Mansfeltus*, quem nec *Brunnonius* heros,
Arma nec annorum quem domuère decem."

T. Warton might have cited this passage from Gill when he explained the allusion of Milton.

‡ Mr. Keightley says there can be no doubt of the real cause of Henry's death, viz. a fever. *V. History*, vol. ii. p. 294. A medical friend whom we have consulted, says, the description of the symptoms answer to those which accompany *phthisis*.

regni hujus spes longe maxima. Puto te, cum hic eras (Casaubon is writing to his friend Jacobus Capellus) vultum illius contemplatum esse ut recordari etiamnum queas. Non potes igitur ignorare quæ esset de illo principe expectatio omnium qui viderant. Studia et mores cum vultu consentiebant. Præcipue autem τῶν θεοσεβῆϊς in spem erigebat magnam, pietas singularis quæ in illo eminebat. Audivi *pro concione affirmantem ministrum ante annum, institutionem Calvinii tantâ diligentia fuisse ipsi lectum ut pæne totam memoriâ teneret, quod eo erat notabilis, quia, Pallade relicta, Martem assidue colebat.*" In another letter to Michael Piccart, he dwells on Prince Henry's respect and dutiful conduct to his father, a point of no little importance in the question. "Scito, mi Piccarte, iis virtutibus τὸν μακαρίην fuisse præditum, ut satis certiori jacturâ non possit, quam respublica Christiana (non enim dicam hoc regnum) in ejus morte fecit. Nemo illum serio contemplatus est, qui spem ingentem de eo non conceperit; ad res gerendas factus a natura videbatur, et in morte apparuit consilia illum voluisse omnino annis majora. . . *Pietas et reverentia καὶ ἐνδιάθετος στοργὴ ψυσικὴ erga optimum parentem in factis dictisque omnibus eminebant. Quæ paucissimorum principum laus est, ut serii sint, et rerum curæ attendant, illi erat ἐμφυτον, ut si cui unquam fuit,*" &c. How could poison, we may say, pass such lips as these, and still retain its venom?

Πῶς τευ τοῖς χέλεσσι ποτέδραμε, κ' οὐκ' ἐγλυκάνθη.*

Isaac Casaubon seems to have been most deeply grieved by the death of the prince, and to have poured out his sorrows for the loss which he sustained, to almost all his friends. To J. Rutgersius, that he could not answer his letters before, he excuses himself, "Animo ad scribendum vacuo non sum, quem totum occupat dolor θαυμαστὸς ὅσος a morte illustr. Principis Walliæ, quem mors inopinata nobis ante diem tertium ademit. Desiderabant amissum Principem omnes, qui virtutes illius et pietatem admirandam norant. Amisit enim Anglia Principem, de cuius præstantiâ quicquid dixerò, minus erit. Certabant in eo corporis et animi dotes. Nemo illum vidit prudens, quin imperio natam indolem sit admiratus. In juvenili ætate nihil cernens juvenile, pietas singularis, amor et reverentia erga patrem non affectata; ceterarum maximarum virtutum concursus etiam hostis amorem poterunt elicere. Nunc tantus Princeps vi mortis confectus jacet." To Daniel Heinsius he says, speaking of Prince Henry, "Corpus ita firmum, ut longævitate merito illi sponderes, hic tantus Princeps paucorum dierum morbo terris creptus est."† So perished one, who was singularly accomplished

"————— in letters, arms,
Fair mien, discourses, civil exercises,
And all the blazon of a gentleman."

In his account of Thomas Sackville, Earl of Dorset, Mr. Jesse has hardly done justice to his poetical genius. He says (p. 231),

"He wrote several poems, besides being, with Thomas Norton, the joint author of *Gorboduc*, the first respectable tragedy in the English language. It was acted by the Gentlemen of the Inner Temple before the Queen, at Whitehall, on 18th Jan. 1561. This play, notwithstanding its acknowledged merit, was

singularly scarce within the century after it was written. Shakspeare's glorious plays and Jonson's exquisite masques having annihilated common genius. Dryden and Oldham, in the succeeding age, amused themselves with ridiculing Dorset's dramatic efforts, which, however, it is proved they could never have read, for each

* See "Broad Stone of Honor," p. 406. Moschi Idyll. iii. v. 111.

† See Casauboni Epistolæ, ed. Almelooven, folio, p. 506-9, et ed. Grævii, 4to, p. 940, 956.

of them speaks of Gorboduc as a woman. This tragedy is reprinted in the last edition of Dodsley's *Old Plays*. Pope was a great admirer of Lord Dorset's muse, and does credit to the purity of his style, and that

freedom from bombast which was the great fault of our early tragic writers. He styles him the best poet between Chaucer and Spenser."

Now, on this passage we have to observe, firstly, that Mr. Jesse should not have passed over M. Sackville's *Induction*, in the "*Mirror of Magistrates*," without most honourable mention of it; for truly, as Dr. Drake observed, "Sackville stands pre-eminent and apart; the author of a poem which, for strength and distinctness of imagery, is almost unrivalled." * Let us hear the opinion, also, of a judicious and acute critic: "The *Induction*," says Mr. Hallam,† "displays best Sackville's poetical genius: it is like much earlier poetry, a representation of allegorical personages, but with a fertility of imagination, vividness of description, and strength of language, which not only leave his predecessors far behind, but may fairly be compared with some of the most poetical passages of Spenser. * * * Sackville is far above the frigid eloquence of Surrey; and in the first days of the virgin reign, is the herald of that splendour in which it was to close." Of Gorboduc the same critic observes,—"the characters are clearly drawn and consistently sustained, the political maxims grave and profound, the language not glowing or passionate, but vigorous; and, upon the whole, it is evidently the work of a powerful mind, though in a less poetical mood than was displayed in the *Induction to the Mirror of Magistrates*," &c.‡ Mr. Jesse's account of Dryden's and Oldham's *Mistake* is taken from Spence's *Preface* (p. vii.), who mentions also one of A. Wood, who says this play was written in old English rhyme. Pope printed an edition of this tragedy in 1736, to which Spence wrote a preface; but it is an edition of no value, being printed from the republication of a spurious copy, published without consent of the author. In the same imperfect manner it appeared in Dodsley's *Old Plays*, but corrected by Reed.§ Coxeter intended to give a more correct edition, with Sackville's other poetical works, his life and a glossary. With regard to the dates of the genuine and surreptitious editions, there seems some uncertainty. Percy, in his *Reliques*, (vol. i. p. 134,) says, "This play seems to have been first printed under the name of Gorboduc, then under that of Ferrex and Porrex in 1569, and again under Gorboduc, 1590." Ames calls the first ed. 4to.; Langbaine, 8vo.; Tanner, 12mo.—See Ames, p. 316. The *Biog. Dramatica* says—"Ferrex and Porrex, T. 8vo. no date. It had before been surreptitiously printed under the title of Gorboduc, black letter.||"

The circumstances connected with the death of Overbury are as mysterious as they are most interesting. That there was some dreadfully disgraceful secret, in which James was intimately connected, in this affair,

* See also Warton's *Hist. of Eng. Poetry*, vol. iii. p. 209; *Censura Literaria*, vol. iii. p. i. 149; Warton on Spenser, ii. p. 108.

† See Hallam's *Intr. to the Literature of Europe*, vol. ii. p. 304.

‡ Warton does not believe that Sackville had the assistance of Norton in this tragedy; but Mr. Collier supports Norton's claim to the three first acts, which would much reduce Sackville's glory. See *Ann.* ii. 481, and Warton's *Eng. Poetry*, iv. 194.

§ See Atterbury's *Works*, vol. ii. p. 37. See Pope's *Letters*, ed. Curl, vol. i. p. 98, on this play.

|| On the subject of this play the following books may be consulted: Walpole's *Noble Authors*, i. p. 330; Anderson's *Br. Poets*, i. p. 651; Headley's *Specimens*, i. p. 7, xiii.; Stevens' *Shaksp.* iii. p. 409; Dodsley's *Plays*, 2d. ed. vol. i. p. 101; Hazlitt's *Letters on Dram. Literature*, p. 40—46; and *Quarterly Review*, No. xcii. p. 500. Nor should Campbell's *Specimens of Engl. Poets* be overlooked for a character of this noble poet. Vol. ii. p. 137, he says, "the *Induction* resembles a bold and gloomy landscape, on which the sun never shines."

we have no doubt ; but we dare not even hint our opinion. We find from Mr. Jesse (p. 265) that the late Charles Fox entertained a project of inquiring into the circumstances of Somerset's crime. In a letter to Lord Lauderdale he writes—"I recollect that the impression on my mind was, that there was more reason than is generally allowed for suspecting that Prince Henry was poisoned by Somerset, and that *the King knew of it after the fact.*" Mr. Jesse has brought together and arranged the facts and arguments of this most intricate and perplexed question with fulness and impartiality. It is a very dark page of history, and contains in itself a memorable instance of retributive justice, and of guilty passions proving their own tormentors.* There is a note, unnoticed by Mr. Jesse, on the mysterious subject of Sir T. Overbury, in Mr. Hallam's Constitutional History (vol. i. p. 479-81.) The threats and insolence of Somerset, and the terror of the King, show some secret not known. Compare Carte's History, vol. iv. p. 33-4 ; Winwood, vol. iii. p. 410 ; Somers' Tracts, vol. ii.—Sir C. Cornwallis ; Welden's Memoirs, p. 115 ; Archaeologia, vol. xviii. 4 ; Bacon's Works, vol. ii. p. 514, 4to. Mr. Hallam *rejects the murder of Prince Henry*, but does not suggest any other cause. Now supposing, in accordance with his opinion, this cause removed, it is necessary to seek another ; we ask, therefore, could it concern any design on the *Queen* ? It is singular that in this King's history there are two circumstances, both connected with the greatest crimes—the murder of Overbury and the Gowrie conspiracy—that seem to baffle all explanation. But we will make a few miscellaneous extracts from our notes on this subject. "It does not appear quite clearly how the murder of Overbury was first discovered. The account generally believed is, that some letters fell into Winwood's hands when resident in Holland, which satisfied him that Overbury had been murdered, and induced him to prosecute an inquiry." (See Nott's ed. of Lord Surrey, vol. i. p. 484.) "D'Ewes says that Overbury had been charged with having proposed to poison Prince Henry, and that himself having perished by poison was considered as a judgment upon him from Heaven." (Ibid. p. 487.) We find in Sir George Radcliffe's Letters (p. 105) the following passage : "There hath been a great adoc about the *poisoning* of a gentleman in the Tower ; one is hanged, another fled, some examined, and divers imprisoned, but small certainty is yet knowne. It is confidently reported that the Earle of Somerset is sent to the Tower 'yesterday night.'" † There is still another conjecture which we venture to propose, believing, as we do, that the field of history is still open, and that the truth has not been discovered : Supposing that Mr. Harris's supposition is not received, (v. Life of James I.) of the fear the King had of crimes being divulged, which we cannot even hint at without shame ; supposing all connected with Prince Henry's death removed from the historical canvas ; supposing, lastly, that we should, without sufficient cause have hinted at some designs against the Queen ; *then, and not till then*, we venture to suggest whether the King might not have been privy to a design which appears to have been formed, of taking away Lord

* See a fine poetical passage in Val. Flaccus (Argon. iii. 387,) where the spirits of those who have died by a violent and unjust death are allowed to pass from Tartarus again to earth, and one of the Furies sent as their companion, to torment and affright their murderers.

Comes una sororum
Additar, et pariter terras atque sequora lustrant.
Quisque suos fontes, inimicaque pectora ponis
Implicat ; et variâ meritis formidine pulsant.

† See on this subject Nichols's Progresses of James I. and Mr. Chamberlain's Letters, part i. p. 45, &c.

Essex's life, in order to enable the Countess to marry Somerset. Mr. Chamberlain writes—"There was a speech of a divorce to be prosecuted this term betwixt the Earl of Essex and his lady, and to that end he was content to confess (whether true or feigned) insufficiency in himself; but there happened an accident that much altered the case; for she, having sought out a certain wise woman, had much conference with her; and she, after the nature of such creatures, drawing much money from her, at last cozened her of a jewell of great value, for which being apprehended and clapt up, she accused the lady of divers strange questions and projects; and in conclusion, that *she dealt with her for the making away of her lord, as aiming at another mark*; upon which scandal and slander the Lord Chamberlain (Somerset) and his friends think it not fit to proceed with the divorce." Now this was written more than four months before the poisoning of Overbury, seven months before the marriage of the Earl of Somerset, and *no less than three entire years before all these machinations* were exposed to the world. Mr. Nichols remarks—"that the scandal was silenced at this time by the Countess and her guilty paramour; *yet it seems wonderful that even the powerful influence of the favourite should have been sufficient to suppress the public rumours*;" but "close to the regal chair," during these three years, sate the twin Furies, fear and shame; and if this was in truth the "damned spot of blood" that we have been seeking, no doubt all the power of the Crown and its minions was exerted to conceal it. Language must want a meaning, and the passions and conduct of men can no longer be the authentic interpreters of their thoughts, if some terrible secret, some unrevealed crime, was not shaking the bosom of the guilty King, and frightening his mind "from its propriety" by the prospect of detection. Some intolerable wrong had been done: what it was, perhaps, will now never be disclosed; but we think that it lies within the circle of the suppositions which we have made. The times were indeed calamitous and sad: * impurity and dishonour, and all sensual lusts and desires and vanities were holding their guilty revel in their luxurious chambers, soon to be the abode of darkness, and the prison of suffering and woe. "Quid memorem infandas cædes?" The degradation of the times polluted even its literature, so that it is difficult for the most impartial mind, in this reign, to separate truth and falsehood, as they are thrown together in the virulent and base party pamphlets of the time, which are now the necessary, but unworthy, materials of our history. Would any man of sense, of feeling, or of honour, believe what Sir S. D'Ewes relates of Sir F. Bacon?

—"Pudet hæc opprobria nobis
Et dici potuisse, et non potuisse refelli."

We will now favour Mr. Jesse with the names of one or two contemporary treatises on the subject, which we possess, and of which, probably, he never heard:—1. "The bloody downfall of Adultery, Murder, and Ambition, presented in a black scene of God's just judgments, in revenge of innocent blood lately shed in this kingdom; to which are added, Mistress Turner's last teares for the murder of Sir T. Overbury, who was poisoned in the Tower." This small book is in verse, with a portrait of Mrs. Turner, and bears no date. 2. "Niccol's Richard, Sir T. Overburies Vision with the ghaosts of Weston, Mrs. Turner, the late Lieftenant of the

* On these degraded and wretched times; compare Wilson's *Life of James*, p. 146; Parr's *Life of Usher*, p. 397; Sanderson's *History of James*, p. 412. To give an idea of the *middle* ranks, generally esteemed most correct, the account of the "citizens' wives" in the comedies of the age is quite sufficient.—See Wharton's *Life of Laud*, p. 183.

Tower, and Franklin." 1616. This is also a poem of great rarity; the author of it was the same person who continued the *Mirror for Magistrates* in 1610. A. Wood has not mentioned this among his works. There is a poem on the death of Overburie, in *Pieces of Ancient Poetry*, 4to. p. 21, Bristol. "There was an old lad," &c. Also an *Elegy* on Sir T. Overbury's prison in the Tower, in W. Brown's *MSS. Poems*, 4to. p. 111, ed. Brydges. We shall only add that, Mr. Jesse being himself a poet, might in duty have thrown a few of the flowers upon Overbury's grave,* which had blossomed under the purer sunshine of his early life; it would not have been descending below the dignity of history, for ἐν ποίημασι, says Plutarch, *πρὸς φιλοσοφίαν*.

In the *Life of William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke*, (vol. i. p. 317,) Mr. Jesse might have added to the interest of his narrative, as well, perhaps, as have more fully portrayed the early character of the nobleman, had he informed his readers of the curious discovery, made not long since, that it was to this person to whom, under the initial letters of W. H. the Sonnets of Shakspeare were inscribed, as "the only begetter" of them. The hypothesis, as Mr. Hallam observes, is not strictly *proved*, but sufficiently so to demand our assent; and it is the only hypothesis that has been made, that can at all relieve these very extraordinary productions of our greatest poet, of some of the mystery which hangs over expressions of passion most equivocally expressed, and of devotedness and idolatry so intensely displayed, as far to surpass all the natural and intelligible feelings of the mind. What can be the meaning of language addressed "to some unknown youth," so rapturous, so intensely passionate, that Mr. Coleridge's impression was "that they could only have come from a man deeply in love, and in love with a woman?" View them in the most favourable light, and yet we must agree with Mr. Hallam, "that it is impossible not to wish that Shakspeare had never written them. There is a weakness and folly in all excessive and misplaced affection, which is not redeemed by the touches of nobler sentiments that abound in this long series of sonnets." All that can be said in their favour, is well expressed by the same writer.† "If we seize a clue which innumerable passages give us, and suppose that they allude to a youth of high rank, as well as personal beauty and accomplishment, in whose favour and intimacy, according to the base prejudices of the world, a player and a poet—though he were the author of *Macbeth*—might be thought honoured; something of the strangeness, as it appears to us, of Shakspeare's humiliation in addressing him as a being before whose feet he crouched, whose frown he feared, whose injuries, and those of the most *insulting kind*, the seduction of the mistress to whom we have alluded, he felt and bewailed, without resenting—something, we say, of the strangeness of this humiliation—and it is at best but a little—may be lightened, and in a certain sense rendered intelligible." When Mr. Jesse speaks of this nobleman, "as standing a superior being among the buffoons and sycophants of the court of James; among them, but not of them;" (p. 317;) we are constrained to add a note, not much

* We take this opportunity of saying, that the last edition of *Overbury*, 1753, (the tenth,) has omitted some things which are to be found in the edition of 1638, as, 1. *Ad Comitissam Rutlandiæ*; 2. *Paradoxes*; 3. *Receipts*; 4. *The Mountebank's Song*.

It is strange that "*Overbury*," was overlooked by Mr. Ellis in his specimens. That very scarce poem, "*The Husbande*," 1614, (of which only one copy is known,) with commendatory verses by B. Jonson, (not in his works,) was suggested by *Overbury's "Wife."*

† See Hallam's *Intr. to Lit.* vol. iii. p. 509.

in harmony with the text, from the writer whom we have just quoted, and say, that "proofs of the low moral character of Mr. W. H. are continual."

We could have wished that Mr. Jesse had allowed himself more ample room in his account of "that great secretary of nature, Francis Bacon;" for his *Memoirs of the "wisest of mankind,"* are scarcely more copious than those of "Archée, the court fool." He is also surely wrong in calling him "*Lord Bacon,*" a title he never had; and also at p. 363, there is an error: it was not to *Lord Bacon,* but to his father Sir Nicholas Bacon, that Queen Elizabeth made the observation on his house, which was at Gorham-bury and not Redgrave, Suffolk. It is a curious fact, that a few years ago, the fine monument and statue of white marble, erected over him in St. Michael's Church, St. Alban's, was stolen in the night, carried out of the chancel window, and found the next morning lying broken in the church-yard: it is supposed that the sacrilegious robber found its weight too great to be removed without discovery.

In his account of the discovery of the burial place of Charles the First (vol. ii. p. 198) Mr. Jesse has transcribed part of the well written narrative drawn up by Sir Henry Halford, to which we here allude, on account of the following passage: "*The left eye in the first moment of discovery was open and full, though it vanished almost immediately.*" As this most interesting and curious circumstance had made an impression on our minds from the time we first read the narrative, we spoke of it a few months ago to the very respectable and intelligent person who shows St. George's Chapel to visitors, who assured us repeatedly and emphatically, that he was present during the whole disinterment, that he saw distinctly and watched carefully everything that occurred, and that the *eye of the dead King,* over which the shadows of death had passed two centuries ago, was *not* again open with the semblance and mockery of life. We say this with every wish to avoid giving offence, but thinking it may lead to the discovery of the truth, on which ever side it may be found, on this singularly interesting point.

Mr. Jesse speaks (vol. ii. p. 216) "of the reputed loveliness of Henrietta, which, notwithstanding the exquisite portraits of Vandyck, and the enthusiasm of the contemporary poets, has been occasionally disputed." We will give him a good authority on this subject, not quoted before:—"Cette Princesse," says Mad. de Motteville, "était fort défigurée par la grandeur de sa maladie, et des ses malheurs, et n'avoit plus guère de marquer de sa beauté passée. Elle avoit les yeux beaux, le teint admirable, et le nez bien fait. Il y avoit dans son visage quelque chose de si agreable qu'elle se faisoit aimer de tout le monde. *Mais elle étoit maigre et petite: elle avoit même la taille gâtée, et sa bouche, qui naturellement n'étoit pas belle, par la maigreur de son visage, étoit devenue grande.* J'ai vu de ses portraits, qui étoient faits du temps de sa beauté, qui montroient qu'elle avoit été fort aimable, et comme sa beauté n'avoit duré que l'espace du matin, et l'avoit quittée avant son midi; elle avoit accoutumé de maintenir, que *les femmes ne peuvent plus être belles passé vingt-deux ans.*"* The same authority informs us that her misfortunes had so overwhelmed her, and her mind was so penetrated with the sorrows of her situation, that she was always in tears. Her intellect was so shaken, that one day saying to her physician, "she feared she should lose her reason,"—"fear not, Madam," he said, "you have already lost it." "Vous n'avez que faire de le craindre, Madame, vous l'etes déjà." Does Mr. Jesse know of that curious document, the account of the civil wars and revolution, taken from the recital of Henrietta, and printed

* See *Mémoires de M. de Motteville*, t. i. p. 290.

in Madame Motteville's Memoirs? How much Cardinal Richelieu was implicated in fomenting our troubles, is there shown: see also Heylln's Life of Laud (p. 396). Mad. de Motteville saw Henrietta the day after she heard the news of Charles's death, and the account she gives of the interview is most affecting. She said she had lost "un roi, un mari, un ami," her king, her husband, and her friend, and she wondered how she could still live. From living so long in England, it was observed that she had lost the correctness and purity of her French style and pronunciation.

Mr. Jesse has given a very fair and judicious character of Lord Falkland (vol. ii. p. 412;) but as the anecdotes which he has collected, have been well known to the reader of history, he would have added much interest and some novelty to his sketch, if he had entered into the subject of the *poetical* character and talents of Lord Falkland. A few years since we collected his poems, from many scarce and obscure volumes in which they were dispersed, and printed them in three or four successive numbers of this Magazine.* They are well worthy of his high reputation, and should find their way into the general collection of the English Poets. The late Sir Egerton Brydges expressed his thanks to us for our labours, which he was pleased to esteem, and to think that we had made a grateful offering to the patriot's tomb, when we led the Muses from the battle-field—

ὄπλα γὰρ ἐχθρῶν
Καρποῦς Ἐφίηνης ἀντεδίδαξε τρέφειν.

Had Mr. Jesse thought fit, he might have enriched his life of Suckling with many entertaining pieces of humour and satire, which are not noticed in the ordinary biographies and accounts of the poet. Did Mr. Jesse ever see a scarce pamphlet—"Letter sent from Sir John Suckling from France, deploring his sad Estate and Flight," 1641? The pasquinade on Sir T. Suckling begins—

"Goe, dolefull sheete, to every streete
Of London round about-a;
And tell 'um all thy master's fall
That live bravely mought-a."

It is further valuable as proving that Sir J. Suckling was living in Paris June 16, 1641; whereas modern writers, among whom is Mr. Jesse, place his death in May 1641. As regards Suckling's plays, we take the opportunity of observing that Mr. Warburton, the herald, had manuscripts of them more perfect than those published, which were destroyed, among the others, by his servant. One of Owen Feltham's poems, "When, dearest, I but think on thee," see Resolves (Lusoria), fol. p. 29, is often given to Suckling, and placed in his works. Sheridan appears to have had a design of re-modelling Suckling's Goblins, and adapting it to the modern stage; but he left his sketch imperfect, and without a name. We must now break off in our vague and pleasing wanderings in the land of song; we must leave

"The gleam, the shadow, and the Peace supreme;"

but we trust not before we have left an agreeable impression on the minds of our readers of Mr. Jesse's volumes, which will make no unworthy companion of Mr. D'Israeli's admirable Memorials of Charles the First. The style in which they are written is pleasing and generally correct: there are a few, and but few, negligences, and we fortunately only once meet with such an expression as "the conduct of Henrietta was not *felicitous*!" (vol. ii. p. 202).

* See *Gent. Mag. New Series*, Vol. IV. 42, 268, 389; vol. IX. 153, 272.

SHOTTESBROOKE CHURCH, BERKSHIRE.

(With a Plate.)

THE church of St. John Baptist, Shottesbrooke, is a perfect model of an ecclesiastical edifice. The structure is the entire work of one period, and possesses the advantage of an ascertained date, and, what is met with in few ancient churches, one style of architecture pervades the whole design even to the minor portions. For symmetry and beauty it has few equals; the plan is harmonious, the architecture chaste and elegant.

In the year 1337 Sir William Tressell, of Cubblesdon in Staffordshire, who had shortly before purchased the manor of Shottesbrooke, founded a college for a warden and five priests, or if the revenue would bear it, five more were to be added (but the number of ten was never to be exceeded) and two clerks. This college he endowed with the church of Shottesbrooke, and an annual rent of 40s. charged on this manor; a fire occurring soon after, which damaged the college, some further endowments appear to have been bestowed upon it, but the church evidently sustained no injury, and to this day remains, as far as the architecture of the structure is regarded, nearly in the same state as when it came out of the hands of the founder.

The plan is cruciform, consisting of a nave flanked by two uniform porches, a transept and chancel, with a central tower and spire; there are no aisles to either portion, and what is remarkable, it has no extraneous chapels or other appendages. The plan is in consequence an entire and unbroken cross.

Hearne,* somewhat hastily, assumed that the church was built in the form of a cross in allusion to the arms of the founder, Sir William Tressell, being a cross flory;† and he has been followed by the editor of Ashmole's Berkshire Collections, (Sir Edward Bysshe) as

well as by Lysons; but there can be no ground for this supposition; the plan was influenced by a nobler and holier conception; the cruciform arrangement, so common in our ancient churches, was not adopted to perpetuate the heraldic insignia of a family, but was chosen in remembrance of the emblem of our holy faith, the blessed Cross,—at once the memorial of man's salvation, and the distinguished badge of the Catholic church.

The architecture is of the description which, according to a somewhat fashionable nomenclature, is called the "decorated" style; but, as it is a far plainer building than a number of other structures of earlier as well as of later periods, we do not recognize in it, the truth of the designation: its distinguishing characteristics are the flowing tracery of the windows, and the small angular caps which terminate the buttresses. The parapets are finished with a coping without battlements, and the gables of the building are lofty and acute, leading up gracefully and naturally to the tall and slender steeple, which appropriately rises from the centre of the building.

The view of the church which forms the subject of the engraving is taken from the north-west, and the artist (Mr. John Buckler, F.S.A.) has shewn the nave and one of its porches, the north transept, with the tower and spire; and it is admirably chosen for the display of the character and uniformity of the architectural features of the building. The entire structure is, however, so concealed with trees, that it is scarcely possible to see the church in any point of view so perfect as that shewn in the engraving.

The nave contains no less than three entrances, each of which consists of a neat equilateral pointed arch, with moulded jambs and architrave. The principal one is in the west front, over which is a window of three lights, with quatrefoil tracery in the head of the arch; above this rises a gable bounded by a coping and surmounted

* Account of some antiquities between Windsor and Oxford. Lel. Itin. Vol. V. p. 130.

† Or. a cross flory, gules.

by a cross, a fragment of which still exists. The angles of the front are strengthened by bold duplicated buttresses, which are less splayed than usual, and finished by neat caps, each inclosing within the head-line five cusps. The flanks of the nave have each a window of two lights on either side of the porch, of the same general pattern as that seen in the transept. The porches have pointed arches of entrance, surmounted with gables finished as the principal elevation. At the corners are angular buttresses, and in the flanks small trefoil-headed lights.

A similar style of design is observable in the north transept. The large window is of three lights, the tracery cusped, the lines flowing, and in each flank wall is a window as before described.

The uniformity of the architecture is continued in the choir. At the east end is a large and magnificent window of five lights, with cusped tracery in the head of the arch, the lines flowing with great elegance. The design, though closely assimilating with the architecture of those in the nave and transepts, is, in consequence of its situation above the high altar, of greater importance and beauty. The elevation terminates with a gable and cross, and the angles are buttressed as in the other portions of the structure. The side walls are made by buttresses into three divisions, each containing a window of the like design as those in the nave and transept. In the centre of the church rises a square tower in two stories above the roof; in the upper story is a neat window of two lights, and the elevation is finished with an embattled parapet. At the north-west corner an hexagonal turret, erected for the purpose of inclosing a staircase, rises from the ground to a few feet above the parapet, where it is finished with a low pyramidal roof; the interior is lighted at intervals by small loops: the present entrance to this staircase is by a modern aperture in one of the exterior faces. An octangular spire rises from within the battlement of the tower, of a graceful and elegant form; it is lighted by four angular-headed loops, at about a third of its height, and is finished with a capital and vane. In its original state

this spire was enriched at its base by a group of pinnacles, which very gracefully avoided the abruptness consequent on the change from the square to the octagon, in the two members of the steeple. From the leads of the tower may be seen the square bases of these pinnacles, which are fixed to the several faces of the spire, to the number of twelve. Four, of a larger design than the others, correspond with the angles of the tower; the other eight, which are smaller, are placed in pairs on those faces of the spire which correspond with the sides of the supporting tower. All these pinnacles have been removed, or have fallen from the effects of time. When perfect, the effect of the entire structure must have been very superior to its present appearance. The lofty and taper pinnacle, springing from the group of smaller ones, somewhat in the style of the spire of St. Mary's Oxford, must have formed, on the whole, a perfect and very beautiful composition. In its present defective state it possesses great beauty, and, whether the spire is viewed from a distance above the surrounding foliage, or nearer from the adjacent park, its graceful form and elevation renders it a very pleasing ornament to the neighbouring scenery. The scientific observer, however, cannot view it without feelings of pain, and anticipations of its destruction at no very distant period. In the last century the upper part was struck by lightning, and, though repaired at the time, the fissures now appear to be opening, and evidently threaten destruction to the structure.

The interior possesses less of the original character than the outside; plaster ceilings and pewing have done much to destroy the effect of the structure when in its pristine state. The nave and transepts are pewed, and a gallery is erected in the north transept. The nave is well proportioned, and very light, occasioned by the number of windows in comparison with the space. The west window, in its original state, was doubtless filled with stained glass; representing, perhaps, the portraits of the benefactors, whose arms still exist in the tracery. The font retains its original situation in the middle of the nave, at a short distance from the west door. It is of dimensions sufficiently large for immersion, and octangular in

form; it stands on a platform of the same shape. The architecture is coeval with the church, and partakes of the elegant character of the entire edifice. The following wood-cut will save further description.



The height is three feet two inches, and the diameter thirty-one inches.

Four pointed arches, neatly moulded, and of considerable span, separate the four principal members of the building, and serve to sustain the tower. On the west side of the north transept is a low cusped arch, now walled up, but which formed the original entrance to the staircase of the tower. The choir, which constitutes the chancel of the present church, has lost its rood-loft and screen, but even now possesses many interesting features. On the south side, inserted within the wall, still remain the three stalls for the clergy officiating at mass; they are of equal size and height, and in plan half of a hexagon; each stall has a trefoil head with cusps in the spandrils, and at the east side is a piscina of the same form and design. In the opposite wall is a trefoil-headed arch, inclosing a small recess, which, from the appearance of the wall on the outside of the edifice, has probably been deeper than at present; this niche served for the reception of the elements, and in which they remained until the offertory, when they were removed to the altar. The side-windows, in common with

most works of the period, have internal arches of a pointed form dying into the jambs.

There still exists a considerable quantity of stained glass in the several windows of the church, though greatly obscured by dirt. The east window was once resplendent with pictures of saints and the arms of benefactors; of these the following are the scanty remnants:—

St. John the Evangelist.

St. John the Baptist.

Angel with censer.

A Bishop.

St. Katharine.

Saint with dragon.

Another, defaced.

These are in tolerable preservation.

There are also the following shields of arms:—

1. Cheque azure and or.
2. Gules, a lion rampant or. (perhaps *D'Albini*.)
3. Gules, three lions passant gardant in pale or, a bordure argent.
4. Azure, on a bend argent, coticed or, between six leopard's faces of the last a — [defaced]
5. Barrée or and azure, an inescutcheon argent.

6. Argent, three fusils conjoined in fesse gules. *Montacute*.

The tracery of the choir-windows contained a single shield in each. Of these there remain on the north side, . . . a saltire . . . it is plastered over, and the colours undistinguishable.

South side:—

1. Gules, three cross-crosetts and a chief or. *Arderne*.

2. Sable, a cross engrailed or, a bend ermine.

In the east window of the south transept is the bust of a knight to the breast. He has pourpoint over his armour, on the head a basinet with a visor raised to shew the face, which has large mustachios; a gorget of mail is seen at the chin. Round the head are the remains of a quatrefoil, shewing a relic of the lead work of the ancient glazing. There are also various fragments in the opposite and in the south windows, including some neat and not inelegant quarries. In the eastern window of the north transept are the remains of a crucifix.

The lateral windows in the nave, like those of the choir, each contained a single shield; of these only two remain, in windows on each side of the nave, and which are repetitions of each other, viz. Quarterly, 1 and 4, Or, fretted azure; 2 and 3, Barrée or and azure; *Penbruge*.

In the west window are three shields:

1. Or, a saltire gules.

2. Quarterly, first and fourth, Azure, three fleurs-de-lis or; second and third, Gules, three lions passant gardant in pale or, a bordure azure, charged with fleurs-de-lis or.

3. Argent, on a chief azure two mullets or.

The above are all the remains of the stained glass which once embellished the windows of this elegant church.

The sepulchral remains are worthy of attention.

The monuments of the founder, Sir William Tressel, and his lady, Maud, daughter of Sir William Butler, Lord of Wemme, occupy the entire north wall of the transept. The two monuments are exactly similar; they are altar-tombs, surmounted with canopies of four arches, each of elegant form, separated by pinnacles. In the spandrils are sixteen shields, which

are represented as suspended by belts from hooks. These shields were once emblazoned with armorial bearings, now entirely obliterated. On three of the shields the remains of armorial bearings are visible, in consequence of the lines having been traced with a point on the surface of the stone. The following may be distinguished:

1. Three lions rampant, impaling

2. impaling three lions rampant.

3. . . . a fesse engrailed . . . , in the dexter chief a lion rampant, which is probably one of three; the whole within a bordure; but these are in all probability the remains of the arms of "Richard Powle, sometime Register of the Chancery," and Anne Chester his wife, and Henry Powle and Katharine his wife, which, with the dates 1583 and 1628, had been usurpingly substituted for the original bearings, and which remained in Ashmole's times, the Powles being buried in the same transept.

The founder lies within the westernmost of these tombs, and in Hearne's days was to be seen through a defect in the wall, "wrapt up in lead," and his wife, "in leather, at his feet."

The next in point of importance is a rather singular monument, to the memory of William Throkmorton, Warden of the College. The effigy of the deceased, smaller than life, attired in a long gown, with his doctor's hood and cap, having the hands conjoined, lies within a stone coffin, against the north wall of the choir. Across the middle of the effigy is a slab of stone, bearing a brass plate, with the following inscription:

"Here lyeth W^{ill}m Throkmorton, p^{ri}st, doctor of lawe, late garden of this church, which deceased the xii. day of Januarij, An^o dⁿⁱ M^{ccc}ccxxv; on whose soule I^{hu} haue Mercy. Ame'.

"E terra in bitem resoluta corpore terram Sanctam expecto dei misericordis opem Expecto & in s^uu' r^{edi}b^ue carnis amictu' Et tandem excelsi regna beata poti."

The brasses are very interesting. In the centre of the chancel, on a large slab, is one of rather unusual occurrence, as it represents two male effigies. That on the dexter side is a

priest in vestments, the face bearing the impress of age; the hands are conjoined on the breast. The stole, maniple, and bordure of the alb are ornamented by devices almost peculiar to effigies of the fourteenth century, which are squares, containing crosses-cramponée alternating with quatrefoils. The shoes are pointed. The other effigy represents an aged and demure looking man, with a forked beard and moustachios, having a wrinkled forehead, and the hair stiff and combed off the face. The dress is a tunic, close fitting and buttoned up the front, reaching to the calves. From the middle a short sword depends from a girdle; a mantle is worn over the tunic, fastened by three buttons on the right shoulder, and falling gracefully over the left arm. On the legs are hose, with pointed shoes. The two effigies stand within a rich double niche, which formerly had a slender column in the centre, and is covered with two cinquefoil arches, with sweeping canopies, richly crocketed; in each is a rose. At the feet of the effigies was originally an inscription on a narrow plate of brass, which has been removed. Between the canopies is a small quatrefoil, which doubtless once contained some religious, or, in modern phraseology, superstitious representation. With these exceptions, and a trifling mutilation of the pinnacles, this brass is in fine state of preservation. The effigies are each 4 feet 2 inches long, and the entire brass 7 feet 7 inches long, and 2 feet 7 inches breadth. It is engraved, from a most incorrect drawing by Ashmole, in Bib. Top. Britannica, No. xvi.

The date of this brass is late in the fourteenth century; and it may fairly be presumed to commemorate the first Master of the college, with his brother. The ages appear to be equal: their lives, perhaps, were pleasant, and in their deaths they were not divided. This brass, with the monument of Dr. Throckmorton, are the only two in the church which commemorate sacerdotal personages.

On the floor of the north transept, at the foot of the monument of the founder and his lady, lies a brass of a lady, clad in a long gown, covering the feet, and bound round the middle with a girdle, hanging down in front.

The head dress is reticulated, with a veil; the neck covered with a barbe; the costume being that of a widow. The head reclines on two ornamented cushions, and on a surrounding ledge, at the corners of which were the symbols of four Evangelists, of which the angel and the lion only remain, there was an inscription, of which the words in black letter only are preserved:

*Ecce gist Dame Margaret qui fuist
le femme Monsir F. . .*

*pennebrugg cheualier priez pur luy
a dieu quil de saluie eit pitie et
mercy. Amen.*

This slab commemorates Margaret, daughter and heir of Sir William Tressell, the founder, and widow of Sir Fulke Pennebrugg. She died in 1401. This brass is engraved in Gough's Sepul. Mon., Vol. II. pl. v. p. 11.

On the floor of the same transept is an effigy of a gentleman, in plate armour, bare-headed, with straight hair. Below is the following inscription:

*"Here lyeth the body of Richard
Spil squer, late sergeant of the
Bakehouse wth King Henry the vij.;
and also wth King Henry the viij.;
and haply of the vij. hundred of Coham
and Bray; the whiche Richard deceased
y^e viij. day of August, the yere of our
Lord God M^{cc}lxxi, a' whose soule
I'hu' haue m^{er}cy."*

In the same transept, another brass represents, with admirable fidelity, one of the bluff yeomen of the bluff King Henry, accompanied with his three wives. He is represented in a furred gown, bearing on the left shoulder a crown, as the badge of his office. His wives are represented, one on his right side, and two on his left. Below the second wife are three sons and two daughters, and under the third wife one daughter. There are two inscriptions, one in English, which shews, in one point of view, at least, that he was useful in his generation.

The other inscription is in Latin, and is remarkable as the production of a lady, Elizabeth, one of the daughters of Sir Anthony Cooke, who had a taste for this kind of composition. The following are transcripts of both inscriptions:

"Here lyeth Buried Thomas Ashe,

who for his great age and vertuous life was revered of all men, and comonly called Father Noke; created Esquier by King Henry the viii. He was of stature high and comly, and for his excellence in artificarie made poman of the crowne of England; which had in his life three wives, and by every of them som fruyte and ofsprynge, and Deceased the xxi. day of August, 1567, in the yere of his age xxxvii. leaving behynde hym Julian, his last wief, two of his brotherne, one sister, one only sonne, and ii. daughters lyving.

“Epitaphia d'ne Elizabeth Hobbie in morte Thome Noke.

“O multum dilecte senex pater atq; vocate vel quia grandævus, vel quia probus eras. Annos vivisti nobis decem atq; satellites fidus eras regum fidus erasq; tuus. Tam fatis functus vitas, sed tu deus alme Sic mihi concede vivere sicq; mori.”

Father Noke has a happy contented expression in his countenance. He looks like a man who enjoyed this world, and the good things thereof; and, never having heard of any theories of population, he prided himself upon his “fruyte and ofsprynge,” and without doubt his royal masters and mistresses did the same.

Above the effigies is the following shield of arms: . . . on a fesse coticed . . . between three leopard's faces . . . a bow . . . between two ducal coronets . . .; crest, on a wreath, a lion's paw erased and erected . . . environed with a ducal coronet . . . and holding an arrow . . .

There are numerous modern monuments to the Cherry family, and to Dodwell the antiquary.

The floor of the chancel has originally been covered with coloured tiles of good workmanship. The pavement, when entire, formed a kind of mosaic. Several octagon tiles remain, with various devices. One appears to be the symbol of Saint John, with the inscription (IOHANNES); on another is a lion's face; on a third, a man armed with a sword, and at his feet a dragon.

There is another monument which cannot be passed without notice. This is a coffin lid, ridged and once ensigned with a cross, which lies in the churchyard, in the angle between the south transept and the choir. This tomb the author so often quoted, T. Hearne,

says is that of the architect, and he gives the following particulars: “They say (and it hath been a constant tradition) that this person, having either laid the last stone of the spire, or else fix'd the weathercock, call'd for some wine or ale on purpose to drink the King's health, which being brought up to him, he had no sooner drunk it but he accidentally fell down, was dash'd to pieces, and was afterwards buried under the spire, with this rough stone over his grave.” This is probably a mere village tradition. The stone is evidently older than the church, and, in all probability, has lain in the churchyard ever since the present one was built, having been preserved from the former church; for Shottesbrooke possessed a church at the period of the Domesday survey. The modern brick-work under this coffin stone was set up when a modern rector (Richard Clear) was buried beneath it by his own direction, at which period no remains of a prior interment were discovered.

Shottesbrooke church and its localities were favourite subjects with old Tom Hearne. In a gossiping note on Crosses, to his edition of Robert of Gloucester's Chronicle, he gives many particulars of the church and adjacent college; the latter structure existing at that time as a farm house, on the south side of the church. He thus describes a curious appendage to the latter: “Some years agoe there was a passage from this farm-house overthwart the church way, and so down a pair of steps, by a door, into the south chancel, or south cross of the church, where there is a seat that belongs to them that live in the farm house.” He adds, “I know not for what reason it was pull'd down, unless it were to make the church look more uniform (as, indeed, destroying antiquity and committing sacrilege is too commonly now-a-days call'd uniformity); but it was destroyed so lately, that I well remember people frequently talk of it when I was a schoolboy, and to relate that it conducted into the church; and that those of the college house and farm us'd commonly to come into the church that way.”

The arch of entrance may still be traced in the wall of the transept; and a gap in the garden wall opposite

has evidently been filled up. This singular passage must have been an humble specimen of a covered walk, like the magnificent passage into Wells Cathedral, leading from the Vicar's college to the chapter house and cathedral.

The two spacious halls, with their chimneys and the parlours, and other remains of the college, existing when Hearne wrote, have long since been removed; a cottage, which probably formed a part of those buildings, is the only portion which now exists; and the "brave old orchard," with its "trees in forms of crosses," which in part existed in Hearne's time, has also disappeared; and all the remains on which the good old antiquary loved to dilate upon have vanished, leaving the church the sole remains of the foundation of Sir Wm. Tressell. This structure, it has been shewn, is possessed of a high degree of interest. Every admirer of genuine old English architecture should pay it a visit, and will be certain to leave it highly gratified. He will see in it an elegant specimen of the workmanship of the fourteenth century, and a beautiful and correct model of a church; and it would be pleasing if the description would end here; but the pleasure afforded by the examination of the church is damped when the spectator looks to the upper part of the spire, and sees the rents which shew themselves at the angles of the stone work, and which may at no distant period occasion the destruction of the spire, and, in all probability, of the choir also. That this is no fancied alarm will be seen by any one who views the openings from the interior. The ruin might be arrested by rebuilding the upper part of the spire; or, at least, banding it with metal; but, as it is scarcely to be supposed that the small parish will accomplish this work, we can only look to individual munificence for its preservation. To one sole benefactor are we indebted for the entire church; let us hope that it will be fortunate enough to owe the trifling repairs it now requires to a similar source. It is truly to be wished that this description may be the means of calling that atten-

tion to the defect which may lead to the preservation of this beautiful example of genuine church architecture; as a small expense may now effect so desirable an object,—which, if longer delayed, will lead to the destruction of the entire pile. E. I. C.

ON THE POLYTHEISM OF THE
ANCIENT BRITONS.

MR. URBAN, *Huddersfield*, Dec. 14.

I HAVE to apologise for again intruding myself on your attention, on a subject which, perhaps, in the opinion of some of your readers, has already occupied* too much of your valuable pages; but, as the character of the rites and ceremonies practised by our British forefathers is little understood, I trust I shall be excused, if I conclude this subject by stating some facts that were overlooked in my preceding paper. My object has been, to bring before you a brief account of such inscriptions on ancient altars found in Britain as were calculated to shew the extent to which Polytheism prevailed in this island. While describing, however, the character of the inscriptions found on such altars in other parts of the country occupied by the imperial conquerors, I had omitted to give any account of two Roman altars that were at different times found in the neighbourhood of Huddersfield. The first of these is the altar found at Greetland, not very distant from the site of the ancient Cambodunum. It was dedicated, by Titus Aurelius Aurelianus, "to the God of the Brigantes," in the first place, and, secondly, "to the Deities of the Emperors, on behalf of himself and his followers, in grateful remembrance of the success of their undertaking." The reverse informs us, that the altar was erected when Antonius was Consul a third time with Geta. Who this God of the Brigantes was is not so clear, though some have supposed that Camulus, the British Mars, was the Deity intended. The Roman town of Cambodunum is written Camunlodunum in Ptolemy, and the name itself thought to be derived from Camulus. But this hypothesis is not very tenable, for, in the

* See vol. XI. p. 133, vol. XII. p. 241.

first place, Camulus was the name of the god of war given in other parts of Britain, and the name given by Ptolemy to this station is generally considered incorrect, the proper spelling being Cambodunum. It admits of no doubt, however, that the Brigantine territory had its own peculiar Deity. The other altar, to which I have above alluded as having been found in the neighbourhood of Huddersfield, is one dedicated to Fortune. It was discovered by that able antiquary Mr. Watson, amongst the remains of buildings, while exploring the site of Cambodunum, which is situate about four miles from Huddersfield. It is rather remarkable that this altar was found near a perennial spring of very pure water, as if the discovery of such a treasure had called for some such token of gratitude. At any rate, this is not a solitary instance of the conti-

guity of an altar dedicated to Fortune to a spring. In the present instance there was a bath also, for it fell to my lot some years ago to discover near the same spot a Roman hypocaust,* with the usual appendages. The bath in question seemed to be destroyed, though the place it occupied was not to be mistaken. The inscription on the altar itself is, "Fortunæ sacrum. Caius Antonius Modestus, Centurio legionis sextæ victricis, posuit, et votum solvit lubens merito." Besides these various deities alluded to in my former papers, it was not unusual with the Romans to make their addresses to the *Genius of the place*, even where they were strangers. This accounts for the many Roman altars found in Britain, with "Genio loci" inscribed on them; as Æneas, when he arrives at the mouth of the Tiber,

"———frondenti tempore ramo
Implicat, et Geniumque loci, primamque Deorum
Tellurem, Nymphasque, et adhuc ignota precatas
Flumina."——

Before I conclude, allow me to supply another omission, in my account of the Druidical remains of this part of the kingdom. In describing the peculiarities incidental to these singular remains, I have not applied to them the ordinary designation by which they are known, such as Ladstones, Bridestones, Cromlechs, &c. and I should not have alluded to them on the present occasion, had I not been reminded of this omission by a brother antiquary. Among the number of these is a stone or pillar at Todmorden, which goes by the name of "*Bridestone*." It does not appear that this is a local term, the emanation of idle fancy, as the same term is used in other parts of the kingdom, and is in fact applied to some reputed Druidical remains in Staffordshire. Nor are we able to trace the origin of this term, though I find that it is used in very early records, referring, among other things, to the Todmorden rocks, especially in a deed of Henry VII. If indeed these rocks were originally the

scene of Druidical sacrifices, may not the term be a corruption of the Hebrew בְּרִית denoting purification, or purification sacrifice? At the edge of Norland Moor, a few miles from Halifax, I have already stated that there is an immense ledge of rock, which projects over the side of the hill, which has been called from the earliest times the Ladstone. Other rocks have been so called elsewhere. Some have derived the term from the British word Llad, to kill; others from the Saxon loda, a purgation; but may it not be derived from the Hebrew root לָחַט denoting flame, and, in the plural, enchantments; either of which significations would not inaptly apply to the nature of the rites and ceremonies performed on Druidical altars? With respect to the term Cromlech, I do not remember finding it in any ancient deed, except the word Crimlishworth (now Crimsworth) derives its name from a Cromlech, situate in that district. The word Cromlech is said to be derived from the Armoric word

* I neglected at that time to forward for insertion in your columns any account of this hypocaust; but, as it has not been published any where, it may not be unacceptable to insert a brief account in some of your future numbers.

crum, crooked, and *lech*, a stone; but, if these stones were really regarded as sacred, is not the Hebrew term "Ca-rem luach," that is, "consecrated stone," a more probable derivation? The belief that these rocks were the scenes of idolatrous worship is supported by tradition. Such is the case in various parts of Scotland and Wales, where they are sometimes called *chapels* and *temples*. We learn, also, from the early records of idolatry in Ireland, that one of the chief idols of that people was styled Cromeruach, which remained till St. Patrick's time. We are further told that at his approach it fell to the ground, and the minor surrounding idols sunk into the earth up to their necks. It seems probable, therefore, that these singular rocks, known by the name of Cromlechs, both in Britain and Ireland, were originally what tradition has recorded them to be, heathen altars, upon which the idolatrous priests shed the blood of victims, and performed their superstitious rites and ceremonies. The etymology of the term Druids has engaged the learning of many of your contributors, and it is not in my power to add any new suggestion. The *oubates*, an order of Druidical priests, may probably be so called from the Hebrew *ob*, or *oub*, denoting a familiar spirit in Scripture; vide 1 Samuel xxviii. 7, 8, &c. &c.

J. K. WALKER, M.D.

MR. URBAN, Jan. 6.

IT is to be regretted that Biography is not sufficiently copious with regard to persons who have rendered themselves remarkable by a single action. The following little narrative retrieves an interesting circumstance and a meritorious person from oblivion, and it is much to be wished that the details were not so scanty. So little are the particulars known, that M. Beauvais, in a short biographical article (Dict. Historique, art. DECLIEU) states his ignorance of the dates of this generous patriot's birth and death, and even gives a blank for his Christian name. M. Goube, in his *Histoire de Normandie*, speaking of Dieppe and its environs, has the

following passage, which will surely be read with interest, and with a wish that it were fuller in information.

"At about twelve hundred *toises* (fathoms) from the valley of Criel, which is watered by the river Yères, is the village of Assigny, the native place of M. Desclieux, *Mareschal-des-camps*, and *cordon rouge*. This generous citizen was charged in 1726 to carry out to Martinique two slips of the coffee-tree, raised at the Royal Botanic Garden (*Jardin des Plantes*), and which were supplied by the public spirit of M. de Ressous, lieutenant-general of artillery, an amateur of botany, who gave up a young plant which he had brought from Holland in favour of the Royal Garden. M. Desclieux embarked with his precious charge, which was hereafter to enrich the cultivation of the French colonies. The passage was long and difficult; water became so very scarce, that, while the portion of M. Desclieux was extremely reduced, he shared it with his plants. By this generous sacrifice he succeeded in saving one half of the trust which had been confided to him by the King. His sacrifice was amply rewarded: the coffee multiplied with extraordinary rapidity and success. Till the end of 1774, when he died at Rouen, this worthy citizen enjoyed the pleasing satisfaction of having (so to speak) thus saved an important colony, and of having enriched it with a new branch of industry. The family of M. Desclieux still lives at the property of Assigny." Vol. iii. p. 191.

M. Beauvais says, that M. Declieu (as he gives the name) was appointed king's-lieutenant at Martinique in 1723, adding, what is melancholy to transcribe, that "he was neglected in his life-time, nor was it till long after his death that it was proposed to erect a monument to his memory, a tardy homage of national gratitude." In reading this account, which reflects so little lustre on his countrymen, one is reminded of the saying, alas! too trite, but so strikingly exemplified in this instance,—

"Post cineres gloria sera venit."

Where the monument was erected is not mentioned. Have any of your readers seen it, and can they furnish a copy of the inscription?

CYDWELL.

*Extracts from Professor Jahn's Historical Essay on Germany.**

Schools.—TO polish, is not to civilise. The excess of education produces only apples of Sodom, whose form is pleasing, and whose interior contains nothing but a dust that flies into the eye.

Literature.—There are translations of the Jerusalem Delivered published in eleven dialects of Italy.

Language.—The Persians neglected to appoint a general language for the court, the state, and the people; they sent orders to their subjects written in all the languages: at the first violent shock their empire fell to pieces . . . The Romans, who founded everything to last long, consolidated the rule established by their arms with the Latin tongue (i. e. with the general use of it).

Ecclesiastical Acts.—The ceremonies of the Church ought never to be performed in private houses, excepting baptism in urgent cases, and the communion of the sick.

Sects.—The Protestants are divided by distinctions and divergences, which, if they are not really material, are yet so for the people. The mania of novelty, the vanity of knowledge, the spirit of disputation, the love of distinctions, the rage for signaling one's self, occasion the destruction of what is ancient but useful, and of what is new and good, and hinder men from discerning and choosing what is best.

Pronunciation.—In Saxony, they change *b* into *p*, *d* into *t*;—at Leipzig, *ch* into *k*;—at Brandenburg *g* into *j*;—at Gottingen *g* and *j* into *ch*;—at Hanover, they put *e* for *a*;—at Mecklenburg, *oa* for *a*.

Effect of Poetry.—Perhaps Klopstock makes Rouget de Lille (author of the Marseillais Hymn) of too much importance, when he says to him, "You are a formidable person; you have overthrown more than fifty thousand Germans."

Reading.—It was a saying of Luther, "A great number of books does not make us instructed, neither does

reading much; but to read what is good, and to read it often, makes men instructed and pious."

War.—What is war? A trade of barbarians, in which all the art consists in being the strongest at a given point,—said even Napoleon, agitated by gloomy presentiments, which tormented him on the eve of the battle of Moscow.

Courage.—Xenophon has allowed, in the course of his Retreat, that the most valiant and the most intrepid warrior was the man who also feared the gods most.†

The best Christian is also the best and the bravest soldier. With this maxim Gustavus Adolphus penetrated further than his enemies, who thought otherwise, and who, during his life, did not gain a single triumph. Who would exchange the honourable testimony which Gellert renders Laudohn‡ for decorations and an elevated rank? "He was one of my first and dearest companions; what he said was just and pious; I never heard any thing from his lips but what was good; and I have always observed that he was religious."

Invasion.—When he, who has carried his conquests about the world, and overthrown all the armies of soldiers, at length attacks a people who are acquainted with defensive war, he ought, even if he is a great master in the war of soldiers, to begin school again as an apprentice.

National Costume.—All the ancient nations who lasted long preserved themselves from the rage of fashion by a national costume. Even the Romans sometimes designated themselves by its name. The Spaniards during their prosperity, the Poles at the epoch of their power, the Hungarians in the time of their independence, had national costumes which were in general use, and not worn only by the aged persons of the country. We also, before the war of Germany (1619), had a national costume, and distinct dresses according to the different classes. Our neighbours, who profited by the troubles of Germany, brought us, from the other side of the Rhine, this malady of foreign orna-

* Jahn, *Essai Historique sur l'Allemagne*, (French translation.) Lyon, 1832, pp. 432. Some remarks on Capital Cities, from the same work, have appeared in *Gent. Mag.* for Sept. 1833, p. 226.

GENT. MAG. VOL. XIII.

† Here the author refers to Sir R. Steele's Christian Hero.

‡ Marshal Laudohn. C.

ments, which dazzles our eyes and fills our hearts with vanity. For a century and a half we have basely borne the female yoke: the storm of nations burst upon us, and the ruin of the German empire appeared to be complete.

Fashion, that monster, which hitherto the most ingenious thinker has not been able to describe adequately, because, as Falke says, it *outruns fashion*, and like Saturn devours its own children: such is the Moloch to whom we have sacrificed happiness, peace, the delights of life, health, and country. Unhappily, the love of what is new in little things, and the love of what is old in great ones, is our inveterate evil.

"We Germans are such fellows, that what is new strikes us, and we catch at it like fools; and whoever seeks to dissuade us, makes us still more eager. But, if nobody hinders, we are soon weary and satiated, and gape after another novelty. Thus the devil has always this advantage, that there is no pattern too rude, no fancy too strange, to have its course; he always finds votaries, and the quicker for being the more unskilful." (Luther's Works, part iii. p. 338. Jena.)

The wise Franklin said, "the taxes which the state levies are bearable, but fashion's taxes are exorbitant." Fashion is a new infection, whence results exposure or disguise in lieu of clothing, ugliness and caricature in lieu of taste; it is the common invention of idlers who find work for others, and of fools who want to make themselves of importance. It injures the means by useless expenses, the mind by an odious traffic in trifles, and the heart by leading it away from good taste to attach it to insipidities. It is pernicious to the body, because it makes no account of constitutions, of habits, or of different ages; it is a slow poison introduced into domestic life.*

If a nation has not a national costume, it makes little progress in invention and the arts. It imitates fine foreign forms, which, however, can never become national; such is the crow in the fable; for instance, Schwerin on the Place-

William at Berlin.† If it follows up this ephemeral mockery which changes daily, it only sets up a scare-crow, or exhibits a punch. At the end of ten years, our most laboured engravings are nothing but caricatures. Old family-portraits are banished to the garrets, because such ogres frighten the children. The Romans could preserve the images of their fathers in a gallery set apart for their ancestors; they could even exhibit them publicly, and offer them to the admiration of the new members of the family.‡

In Germany, where the modern Germans no longer know how to find the useful and the instructive, we may still observe particular costumes among the men of the lower class. For instance, among the peasants of Altemburg and Wierland, among the Sauerlanders at Halle on the Saale, the Monchgutters at Rugen, the Frisous in Danish Germany, &c. &c. While a little population bears its national costume, it is armed at all points and escapes the general fusion; but, if it strips itself of that protection, it will become incorporated, and will cease to exist amid the crowd.

The national German costume should not be an expensive uniform. Clothing is a want of civilised man; the satisfaction of this want, conformably to those of the people, is what makes a national costume. The preservation of health ought to be the first object proposed; then we may consider cheapness, general usage, durability, and good appearance, which this costume ought not to be without. No act should be valid, unless the person who delivered it was clad in national costume. Every one should appear in costume at assemblies, feasts, and churches. There should be different costumes for work and for children. Certain classes and certain occupations should be distinguished by additions, such as gold, silver, embroidery, and feathers. For the female sex there should be ribbands of different colours; green for little girls, white and orange for girls, red for maidens, blue for

† Probably a statue of Field-Marshal Schwerin. C.

‡ Eichstadt *De imaginibus Romanorum*. Jena, 1805.

* Moser, *Patriotic Fancies*.—Garve, on *Fashion*.—Busch, *Moral Treatises*.

women, brown and silver for matrons. No foreigner should bear the national costume, unless he is naturalised; nor ought those persons to bear it who have lost the right of citizenship, or who cannot obtain it. A national costume should be invented after the perfect figure of the people, according to their character and national disposition. This is much more than a tailor or the framer of a sumptuary law can perform.

Under Gustavus III. the Swedes have produced the greatest number of writings treating of national costume; but all these attempts were only a *smuggling-in* of foreign shapes which did not suit Sweden. Besides the spirited Moser, already quoted, several persons in Germany have written on this subject. The thing cannot be done too soon, for there is not yet any work on clothing which embraces the whole subject and treats it profoundly. (Here the author refers to a variety of publications, as "auxiliary means for such an undertaking.")

We are a poor people, and we ought not to adorn ourselves with tatters, like the Moorish king who strutted about because he had stuck a long feather on his naked back. This would be a very good motto for a fine edition of a German journal on luxury and fashions:—

"This is truly beautiful and well-designed; formerly dress did not make the man or the mind."

National Festivals.—The free states of Greece instituted days in commemoration of fatal events. The Romans also established festivals of mourning on the anniversaries of their principal defeats, such as those of Allia, Cannæ, &c. The Jews still bewail the destruction of Jerusalem; at Mexico the disastrous night of calamity is not forgotten; formerly at Magdeburg the jubilee of Tilly was called to remembrance every year.

National Monuments.—A grand national monument is an impregnable fortress, to which neither Konigstein, nor Gibraltar, nor Silberberg, can be compared. Everything contributes to its defence; nature in death, architecture, and military art,—life, fidelity, and affection, also fight for it.

National Language.—Esteem which is shewn for a national language has

made conquerors and masters; contempt and ignorance of the mother-tongue has overturned thrones and ruined vast designs. Perhaps Hamilcar owed his victories in Spain to his knowledge of the language of the country. The different languages which Mithridates was master of were worth new soldiers and new peoples to him, when the first had given way. The great orator, Gustavus III. was not skilful in the language of the Finlanders; perhaps this was one of the causes which prevented the fall of Petersburg.* What evil would not have resulted for Austria, from the wish of Joseph II. to extirpate the Hungarian tongue? The emperor Charles IV. ordered in his golden bull, that every elector should understand Bohemian; that was too much, it sufficed that every prince should speak in their mother tongue to his subjects. How many insurrections would have been appeased if the masters of England had been acquainted with Erse and Welsh.

National Books.—A nation that possesses a real national literature, is master of an inexhaustible treasure. It may revive from the ashes of its country, when its sacred books have been preserved. The awe which the national books impress on the exterminators of the people, proves their importance.

In Homer the Greeks re-discovered the primordial Hellenic spirit; the modern Persian goes on a pilgrimage to the tomb of the Shah Nameh;† Italy, with the wondrous ruins of a double human creation, with its volcanoes, its ancient snows, its beauties and its majesty in the midst of an endless spring, shines in Dante, in Petrarcha, in Ariosto, and Tasso. The ardent, heroic, and noble souls of the Cid and of Cervantes, the gigantic figures of Calderon, will yet exist in the vallies of the Andes, when Europe no longer offers them an asylum. The Lusitanians, and their descendants the Brazilians, may honour Camoens as

* This is French, it was Polish that was wanted, said Napoleon, casting away the speech for the opening of the Polish Diet. (Note by the French editor.)

† Ferdusi, the author of the Shah Nameh. C.

their bard. The Englishman would revive from Shakespeare alone, even if London were a prey to its neighbours, and the Thames choked up. We Germans, what have we to compare with these grand and national works? What deserves to be called national literature is, "a collection of works which make up among themselves a sort of system in which a nation finds what is fairest in its existence and its life, and which so respond to all tastes, and so meet intellectual wants, that after many generations, and after ages, persons return to it with new pleasure."* This is what constitutes a national literature.

Achievements of the Germans for Humanity.—(a.) Amelioration of the female sex. (b.) Purest idea of Christianity. (c.) Freedom of opinions and toleration. (d.) Organisation of a public law for states. (e.) They have humanised the last savages of Europe. (f.) Contests with the monarchies and the monarchs who tended to universal dominion, viz.—

1. Defeat of the Romans. Hermann,† and the liberating battle of Winfeld, year nine of J. C.
2. Dispersion of the Huns, liberating battle in the Catalaunian fields in 451.
3. Barriers opposed to the extension of the religion of Mahomet. Charles Martel, liberating battle of Tours, 732.
4. Colonisation of the Magyars and the hordes of Asæ, their allies. Henry and Otho, liberating battles of Merseburg and Augsburg, 933, 935, (against the Hungarians and Sarmatians.)
5. Combat against the Mongols, battle near Liegnitz, 1241.
6. Struggle against Papism.
7. The Valois are repulsed and forced to be quiet; battle near Pavia, 1525.
8. The petty prince Maurice resists the great emperor Charles V. The attempts of the Spaniards to arrive at the dominion of the world are baffled.
9. Western Christendom and European civilisation are saved from Turkish barbarism. Vienna is twice besieged in vain, 1529, 1685.
10. The Bourbons are repressed, Hochstadt and Turin, 1704 and 1706.

CYDWELI.

* A. W. Schlegel, *Europa*, ii. cap. 1.

† Arminius in *Roman History*. C.

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 5.

IN the Hertfordshire volume of the "Beauties of England and Wales," written by Mr. E. W. Brayley, and published in 1806, occurs the following passage in a description of the church of Sawbridgeworth.

"The monuments are numerous; and among them are some very fine ancient brasses. Among the latter, in a small chantry, or chapel, connected with the south aisle, are two full-length figures represented as completely emaciated, and in winding sheets; these are extremely well drawn, and appear, by the arms, to be of the family of the Plantagenets. Here also are full-length brasses of a knight and his lady, with the same arms; and in the same chapel is a tomb, and curious brasses, of the Leventhorps."‡

Several years after, in 1822, the same suggestion was still more fully advanced by Mr. Moule, in his *Bibliotheca Heraldica*. That gentleman, when noticing Sandford's *Genealogical History of the Kings of England*, at p. 270 of his Catalogue, took occasion to make the following remarks:

"It may not be considered foreign to the subject to describe a very finely executed monumental slab, near the east end of the south aisle of the church at Sawbridgeworth in Hertfordshire, supposed to commemorate a branch of the Plantagenet family, but which, it is very singular, has not been noticed by Sandford, Stebbing, Chauncy, or Salmon. It is inlaid with brass, representing the figures of a knight and a lady, the knight in plate armour, his feet resting on a greyhound: at the upper corner of the marble over his head, is the arms of *Old France* and England, quarterly. The lady, whose head is covered by a coif, and her neck bare, is clad in a loose robe and mantle; at her feet is a little dog, and on the upper part of the slab over her head is the arms of England, with a label of France as borne by the Ancient Earls of Lancaster. The date of the monument may be assigned to the latter end of the 14th or to the beginning of the 15th century, by the mode of bearing the arms, and the costume of the figures."

A third time, in *Neale's Churches*, printed in 1824, the same story is repeated in nearly the same words as have been last quoted.

‡ *Beauties of England and Wales*, vol. vii. p. 217.

The conjecture advanced is so bold a flight, in a genealogical view, that it will be allowed to be high time to check it, if founded on a misapprehension; and, although the county historian, Mr. Clutterbuck, has not joined in its support, he may be censured for having, on the other hand, passed over these certainly remarkable memorials, without any special notice. The means of illustrating the circumstance were completely within his reach; but it was not his general custom to enter into similar minutiae.

The books in which the monuments in question have been described, are, besides those already cited, Weever's *Funerall Monuments*, p. 549; Chauncy's *Hertfordshire*, p. 178; Gough's *Sepulchral Monuments*, vol. ii. p. 104; Clutterbuck's *Hertfordshire*, vol. iii. p. 217.

Weever gives the inscriptions only, without the arms; and Chauncy has merely copied Weever. Mr. Gough, after quoting Weever, has added a description of the arms; rightly conjecturing the inscriptions (given in Weever, but now lost) might have belonged to the same tombs; but his description is not quite correct. Lastly, Mr. Clutterbuck has described the stones in their present state, and the arms, but without adding the epitaphs, which he allows to slumber in the pages of his predecessor.

A MS. in the Harleian collection, No. 4944, removes any doubt of the original position of the brass plates, and supplies additional particulars of the arms. The earliest memorial of the two, that of the figure in armour (not a knight) and his lady, was formerly designated by the following epitaph:

Hic iacent Joh'es Leventhorp Armiger qui obiit xxviii^o Maii A^o M^occcc^oxxxiiij et Katherina vxor eius que obiit v^o Octobris M^o.cccc^o.xxxj quorum animab' propicietur deus. Amen.

At the foot of the slab were two shields now lost; one bore the arms of Leventhorp, viz. Argent, a bend gobonated,

Gules and Sable, between two cotises of the second; the other Argent, a fesse between 3 fleurs-de-lis, for Twychet. At the head of the slab still remain the two royal coats, 1. France and England, quarterly; 2. England with a label of France.

By the side of this stone is another inlaid with two figures in winding sheets: the inscription to this is also lost, but is here supplied from the MS. before referred to.

Hic iacent Joh'es Leventhorp armiger qui obiit ultimo die Maii A^o M^occcc^o.lxxxiiij et Johanna vxor eius que obiit xxix Augusti M^occcc^o.lxxxiiij quorum animabus propicietur deus. Amen.

At the head of the stone on the left side is a shield bearing *Old France** and England quarterly, with a label of three points Azure: the shield on the rightside, if yet remaining, is concealed by a pew; it appears from the MS. to be the same as the other, but without the label. At foot are two shields, 1. Leventhorp, with a crescent for difference, quartering Argent, a chevron in chief a label of 3 points and a mullet for difference, 2. Leventhorp quartering Twychet. It should be remarked that Weever's version of the last inscription gives the date of the lady's death 1448, instead of 1488. The prior date accords much more nearly with the style of execution, which is very superior to the usual style of the time of Henry VII. to which the latter date would assign it. The figures are drawn emaciated as in death; the eyes are closed, and the bodies wrapped each in a shroud, the folds of which are beautifully disposed; and in their hands they hold a heart, by which was typified the devotion of the soul to God.

And now for an explanation of the imaginary mystery of the appearance of the royal arms. This is at once removed, when we find that John Leventhorp was a highly trusted servant of the house of Lancaster.† He appears in its employ in the very first year of

* That is, Semée of fleurs-de-lis. Mr. Moule states this to be the bearing on the other stone; but that is not the case. The fleurs-de-lis are usually reduced to three in and after the reign of Henry V. when the arms of France are so exhibited on the Great Seal for the first time.

† It was customary to place the royal arms on the tombs of persons who had borne

Henry the Fourth;* and he was afterwards one of the executors named in the will of Henry the Fifth. The manor of Shingey itself, which connected him with the parish of Sawbridgeworth, was a parcel of the Duchy of Lancaster; and Chauncy says, that he came to settle there, from Leventhorp in the West Riding of Yorkshire, about the 15th Rich. II. He was one of the knights in Parliament for the county of Hertford in 1 and 3 Hen. V. and 1 Hen. VI. His wife was Katharine dau. and heiress of — Twychet.

His son John Leventhorp, esq. represented in the second brass, received from Henry VI. a grant for a market at Sawbridgeworth, and a licence to inclose 520 acres for a park. He married Joan Barrington, and they were the progenitors of a family which

continued at Shingey hall until the reign of Charles the Second. Sir John Leventhorp was created a Baronet † in 1622, and the heiress of the race was married to John Coke, esq. of Melbourne, co. Derby.

My attention was first drawn to the errors on this subject, in an authentic account of these monuments derived from personal inspection, (with a reference to the Harleian MS. which has placed their identity beyond dispute,) transmitted to me by Mr. L. A. B. Waller, who is forming a collection of sepulchral brasses, and has recently exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries various reduced drawings of these relics of ancient art, which excited universal admiration for their fidelity and beauty.

Yours, &c. J. G. N.

MR. URBAN,

IN reading the lines in the churchyard at Lavenham, in Suffolk, in your September Magazine, p. 240, signed D. A. Y.

“ Quod fuit esse quod est quod non fuit esse quod esse,
Esse quod est non esse quod est non est erit esse,”

which the writer says has puzzled many good Latin scholars, it appears to me that it should thus be decyphered:—“That which has been, is the same as that which is: that which has not been, is the same as that which has been. To be, is the same as not to be;—that which is, is not, it will be, to be.”

The whole is a quaint enigma on the old moral reflection of the fleeting nature of time; and is well illustrated by the passages quoted from Ecclesiastes by the writer. The object of the lines is to prove that nothing really exists in time; and the reasoning is as follows:

That which *has been*, is the same as that which *is*;

That which has *not been*, is the same as that which *has been*;

(Therefore), That which has *not been*, is the same as that which *is*.

Or, in other words, there is no real absolute temporal existence; the *present*, *past*, and *future* being one and the same.

Yours, &c. J. M.

office under the Crown. Three examples of the time of Richard II. have been enumerated in *Gent. Mag.* for last Sept. p. 235. The three lions of England occur with the brass of Sir John Cassey, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, ob. 1400, in Deerhurst church, Gloucestershire; of which there is an engraving by Mr. Lysons. On the brass at Balsham, Cambridgeshire, of John Sleaford, Canon of Wells and Ripon, and Rector of Balsham, who was Keeper of the Wardrobe to Edward III. ob. 1401, are shields of Old France and England quarterly, and of the same impaling Hainault, for Queen Philippa; as, on the slab of Sir Simon Felbrigge, K.G. are shields of King Richard II. and of Queen Anne (see *Cotman's Norfolk Brasses*).

* “De duabus Litteris Patentibus, de Sigillo Ducatus Lancastriæ, factis Johanni Leventhorp, irrotulatis. Michaelis Recorda 1 Hen. IV. rot. 15.” *Jones's Index to the Exchequer Records, Memoranda.*

† He married Joan, eldest daughter of Sir John Brograve of Hamels, co. Hertford, Knt. Attorney-general in the Duchy of Lancaster, and it is remarkable that his very magnificent monument in Sawbridgeworth church exhibits another coat of the royal lions of England, the arms of Brograve being Argent, three lions passant guardant Gules, granted probably in allusion to Sir John Brograve's official situation, which he held for the long period of thirty-three years. *Epitaph at Braughing, Clutterbuck's Herts*, iii. 158.

MR. URBAN,

THE dogma of the Decretals, on which the tenet of not keeping Faith with Heretics appears to be founded, (see our No. for Nov. p. 484.) receives a melancholy illustration from two historical passages, which are now submitted for insertion. The first is the direct avowal of an eminent Romanist; the other is the expressed conviction of a body of Princes, who were often brought into transactions with Romanists.

1. Dr. Cooke, in his History of the Reformation in Scotland, has the following passage :

“ 1559. When the regent (Mary of Guise) was about to return to Stirling, she placed in the town of Perth a garrison in the pay of France, although not actually composed of Frenchmen; and when some of the most prudent and moderate of her counsellors remonstrated against such a breach of her engagements, she did not hesitate to reply, *that she was not bound to keep faith with heretics*; and that, at all events, when she complied with the letter of the treaty, in not leaving natives of France, she had prevented any just ground of dissatisfaction and reproach.” (Vol. ii. p. 111.)

If the regent had rested her apology on the latter assertion, it would have been open to doubt, whether she had positively violated her engagements or not? But the former one is fatal to her credit, and casts a stigma on the system to which she had adhered. For can we imagine that this odious principle was merely invented by herself for the occasion? Must we not suppose, that it was put into her mind by her ecclesiastical advisers, to whom her conscience was responsible, consistently with the Romish practice of confession? The authorities referred to are Knox, b. ii.; Buchanan, lib. xvi.; and Burnet,* vol. ii. p. 410.

2. Bishop Burnet, in his History of his Own Time, gives the substance of a speech he had intended to make, on the peace of Utrecht, in 1713, in which he observes, that “treaties are of the nature of oaths,” and goes at some length into the subject of their violation by Papal absolution. He adds as follows :

“The late king (William III.) told me, that he understood from the German Protestant Princes, that they believed the confessors of Popish Princes had faculties from Rome for doing this, as effectually, but more secretly: he added, that they knew it went for a maxim among popish princes, that their word and faith bound them as they were men and members of society; but that their oaths, being acts of religion, were subject to the direction of their confessors; and that they, *apprehending this*, did, in all their treaties with the princes of that religion, depend upon their honour, but *never asked the confirmation of an oath*, which had been the practice of former ages. The protestants of France thought they had gained an additional security, for observing the edict of Nantes, when the swearing to observe it was made a part of the coronation oath; but it is probable *this very thing* undermined and ruined it.” (Vol. vi. p. 158, ed. 1833, Vol. ii. p. 625, original edition.)

Such a persuasion, and so general, could not have been prevailed among the Protestant Princes of Germany, if there had not been strong grounds for it. I offer no further observations upon the subject, as the extract speaks clearly and strongly enough by itself.

Yours, &c. ANSELM.

MR. URBAN, *Cork, Nov. 18.*

MR. HALLAM'S INTRODUCTION TO THE LITERARY HISTORY OF THE FIFTEENTH, SIXTEENTH, AND SEVENTEENTH CENTURIES, is now concluded, and enriches our literature with a work to which it possessed nothing parallel. We may in truth, confidently extend this claim of superiority to whatever Europe can boast of in similar compositions; for Andrès, Eichorne, or Sismondi, the only writers, I believe, who have embraced an equal latitude of critical illustration, can sustain no competition with our accomplished countryman.

It was a bold enterprise; but its execution proves that the conscious powers which prompted it were not overrated. Not only do the great leaders of the human mind, those who impress their character on the passing age, and walk in front of mental ad-

* History of the Reformation.

† Faithfulness or fidelity appears to be meant here, and not creed.

vance, here meet commensurate notice, but scarcely has a writer worthy of emerging from the crowd, or entitled to commemoration in any department of science or of letters, been overlooked in this encyclopedian survey of intellectual process; and few are those of whom Mr. Hallam's estimate is not formed on perfect acquaintance with their works. The range of study exhibited in this elaborate production is truly astonishing; and not less so the happy combination of enlarged views, depth of research, and accuracy of detail.

Among the various articles, under which pass in array those mighty names that have burst the cerements of mortality, or dispelled the darkening shades of time, and, still lustrous in undiminished fame, continue to shed on each succeeding generation the light of philosophy, the charm of verse, or the instruction of history, I would direct the reader's attention to those which portray Machiavelli, Ariosto, Galileo, Camoens, Cervantes, Kepler, Leibnitz, Montaigne, Corneille, Descartes, Shakespeare, Bacon, and Hobbes. These are delineated with admirable discrimination, and may be contemplated as the distinguishing types and best representatives, in each era, of the great divisional classification of the human faculties, *reason, imagination, and memory*.

The formal criticism of a work so large of frame and comprehensive of matter,—itself an all-embracing review, would demand attainments little inferior to those of the author, were his views often to be combated, or his statements to be controverted. But this necessity so seldom occurs, that the more easy, as well as gratifying, task of the reviewer, would be to select and extract;* though, even then, he will find, as Goldsmith says he did in abridging Hume, that he scarce cut off a line that did not contain a beauty. And when Voltaire, who had commented Corneille, was solicited to extend his critical labours to Racine, he replied, that, to every page he should only have to subscribe the expression of his admiration. Yet, that this great poet was open to frequent

animadversion, is manifest from his various editors, Luneau de Boisgermain, La Harpe, Geoffroi, &c.; and that inadvertencies will escape the minutest diligence of a writer, which may arrest the casual reader, is apparent from the correction of some oversights in the first volume of Mr. Hallam, indicated to him by a correspondent. I may, therefore, hope that the few remarks which a current perusal of the subsequent volumes has suggested, will not be viewed with less indulgence; for, assuredly, they cannot impair the high character of the book.

At page 63 of the second volume, Mr. Hallam observes, that it is questionable whether any printing press existed in Ireland before 1600; but we have the distinct assertion of Sir James Ware, (*Annals*, page 124, ed. 1705,) that the English Liturgy was printed in Dublin, by Humphry Powell, in 1551, by the command of the Lord Lieutenant Senteleger, and the Council. Powell, as may be seen in Dr. Dibdin's *Typographical Antiquities*, (vol. iv. 311,) had exercised his profession in 1548 and 1549 at Holborn-Conduit, in London, whence he removed to Dublin: and, in the history of this latter capital by White-law and Walsh, (vol. i. p. 195,) it is stated more particularly, "that on Easter Sunday of the year 1550, the Liturgy in the English tongue was first read in Christ-church, in pursuance of an order from the King (Edward VI.) for that purpose; and the following year was printed by Humphry Powell, who had a license for so doing to the exclusion of all others." "It is probable," these compilers add, that "this is the first book printed in Ireland." In a subjoined note, it is, moreover, affirmed, that the Bible was also printed the same year; for which reference is pointed to Ware's *Annals*; but that antiquary is silent as to the Bible, (unless it be in the edition of his works by Harris, 1764, which I have not an opportunity of consulting,) though positive in regard of the Liturgy; and the Dublin Annalists have, therefore, transgressed their quoted authority. Indeed, I am convinced that no Bible of so early a date issued

* I do not know a better model to propose for such a review, than that by the late M. Abel Rémusat, of Cuvier's admirable "*Discours sur les Révolutions de la Surface du Globe*," in the *Journal des Savans*, for May and June 1826.

from the Irish press; for I do not recollect any trace of it in our bibliographical records. It exists not, as I have ascertained by inquiry, in the royal collection of Wirtenberg, nor in the library of the Duke of Sussex; and the former, it is well known, is the largest repository of the sacred code in existence. (See *Bibliotheca Wirtenburgensium Ducis*.) (grandfather of the reigning monarch,) olim Lorkiana, auctore I. G. Aldero, Hamb. 1787, 4to. and *Allgemeines Bibliographisches Lexicon*, Leipzig 1821—1830; as also Dr. Dibdin's *Tour*, iii. 21. Of the impression of the English Liturgy, there can, however, be no reasonable doubt, authenticated as it is by Sir James Ware. I know not whether the library of our University preserves a copy of it; for the treasures of that establishment, like the cryptic receptacles of the East, described by the late accomplished Colonel Tod,* remain almost entombed, certainly unrevealed, though supposed to be most precious—“*Eo ipso præfulgebant, quia non visabantur.*” (*Tacit. Annal.* iii. 76.)

As for the alleged Bible of 1551, if we could discover any vestige of it, to support the statement of the Dublin Annalists, its extinction might, naturally enough, be imputed to the intolerant spirit of the succeeding reign; for, similarly, no complete copy appears to exist of the first English Bible printed, it is supposed, at Zurich, in 1535, so successful had been Henry VIII. in suppressing it; and Mary, on the death of Edward, may be presumed not more indulgent in regard of the first Irish edition. Copies, however, of other editions printed in London, previous to her reign, are not so rare as to indicate any strenuous efforts on her part for their destruction; and, however sanguinary her rule was in England, it is an incontestible fact, that the persecution in blood did not extend to Ireland. On the contrary, Sir James Ware, whose assertion is unquestioned, states, *anno* 1554, page 135, that “several of the Protestants of England fled over to Ireland by reason of Queen Mary having begun to prosecute (*sic*) them for their religion, viz. John Hervey, Abel Ellis,

John Edmonds, and Henry Hugh, who, bringing over their goods and chattels, lived in Dublin, and became citizens of this city,” &c. Mosheim, (vol. iv. p. 137,) on narrating the introduction of the Reformation into Ireland, says, that “Mary pursued with fire and sword the promoters of a pure and rational religion;” but his translator, Dr. Maclean, is here obliged to interpose, and to acknowledge “that, however cruel Mary's designs may have been, they were not carried into execution.” This he accounts for by the story, of long posterior fabrication, according to which the commission of blood entrusted to Dr. Cole was purloined from his cloak-bag by his hostess at Chester, and a pack of cards substituted, but which now, like the birth of the Pretender, and other pious frauds imposed on popular credulity at all times and by all parties, is held as wholly unworthy of belief.

“*Quæ re, religio pedibus subjecta—
Obteritur.*” *LUCRET.* i. 79.

See Leland's *Ireland*, ii. p. 213, for this absurd invention; and I may add, that Mr. Fraser Tytler's late history of Edward and Mary throws rather a new light on these sovereigns and their counsellors; nor is a contemporaneous narrative (also valuable for its rarity) without interest—“*Historia delle cose occorse nel regno d'Inghilterra . . . dopo la morte de Odoardo VI.*” (*Nell' Accademia Venetiana*, 1558.) My copy of this volume, an Aldine production, (see Renouard, *Annales des Aldes*.) had the additional advantage of being “*E Bibliotheca Jacobi Aug. Thuani.*”

In a letter from Archbishop Usher to Camden, dated in June 1618, will be found some curious particulars of the early Irish press,—a subject little investigated, though entitled to research. It is certain, however, that its first *Latin* fruit was Usher's quarto volume, “*Gotteschalchi, et Prædestinationariæ Controversiæ ab eo motæ, Historia*,” printed in Dublin in 1632. This book, which is dedicated to John Gerard Vossius, whom the illustrious primate wished to bring over to Ire-

* See *History of Rajpootana*, by Colonel Tod, a recent publication of great interest.

land, though with less success than attended Charles the Second's invitation to his son Isaac, was, indeed, rather late in this field of literature, to which the convulsed state of the island was so little favourable. But we know that, in the great Russian empire, no Latin classic issued from the press before 1762, when an edition of Cornelius Nepos was printed at Moscow, as we learn from Dr. Harwood (*Classics*, 1790); but even England has little cause of pride in that respect, for in the University of Oxford, so late as 1603, on the accession of James to the throne, no Hebrew types were to be found, (*Biblioth. Sussex. i.* 79.) when the Hebrew professor wished to commemorate that event.

According to Ames and Herbert, the city of Waterford lays claim to some early essays of the great art; but the first mention discoverable of it in Smith's history of that city is under the date of 1646, when Thomas Bourke printed "a scandalous remonstrance of the Confederate Papists, with his Majesty's (Charles I.) arms affixed thereon." The topographer does not seem aware that this presumptuous act, as he viewed it, was the authorised result of his Majesty's secret commission to Lord Glamorgan, which has been the source of so much controversy, from the days of Clarendon and Birch to those of Brodie, Lingard, Heywood, and Rose. Dr. Lingard's note B. to volume X. of his History, offers, I conceive, a most impartial review of this question,—one so influential in its decision on the character of the unhappy monarch.

The absence in Dr. Lingard's work of a continuous or heading chronology, I may here take occasion to remark, causes no considerable inconvenience to the reader. I can also, I think, trace to this defect an error in M. de Beaumont's recent publication, "*L'Irlande, Sociale, Politique et Religieuse*," where, (tome ii. 3^{me} partie, p. 181, 189.) in proof of the delay of intercourse in former days, compared with its present facilities, he quotes the reverend historian's statement of the confirmation of the marriage of Henry VIII. with Anne Boleyn, by the Irish Parliament, one day, and its annulment the next, on the arrival of a

tardy courier, referring to Lingard, vol. vi. chap. v. and adding the date 1525. The anachronism struck me, as I knew that the event occurred in 1536, not 1525; but, on inspection of the original, I saw that it proceeded from the close position of two dates in the margin, which appeared to embrace the same subject, though quite different in their purpose; and M. de Beaumont took that of 1525 for the other, which immediately followed, of 1536. Had there been a heading *datation*, this could hardly have happened; for to *that* his eye would have been more safely and naturally directed. I know not whether the translator saw the error.

The lines of Lopez de Vega on the marriage of Henry and Anne, will show how that occurrence was contemplated by that most prolific of dramatists, but who had then renounced the stage and taken orders, which, however, did not render him less caustic—

"Mas que desta losa fria
Cubudò Erinque tu valor
De una muger el amor
Y de un error la porfia.
Como cupò en tu grandeza,
Querer Enganado Ingles
De una muger à los pies,
Ser de la Iglesia Cabeça.

stanzas not dissimilar in import from the well-known and pointed line of our own poet—

"The Gospel light that shone in Boleyn's eyes."

One of the most important works of the sixteenth century was, doubtless, the convocation of the Council of Trent; and Mr. Hallam, accordingly, dwells with suitable detail on its acts and consequences. With a knowledge, also, and impartiality, far superior to most of our English writers, he is in general careful to separate the obligatory canons of doctrine from the local regulations of discipline. I cannot, however, include in that praise the following paragraph, which would seem to imply a defeasance of Catholic assent to the decisions of that assembly, even in articles of faith, which, it would be inferred, were rather passively acquiesced in than declaredly recognised, more especially in France. His words (vol. ii. p. 99.) are—

"There is some difficulty in proving for the Council of Trent, that universality to which its adherents attach infallible authority. And this was not held to be a matter of course by the great European powers. Even in France the Tridentine decrees have not been formally received, though the Gallican church has never called any of them in question. The Emperor Ferdinand hesitated about acknowledging the decrees of a council, which had at least failed in the object, for which it was professedly summoned, the conciliation of all parties to the church. For we find that even after its close he referred the chief points in controversy to George Cassander, a German theologian of very moderate sentiments and temper."

Here our author obviously confounds the civil and spiritual jurisdictions; for the exceptions to the recognition of the Council adverted to by him, exclusively referred to points of discipline which were supposed to encroach on the royal prerogative or local immunities, and never, as I shall have little difficulty in evincing, to rules of faith, over which the civil power could exercise no controul. In France and Hungary, it is true, that no royal

edict, as in Spain, and most other Catholic territories, enjoined the reception of the Council; but the ecclesiastical body universally and explicitly, there as elsewhere, on every competent occasion, recorded their unreserved submission to the decision of the Council in matters of faith. Never, in a single instance, have the assembled clergy in any part of the Catholic world demurred to these authoritative decrees, a departure or dissent from which would necessarily involve a lapse into schism, and a severance of the Catholic unity. They would, in a word, cease to be Catholics. But, however desirable, or solicited, for political effect and ostensible uniformity by the Popes, the professed acceptance and formal promulgation of the articles of faith by the civil authorities was, of course, wholly unnecessary; while in England, where the church was national and circumscribed within its insular bounds, the creed was appropriately regulated by local and legislative enactments, without that indispensable association of faith implied in the claim of catholicity:

"Cujo alto imperio
O sol logo em nascendo vê primeiro;
Ve-o tambem no meio do hemispherio;
E quando desce o deixa derradeiro."

Os Lusíadas de Camoës—Canto I. viii.

The exclusive jurisdiction of the church to define the tenets of faith has been invariably acknowledged by Catholic sovereigns, and by none more unequivocally or frequently than by those of France,—the eldest sons of the Church,—whose opposition has ever been confined to certain articles of discipline in the Tridentine regulations, at variance with the privileges secured to them by the *Concordat* of 1517, between Leo X. and Francis the First, or with other long-exercised rights, which these regulations made, in their conception, more directly submissive to papal power. Thus, in March 1563, when the Council was drawing to its close, the Queen Regent, Catharine of Medicis, and Council of State, having taken into consideration the proceedings of the Council of Trent, declared—"que quant à la doctrine, ils n'y vouloient toucher, et

tenoient toutes choses quant à ce point pour saines et bonnes, puisqu'elles étoient déterminées en Concile Général et légitime—quant aux décrets de la police et réformation, y avoient trouvé plusieurs choses dérogeantes aux droits et prérogatives du Roy, et privilèges de l'Eglise Gallicane, qui empêchoient qu'elles ne fussent reçues ni exécutées." (Hénault, anno 1563, in citing a contemporaneous document, which I, too, possess, among other rather curious ones of that period.)

In the "*Expostulatio Oratorum Regis Christianissimi ad Legatos et Patres Concilii Tridentini facta xxii. Septembris Ann. 1563,*" it is said, "*Reges enim Christianissimi semper in fide et obsequio S. Romanæ Ecclesiæ et maximorum Pontificum permanserunt Itaque (mandatum nobis est,) a vobis, P. S. petere, ut nihil contra*

suam (regiam) auctoritatem Gallicaneque Ecclesie libertatem decernatis." And, in the "Lettre du Roy, escrete aux Ambassadeurs à Trente sur l'opposition qu'ils avoient formée au Concile," dated the ninth of November 1563, only a few days before the dissolution of the Assembly, not the remotest objection to the dogmas of faith transpires; and the protest solely claims the preservation of the royal *droits, usages, privilèges, et ceux de l'Eglise Gallicane*.

In 1579, the *Ordonnances de Blois* drew a similar line of demarcation between the imperative dogmas of belief and the flexible points of discipline, in the reception of the Council; and when Gregory the Thirteenth urged on Henry the Third its formal promulgation, the answer was, that it was quite supererogatory: "qu'il ne falloit point de publication pour ce qui étoit de foy, car c'étoit chose gardée dans son royaume." He made a similar reply to the pressing instances of the convocation of the clergy, held the same year at Melun, "inasmuch as the Council of Trent had only affirmed the long-established doctrine of the church." So even Perè le Courayer, the translator of Sarpi's History of the Council of Trent, and inheritor of his spirit, is obliged to acknowledge in his "Discours sur la reception du Concile de Trente," § 11—appended to the second edition of his translation (Amst. 1758,) although he complacently dwells on Henry's *Edit de pacification*, in which, with a view to conciliate the Huguenots, a desire is expressed for a *new, legitimate, and free council*, to unite all his subjects to the Catholic church. See, also, the adverse arguments of Mosheim and his translator. Hist. Cent. XVI. Sect. III.

It would be quite easy to pursue this deduction of proof, and shew, that the objection in France to the mandatory reception of the Council solely applied to the article of discipline, leaving those of faith in plenitude of authority, and in no wise impairing the fact of universal submission obtained for them in the church. The same distinction may, I think, be authoritatively extended to the doctrinal or moral, and the historical and physical enunciations, of the Bible itself,—the

one, of imperative belief and indispensable observance; the other, of larger interpretation and permissive inquiry. The ante and post-diluvian chronology, so dissentient in the Hebrew and the Septuagint—the weeks of Daniel, or the Apocalyptic number (those mysteries of computation which have defied at once and humiliated the genius of Newton), and the Deluge in physical operation, have ever been subjects of independent discussion; but it is only within the circle of our own times, that any attempt could be safely made to reconcile the discoveries of science with the literal text of Scripture in the opening chapter of Genesis. The alleged sufferings, indeed, of Galileo have, by recent elucidation, been reduced to the measure of truth, which assuredly did not exceed what an Oxford professor, at that period, would have encountered, had he, like Dr. Buckland, ventured to extend the week assigned for the creation to an interminable space, so as to meet the most comprehensive geological hypothesis. Nor would the great discoverer be now more exposed to persecution, I confidently assert, in his native Florence, than our learned countryman has been in England, for seeking in the sacred volume, not schemes of physics, or systems of astronomy, but the manifestation of the Divine Will in the records of his chosen people,—the prophecies that announced, and the blessings that signalized, the advent of the Son of Man, who came to save what was lost (St. Luke, xix. 10.), the examples of his life, the redemption of his death, and the precepts of his instruction. But Dr. Buckland's exposition of his sentiments will be best viewed in his luminous publication—"Geology and Mineralogy considered with reference to Natural Theology" (Vol. i. ch. 2.)

The French lawyers demurred to twenty-three points of the Tridentine discipline, which are discussed by De Thou, (Thuan Hist. lib. 105,) and the two Pasquiers (Stephen and Nicholas) were most marked in their opposition—"Ceux qui poursuivent la vérification de ce Concile," said the son, "ne sont pas vrais François mais bastards ou aubains." *Le Maistre, Du*

Vair, Passerat,* and others, though less vehement, were equally decided in hostility to the measure.

On repeated occasions, however, Henry IV. expressed his intention to promulgate the Council, with the necessary *salvos* for his royal prerogatives, (as in Spain and the Low Countries,) to which he was constantly urged by the Cardinal D'Ossat, his ambassador at Rome, whence this Cardinal (Lettres, tom. ii. p. 332) writes, that even *there* the discipline of the Council "ne se pratique pas en tout," so little imperative was it; † but the troubles of his reign prevented the execution of this intention. "Actum tunc," (Nov. 1599.) says de Thou, "de Concilii Tridentini promulgatione . . . sed in quietiora tempora reservata." (Lib. 123.) Indeed, Henry's coronation-oath explicitly declared his submission to the Councils: "J'approuve sans aucun doute, et fais profession de tout ce qui a été décis, déterminé et déclaré par les saints Conciles," &c. (Economies

Royales, &c. de Sulli, 1662, folio.) But the parliaments, always jealous of the papal authority, threw obstacles in the way of a formal reception, while, in common with the universal body of Catholics, they unreservedly acknowledged the articles of faith, "La loi du Concile de Trente a été reçue par l'Eglise Gallicane," says M. Bouchard, (Docteur agrégé à la Faculté de Droit,) "mais elle a rejeté tous les points de discipline qui ne s'accordent, ni avec l'ancienne, ni avec nos mœurs." And, in "L'Art de vérifier les Dates," (tom. iii. 8vo.) it is said, "Tous les Français croient de cœur, et appuyent de bouche, toutes les vérités que ce Concile enseigne, et condamnent de même toutes les erreurs qu'il condamne, sans y être obligés par aucune loi extérieure émanée du roi." See, likewise, Pallavicini (Istoria del Concilio di Trento, lib. xxiv. cap. 10. Roma, 1664).

I could corroborate this series of evidence, "that the Gallican Church formed no exception to the universal

* This learned man, the successor of Ramus, and mentioned by Mr. Hallam among the Latin poets, (vol. ii. 338,) concluded an epitaph, which he composed for himself, with the apposite deprecation,—

"Mea molliter ossa quiescant,
Sint modo carminibus non onerata malis."

The epitaph ordered by the Count Tessin, of Sweden, for himself, was, at least, short enough, "Tandem felix;" nor was that of the famous Cardinal Portacarrero, who died at Toledo in 1709, much longer, though, perhaps, hardly befitting a Christian prelate: "Hic jacet cinis, pulvis et nihil." (St. Simon, vii. 401.) That of the licentiate Garcias, "A qui está encerrada el alma del licenciado Pedro Garcias," would apply to more books than Le Sage's; and the inscription by Louis XVIII. on the tomb of James II. in the church of St. Germain en Laye, where the English monarch found refuge in the generous feelings of Louis XIV. is very appropriate: "Regio cineri, pietas regia." But perhaps a better, when authorised by circumstances, could not be chosen than that furnished by Æschylus, (Persæ, 649,)

Ἦ φίλος ἀνὴρ ἢ φίλος ὄχθος·
Φίλα γὰρ κέκευθεν ἦθη.

† I may remark that even here, in Catholic Ireland, so little mandatory are the rules of discipline, some variance existed in regard to clandestine marriages between the several dioceses, until assimilated and made uniform by a bull, which only took effect so late as the 1st of January 1828. It has been noticed that, notwithstanding the devotion of this country to the Holy See, no native Irishman has been honoured with the purple. Some early names have been mentioned, but no certainty of the fact can be established. Cardinal Norris, though of Irish extraction, probably remote, was born at Verona; but I have read that Cardinal Cienfuegos, who died in 1739, was an Irishman by birth, who, sent very young to Spain, there translated his patronymic, *Keating*, into the corresponding Spanish appellative. Certain it is, that both have exactly the same meaning—a *hundred fires*, (in Irish, Cead-teinid, pronounced very like Keating.) Saint Simon calls this cardinal "un homme d'esprit et d'intrigue," (tom. XVIII. 276,) but he was opposed to the Bourbon succession, and openly espoused the Austrian interest in Spain. His Irish descent is very problematical, for Spanish biography represents him as born in the diocese of Oviedo; but the consonant sense of the names in both languages is undoubted. It is right to add, that it requires a larger fortune to support the dignity of a cardinal—a prince of the church—than Irish ecclesiastics can be supposed to possess.

reception of the doctrine of the Council by the professors of the Roman Catholic religion," by a reference to the respective histories of Elie Dupin, Bonaventure Racine, D'Avigny, Picot, the Collection of Le Plat (*Monumentorum ad Historiam Concilii Tridentini illustrandam*, Lovan. 1781,) and Abbé Millot's *Histoire de la reception du Concile de Trente dans les États Catholiques*, 1756, 2 vols. 12mo. To enumerate, however, the occasions on which the Gallican clergy, the true and legitimate interpreters of the nation's religious sentiments, have testified their implicit subserviency to the Tridentine canons of faith, would be to compose the annals of that body. It will suffice for Mr. Hallam to name Bossuet, whose "Exposition de la Doctrine de l'Eglise," as our author avows, (vol. iv. 130,) is exclusively grounded on the decrees of the Council; and it will not be denied that Bossuet has ever been the accredited organ of the Gallican clergy, who, in 1682, expressed their formal approbation of this little, but important volume. It was at the same assembly that they passed the famous resolutions, four in number, in assertion of their own privileges. (See Cardinal Beausset, *Vie de Bossuet*, tome ii. p. 229, and page 279, vol. i.)

"Je ne m'arrêterai," states Bossuet, in his opening section, "qu'aux décrets du Concile de Trente, puisque c'est là que l'Eglise a parlé décisivement." The work is generally preceded likewise by the approval of the Pope (Innocent XI.) as well as of the Cardinals Bona* and Chigi, with many bishops, doctors, &c. so as to leave no doubt of its conformity with the Catholic creed, as defined by the Council.

Accordingly, Cardinal Chigi writes, "Ne credo che il modo che tien l'autore, sia da condannasi nell'Esplicatione di qualche dottrina insegnata dal Concilio di Trento." The assent, therefore, of the Gallican church was not silent or passive, but most explicit and declared; and the royal or magisterial acts, though by no formal or authoritative injunction, were expressive of an equally unexceptional adherence to the dogmatic decrees of the Council, which, I repeat, universally constituted, in the Catholic world, the rule and test of religious belief.

"Hæc est cymba, quâ tuti vehimur;
Hoc ovile, quo tecti condimur;
Hæc columna quâ firmi nitimur
Veritatis."

Prose of the dedication of a church in the Parisian Breviary.

Bossuet's favourite maxim, after St. Augustin, was "in necessariis unitas, in dubiis libertas, in omnibus charitas;" an admirable distinction, which, it is to be hoped, will spread. "Ἄχρης ἐπ' ἀντολίην τε καὶ ἀκαμάτων δούσω ἔλθῃ,"* though the *charity* of the great prelate may not appear quite so evident in his conduct towards Fénelon on the *Quietest* question, and the latter's book "*Les Maximes des Saints*;" but the subject has been amply and most impartially discussed by Cardinal Beausset, the biographer of both, and equally to their credit. See *Vie de Bossuet*, (tom. iii. p. 281, &c. and 347;) also, *Vie de Fénelon* (livres ii. et iii.) with *les Pièces Justificatives*.

Bossuet's "Exposition," first published at the close of 1671, was immediately translated into every European language,—into English by the Abbé Montagu (Walter, second son of the

* This Cardinal, who died shortly after Bossuet had published his work, (1674,) was equally eminent for his learning and piety. On the decease of Clement IX. in 1669, he was named amongst those worthy of the tiara; when a French Jesuit, (Pere Dan-gières,) in reply to a line inscribed, as usual on these occasions, on the statue of Pasquin—"Papa Bona sarebbe un solecismo,"—made the following epigram:—

"Grammaticæ leges plerumque Ecclesia spernit:
Forte erit ut liceat dicere Papa Bona.
Vana solæcismi ne te conturbet imago:
Esset Papa bonus, si Bona Papa crit."

The successful candidate, however, was Cardinal Emilio Altieri, who assumed the name of Clement X.

† Quinti Calabri Smyrnci Παραλειπομένα. (lib. 13, v. 346. ed. Argentor. 1807, 8vo.)

first Earl of Manchester) in 1672, and into Irish by Father Porter, a Franciscan of the Convent of St. Isidore in Rome in 1675. Its influence on Turenne, not a little aided, we may naturally suppose, by the countenance of Louis XIV., and on others, is well known.

J. R.

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN,

Jan. 7.

IT is difficult to reconcile the account given by Bale of the wholesale destruction of manuscripts at the Reformation, with the large number in every collection which can be traced to have belonged to various English monasteries. Still less can we imagine, at least from the catalogues we possess, that such multitudes of books were sent abroad at that period, "not in small nombre, but at tymes whole shippes full, to the wonderynge of the foren nacyons." That the most valuable portions of many monastic collections still remain, I have no doubt; and, if the labour of identification were not too great, further proofs might probably be discovered.

In the library of Jesus College, Cambridge, are still preserved about fifty manuscripts which formerly belonged to the Cathedral church of Durham: Mr. Hunter mentioned one volume in the Appendix to the last Report of the Record Commissioners. By comparing these books with their descriptions given in the ancient catalogues recently published by the Surtees Society, we shall be better able to judge with what degree of correctness such catalogues were constructed.

MS. Jes. Coll. Q. F. 29.

Codex Membranaceus, in 12mo. Sec. xij.

1. Epistola Jeronimi ad Demetriedem virginem.
2. Dicta Anselmi Archiepiscopi.
3. Sermo Sancti Augustini de penitentia.
4. Collateres quatuor virtutum, in versibus.
5. De duodecim lapidibus, in versibus.
6. Orationes sive meditationes Anselmi.
7. Monologion ejusdem.
8. Prosologion ejusdem.
9. Liber Augustini episcopi de presentia summi et veritate omnipotentis Dei.
10. Seneca de institutione morum.
11. Collatio Serapionis.

12. De vestimentis sacerdotalibus
13. Petitiones.
14. Dictiones metrificandi.
15. Computus astronomicus.
16. Fragmentum bibliæ, cum gl

This MS. is thus described Surtees volume, p. 19 :—

"Epistolæ Jeronimi ad Demet virginem. Dicta Anselmi. Sern gustini de penitentia. Meditatio selmi. Prosologion ejusdem. A de præsentia Dei. Seneca de tione morum. Collacio Serapionis vestimentis sacerdotalibus. Tract arte metrica. Item Computus I Geometriæ. Et lamentaciones misc."

This is, on the whole, very rate; but what did the compiler by *computus practica geometria*, these words certainly ought not to be divided as the Editor of the Surtees publication has them?) The tract referred to is a very common one in early MSS. and treats of ecclesiastical computation; but what geometry has to do with it is another question. Perhaps it may be "*Computus. Practica Geometriæ*," and the last tract lost.

We will now take an instance of an extremely superficial description :—

MS. Jes. Coll. Q. F. 11.

Membranaceus, 8vo. Sec. xiv.

1. Meditatio de custodia interioris hominis.
2. Excerpta de patribus, et aliis authoribus.
3. Gulielmus Parisiensis de fide et legibus.
4. Dialogus de Deo et anima humana.
5. Confessio Johannis Wickliffe de presentia corporali in sacramento altaris.
6. De sacerdotum negligentia in Divinis officiis.
7. Excerpta quedam ex patribus de oratione.
8. Aluredus Rievallensis Abbas de anima.
9. Tractatus de mundo fugiendo.
10. De peccato originali.

Which is thus described in the *Catalogi Veteres*, p. 72 :—

"Willielmus Parisiensis de fide et legibus, in quinque libris; cum meditatione cujusdam sapientis de custodia interioris hominis precedente; et cum confessione Magistri Johannis Wycliff de sacramento altaris subsequente; cum aliis."

I wish it were in my power to have given a complete and authenticated

list of those MSS. in Jesus College library which are described in the Surtees volume, but I am compelled to defer it for the present. I wish, however, to make a few observations on other monastic libraries.

The cover of the MS. N. B. 17, in the library of Jesus College, I found on examination to contain a few written vellum leaves, and, on opening and cleaning them, they proved to be a complete and very curious catalogue of the books belonging to the Abbey of Rievaulx in the thirteenth century. As I have made a transcript of this MS. for publication, I shall here only give a few short extracts illustrative of its general nature:—

“Ailredus de vita sancti Edwardi. De generositate et moribus et morte regis David. De vita sancti Niniani episcopi. De miraculis Haugustald' ecclesie. *In uno volumine.*”

“Ambrosius de virginibus et de Nabuthæ, et sermo ejus de jejuniis, et libellus Ricardi Prioris de Benjamin et fratribus ejus. De quibusdam partibus mundi. De septem mirabilibus Rome. De quinque plagis Anglie. *In uno volumine.*”

“Orosius de ornesta mundi. Historia Daretis de bello Trojano, et versus Petri Abailardi ad filium, et cronica de Anglia. *In uno volumine.*”

“Quedam nominum et verborum expositio in epistolas Pauli, et versus de Christo, et de sacramentis fidei quorundam patrum sermones. *In uno volumine.*”

“Enchiridion et versus cujusdam de morte Roberti Bloet, episcopi Lincolnien-sis; et difficiliore partes veteris ac novi Testamenti. *In uno volumine.*”

Mr. Hunter, in his valuable little volume on English Monastic Libraries, has mentioned the library of St. Augustine's, at Canterbury, but he does not appear to have been aware that a very valuable catalogue of this collection, made in the 14th century, is in MS. Galba, E. iv. in the Cottonian collection. This catalogue, although consisting chiefly of theological works, contains many very curious and interesting articles. In the Public Library at Cambridge (li. 3. 12.) is a list of books belonging to a member of this house in the fifteenth century, consisting of five folio pages; this collection was probably given to the monastery, because the volume in which it is found, and which is inserted in the catalogue, has a note of presentation on fol. 2, r^o.

5

It is not unusual to find stray volumes from the old monastic libraries in booksellers' catalogues of the present day: in Mr. Bohn's *Sale List of Foreign Theology*, (8vo. 1839, p. 14.) will be found a MS. of the 12th century, containing—

1. Hieronymi epistolæ.
2. Ejusdem res musicæ. fol. Membr.

which formerly belonged to the library of the great Abbey of St. Mary without the Walls of York. This is perhaps another argument for what I have said above against the literal truth of Bale's narrative.

Yours, &c. J. O. HALLIWELL.

TOOKE'S DIVERSIONS OF PURLEY, AND RICHARDSON'S ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

MR. URBAN,

A FEW months ago an old friend, intimate with my lexicographical labours from their commencement to their close, suggested to me that a good Zoilean criticism upon my Dictionary might eventually be of considerable service to accelerate the popularity of the book. He founded his expectation upon the old maxim—“Magna est veritas et prævalebit;” and being able himself to keep a single-eyed view of the matter steadily before him, without any of the sensitiveness of authorship, he could wish me exposed to the brunt of the battle, without apprehension for my safety or renown. In his fearlessness of final victory, I did not hesitate to express my own participation, yet I could not but acknowledge that there were other modes of attracting favourable notice, to which I should give a decided preference. I could not but feel conscious that, having worked so hard and unceasingly in harness for a number of years, with scarcely a respite for recruiting my strength, or reanimating my spirits, some tender places might be worn; and that, if the whip should be placed in the hands of some dashing Jehu, as perhaps it might, more ostentatious of himself than forbearing to his cattle, he might, for the mere purpose of displaying the dexterity with which he could throw the lash, touch me (the expression is rendered classical by recent parliamentary usage) rather too smartly upon the raw.

No such infliction has hitherto befallen me, and those intenerate spots, for whose concealment I might feel solicitous, whether from want of skill to detect or of design to pain them, remain to the present hour, like "undivulged crimes unwhipt of justice."

A gentleman, who now for the second time appears before us as *Editor* of the *Επεα Πιρροειρα*, (a work, which should have a scholar for its Editor, or none,) has had the graciousness to bestow some of his attentions upon me, but in a tone so subdued and feeble, that I scarcely suspect him to be desirous of arousing me to reciprocate his courtesy. I am quite sure, that he is not the assailant to satisfy the hopes of my friend; who, however inclined to emperil me in the risks of strife, felt a confidence that, if I entered the field, I should earn, and be repaid by, the honours of a triumph.

For my own part, I am warmed by so faint a glow of chivalric valiancy, that I am quite content to see Mr. Richard Taylor advance as my antagonist: and, if he were not presumed to have acquired a simulate importance by taking his stand upon the solid base of Tooke's reputation, I should, I think, have allowed him to taint my shield, and pass by—without any attempt or any ambition to break a lance with him in the lists.

I have, however, a preliminary to settle with the learned Typographer. In the Edition of the *Diversions of Purley* printed and published by him in the year 1829, he quoted from the *Monthly Review* for Jan. 1817, a sweeping censure upon my *Illustrations of English Philology*, conveyed in the following terms:—"Mr. Richardson pursues the same untracked couræ, (as Horne Tooke,) and often connects (like Mr. Whiter in his *Etymologicon*) words as obviously distinct in pedigree as a negro and a white." Now the fact is, that, in my small volume, I had myself connected no words whatever; all the connections were the workmanship, good or bad, of Tooke alone: and I have some reason to complain of the disingenuousness of Mr. Taylor, in preserving from the oblivion of a periodical journal, in the pages of a work not his own, and there-

fore not, on that account, obnoxious to the same speedy submersion from public regard,—but in the pages of a work which no clumsy or hostile editorship will ever overwhelm or suppress;—I have, I say, some reason to complain of this, inasmuch as in a letter addressed to Mr. Taylor, and which I know he received, I informed him of the error (and it is not the only one of the kind) into which the *Monthly Critic* had too hastily fallen. I am compelled to suppose that Mr. T. wished to add weight to his own imputations upon the soundness of my principles of Philology, by thus stealing into the minds of his reader the apparent authority of the *Reviewer* in prejudice against me. He only *knows* whether his act is to be ascribed to inadvertence or intention; but I am the more desirous to divest him of any advantage which he may imagine himself to receive from his critical auxiliary, because to the opinion of that auxiliary, when fairly given, I attach a greater value than I fix upon his own, and one reason for the distinction is, that, if the reviewer condemns me for a fault which I have not committed, he also awards a full measure of approbation to the industry and judgment displayed in my *Illustrations*, and to the great and lasting service rendered by me to English philology.

There is, Mr. Urban, in the additional notes prefixed to his author, another instance in which Mr. R. Taylor manifests a desire to give vigour to his blow by calling to his aid the arm of a stronger combatant than himself. He affirms that my large collection of examples, serviceable as it may be to philologists and to future lexicographers, is most injudiciously arranged; and he refers, in confirmation, to a well-known article in the *Quarterly Review*,* in which the author of the *Lexicon* (as it is termed in the *Encyclopedia Metropolitana*) is favourably mentioned, but his chronological arrangement of quotations disapproved,—because it enforced a necessity of not unfrequently producing an instance of a metaphorical usage before

* Vol. LI. p. 172.

the literal meaning was exemplified.*

I was perfectly aware that some inconvenience must attend upon my method of proceeding; but I knew of no method without its accompanying inconvenience, and I was convinced that the advantages secured by an uniform adherence to chronology (thus continually presenting some slip, if I may so call it, of a genealogical tablet of the English language) were sufficient to entitle it to my choice. In the Quarterly Review for Sept. 1835 my Dictionary is again the subject of criticism, and, after some complimentary expressions, which—but for the insatiability of an author's appetite for praise—might be adjudged abundant enough, the Reviewer declares himself to be still of opinion, that it would be a more scientific and, in all respects, preferable arrangement to give † the signification of words in the natural order of succession; and he suggests that a chronological arrangement of authors would enable every reader to classify the quotations according to their respective ages. But the question between us is fairly before the literary world; and it has already, I believe, been so fully decided in my favour, that I am not much concerned about the weight which Mr. R. Taylor may be able to throw into the scale of my opponent.

Mr. Taylor now stands before us, Mr. Urban, divested of every particle of borrowed strength; and there remains one general charge to be disposed of, originating in his own sole and unaided ingenuity: and it is this,—he makes it a ground of accusation against me, that I have really some pre-conceived system of philology; that I have pre-established in my own mind certain principles as to the meaning of words; and that, in my explanations, I have proceeded in conformity to them. This is certainly a default which I cannot retort upon him. The sentence pronounced by Tooke upon a brother editor, and to which Mr. Taylor first gave publicity in no tender regard to the feelings of a fellow labourer, is far more appropriate, as characteristic of his penury in the philosophy of speech: "He knows as little as heart can wish of the signification of words." ‡ It is he, however, who presumes to affirm that a Dictionary formed upon such principles as mine can only mislead and bewilder: I sincerely regret this unfortunate effect upon his understanding, but I profess no surprise, and prescribe no remedy.

In April 1836 § you permitted me, Mr. Urban, to present an exposition of those principles to the readers of your Miscellany; they were no novelties; they were authorized by names

* The instance referred to by the Reviewer is rather an unlucky one; and shews that, if Homer sometimes nods, Aristarchus may sometimes dose. It is this, from Chaucer,—

"His comb was redder than the fin corall,
Embattel'd, as it were a castell wall."

This, says the critic, common sense tells us is a metaphorical usage, and it ought to be preceded by a simple one. Now, it is obvious that by the words—"as it were a castell wall," the simple usage of "embattel'd" is very fairly established. And it might be added, that the literal meaning ought to be shewn by the etymology, and cannot, in a language like ours—derived from various sources—be regularly confirmed or illustrated by examples. How many words received from the Latin never are and never were used by us, except metaphorically. Even of home-bred words there are many which have always been confined to speech, or, at furthest, extended only to the written intercourse of private life, or the communications of business. Our first authors were assuredly neither tillers of the earth, nor workers at the bench or the forge, or the loom. Suppose the critic's plan adopted, *where practicable*, the author's (which is uniformly practicable) must in all other cases be pursued; and what a picture of confusion would the pages of the Dictionary have exhibited, if part had been constructed upon one scale and part upon another.

† The reviewer means—to exemplify. In the explanations this arrangement is adopted, with little other effect upon Mr. Taylor than to puzzle him.

‡ Div. of Purley, p. 410, n.

§ P. 373, et seq. See also p. 44, of the Pref. to the 4to. Dictionary.

long known and revered; and my only merit is that, I have in practice endeavoured to avail myself of their assistance. But this *is* my merit; though I must not expect that such philologers as Mr. T. will be either able to appreciate or willing to allow it. It is quite evident that this Gent. twice the editor of the *Diversions of Purley*, has profited so little from the study of his author, (if *studied* him he has,) and *what is worse*, from my exertions for a quarter of a century to illustrate and expound the doctrines which, to my mind, that author has so clearly and so forcibly inculcated, as not to have the slightest conception of the difference between the meaning and consequent application of a word.* I suspect the very confident Typographer to be possessed by that dangerous thing—a *little learning*, (I do not allude to his attainments in particular languages, but in the principles common to all,) which so frequently renders its victim too opinionated to be docile; and thus debars him from the reception of that very instruction of which he is most in need.

It was said of a celebrated lawyer, Lord Hardwicke, if I remember rightly, that his doubts were of more value than the certainties of other men. Mr. Taylor seems to claim for himself some pre-eminence as a *suggester* of doubts. In 1829 he had suggested that Tooke's explanation of *for*, from the Latin *for-is*, would "not apply to the generality of cases." In 1839 he reminds us of his having done so, and laconically adds—"Mr. Richardson, *however*, in his *New Dictionary*, adheres to it." This is very provoking, undoubtedly; but it may, perhaps, abate the soreness of the learned Editor, to be informed that my delinquency in adhering to the certainties of Horne Tooke, upon the convictions of my own understanding, had been committed in the *Encyclopædia Metropolitana* full two years before he had committed his suggestive scepticism to the press; and I do think that he has, in an unguarded moment, been pushed beyond

the modesty of his nature, to expect that I should sweep from my pages, upon his bare intimation of a doubt, the double assurances of authority and reason.

It is not my wish to trouble you, Mr. Urban, with one word in defence of the individual etymologies or explanations by which the distaste of the Editor of the *Diversions of Purley* has been so painfully excited. I believe in every instance (and their number is very small) they are founded upon, if not immediately sustained by, the authority of his book. It has not, indeed, suited him to carry his aggressions so far as to molest me where I stand alone. If any readers of his notes, or of your *Miscellany*, should be desirous to arrive at a right conclusion in any case, where the annotator has placed himself at issue against the text of his own author, and the expositions of it occasionally proffered in the *New English Dictionary*, it will be incumbent upon them to read us in the pages of our own books. The mutilated, I will not say the garbled, quotations,† which Mr. T. has exhibited from my *Dictionary*, might, perhaps, have the effect of producing a state of bewilderment and perplexity, not exceeded by that in which he is himself involved.

These quotations are accompanied by brief comments, which present as decided evidences of their writer's capacity to form a correct judgment, as the quotations themselves are of his disposition to pronounce a fair one.

One observation more, Mr. Urban, upon Mr. Taylor and his performances, and I have done: if he were a person who, in the character of a critic, had displayed any qualifications which could induce me, in the character of an author, to fear him as an adversary or court him as an ally, I might be sensible of regret that, out of the 2000 pages of my *Dictionary*, he has not been able or willing to select a single passage upon which he could bestow the pittance of his approval.

I am, &c. C. R.

Tulse Hill, Jan. 1840.

* Mr. Taylor refers to my *Illustrations of English Philology*. It may be of service to him to read § iv. of the 3rd Letter.

† Mr. Taylor says—I have wholly omitted *fore-go*: he will find it in the very same column in the very same page in which he found *fore-think* (from *Wilson's Rhetoric*.) He asks—Can Mr. R. be ignorant of the existence of *Dr. Webster's Dictionary*? I refer him to my *Prospectus*.

THE FRENCH HISTORICAL COMMISSION.

SINCE our Oct. number, in which we expressed some uncertainty as to the proceedings of the Historical (or Record) Commission in France, we have received, together with many new volumes of its publications, the Reports of its different Committees, and we think it will be by no means uninteresting to our readers, if we give a slight sketch of what they are doing. The perseverance with which our neighbours are pursuing their interesting labours, ought to stimulate us also to take measures for snatching from oblivion the records and monuments of our national history.

The French Historical Commission came into life just before the period when our own Record Commission was obliged to cease from its labours. Its first foundation was laid in 1834, by M. Guizot, then Minister of Public Instruction. A grant of 120,000 francs (something less than 5000*l.*) a year was passed by the Chambers, for carrying out its objects. We believe that the sum thus granted has been varied in different years since that time. A very few months elapsed from the establishment of the commission to the appearance, in 1835, of the three first volumes of its publications, under the general title of *Collection de Documents inédits sur l'Histoire de France, publiés par Ordre du Roi et par les soins du Ministre de l'Instruction Public*, uniformly printed in handsome 4to. volumes. These were, a Journal of the proceedings of the States-General of France, held at Tours in 1484, in the reign of Charles VIII. and two volumes of a more extensive series of Correspondence and papers concerning the negotiations relating to the succession to the Crown of Spain, by the house of Bourbon, in the reign of Louis XIV. an event which involved all Europe in war at the beginning of the last century, and which has had a great influence on European politics ever since. This work is edited by the historian Mignet. At the same time appeared also the first volume of a collection of documents from the archives of the Ministère de la Guerre, relating to the military transactions of the same period, edited by General Pelet, under the title of *Mémoires Militaires*. These publications were followed in 1836 by three others, the inedited works of Peter Abelard, edited by Victor Cousin; the minutes of the deliberations of the Council of Charles VIII.; and the second volume of the collection of Military Memoirs relating to the War of the Succession. It should be observed that this latter work is accompanied with a magnificent atlas. In 1837, the Commission issued five volumes, of which the two first, the "*Livre des Metiers et les Réglemens sur les Arts et Metiers*," and the "*Taille de Paris*," besides illustrating generally the manners of former times, throw much light on the condition of the French capital in the Middle Ages. Two others, the history of the crusade against the Albigenses, in Provençal verse, by William of Tudela; and the first volume of the Anglo-Norman Metrical Chronicle by Benoît: the former edited by M. Fauriel, the latter by M. Michel, are important monuments of literature as well as of history. The fifth volume was a specimen of a truly noble national work, which the Commission has projected, the *Statistique Monumentale* of France; this specimen being confined to the two arrondissements of Nancy and Toul, and containing a complete survey, with numerous folio plates of every monument in those arrondissements which belong to a date previous to the seventeenth century. The works issued during the year 1838, were, the third volume of the Military Memoirs, and the second volume of the Chronicle of Benoît, with the reports on the political state of France, made by the Venetian Ambassadors in the 16th century, in two volumes, and a very useful work entitled *Elements of Palæography*, in two very large folio volumes, illustrated by fine plates of fac-similes of writing, and of seals.

The volumes issued by the Historical Commission during the past year were more numerous than in any of the preceding years. They were, 1. the Metrical History of the famous Bertrand du Guesclin, by a trouvère named Cuvallier, in two volumes. This interesting work is valuable to the English historian, for the information it gives relating to the wars between the two countries in the reign of Edward III. and more particularly to the expedition of the Black Prince into Spain. 2. The two first volumes of a selection of the archives of the

city of Reims. 3. The diplomatic correspondence of De Sourdis, Archbishop of Bordeaux, relating to the naval operations under Louis XIII. in three volumes, edited by Eugène Sue. 4. The first volume of the Latin Chronicle of a monk of St. Denis, relating to the latter part of the fourteenth century.

It will be seen, by the foregoing list of publications, that the labours of the French Historical Commission embrace a wide and varied field. The Commission was, in the first place, divided into three Committees, which severally devoted themselves to the history of the literature and language of France, to political history, and to the history of science. In the beginning of the year 1838 were formed two new Committees, the object of one of which was to preserve and publish surveys of the monumental antiquities of France, whilst the other was occupied with the "moral and political sciences." We have now received the several Reports of these five Committees, published in 1839, and will lay before our readers the most interesting parts of their contents. We will take them in the same order in which they are presented to us.

The first Committee, that of Language and Literature, has not yet issued a single publication; but it has long been occupied in discussing and preparing a work of great importance. The work to which we allude, is intended to form a complete comparative series of monuments of the French language during the Middle Ages, beginning with the twelfth century. In order to make the comparison as easy and perfect as possible, it has been determined to take a certain portion of the Bible, and to give this portion from the vernacular translations as they are found in manuscripts of different dates during the period just mentioned. The publication of various other works is contemplated; and none will be more interesting to the general reader than the correspondence of Marguerite d'Angoulême, the famous Queen of Navarre, to whose pen we owe the *Cent Nouvelles*.

"This princess, the most remarkable woman of her time, has left a reputation for wit, that seems to be rather an echo of the opinion of her contemporaries, than the result of the unfaithful and mutilated publication of her so celebrated *contes*: indeed, the publishers, in their deplorable love of the *beau langage*, have not left a single phrase of the excellent language of the author untouched. But her correspondence, of which Mr. Génin (the secretary of this Committee) is collecting and arranging the materials, will be more than sufficient to justify the praise which has been given to the Queen of Navarre. These letters are addressed to the King or

to M. de Montmorency, grand master, afterwards constable of France. To judge of the historical interest which they possess, it is sufficient to know that there are twenty-five written in Spain, where Marguerite went to negotiate the deliverance of her brother, prisoner of Charles the Fifth after the battle of Pavia. This correspondence, entirely inedited, will be accompanied with notes on the personages whose names occur most frequently, and to illustrate the allusions, without the explanation of which the interest of the reader diminishes in proportion to the obscurity of the book."

The second Committee is entitled the Committee of Charters, Chronicles, and Inscriptions, and it is to it that we owe a great part of the works hitherto published. In addition to those already enumerated, we may expect soon the Chartulary of Chartres, which is to open a series of such works, to be edited by M. Guérard. The letters between the Kings and Queens of England and France, collected by Bréquigny, and edited by M. Champollion, are also nearly ready for publication. The Count Beugnot has in the press the four volumes of the earliest Parliamentary Archives, known by the name of *Olim*; M. Michelet has collected into two volumes all the documents relating to the trial and suppression of the Templars; M. de Golbéry has formed two volumes of the original and inedited historians of Alsace; M. Guérard has nearly finished the impression of the Chartularies of the two Haganons; M. Louis Paris has in an equally advanced state the Correspondence of Aubespiere, ambassador of France at the court of Spain during the first period of the religious troubles; Augustin Thierry is preparing a large series of documents illustrative of the history of the *tiers-état*; Champollion-Figeac is employed upon a detailed description of all the historical manuscripts in the Royal Library; and,

in addition to all these books, a critical examination of the sources of French History, by M. Jules Desnoyers, is on the point of publication.

The third Committee is the *Comité Historique des Sciences*. Its object is to collect and publish the most important manuscripts relating to science as it existed in the Middle Ages. The history of science during that period, has been far too much neglected, and is at present very little known. M. Libri is charged with the publication of a collection of documents relating to the history of the sciences in France since the Middle Ages. Besides the older documents of this kind, this Collection will include the correspondence of many of the scientific men of the seventeenth century, with some of their treatises, which, long supposed to be lost, have been, or may hereafter be, discovered in the libraries of France.

“The first volume will contain a *specimen* of the Great Encyclopedias, published in France in the Middle Ages, and which are so little known; the *Trésor* of Brunetti, the master of Dante, will be published entire. Napoleon had at one time the idea of giving to the world this *Trésor*, equally

important for the history of the sciences and for that of the French language. These different pieces will be preceded by a history of Encyclopedias, beginning with the great Encyclopedias of the Chinese and Arabs.”

Some of the most extensive works which have yet appeared, are the publications of the Committee of Moral and Political Sciences, such as the negotiations and the military memoirs relative to the succession of Spain, and the correspondence of the Archbishop de Sourdis. This Committee has also in preparation a collection of the papers of the Cardinal de Granville, highly important for the history of Europe during the sixteenth century; as well as the *Livre de justice et de plet*, a valuable treatise on Middle Age jurisprudence, and a volume of inedited works of our famous countryman Roger Bacon, which will be edited by Victor Cousin.

The Report on the labours of the Committee of Arts and Monuments is so extremely interesting, that, were it not too long, we should be inclined to translate the whole. The object of this Committee is not only to publish a complete survey of all the monumental antiquities of France, but also to provide for the preservation of the monuments themselves. A series of printed questions is sent to every parish throughout the kingdom, in order to obtain the primary information to regulate the proceedings of the Committee in this survey. The undertaking will require many years, and much money. Those districts and monuments will be taken first in order which are of the greatest interest, or are most important in their character, or which are in the greatest danger of perishing; for the Committee has established it as a rule, that an edifice which is threatened with ruin shall always be preferred to a monument which is in a good state of preservation. At present this Committee is occupied in the publication of specimens or models of the different forms which its labours will take. These are to be, 1, the complete survey in description and delineation of the cathedral of Noyon, as a specimen of severe ecclesiastical architecture, and, 2, of that of Chartres, as being the most extensive and superb ecclesiastical edifice in France; 3, the Roman, Merovingian, and Carolingian antiquities of Paris, as a specimen of the mode in which the great towns will be treated; 4, the description of the arrondissement of Reims, as a model of the monumental statistics of the provinces.

“The mission of the Committee is, in fact, to search *notre France monumentale*, to catalogue, describe, and delineate all the objects of art scattered over our soil; to draw up an archæological register, so succinct that the monuments of every age and of every kind may be mentioned in it, and of such an extent that every work of art may obtain in it a place proportionate to its æsthetic or historical value.

“Two orders of works are therefore to be prosecuted under the direction of the Committee: statistics for all the monuments without exception; monographies for those monuments of importance which could not be developed sufficiently in the statistics. The Committee cannot itself execute all the statistics, which will amount to eighty-six if we proceed by department, and to three hundred and fifty if

we proceed by *arrondissement*, and give separately the statistics of several large cities, which seems desirable and necessary to produce a complete work. Neither can the Committee undertake directly all the monographies, which will amount perhaps to three hundred, which is nearly the number of the important monuments in our country which appear to merit a special work. Time and money would be wanting for such a colossal work. On the other hand, it would not do to let the designs of the Committee be regulated by chance, or to abandon them to the individual caprices of all those who might think proper to undertake an historical work on the monuments. It has therefore been thought indispensable to fix an uniform plan, and to apply it invariably to everything that shall be undertaken, without as well as within the Committee.

“Two means of attaining this result offered themselves; both have been adopted. In the first place monographies and statistics will be given as models, to which all future monographies and statistics will conform, as well in the scientific plan as in the material execution. Next, instructions will be sent to all the correspondents, and to all the antiquaries in France, to indicate the plan according to which their researches must be made, to fix the expressions which are to be used in the description of a monument, and the characteristic signs which serve to class the works of art, and to determine their age.

“As to the statistics, they will be of two kinds; those which include all the monuments of an *arrondissement*, and those which only comprehend the monuments of a great town.

“For the model of the statistic of an *arrondissement*, that of Reims has been chosen—one of those which are most numerous in *communes*, and one of the richest in monuments. An architect of Reims, M. Hippolyte Durand, has been employed to make all the drawings; the archivist and librarian of the same town, M. Louis Paris, will write the history of the edifices; the secretary of the Committee, M. Didron, will give the description of all the monuments which will be represented by engraving and lithography.

“Paris has been chosen as the model of the statistic of a great town. This work has been entrusted to M. Albert Lenoir, who will give drawings and descriptions of all the Roman, Merovingian, and Carolingian monuments which formerly adorned the town of Paris, and which have left numerous and imposing ruins. Paris, which possesses monuments of all epochs, from Julius Cæsar to our own days, will serve as a type for those great

towns in France, Lyons, Rouen, Bordeaux, and Strasbourg.

“The Committee will give also two models of monography; for, the monuments of France being splendid or austere, it is necessary to take a severe monument and a sumptuous one.

“The cathedral of Noyon, graver still since the revolution and the course of ages have broken the statues of its portal and its painted windows, has been selected as the type of a church at once severe and original. By an exception which is rare in France, this cathedral is rounded at the extremity of its transepts, as at its apsis, and it is fronted by a porch on the west. M. Ramée has just finished the drawings of this curious monument, and M. L. Vitet, member of the Chamber of Deputies, is preparing the text.

“The Cathedral of Chartres appeared to be the monument the most complete and the richest in France—we may almost say, in Europe. *Nôtre Dame de Chartres* is a cathedral far more considerable than the others, by its crypt, which extends the whole length of the building; by the numerous sculptures which decorate its royal portal and its lateral porches; by its two western spires, perfect models of the architecture of the twelfth and of the fifteenth centuries; by the six *amorces* of towers which rise at the *croisillons* and at the apside; by the delicate sculptures which adorn the enclosure of the choir; by the painted glass which fills all the windows; by a great chapel—we may almost say, a little church—which the fourteenth century has attached to the great edifice of the thirteenth.

“The drawings and text of this monography appeared to be of too high a degree of importance to be entrusted to a single person. Two artists have been joined together for the graphic work: MM. Lassus, architect, and Amaury-Duval, painter. M. Lassus will make all the drawings of architecture and decoration, and will make the plans, and give the sections and elevations; M. Amaury-Duval will draw all the sculpture. The text itself, which will accompany and explain these numerous designs, will also be divided. In a literary work on a monument like *Nôtre Dame de Chartres*, there are two parts which are very distinct: the history of this monument, which relates its foundation, its vicissitudes, the life of the personages who have inhabited it, so to speak, that of the bishops who have adorned, enlarged, and modified it, in fact the history of its former times; and the description which tells its present state, which describes by language all its stones one after another, all the statues, all the figures painted in fresco or on glass, all

the various forms which sculpture has impressed on different materials to give them a character, a style, which indicates an epoch, an age. The history of a monument, in fact, is still more different from its description, than architectural drawings

are from drawings of figures; and, since there were two artists for the graphic part, it was but logical to make the same division of the literary part of the undertaking."

Besides doing all that may be possible to preserve the ancient monuments from ruin, the Committee of Arts and Monuments has taken measures to form a Museum of National Antiquities, in which the fragments of such monuments, as their endeavours have not been able to

save from destruction, may be deposited. "In spite of the zeal of the correspondents, in spite of the ardour of the Committee itself in defence of monuments threatened by men or ruined by time, many objects of art perish, many edifices fall; and, since there exists no place destined to receive the fragments, we lose even the last trace of the most interesting monuments. Since the destruction of the museum of the Petits-Augustins, our national archæology has sustained losses of this kind which are irreparable. Latterly, when the restorations were made at the church of St. Denis, when the mutilations were perpetrated on the church of St. Benott, when the churches of St. Côme and of Cluny were demolished, they were forced to throw away among the rubbish bases and capitals of columns, sculptured tumular stones, carved frieses and gargoyles, because the royal museums which are consecrated to pagan antiquities, cannot and will not receive national antiquities. Such a state of things could not last long without the greatest detriment to history; for no archæological studies are possible without monuments, and the monuments become rarer every day.

"Struck with these injuries inflicted upon art and historical studies, the Committee, on the proposition of Baron Taylor, begged the Minister of the Interior to grant a place for the temporary reception of the objects of art scattered in a thousand places, and which may be collected together. Afterwards, the necessity will be felt of forming a gallery of the fragments which will be gathered by little and little at a small expense, and we shall thus have a museum of Christian antiquities, which may be compared with pride to the museums of pagan antiquities. In this museum, besides the pieces which are originals, may be placed, as has been done at the Louvre for the Greek and Roman monuments, plaster-casts of the finest works of art, statues, and bas-reliefs which decorate our edifices of the Middle Ages. Several provincial towns already possess a Christian museum; Paris must not be behind Dijon, Orleans, Puy, Mans, or Carcassonne. The Minister of the Interior received in the most favourable manner

the proposition of the Committee, and has made a formal promise to dedicate the church of St. Martin-des-Champs, now dependant on the Conservatory of Arts and Manufactures, to the reception of the fragments of Christian architecture and sculpture which may be collected at Paris and in the departments. This church, which, with St. Germain-des-Prés, is the oldest in Paris, is also the most curious for the originality of its construction and decoration; it is admirably fit for its new destination—the casket will be worthy of the precious objects which it will contain. The Minister of the Interior has promised to cause to be restored, for the object above specified, this church, which threatened to fall into ruins from the effects of age, or which was going to be demolished to make room for a *mairie*. The Committee regards this result as one of the most important it has yet obtained, and knows not how to thank sufficiently the Minister of the Interior.

"When a monument falls of itself, as has lately happened to the church of St. Sauveur at Nevers, the Committee will have but one resource, and that one it will use immediately; this will be to send an architectural draughtsman to the scene of the disaster, and to give him the task of collecting, or causing to be preserved in a museum, all the valuable fragments which may not be bruised to pieces; of drawing, on the faith of traditions, on the inspection of old engravings, and the examination of the locality, a plan, sections, elevations, details; of stating, in a circumstantial report, the cause of the accident, in order to prevent the fall of monuments which may be threatened with ruin under the same circumstances. The draughtsman will return to Paris with the fragments, which will be placed in the museum,—with the drawings, which will be engraved,—with the report, which will be published. Of the ruined monument will be presented at least its portrait and some fragments. This is precisely the mission which, in the case of St. Sauveur, the Committee has entrusted to M. Robelin, architect, non-resident member of the Committee, and charged with important works in the Cathedral of Nevers, his native place."

All the evils here mentioned and provided against, are felt equally, if not more, in England; our national antiquities are daily perishing; we have no museum to receive the fragments, no public spirit in our government to provide for them, and only here and there a solitary individual who, at his own risk and inconvenience, will use his exertions to preserve, will afford a shelter to what can be saved, or will publish, or cause to be published, drawings and descriptions. We rejoice at the exertions of our neighbours, though we have reason to be ashamed at being left so far behind them. Yet we think we see at home a new spirit rising and spreading itself, and we hope that it may bear its fruit before it be too late.

We ought to add, that the Committee of Arts and Monuments is publishing manuals of the different branches of archæology, drawn up by the first scholars in each branch, and intended more particularly for the use of its correspondents, to draw their attention to the different points most necessary to be observed, to fix a standard to guide them with certainty in their researches and observations, and to give with accuracy and certainty that elementary knowledge which is necessary to enable them to work efficiently.

MR. URBAN, *Chelsea, Jan. 16.*

REGARDED as a picture there are few events more striking; considered historically there are few more interesting, or more instructive, than that of the elders of a community, be it religious, political, or literary, coming forth in all the majesty of authority to frown down some daring heretic who has set tradition at defiance, and followed an unlicensed reason to conclusions which are not agreeable. Your last Magazine exhibited something of this kind in its papers upon the orthography of Shakspeare. It seems that the Madden heresy, for so we are taught to believe it to be, finds friends. Mr. Charles Knight's conversion alarms Mr. Hunter, Mr. Hallam's all-but-approval calls up Mr. D'Israeli, who vouches for Mr. Collier and Mr. Dyce, and under the authority of these, the conscript fathers of dramatic literature, (and no one is inclined to pay them more respect, or to value their literary labours more highly than myself) we are called upon to proceed against all disbelievers in the first *e* and the second *a*, with bell, book, and candle; the peril being—if we fail—that Prince Posterity may lose the real name of our great dramatic poet, and be horrified by "the barbaric curt shock of Shakspeare."

Now, Mr. Urban, I avow myself to be a Maddenite. I renounce the first *e*; I abjure the second *a*; I believe—misbelieve if you like—in the "barbaric curt shock;" and, having made this confession, I request permission to be heard in my defence.

GENT. MAG. VOL. XIII.

It is conceded on both sides, that we know of six genuine signatures of the great Bard; one to a conveyance dated the 10th March 1612-13, another to a mortgage deed dated 11th March 1612-13, three to his will signed on the 25th March 1615-16, and a sixth written in a copy of Florio's translation of Montaigne, of the edition of 1603. It is, I believe, further agreed that, in all these various places, the poet signed "Shakspeare."

Now the indestructible foundations of Maddenism are erected upon these admitted facts. *We rest upon the continued and consistent usage of the great Bard himself*, and upon his unvaried signature of his own name upon all occasions that have yet been discovered. The signatures adduced were written, it will be remarked, at three different times; all but one were affixed to legal instruments, which men generally sign with more than ordinary care; and all of them were written during a period, when it was admitted by the advocates of the *e* and the *a*, that proper names were capriciously varied by their owners in a most fantastical manner. If, therefore, there had been any want of uniformity, it would have been far from extraordinary; irregularity of signature was the thing to be expected, and the uniformity is, consequently, the more remarkable and the more cogent. With a name, which Mr. Hunter tells us, was written in ten or twelve various forms during the poet's life-time, Shakspeare, as far as we know, never varied. Superior to the coxcomby

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and affectation of his time, and as if to rebuke succeeding generations by anticipation, he wrote "Shakspeare," and what he wrote we follow.

And now, what are the objections brought against us? The first which I shall notice is, *that Shakspeare has not a pretty sound*; it is not euphonical; it is a mere "dialectical orthoepy;" it is Warwickshire and not Middlesex; it is "unmusical to London ears, and harsh in sound to"—Mr. D'Israeli's.

I cannot but regret that so renowned a name should offend any one, but, with all submission to those who maintain this opinion, I would remind them that we are not seeking to *make* a name but to *find* one, and, when we have found it, it is rather harsh usage to "jeer and flout it thus," merely because it does not happen to agree with the mincing speech of "those who never walk further than Finsbury." Consider, Gentlemen, whether the Bard himself has not sounded the very heart of your objection, and discovered that it arises not so much from the discordant character of this name of names as from the circumstance of your ears being unaccustomed to it. You have been cradled in Shakespeare—nursed in Shakespeare—you have grown up in Shakespeare, and it is no light matter that

"Can chase away the first conceived sound;"

but try it again,—“use will breed a habit in a man,” and, by way of dissipating any little prejudice, let your imagination follow the poet from the polite circles in which Mr. Hunter thinks he was known as “Mr. Shakespeare,” to the office of the scrivener who prepared the conveyance and the mortgage, and see him there subscribing “Shakspeare” to the formal documents throughout which the man of business had spelt the name as you would have it; go with him from the Fortune, or the Globe, where he no doubt had some more familiar appellation, to the study in which he gave birth to the enchantments of Prospero, and behold him consigning to immortality the book which lent a feeble help to his imagination by inscribing that name which you term “a provincial corruption”

upon its fly leaf. If Shakspeare, with a short sharp sound, be Warwickshire, and the attenuated Shakespeare, Metropolitan, the uniformity of our poet's adherence to the former evidences an attachment to home, to family, and to the sounds and recollections of his birth-place, which no fashion, no friendship with those who would “smooth his name,” could eradicate; it, in effect, converts these signatures into a protest by the poet against that pretty-sounding name which you would uphold.

The second objection I shall notice is, *that we ought to adopt Shakespeare, because it is the true and genuine name, accordant with the arms; a spear, the point upwards: by which I understand that the name, whatever may have been its origin, was primarily compounded of the two words which are now spelt shake and spear.*

I do not perceive that the arms are any authority for the first syllable, and they are very little for the second, but let that pass. If the argument from the supposed origin be worth any thing, it is equally good when applied to other names, as to that of Shakspeare, and, if so, whither would it lead us? We ought to bring back all proper names to their original elements. The *Smyths*, and the *Smythes*, and the *Smithes* must be told—“Gentlemen, you are all wrong; such orthography is evidence of a dialectical orthoepy; your names are *Smith*.” The Dean and Chapter of Westminster, instead of being hooted, as they deserve to be, for taking up the fine old stone of memorial inscribed, “O rare Ben Jonson,” and putting in its place, a trumpety piece of modern masonry bearing “O rare Ben Johnson,” should be lauded to the skies as the restorers of the true and genuine name. John Locke should descend to our posterity with the barbaric curt shock of *Lock*; Sir Thomas Browne should become plain *Brown*; and Coke be degraded into “Cook.” If we are to “syllable men's names” after this rule, what is to become of the Seymours? the Bohns? the Moons? the Hammonds? the Fosters? and innumerable others. If this be the law, “chaos is come again,” and all our names must go into the melting pot in search of their primary elements.

Again, if "true and genuine" is to be the rule, *how can Shakespeare be shown to have more truth or genuineness than Shakspeare?* Both are presumed to be compounded of a part of the verb *scacan* and the substantive *spere*, and, if so, the difference between them is, not that one is true and genuine and the other not so, but, that whilst both are true and genuine, that for which I contend is merely an earlier form of both the original words. I know it is now called dialectical and barbaric, and several other hard names, but it is not the less true that in the progress of our language—not the language of a province, but that of the country—there was a time when the words now spelt *shake spear* assumed the forms of *shak spere*, and that *that* time was anterior to the period of their being found in the forms of *shake speare*.

And this leads us to another question,—if we are to resolve names into what is presumed to be true and genuine, *to what form in which that true and genuine is expressed are we to give the preference?* Is it to be the earliest form? the form contemporary with the individual spoken of? or the modern? It is obvious that the advocates for Shakespeare must contend for the contemporary, as their adopted is not the earliest form of either syllable, nor the modern form of the latter. What follows? If the contemporary form is to be the rule in Shakspeare's case, so ought it to be in all others. Family names must fluctuate according to the fluctuations of the words of which they are presumed to be composed, and a man must resign his name—perhaps all that he has derived from his ancestors—as soon as public taste, or want of taste, has modernised the orthography of its component parts. The son's name will differ from his father's, the grandson's from both, and confusion worse confounded will be the issue.

I am now led to a third objection, which is, *that the poet himself considered his name to be Shakespeare.* This is rather a bold assertion in the teeth of his own consistent signature, but let us examine the question. The proofs adduced are the first editions of his Poems, and especially that of his Rape of Lucrece, "printed by himself [*i. e.* by Richard Field for John Harrison]

in 1594," a copy of which was before Mr. D'Israeli at the time of his writing, and seems to have excited him almost to ecstasy. No doubt it was to the influence of that enchanting *editio princeps* that we are indebted for the burst of enthusiasm in which Mr. D'Israeli denies the possibility of his ever forsaking his first love, and protests that, whilst a drop of ink circulates in his pen, he will continue loyal to the *e* and the *a*.

I think of Benedick and hope better things, but the point before us relates not to inward opinions, but to outward evidence. The affection of your heart of hearts, Mr. D'Israeli, may remain firm to Shakespeare, but do you not think it possible that you may yet stand before the world in such a position as to lead men to believe that you approve what you have told us you condemn? You, of whose life no small part has been spent amongst printers,—and I shall ever express my satisfaction that such has been the case, and my gratitude to you for much amusement and instruction,—you know very well that we are not our own masters in these matters;

"There are compositors who spell our words,
Rough-write them as we will."

I need not tell you how entirely those gentlemen will sometimes thwart our very best intentions; but lest, in your enthusiasm for the *e* and the *a*, you are inclined to overlook this first principle of the practice of literature, I will give you a case in point. Turn to the last edition of your own *Curiosities of Literature*, very lately published in one volume 8vo. and there, at p. 137, you will find an article in the heading of which there is an instance of the "barbaric curt shock" of *Shak*, under the sanction of your own name. The same dialectical barbarism—as you esteem it—is repeated five times in that article, and, perhaps, many other times in other parts of the book, but I have not searched for them. Do I blame you for this? certainly not. I am perfectly satisfied that you wrote Shakespeare as plain as a pike-staff. Your truth, faith, and loyalty are pledged to the fact. The rogues of printers did it all. By their abominable artifice you have been brought into this very

Pistol-like predicament, and made to look at least *half* like one of the wicked.

With this instance of printers' iniquity before you, will you still contend for the practice of Shaksperc's printer in preference to his own? Surely not.

But you say "*these first editions were doubtlessly anxiously scrutinised by the youthful Bard.*" The conjecture is a good conjecture—on your side of the question. I will imitate your example—a man, you know, may follow St. Augustine in anything—and weave a conjecture on the side of Maddenism, and it shall be this: that the Bard, like all other young bards, was obliged to submit to his publisher a great deal more than he liked; that the publisher, being of your opinion, denounced the usage of Warwickshire as ungentee, dialectical, provincial, barbaric, and what not; declaring that poems written by a fellow with such a hideous name would never go down; and that, in the end, the Bard, although retaining his own opinion, was compelled to give way in a matter which he thought was of trifling moment, inasmuch as even in printing, as Mr. Hunter has shewn, there was at that time the utmost indifference in the orthography of proper names. But how did he write it in that Dukedom—large-enough, his library, where no publisher stood in the way? Shaksperc. How, when his genius had given him liberty, and two gowns, and every thing handsome about him? Shaksperc. Shall we prefer the testimony of a book which he may have objected to, or may not have seen until it was printed off, to the unvarying signature of the same hand which wrote Hamlet and Othello? A question not to be asked by a Maddenite.

We are next told that *Shakespeare was the pronunciation of the literary metropolis*, and in support of that assertion there are produced various contemporary puns! Mr. Hunter refers to Greene's *shake scene*, Mr. D'Israeli to Bancroft's *shook thy speare*, and these, the quibbling witticisms of men belonging to a class who notoriously twist words and meanings as they please,—men whose art consists in the sacrifice of sense to sound,—are gravely adduced as evidences of the true and

the genuine! The argument from printers is startling enough, but that from punsters is most extraordinary! "In the name of all the rogues at once," what is there that might not be established if bad puns are to stand in the place of good arguments? If the far-fetched and fantastical resemblances conjured up by the fertile imagination of a joker of jokes are to be taken as props to an otherwise falling cause? No! No! puns are excellent things to stop an argument, or turn it, when it becomes troublesome, but save me from the task of establishing a point which is to be made out by the evidence of small jokes! Can any one really think that a punster would have paused in his way towards the perpetration of one of his iniquities to consider whether Shaksperc was Provincial or Metropolitan?

But we are not to rest here. All these, or the greater number of them, are, as it were, arguments *ab extra*. Mr. Hunter carries the war into our own territory, and seeks to drive us from our defences by two important points, which he thinks have been overlooked. The first is, *that the practice in writing of the individual is not the proper guide to what should be the present orthography*, because if so, we must change *Grey* into *Gray* or *Graye*, when writing of Lady Jane Grey, and other members of her family, who used those variations. Now this is a totally different case. Here is a well-known family name, the orthography of which was settled long before it became the fashion to vary the spelling of proper names according to the caprice of the owner. It had existed as *Grey* for more than two hundred years, through many generations, and in many branches, before Lady Jane arose to throw a new lustre around it. She, as might be expected, followed in the wake of the fashion, and varied the name according to her fancy, but are we to forsake the old path and follow her? I write with submission when I speak of the undeveloped doctrines of Maddenism, but it seems clear to me that we ought not. Our principle is, to set all fashionable folly at defiance, and, therefore, we adhere to the old name, which existed long before the fashion, which has survived it, and I trust never will become obsolete in a country which it has so often adorned.

The case of Shakspeare is altogether different. It is not an old, well known, and well established name, nor did its owner bend to the vagaries of the time. It is evident therefore, that his case must be judged by totally different rules.

Mr. Hunter's second point is, that *the practice of the individual is not the proper guide, because, in the time of Shakspeare, there was the utmost indifference in respect of the orthography of proper names, in writing especially, but even in printing also*; and he adduces various instances, amongst them that of Raleigh, who is elsewhere said to have written his name seventeen different ways (Archæolog. xxii. 174.) Here again the case is totally different from Shakspeare's. He did not write his name several different ways. If he had done so, Maddenism could have had no existence. He was consistent, uniform, and unvarying, and all arguments deduced from the practices of the inconsistent and the various are therefore totally inapplicable to him.

Mr. Hunter proposes the rule which he would apply to this point, and it is—*the usage of persons of cultivation*. Usage, without a knowledge of the foundation upon which it rests, seems to me to be a very questionable authority for anything, only to be adopted in the solution of anomalous cases, and never, in a case relating to the orthography of a *notus homo*, to be preferred to the uniform practice of the individual himself; but I have not space to enter upon that question. In reference to Mr. Hunter's canon I shall, at present, content myself with inquiring—persons of what period? I suppose the poet's contemporaries. But we have been told that their orthography of proper names was various in the extreme; how then can we deduce a usage from them? Printers may be set against printers, punsters against punsters, authors against authors; there is but one consistent and uniform usage, that of the poet himself,* and *that we are to ex-*

clude. And why? was not he a person of cultivation? I know Mr. Hunter's respect for Shakspeare, I know the advantages which Shakspearean literature has reaped, and is likely to reap, from his researches, too well, to think that *that* was his meaning.

And now, if I have not exhausted time, space, patience,—everything—one word as to *pronunciation*. All the arguments I have noticed proceed upon the supposition that *Shakspeare* must, of necessity, be pronounced differently from *Shakspeare*: is that quite clear?

The second syllable will be sounded the same in both cases. The *e* final is silent, and I find, in the only Pronouncing Dictionary I can refer to, (Johnson and Walker, edited by Jameson, Pickering, 1827) that *speare* is to be pronounced *spere*. The only difference therefore is, that, in Maddenism, the second syllable is spelt as it is pronounced; in the contrary system, it is not so.

As to the first syllable, I am well aware that the mute *e* at the end of a syllable is, generally speaking, necessary to produce the long, slender sound of *a*; as in *hate, rate, &c.* This is the general rule; but we all know that, in pronunciation, usage does establish exceptions to rules, and what has been the usage in the days of our darkness whilst we have been going on spelling the word *Shakspeare*? Who, until very lately, has ever pronounced the word as if it were *Shack-spear*? No one. Why then should we now begin? The orthography may be amended whilst the pronunciation remains unaltered, and the usage, anomalous as it is, is sufficient authority with reference to a *syllable which is itself anomalous*.

Two more last words and I have done. First, I ought to state that, whilst writing upon this subject, I have abstained from any communication with Sir F. Madden; and, second, I have endeavoured to give utterance to opinions different from

* Amongst approaches to usage, the nearest that I have observed is in the Stratford Register. There are 30 entries in which the name of Shakspeare occurs between 1558 and 1623, and of these 27 agree with the poet's signature, including

the entries of his baptism, and burial, and ending with that of the burial of his widow. The other three entries are all "Shakspeare." (Boswell's Shakspeare, ii. 610.)

those of gentlemen, all of whom I know and respect, and some of whom I am proud to call my friends, in such manner as shall not give offence. I know how difficult it is to do this, and I cannot conclude without expressing my hope that I have not unawares, in the warmth of argument, been betrayed into anything which may seem inconsistent with the regard and esteem I entertain for every one of them.

Yours, &c. JOHN BRUCE.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 13.

WHILE the cautious and critical readers of Shakespeare and the persons best acquainted with the literature of the period, suspend their judgment, or assent but in part to the new views which I have just presented to the world on the date, scene, and origin of *The Tempest*, there is another class who come at once into my views, but who would persuade the public that the material points were known before.

I regard this as no mean proof of the value and importance of those views; and I am too well acquainted with the history of literature and science not to know that this is one of the most usual forms in which a spirit which I need not particularly indicate is accustomed to manifest itself. It is, perhaps, the wisest and best course to leave such kind of attacks unnoticed. Nevertheless, committing the worthier class of critics to time and the effect of the arguments by which my conclusions are supported, I beg leave, with your permission, to make a few remarks on the assertion which I find in Mr. Knight's Pictorial Shakespeare (as he chooses to print the name), that I have been anticipated in the two material points of the scene and the date; and the rather as the point is matter of fact, some portion of which I can perhaps better explain than any other person.

And, first, in respect of the *Scene*.—I have stated as plainly as frankly, and as I thought as handsomely as could be done, that I received the first suggestion of the identity of the island of Prospero with the island of the Mediterranean, called Lampedusa, from Mr. Rodd. "I am bound to

acknowledge, and I do so with great pleasure, that I received many years ago, the first suggestion of the identity of the island of Prospero with Lampedusa, from one whose intimate acquaintance with books and their contents is well known to all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance; I mean Mr. Rodd, the very ingenious, liberal, and respectable bookseller in Great Newport Street." P. 32. I had no design or wish to conceal it. He mentioned it to me in conversation in April 1831; that is, that he had met with a manuscript account of a voyage in the Mediterranean in which Lampedusa is called the Enchanted Island, which is the manuscript alluded to by Mr. Collier (to whom also he had mentioned it) in his *Further Particulars respecting Shakespeare*, just published, p. 63, and that this, according to my present recollections of the conversation, led to the suspicion that this was the island which Shakespeare had in view, which suspicion was strengthened by what he found in the *Turco-Græcia*. This was the suggestion to which I allude; and had I not received it, I think it very improbable that I should have thought of the identity. But the following out the suggestion, the elaboration of the argument, the discovery of the points of minute and critical resemblance, was all my own; and whether the argument is sound or unsound, and the conclusions are just or the contrary, Mr. Rodd is not in any way answerable for them.

The disquisition nearly in its present state was written as long ago as 1831 or 1832. When Lampedusa was suggested to me as the island, I had long been persuaded that *The Tempest* was an early play, and that *The Tempest* and no other play must be the *Love Labour's won* of Meres in 1598. The only material additions which have been made to the argument are those derived from what is found in Ariosto. This discovery was recently made.

Whenever I have mentioned the subject, or to whomsoever I showed the dissertation, I have uniformly mentioned from whom I derived the first suggestion; and I may add that I have received more than once an as-

surance from Mr. Rodd that he had no intention of pursuing the inquiry and bringing the subject before the public, which he might possibly have done more satisfactorily than it has been in my power to do, and I well remember reading to him some years ago the greater part of the dissertation as originally written. The announcement of the publication of my Dissertation as a part of my intended New Illustrations of the Life, Writings, and Studies of Shakespeare, was made at the close of my Three Catalogues, which work was published in 1837, and the manuscript which was then finished of the first work was soon placed in the hands of a publisher.

I have heard from various quarters that Mr. Douce was also persuaded of the identity of the two islands, and that he was brought to the opinion by reading the account which Captain Smyth gives of the island in his work published as long ago as 1819. Perhaps some of your correspondents may be able to explain the extent of Mr. Douce's persuasion of this identity. My own acquaintance with him was but slight, and I have no recollection of having heard anything from him on the subject. Captain Smyth's account of the island is by far the most curious and useful to the purposes of this inquiry, of the many notices of the island which I have been able to collect.

You see, therefore, that I make no claim to having first hit upon the identity of the two islands; but that my claim in respect of the *Scene* is this, that I have been the first to bring it before the public, and that I have elaborated an argument by which, as seems to me, a surmise and supposition is converted into an established fact, or at least into a probability of a very high order.

But in respect of the second of the material points, the *Date*, I claim entirely the merit, whatever it may be, of having first discovered, and, if I may be permitted to say so, proved it: and this in direct opposition to all persons who had published anything on the subject. The date usually assigned to it was 1610 or 1612; at all events a period later than 1609, in which year the storm occurred to which Shakespeare was thought to have particularly

alluded. I have endeavoured to show that it was written in 1596, about the time of the appearance of Sir Walter Raleigh's account of the Guiana voyage. Mr. Knight states that in this I had been anticipated by Mr. Coleridge, and he refers for proof to what he calls Mr. Coleridge's "masterly classification of 1819," which was first given to the world in his *Literary Remains*, which were not published till 1836. "We regret," says Mr. Knight, "that Mr. Hunter did not do justice to the *à priori* sagacity of our great philosophical critic, to whom unquestionably belongs the 'discovery' of the date of the *Tempest*." Now if Mr. Coleridge had made the discovery, as Mr. Knight asserts he had done, since this was made known only in 1836, it could not have influenced anything which I had written in 1832; and if I had found in his classification that he placed *The Tempest* where I have placed it, assuredly I should have been too happy not to have supported my own conclusion by the authority of so great a name, especially as Mr. Coleridge would have arrived at the same conclusion by some process essentially different from that which I had employed. But Mr. Knight has made a most serious mistake in thus representing Mr. Coleridge's opinion. Mr. Coleridge does *not* refer the *Tempest* to the year 1596, nor, I venture to say, to any year nearly so early. His arrangement is of but little use to the critical inquirer into the chronological order, from the want of precise dates of the commencement and termination of his epochs. He divides the whole period of Shakespeare's dramatic life into five epochs, placing *The Tempest* in the fourth of those epochs; but if the fourth epoch began so early as to include the plays written in 1596, what have we for the first, second, and third epochs? But to put the matter at once out of all question, Mr. Coleridge places in the *third* epoch, which must needs have preceded the fourth, the *Much ado about Nothing*, the *King Henry the Fifth*, and the *King Henry the Eighth*, which the merest novice in this department of criticism knows to have been all produced later than 1596.

Indeed, no longer ago than June last, Mr. Knight, with the assistance of Mr.

Rodd, prepared some remarks on the chronological order, which are printed in the introductory notice to the *King Henry the Fifth* of the Pictorial Shakespeare. In these remarks, they distinctly themselves place *The Tempest* among plays not produced before the year 1603. The passage will be found at p. 314. Whence this sudden conversion to my date?

Such then is my plain answer to the observations of Mr. Knight. But, that my letter may not relate wholly to matter in which I may be said to have a personal concern, I shall claim your ready allowance of anything which tends to the illustration of our great poet, for the insertion of a few words respecting the orthography of the name.

You were the first to publish the bond which was entered into to save the bishop harmless, if he granted his licence to Shakespeare to contract matrimony. I had previously seen the instrument, which is under the care of a most courteous and obliging keeper, Mr. Clifton, having taken a journey to Worcester for the express purpose of seeing it, and making other inquiries respecting the poet. What I wish to remark is this: that the name is there written *Shaxspere*, not *Shagspere*, as in your copy, in the second of the two instances in which it occurs. So at least I read it. I think it has not been observed, that the marks of the two husbandmen, Sandell and Richardson, are singularly coarse; coarser, I think, than the marks of marksmen of that period usually are, as if they belonged to the very rudest part of the population; and I can scarcely forbear coming to the conclusion that Shakespeare, then a youth of but eighteen, was rudely dragged by them as a victim to the altar.

I give you also a contemporary authority for the old and better orthography, in a passage which, though it has been quoted, has been little used.

"Detraction is the sworn friend to Ignorance. For my own part I have ever truly cherished my good opinion of other men's worthy labours; especially of that full and heightened stile of Master Chap-

man's, the laboured and understanding works of Master Jonson, the no less worthy composures of the both worthily excellent Master Beaumont and Master Fletcher; and lastly, (without wrong last to be named,) the right happy and copious industry of *M. Shakespeare*, *M. Decker* and *M. Heywood*, wishing what I write may be read by their light; protesting that in the strength of mine own judgment I know them so worthy, that though I rest silent in my own work, yet to most of theirs I dare (without flattery) fix that of Martial—*non norunt hæc monumenta mori.*"

These words, besides the evidence they afford of the orthography of the name, and the testimony which they present of the estimation in which Shakespeare was held among his contemporaries, are highly honourable to him who wrote them; and his name must not be withheld—it was John Webster. They occur in the preface to his *White Devil*, which was first printed in 1612, though I quote from the edition of 1631. With such men against it as D'Israeli, Dyce, and Collier, there is no danger of the unsightly *Shaksper* keeping its ground.

Yours, &c. JOSEPH HUNTER.

MR. URBAN,

Jan. 3.

A MACE is laid before the Speaker of the House of Lords, also before the Speaker of the House of Commons, and one, I believe, before the Lord Chancellor in his court; and all Corporations possessing a Court of Record seem to be possessed of a mace; yet I can find no mention of such insignia in any of their Charters.

Can any of your readers give a clue to the meaning of this symbol, when used as an emblem of office? It has struck me, that, as it is not used in the King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer Courts, in which I believe the sovereign is by a fiction of law supposed to preside in person, but in the courts before mentioned, in none of which courts is the King presumed in law to be present in person, it is possible the mace may be an emblem of the delegated authority of the Crown to hold a Court of Record. I shall be glad if any of your correspondents can elucidate this subject.

T. T.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Life and Correspondence of M. S. Lewis, Esq. Author of the Monk, &c. 2 vols. 8vo.

WHO would not wish to know something of the personal history of the author of the *Monk*, and *Alonzo the Brave*, and the *Castle Spectre*, and *Timour the Tartar*, and the *Cat King*, and *Fire King*, and the "*Grim White Woman*, and the *Gay Gold Ring*," and many other tales of wonder and fear, which filled a few years ago all the drawing-rooms and saloons of London with panic terrors, and covered the platform of the stage with a pageantry, and marvellous machinery unknown before? For many years *Monk Lewis*, for so he will always be called, was a bright star of second or third magnitude, in the best society; familiar with nobles, caressed by Princesses, and deified by all melodramatic actors and actresses. He was a person of easy fortune, and in the latter part of his life affluent; quiet and elegant in his tastes and amusements; fond of music, pictures, poetry, verse, china, lap-dogs, and looking-glasses, and similar *deliciæ vite otiosæ*. He possessed too, some great and unquestionable virtues. To his mother, whose life was somewhat unfortunate, he was uniformly most dutiful, attentive, and liberal, anticipating and supplying her wants, and forgiving the eccentricities and petulancies of her temper; he was a kind master to his domestics; and, as regards his conduct to his slaves, the benevolence of his heart was shown in practical acts of the wisest and best kind; and indeed great part of his will is employed in securing to them by law, the privileges and advantages which he had bestowed on them, after he became personally acquainted with their condition. We have no authority for bestowing on him the still brighter wreath which is formed of the unperishing flowers of Christian

GENT. MAG. VOL. XIII.

faith and hope; for the nature of his works must forbid this, and nothing in his personal history supports it. He was a man of society and of the world, quick, clever, (for he wrote the comedy of the *East Indian* before he was 16,) as necessary in a drawing-room as an ornament of Sevres china; could write extemporaneous poetry,—not very good in general, but occasionally rising into excellence; could repeat a tale, or point an anecdote with neatness and grace; but with all this, a little tiresome occasionally, and somewhat whimsical. With regard to the present volumes, we presume that they have been composed of the best materials which could be procured, which is *Mr. Lewis's* correspondence, chiefly with his mother. But they throw but little light on his own history; and their publication at all, (seeing that they turn entirely on domestic matters of rather a painful nature) perhaps is to be lamented; neither are the letters themselves distinguished by any brilliancy of thought, cleverness of composition, or interest of anecdote. Still they will render the future biography of *Mr. Lewis*, whenever it may be composed, more circumstantial in some points, and more copious and authentic than it would have been without their assistance. We shall run rather lightly, *pede corrente*, through the volume, extracting a few things which may afford amusement, among the subjects of the memoir, or those mentioned in it.

Vol. I. p. 19, we meet with a more circumstantial account of the character and melancholy death of *Miss Ray*, than we before knew.

"*Mrs. Lewis*, the mother of *Mr. Lewis*, dined at *Lord Sandwich's* in company with *Miss Ray* on the very evening of her fatal visit to the theatre. During dinner she seemed unusually depressed in spirits. When the carriage was announced, and she was adjusting her dress, *Mrs. Lewis* made some remark on a beautiful

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rose which Miss Ray wore in her bosom. Just as the words were uttered, the flower fell to the ground. She stooped to regain it, but, as she picked it up, the red leaves scattered themselves on the carpet, and the stalk alone remained in her hands. The poor girl, who had been depressed in spirits before, said, 'I trust I am not to consider this as an evil omen.' But, soon rallying, she expressed to Mrs. Lewis in a cheerful tone her hope that they would meet again after the theatre, a hope that was never realised. Of Miss Ray's origin many different accounts have been given. The true one, however, is that Lord Sandwich first noticed her when very young in a shop in Tavistock Street, where she served at the counter, and being struck with the intellectual expression of her countenance, as well as with its singular beauty, he took charge of her future education, and engaged for her the best masters, especially in music; so that she soon came out as a singer at his musical parties, when his Lordship, who was, as is well known, very formal and precise, used to perform on the kettle drum. This young girl conducted herself so well, under most awkward circumstances, that a Bishop's wife (Mrs. Hinchliffe) thus expressed herself in her favour. 'I was really hurt to sit opposite to her; to mark her discreet conduct, and yet to find it improper to notice her. She was so assiduous to please,—was so very excellent,—yet so unassuming, I was quite charmed with her; yet a seeming cruelty to her took off the pleasure of my evening.' The history of her tragical end is shortly this. Miss Ray was entirely dependent on Lord Sandwich's bounty, but she had no settlement or provision made for her, and she was, out of delicacy, obliged to refuse advantageous offers made to her from the theatres. A gentleman named Hackman was introduced at one of the musical parties to Miss Ray, an attachment commenced, and subsequently a correspondence. From a wish to be in circumstances enabling him to marry, Hackman exchanged the army for the church, and obtained the living of Wyverton, in Norfolk: but while this was in progress, Lord Sandwich found reasons to place his favourite under surveillance, and the correspondence was consequently stopped. Hackman attributed this to Miss Ray's caprices or infidelity. He became exasperated at her coldness. The fatal night, having made himself half frantic with liquor, he stationed himself at the door of the theatre, and, after having shot his victim, endeavoured to destroy himself. On Miss Ray's assassination being conveyed to Lord Sandwich, he stood for a

while petrified, till suddenly seizing a candle, he ran up stairs, threw himself on a bed, and in agony exclaimed, 'Leave me for a while to myself, I could have borne anything but this.'"

At p. 133, we find the following description of Mr. Lewis's life at the Hague:

"As for me, the Hague and the Dutch are as insufferable as ever, but of late I have cut the society of the place, and got into a very agreeable coterie, which assembles every other night at the house of one of the cleverest women I ever met with, a Madame de Matignon. She is the daughter of the celebrated Baron de Breterie, who lives with her. We have also the Marquise de Brebance, the Princesse de Leon, the Princesse de Montmorencie, the Vicomte de Bonville, the Duc de Polignac, the *beau* Dillon (of whom you must certainly have heard,) and, in short, the very best society of Paris. This, you must suppose, is pleasant: everybody is at their ease; some play at tric-trac, others work, others *font la belle conversation*; and so well, with so much wit and novelty of thought, that I was much entertained by it. You will easily conceive, that, after such society, the Dutch assemblies must be dreadful. I therefore seldom go near them, and, indeed, a late proof of their stupidity, would have terrified a man possessed of more courage than myself. An unfortunate Irishman, known by the name of Lord Kerry, being the other night at one of the Dutch assemblies, and quite overcome with its stupidity, yawned so terribly that he fairly dislocated his jaw; it was immediately set again, but he has suffered much from the accident, and is still confined by it to his bed. He is a man upwards of fifty, and consequently must have been frequently *ennuied* before; but such peculiar *ennui* was more than he had bargained for, or had power to resist; you may think this a made anecdote, but I assure you that I have told you the plain matter of fact. There is a Duchesse de la Force here, a sort of idiot, whom I wish you could see. She would entertain you very much; her conversation is composed of the same set of phrases, which she vents upon all occasions. One of them is, 'Et les détails?' She said the other day without minding her question or his reply, 'Eh bien! M. Dillon, y a-t-il quelques nouvelles?' 'Il n'y en a pas, Madame.' 'Vraiment! et les détails?' When they told her that the Queen of France was dead, she asked for the 'détails.' She would make an excellent character in a comedy," &c.

At p. 213 we find the following ludicrous anecdote relating to a celebrated actress of the time, whose mind appears to have been temporarily over-set by what Sheridan called "the whole regiment of ghosts" in the *Castle Spectre*.

"The terrors inspired by the Spectre were not confined to Drury Lane; but, as the following anecdote shows, on one occasion they even extended considerably beyond it. Mrs. Powell, who played Evelina, having become, from the number of representations, heartily tired and wearied with the character, one evening, on returning from the theatre, walked listlessly into a drawing-room, and throwing herself into a seat exclaimed, 'Oh! this ghost, this ghost! Heavens! how the ghost torments me!' 'Ma'am,' uttered a tremulous voice from the other side of the table. Mrs. Powell looked up hastily. 'Sir,' she exclaimed, in nearly the same tone, as she encountered the full countenance of a very sober-looking gentleman opposite, 'What—what was it you said, Ma'am?' 'Really, Sir,' replied the astonished actress, 'I have not the pleasure of—Why, good Heavens! what have they been about in the room?' 'Madam,' continued the gentleman, 'the room is mine, and I will thank you to explain.' 'Yours,' screamed Mrs. Powell, 'surely, Sir, this is number 1.' No, indeed, Madam,' he replied, 'this is number 2; and really your language is so very extraordinary, that'—Mrs. Powell, amidst her confusion, could scarcely refrain from laughter; 'Ten thousand pardons,' she said, 'the coachman must have mistaken the house. I am Mrs. Powell, of Drury Lane, and have just come from performing the *Castle Spectre*. Fatigue and absence of mind have made me an unconscious intruder; I lodge next door, and I hope you will excuse this unintentional alarm I have occasioned you.' It is almost needless to add that the gentleman was much relieved by this rational explanation, and participated in the mirth of his nocturnal visitor as he politely escorted her to the street-door. 'Good night,' said the still laughing actress, 'and I hope Sir, in future, I shall pay more attention to number one.'"

At p. 236, are a few lines from the poem of the "Captive," which we mention, because it appears to us that they gave, as it were, the *key note* to the style of Crabbe's fine poem of "Sir Eustace Gray." The settled melancholy of the feeling gives a deep

impression to the somewhat common and familiar words,

"Stay, gaoler, stay, and hear my woe!
She is not mad, who knells to thee,
For what I'm now, too well I know,
And what I was, and what should be.
I'll rave no more in proud despair,
My language shall be calm, though sad;
But yet I'll firmly, truly swear,
I am not mad! I am not mad!

"A tyrant husband forg'd the tale
Which chains me in this dreary cell!
My fate unknown my friends bewail—
Oh! gaoler, haste, that fate to tell.
Oh! haste my father's heart to cheer;
That heart at once 'twill grieve and glad
To know, though kept a captive here,
I am not mad! I am not mad!

"'Tis sure a dream? some fancy vain!
I—I,—the child of rank and wealth;
Am I the wretch who clanks this chain,
Depriv'd of freedom, friends, and health?
Oh! while I count these blessings fled,
Which never more my hours shall glad;
Now aches my heart, now burns my head,
But 'tis not so! I am not mad."

Among the intimate friends of Mr. Lewis, was the amiable but eccentric Lady Cork, who, in this respect, was of a disposition something like his own.

"Nothing delighted her Ladyship so much as to be surrounded by odd people of every description. No matter in what line of absurdity they excelled: the very grave—the very gay—the very clever—the very dull—all had charms in the eyes of Lady Cork. Yet she was a person of a highly cultivated mind, and found great pleasure in the society of men of letters; and many of the leading literary men of the day were frequent and welcome visitors at her house. Her Ladyship took a great fancy to Mr. Thomas Moore, then in the zenith of popularity, and the darling of the day, and one evening took it into her head to gratify her guests with some passages of dramatic reading. Mr. Moore was the fascinating medium selected for this 'flow of soul,' upon which, it seemed, the lady had set her heart, but against which it proved the gentleman had set his face: he was exceedingly sorry—was particularly engaged—had, besides, a very bad cold—a terribly obstinate 'hoarseness;' and declared all this with an exceedingly 'good-evening' expression of countenance. Her Ladyship was puzzled how to act, till Lewis came to her relief; and in a short time

she made her appearance with a large Burgundy pitch plaister, with which she followed the wandering melodist about the room, who, in his endeavours to evade his well-meaning pursuer and her formidable recipe, was at length fairly hemmed into a corner. Whether he there exerted his eloquence in protestations of gratitude, or in prayers for assistance, we never heard; but, as they say of the heroes of romance, he at length effected his escape.

“ Having one day taken it into her head to have ‘a raffle, or lottery,’ for a charitable purpose, she mentioned her idea to Lewis, who entered into the project with great willingness, and under his direction the whole affair was managed. As it was arranged that every one was to win *something*, Lewis took care that the prizes should be of a nature that would create the most ludicrous perplexity to their owners. Accordingly, on the evening appointed (for the raffle took place at a *soirée*), the ‘assembled guests’ were parading the brilliantly-lighted drawing-rooms, burdened with the most out-of-the-way articles the eccentric hostess could procure, while the inventor of this novel kind of *plaisanterie* was silently enjoying the joke of their distress. Gentlemen were seen in every direction, running about with tea-pots in their hands, or trays under their arms, endeavouring to find some sly corner in which to deposit their prizes; while young ladies were sinking beneath the weight and shame of carrying a coal-scuttle or a flat-iron. Guinea pigs, birds in cages, punch-bowls, watchmen’s rattles, and Dutch ovens, were perplexing their fortunate, or, as perhaps they considered themselves, unfortunate proprietors, and Lady Cork’s raffle was long remembered by those who were present as a scene of laughter and confusion.”

The first volume closes with some lines on the death of Fox. The following are printed in italics; we suppose, as worthy of the highest estimation. We think them altogether composed in very bad taste indeed.

“ Illustrious shade! when, at the throne of
Heaven, [forgiven.
Suppliant thou kneel’st and sue’st to be
While by thy side a dreadful angel stands,
And grasps the volume in his burning hands
Which holds thy *faults* (for who from faults
is free),
With *downtless eye* the stern Accuser see.
His voice be thunder,—lightning be his
look,— [his book.”
Whisper—the Slave Trade—and he’ll close

In the second volume (p. 5) we find Mr. Lewis on a visit at Inverary castle. Among the company, he says—

“ Mrs. T. Sheridan is also here at present,—very pretty, very sensible, amiable and gentle: indeed, so gentle, that Tom insists upon it that her extreme quietness and tranquillity is a defect in her character. Above all, he accuses her of such an extreme apprehension of giving trouble (he says) it amounts to absolute affectation. He affirms that when the cook has forgotten her duty, and no dinner is prepared, Mrs. Sheridan says—‘Oh! pray don’t get dinner on purpose for me; I’ll take a dish of tea instead;’ and he declares himself certain that, if she were to set her clothes on fire, she would step to the bell very quietly, and say to the servant, with great gentleness and composure,—‘Pray, William, is there any water in the house?’ ‘No, madam, but I can soon get some.’ ‘Oh! dear!—no! it does not signify. I dare say the fire will go out of itself.’”

Mr. Lewis’s favourite cottage is thus described:

“ It was a pretty romantic retreat where Lewis spent the greater part of his time, and which he afterwards greatly embellished and improved, and continued to retain possession of till his death. It was here that the greater portion of his works were written; and even when he came into possession of a large fortune at his father’s death, he still continued to find the same pleasure in the retirement of this rural abode which he had done in his earlier years. He spared no pains or expense in rendering it suited for a poet’s home; and it was adorned in a style in every way indicative of its sensitive occupant. His little drawing-room was beautifully ornamented, and contained many paintings from the first masters, as well as several highly finished sketches taken from his own works. Over the mantel-piece hung the small miniature of a lady, a scion of the house of Argyle, which, on account of the homage he seemed to pay to it during one of his visits to Inverary castle, was good-naturedly presented to him by the Duke, and highly prized by Lewis, on account of some fancied or real resemblance it bore to a late beauty of that noble house, whose early influence on his heart we have already spoken of. He had also an admirably selected library, containing, among other acquisitions, a valuable collection of German works and scarce old English and Scotch ballads. He had al-

most a passion for mirrors; and Barnes, as well as the apartments he afterwards occupied in the Albany, had a profuse, though tasteful display of these, as well as an unusual quantity of exquisitely finished *bijouterie*, and of the most unique and classical representations. For seals, also, his *penchant* was peculiar. He was continually inventing new mottoes and devices, until, at last he possessed a stock that might have furnished the windows of a jeweller's shop. His miniature grounds were laid out with the greatest taste and beauty. On the lawn before the cottage were two finely finished statues of bronze; one a Cupid in the act of flying from a pedestal, on which was engraved the following lines from his pen—

Though age intrude, with frown repelling,
Love, while I live, shall share my dwelling;
'Begone, vain boy'—should stoics cry,
Just *spread* your wings, but *never fly*.

"The other, a figure representing Fortune, was grasping a purse, and standing upon a globe. On the pedestal of which was written :

Lo! in my hand a purse of gold,
And at my feet the world behold!
For they, whom Fortune's favours greet,
Still find the world is at their feet," &c.

We are now approaching the termination of our history. When, at the death of his father, Mr. Lewis came into possession of the Jamaica Estates, his sense of duty, as well as his feelings of humanity, led him to make a visit to his property. His book called the "Journal of a West India Proprietor," as well as these volumes, will shew with what acts of kindness and humanity his residence was marked, and what improvements he made in the condition of the poor enslaved beings, that Providence had entrusted to his care. After some interval a second visit was made; and he left in his will, that whoever should inherit his Jamaica estates, should every *third* year visit them in person; and omitting this, his right to them was forfeited. In May 1818, he embarked on board the Sir Godfrey Webster, under the care of Captain Boys, on his homeward voyage to England; he had been previously suffering from a slight attack of yellow fever, and seemed from his first coming on board, restless and irritable. Sea sickness of a violent kind added to his illness. He grew

obstinate and more irritable, and instead of remaining in bed, and allowing the medicines to take proper effect, he would rush upon deck, walk for hours, and then return to his couch worse than when he left it.

"Continued retchings (writes a lady, a fellow passenger) seemed to rack every nerve in his body, and his groans of agony pierced my very soul. Indeed I could get no rest for his moanings. Every attention was paid that kindness could devise. We were all in a wretched state, and the extreme heat of the latitude in which we were, increased our distress. At midnight, only six days after we sailed, Mr. Lewis, in a paroxysm of agony, had the ship's steward called up, and demanded a dose of an emetic, feeling, as he expressed it, an insupportable load at his stomach. Remonstrance was useless, and in the hurry of the moment to comply with his impatience, a strong emetic was imprudently administered by the steward. From that time the retchings were incessant. I saw Mr. Lewis at mid-day on the 13th, his sufferings were fearfully distressing; I think he was aware of his danger, and some memoranda were written from his dictation and sealed up. I last saw Mr. Lewis, about nine on the same evening, before I retired for the night, and promised to call out to those who were watching in the outward cabin, the half hours when he was to have a medicine given to him. I did so: at ten o'clock, I heard him say, 'I thank you, thank you.' All that night his groans were dreadful; I could only lie in my berth and listen to them, for illness rendered me powerless. By degrees his moanings subsided into low convulsive sobs: they grew fainter and fainter, and became calmed into a gentle breathing, as though the sufferer slept. I was worn out, and lost all consciousness. From this state of stupor, (for I can hardly call it sleep,) I was roused by the steward, at a little past four on the morning of the 14th May, calling me by name. He came to inform me that Mr. Lewis was no more."

We must not omit to mention the account by the same writer, of the circumstances that attended the committal of the body to the deep. Singular that this last scene of life's drama should have had something *melo-dramatic* in its effect.

"With all the decencies that can be observed on such an occasion, the corpse of our

lamented and regretted fellow-passenger, having been placed in a proper coffin, at that impressive sentence in the form of burial at sea, 'We [commit our brother to the deep,' was gently lowered into its ocean tomb. Never shall I forget the sound of the splashing waters, as for an instant the ingulphing wave closed over his remains. The coffin, encased in its shroud-like hammock, rose again almost immediately;—the end of the hammock having become unfastened, and the weights which had been inclosed, escaping, the wind getting under the canvas, acted as a sail, and the body was slowly borne down the current away from us, in the direction of Jamaica. I remained on deck straining my eyes to watch, as it floated on its course, the last narrow home of him who had indeed been my friend; till nearly blinded by tears, and the distance that was gradually placed between the vessel and the object of my gaze, it became like a speck upon the waters, and I saw it no more.'

Another account, given by a passenger, agrees with this in its general statements, especially in the striking and singular scene last described.

Austria. By P. E. Turnbull, Esq.,
F.R.S., F.S.A. 2 vols.

WE are sorry that want of space prevents our doing any justice to the volumes before us, for in truth they are recommended by many valuable qualities; and certainly afford a far more temperate, judicious, and correct account of Austria, as to her government, policy, civil and social institutions, than we can elsewhere find. The second volume contains a great deal of valuable observation on all the main subjects of internal government and foreign policy, well arranged, and with details sufficiently full; the first is occupied with the account of the author's travels in its different states, and with a description of the scenery, antiquities, and natural curiosities which he visited.* Had we room for extracts, we should be inclined to make them from the author's graphical description of the Saxon Switzerland,

* There is only one subject on which Mr. Turnbull occasionally writes, of which he is apparently quite ignorant: i. e. on curious books. Under that head, he has made many blunders, and evidently he has no knowledge of their rarity or value.

Schandau, and Pröbischer Thor; we should take much from his account of Bohemia; but, perhaps, we have been more interested with the description of the Illyrian Provinces, the quick-silver mines of Idria, the caverns of Adelsberg, under which head we have a fuller and better account of the *Proteus anguinus* than we had before seen, and the excursion to Pola. We have read with attention the author's observations in his second volume on the government of Austria, and the conclusions to which he arrives respecting its character; yet, highly as we estimate the correctness of his information, and the candour and fairness of his reasonings, we still think that he views it in too favourable a light. Great, indeed, beyond any past experience great, ought to be the blessings bestowed by a government on its subjects, which could compensate for the cruel and somewhat capricious thralldom in which they are held. Great caution, approaching to timidity, seems to be its character, and the timid are, by their very defect, apt to be unjust. Then it appears that while the higher nobles, the great feudal lords of Hungary, are feared and respected; while the merchants and bankers, to whom the state looks for pecuniary assistance, are indulged; and while the rights of the populace are respected and their comfort assured; the nobility of a lower rank and less influence are most injuriously harassed and ill-treated, of which Mr. Turnbull's book gives some striking instances. The system of espionage, too, whenever liberal sentiments are suspected, is most severe. Thus, as it were, this paternal government seems tacitly to confess that its existence is founded, and its tranquillity maintained, on the principle that its subjects should be ignorant of the rights which their fellow creatures possess and enjoy, in nations that have either never bent their necks, or else have shaken off the yoke of despotism. With all its caution we pronounce that this government cannot last long; it has internally some great evils—the constitution of Hungary being the first—and the state of its financial affairs seems anything but satisfactory. What may be the manner in which the great movement

of change shall first appear in this singular country we dare not say; or how far, when it comes, it may affect the stability or prosperity of Austria itself; but the prosperity of the revenue and the improvement in the financial system seems absolutely necessary to preserve the good understanding between the people and government. A heavier taxation would soon poison the sources of the present content, which seem to be little more than ease and the means of enjoyment; and commerce, which is now opening her wings over the southern shores of the empire, will bring with her her usual freight; not only supplying the body with new conveniences, but the mind with new ideas; the thoughts that come with her, will be free as the winds that waft her to the shores: even now along the Danube, the new channel of communication has already baffled the narrow jealousies of the state, and, though the Austrian police can and do prevent its subjects entering Hungary by *land*, they cannot prevent them visiting it whenever they like by *water*. An Austrian, to see Hungary, must take his passage for Constantinople; and he will quit his vessel at any place he may think fit, baffling emperor, minister, and all his myrmidons.

Travels in South-Eastern Asia, &c.
By the Rev. H. Malcolm. 2 vols.

WE are indebted to the labours of missionaries for some very valuable works on countries so remote and so uninviting, that religious zeal could alone induce the stranger to make his habitation there. The trader, indeed, touches at their shores; but when he has discharged his cargo and assured his market, he quits them to continue his speculations, without regard to the country or inhabitants. Mr. Malcolm has given us a very interesting work on the Burman empire, Malaya, and Hindoostan, which will repay perusal. In vol. I. p. 173-194, the account of the vegetable productions, fruits, &c. of Burmah is tolerably copious. The glory of its forests is the *teak tree* (*Tectona grandis*); it is probably the most valuable timber in the world. It has this advantage over oak, that, while that has an acid which destroys iron, this has an essential oil

which preserves it. Of oak, eight or ten species are found in different parts of the Upper Country, some of them stately trees; but the abundance of teak prevents its general use. The natural history of Burmah is yet imperfectly known.

At vol. II. p. 26, the following character of the Hindoos is given by our author:—

“ My personal knowledge of Hindoostan and the Hindoos, though too limited to authorize me to produce new opinions, is abundantly sufficient to satisfy me of the truth of portraits drawn by others. I read much on both sides, and instantly marked whatever tended to show up the native character, and the tendency of Brahminism; and at every step was more and more confirmed in the opinion of Lord Teignmouth, whose personal knowledge of India was extensive, that—‘ the Gentoos are as degenerate, crafty, litigious, and wretched a people as any in the known world, especially the common run of Brahmins;’ and of Claudius Buchanan, who pronounced the Hindoos to be destitute of honesty, truth, and justice; and of Sir James Mackintosh, quoting Sir W. Jones's opinion as his own, who, among the evidences of their depravity, speaks of the general prevalence of perjury, which, perhaps, is a more certain sign of the dissolution of moral principle than other daring and ferocious crimes, and much more horrible to the imagination. Of the same mind with these distinguished men was Forbes, the author of the Oriental Memoirs. He says—‘ I cannot praise a religion which encourages thousands, perhaps millions, of idle vagabonds, who practise no virtues, but under the mask of piety, with a sort of stoical apathy and Pharisaical zeal, undergo needless austerities and penances near their celebrated temples, or pervade the provinces of Hindoostan, singly, or in large bodies, to make depredation on the hard-earned property of the poor villagers, and violate the chastity of their wives and daughters, under a cloak of sanctity or religious perfection.’ Mr. Wilkes, in his History of Mysore, observes of the same people—‘ The Hindoo character, like all others, is of a mixed nature, but it is composed of strange and contradictory elements. The man who may safely be trusted for uniformly unfolding the whole truth to a European, in whom he reposes confidence, may be expected to equivocate, and even to contradict, every word he has said, if called on to repeat it in the presence of a third person, whom he either fears or suspects; and in one of these descriptions

he usually includes all strangers. The same individual who from pique, and often without any intelligible motive, will perjure himself without shame or compunction at a public trial, is faithful, kind, and respectable in the intercourse of society."

Mr. Malcolm justly observes,

"that the whole contrariety of the whole system of the Hindoos, to all mildness, purity, benevolence, and peace, may be seen on opening any of their sacred books."

The account in the latter part of the work of the missionary field in the East is full of important information. It appears that there are one hundred and six distinct races of people in or near the Burmah empire, each of which demands a separate mission. The author also has written very judiciously on the measure of missionary success, and the mode of conducting missions.

Letters from Alexandria, on the practical application of the Quadrature of the Circle, in the configuration of the Great Pyramids of Gizeh. By H. C. Agnew, Esq. 4to.

WE will just give the short summary of the question stated in this ingenious dissertation.

"The most beautiful form of a Pyramid is perhaps that which may be supposed to be cut out of a hemisphere, and is bounded by the planes contained between eight chords of 90°, four in the great circle constituting the square of its base, and four others from the corners of the square meeting at the pole. The focus of such a Pyramid would of course be equilateral triangles. The angles of the edges with the diagonals of the base, would be 45°, and the angle at the top formed by opposite edges would be a right angle. Such a Pyramid would be in fact the half of the octahedron, one of the five regular bodies inscriptible in the sphere."

Why was neither of the great Pyramids of Gizeh built of this form? and why was the second Pyramid made steeper than the first?

"Most people, (says the author,) appear to take it for granted, that the two great Pyramids of Gizeh were built at the same angle of elevation, and differed only in size and not in shape; but the French, as well as Belzoni, had long ago given measurements, the deductions from which made the second Pyramid to be steeper than the first. They do not, however,

agree in their statements of the difference, nor attempt to give a reason for the variation of the angles. The second Pyramid does indeed appear a good deal steeper to a good eye; but as it still retains the upper portion of its casing, while the great Pyramid has lost all the outer stones, and many feet of its top, the observer is apt to suppose himself deceived by these circumstances, and concludes the Pyramids were of the same shape; but the truth is, the faces of the second were really steeper than those of the first, by one degree.

The angles of the corners of the great Pyramid 41° 28' 43".
Of the second Pyramid 42° 35'
Of the third Pyramid
rather less than . . . 52°

The angle of the faces with the plan of the base,

Great Pyramid 51° 20' 1"
Second Pyramid 52° 25' 51"
Third Pyramid 51° 50' 0"

The slope of the third Pyramid was apparently almost intermediate between the slope of the first and second. Following the common fable, that each Pyramid has its own peculiar builder, and that each was a separate monument unconnected with its neighbours, except by the casual contiguity of position, my first idea was that the constructors of the first and second (call them Cheops and Cephron) had each built his Pyramid on the geometrical plan most accordant with his conceptions of propriety, and that their successor Mycerinus, finding his father's monument too flat, and his uncle's too steep, had discovered, or believed he had discovered, the rule of perspective, and formed his Pyramid accordingly. This notion was correct only so far, as that the third Pyramid was the most perfect geometrical figure; but if the deductions in the following pages be admitted, we must arrive at the remarkable conclusion, that *the three great Pyramids of Gizeh were component parts of one immense system.* Members of a vast united triad, each in itself admirable, but all three so connected with the first principle of the system, as to form but one perfect whole. If then in the contemplation of one of these sublime structures, we are lost in astonishment at the greatness of the undertaking, how must one's wonder be increased when we find that all were planned at once: that before a stone of the great causeway was laid, the precise proportions of the second and third Pyramids, as well as of the first, were unalterably determined by the necessary effect of the rule which fixed the length and breadth of the causeway itself."

The author then gives the result of his calculations on the two great Pyramids, which was, "of the two perpendiculars being radii of circles, together equal to the sum of the perimeters of the base." Yet the *alliance* of these vast structures was still imperfect. The holy circle of the first diagram, parent of the system, has none of its essential attributes represented. The squares of the bases of the two Pyramids were squares of contact only, but the peculiar square of relationship to each circle was still to be looked for. The author felt persuaded that the *third* Pyramid formed part of the grand system, and that the circumstance mentioned by Herodotus, &c., of the granite casing reaching only half way up, had a special meaning; it was reasonable to conclude, that this third Pyramid had its size necessarily determined by the proportions of the first great Pyramid, or of the two great Pyramids jointly. The angle of the inclination of the forms he measured on the granite stones, gave something under 52° , and it was evident that the true angle, were it possible to ascertain it with sufficient accuracy, would be found to be $31^\circ. 51'. 14''$. and that therefore this Pyramid presented to itself a perfection which neither of the two great Pyramids separately possessed, viz: *that its perpendicular was the radius of a circle, the circumference of which was equal to the square of its base.* For proofs of this, and of the third Pyramid being a *practical squaring of the circle*, and for some other geometrical observations of much curiosity, we must refer to the work itself, the details of which it is impossible to abridge.

Historic Sites, and other remarkable and interesting Places in the County of Suffolk. By John Wodderspoon. 8vo. pp. 300.

A VERY pleasing work of the same character as this has recently appeared from the pen of William Howitt, to which we hope shortly to pay attention; but the less assuming volume before us has a prior claim to our notice, as it is certainly not an imitation of Mr. Howitt's work. It made its public appearance some weeks earlier, and in fact, the papers

GENT. MAG. VOL. XIII.

of which it consists were commenced in 1837, in "the Suffolk Literary Chronicle."

It is devoted to the most interesting spots of one county, a county which, before the course of national events was so uniformly concentrated to the metropolis, partook in many a stirring event, and gave birth and heritage to some of our most remarkable historical characters.

Some specimens of the very clever woodcuts which form the embellishments having been offered to our use, we shall at once proceed to describe the subjects which they represent.

The exterior walls of Framlingham Castle are still complete, showing no absolute breach at any point, though in various conditions of decay or preservation. Its most striking feature is the Gateway, (represented in the annexed view,) which is approached by a stone bridge thrown across the moat. But after passing this archway, the interior presents a dreary space of unoccupied ground; the chambers having been carefully cleared away, and their materials probably employed in the construction of the parish workhouse, which rears its naked front on the left side of the area. This striking change in the destination of Framlingham Castle took place in the year 1724.

Framlingham Castle is well known as the place where Queen Mary gathered up her strength on her accession to the throne in the year 1553. That Princess had, in fact, enjoyed the neighbouring manor and mansion of Kenninghall, with portions of the Howard estates, during the whole reign of her brother, having received them from her father, on the attainder of Thomas Duke of Norfolk. She was, therefore, here in the midst of her own tenants and dependants; whilst the friends of the disinherited Howards would eagerly rally round her, in support of a Princess of their own religion. Framlingham, which had been kept in the Crown during the whole of Edward's reign, was immediately restored to the Duke of Norfolk; and, at the same time, or shortly after, the Queen returned to him the manor of Kenninghall. After this period the latter place is supposed to have been preferred as a residence to the Castle of Framlingham, which



was again forfeited by Thomas fourth Duke of Norfolk, in 1572; * afterwards granted by James the First to the Earl of Northampton, and the Suffolk branch of the Howards; and finally sold by the family, in 1635, for 14,000*l.* to Sir Robert Hitcham, who bequeathed it to the Master and Fellows of Pembroke college, Cam-

bridge, in trust for the beneficent purposes of his will.

Wingfield Castle consists of the like portions as those of Framlingham, that is, "a noble gateway flanked with towers, and an outer wall following the inner line of a moat, which incloses the site of the building." The visitor can ascend by a winding stair

* The author before us will, on reconsideration, perceive the acquisition of the Castle of Arundel to the Howards could have no influence (as he intimates, p. 22) on the decadence of Framlingham, as the last Fitz-Alan Earl of Arundel lived until 1579. Neither do we perceive how the Castle of Framlingham gave place in estimation to the "palace" of Kenninghall in 1547 (p. 21), seeing that the latter belonged to the Princess Mary, and not the former; but his worst misapprehension of this kind is his statement that "the first court of Edward VI. was kept in Framlingham Castle" (p. 18), the origin of which, we perceive, is a statement in Loder's *Hist. of Framlingham*, p. 92, of a *manorial* court being held for the King in his first year.



into the upper story of the gateway, which contains a large chamber. The turrets on either side are now converted into dovecotes. But we will here cease to abridge, as we have the opportunity of giving a favourable specimen of our author's descriptive style.

"The courtyard is divided between the usual homestead of a farm-house and a well-arranged peaceful garden. The house itself, quaint and ancient, with a shaded porch, over which in a niche stands a painted effigy, nestles in the left corner. From the right-hand side of the inclosure behind the external walls, a drawbridge stretches across the moat—and deep in the waters below, basking in the sun, or sporting in the shadow made by cypress-like trees that fringe the banks, lie fish of name and size, that make the heart of a lover of the gentle craft thrill with a desire to throw line and bait among the 'finny people,' and make them his sport and his prey.

"We know of no portion of the county of Suffolk displaying superior richness of soil and better culture than Wingfield

and its neighbourhood. The whole landscape is rich and luxuriant, and the pasture lands show that fine deep green but seldom found out of the western counties of our fair country. There is no want either of luxuriant timber, the great ornament to a landscape; and the combination of productive soil with fine home scenery combine to render this one of the most delightful spots in the whole district."

The historical character who is most memorable in connexion with Wingfield is William de la Pole the first Duke of Suffolk, who, indeed, it may be presumed, was the builder of the Castle of which the present gateway is a remain, in the reign of Henry the Sixth. His father, the first Earl, had acquired the lordship by marriage with Katharine, daughter of Sir John Wingfield. At this place Suffolk reigned in all his power; and it was within his own county, at Bury St. Edmund's, that he caused the Parliament to be assembled in 1446, at which the "good" Duke of Gloucester was ar-

rested and murdered. The Duke of Suffolk suffered a death of equal violence four years after on the sea between England and Calais. There is in Wingfield Church an effigy which has been ascribed to this Duke (why does Mr. Wodderspoon say "Baron"?) see Gough's *Sepulchral Monuments*, ii. 249; but this is an error, for the three effigies at Wingfield, all of which are engraved in Stothard's *Monumental Effigies*, belong to other generations of the family.

One of our author's subsequent visits is paid to the Church of Fram-

lingham, and the magnificent monuments it contains to several of the house of Howard are each brought before the reader. The most interesting of the whole, from the character of the person it commemorates, is that of Lord Surrey the poet, though there is nothing very poetical in the conception which the sculptor has formed of his figure. It is in the ordinary guise of the sepulchral effigies of that time, with the stiffness, but without the delicacy, of an earlier age. It would have been much more valuable, had it been contemporary. ↓



It was erected so late as the year 1614 (sixty-seven years after Surrey's death) by his son Henry Earl of Northampton, who is represented, in youth, kneeling at the feet of his parent, together with his brother the fourth Duke; their three sisters kneeling at the other end of the monument. An effigy of the Countess of Surrey (a daughter of John Earl of Oxford) lies by her husband's side (see a plate in Loder's *Framlingham*, p. 299.)

A very similar effigy in Framlingham Church of Thomas third Duke of Norfolk (Lord Surrey's father) is remarkable for the collar which it exhibits. It is a collar of the garter,* but for the usual motto of *HONI SOIT QVI MAL Y PENSE*, this is substituted, *GRACIA DEI SVM QVOD SVM*.

Before we leave this Church we may mention that very good lithographic drawings of the effigies of the three Duchesses of Norfolk have been recently printed in Mr. Howard's "*Memorials of the Howard Family*."

We must now very hastily glance at the subjects of the other articles in this work. They are, Fornham St.

Genevieve, and its battle in 1173; Stanningfield, Ambrose Rokewood, and Mrs. Inchbald; Aldham Common, and the Martyr Stone, at which Dr. Tayler was burnt in 1555; Westhorpe Hall, the residence of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk; Ipswich, including Wolsey, &c. &c.; Rendlesham; Redgrave; Bury St. Edmund's, including David Hartley, Bishop Gardner, and George Bloomfield; Wetheringset; Haughley Castle; Grimstone Hall, and Cavendish the Voyager; Bungay Castle; Dunwich the Ruined City; Aldborough, the birthplace of Crabbe, &c. &c.

With regard to Wolsey we must notice an error which has been often committed before, but is here repeated; that his name was written *Wuley*. This was not the case; it was written *Wulcy*, which, it will at once be perceived, was a natural variation in those uncertain times of orthography, and one not implying, as the former would, a material change of pronunciation. Our author deserves credit for having assembled together the local notices of Wolsey in connexion with his birth-

* Our author is quite in error when he talks (p. 197, 205) about the Duke "throwing aside his gorgeous collar of SS." and wearing "one of a simpler character." The collar of SS. was not gorgeous; nor had the Duke probably ever worn it; nor did he actually throw aside his collar at all. The passage in p. 197 is a sad specimen of Mr. Wodderspoon's misplaced flights of eloquence.

place and the foundation of one of his colleges; but their arrangement might have been much improved.

On the whole, we may remark that, though the design and spirit of the book is good, its execution is not in the best taste. The author's style is generally inflated; and many of his expressions are extravagant and preposterous.* His facts are frequently inaccurate, as we have incidentally shown, and we should not examine other parts of the work without materially adding to the list.† We fear Mr. Wodderspoon has proceeded on a bad principle, that the interest of his pages was to be derived from something better than truth. This feeling breaks out at the very commencement of his preface; his subjects had before "*merely* received the notice of the precise topographer or the pains-taking antiquary;" nor had been "brought before the world in any other guise than that with which the soberest narrative could invest them in the *crude pages of dull county historians*;" and he has not gone further than p. 9, when he again speaks of a "rude topographer, rummaging among his heap of stale facts and miscellanies." Really, Mr. Wodderspoon must have forgotten that it was to the topographers almost entirely that he was indebted for the facts by which his essays have been suggested; that their province, though somewhat different from his own, was, perhaps, more useful if not so elegant; that it was his own part to reject such circumstances as were flat, stale, and unprofitable, such as the holding of the manorial court at Framlingham, and such, we may add, as the foolish and indelicate libels on Queen Mary in pp. 2, 20; and on Queen Elizabeth in p. 292. Above all, before he accused the county historians of dullness, he should have perused the pages of Whitaker, Surtees, or Hunter, and those of the

historian (of alas! too limited a portion) of his own county, Mr. Gage Rokewode. Having so far enlarged his studies, his opinions would probably undergo some change; or if he adopted the more inviting and accessible course of reading, as Sir Walter Scott, Ainsworth, &c., he would find that those who have been most successful in the Romance of History, have been the most diligent in building accurately upon recorded facts, and most ready to appreciate the services of those who have provided them.

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Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature. Vol. II. Part III.

WE notice the contents of the above in their consecutive order.

On the Use of the Ancient Cycles in settling the Differences of Chronologists.
By the Rev. Fred. Nolan.

"The Egyptians," according to Mr. Nolan's opinion, "not less than the Chaldeans, possessed some knowledge of the great planetary year, by which they affected not merely to ascertain the final destiny of the world, but to discover its first original. Of the curiosity which they possessed on this interesting subject, and the method which they employed in determining it, sufficient evidence appears in the letter addressed to Ptolemy Philadelphus by Manetho; who, equally with Berossus, was invested with the sacerdotal character. While that Memphite scribe declares, that his reply was intended to answer the inquiries of the monarch, 'respecting the things which were to happen in the world;' in professing to deduce this information from the pillars which had been inscribed by the mystagogue Thoth, or the volumes of which he was the reputed author, he points to the same traditional source from whence the Babylonian priest professedly derived his knowledge. From the brief and imperfect notices which are transmitted to us

* As, for instance, when he speaks of the "*rage of the ambition*" of Queen Mary (p. 19); the "*demoniac* passion of Henry VIII. for Anna Boleyn" (p. 15); that the Duke of Norfolk had "*rotted*" for six years in prison (p. 24); that Sir Robert Hitcham (p. 202) "*yearned* after a seat in the Legislature, and at length sat—for West Loe!"

† Perhaps we ought to notice, as occurring in the pages from which we have quoted, that "Robert de Brotherton, son of Hugh Bigod," (p. 7) is a person who was never heard of before; and in pp. 17 and 207 these two grievous anachronisms, that King Edward the Confessor gave grants of arms, and that the fourth Duke of Norfolk was father of an Earl of Carlisle. Again, in p. 99, a portrait of Judge Clench, who lived in the reign of Elizabeth, is stated to have been painted by Holbein.

of the dogmas contained in the books termed Hermetic, it appears that the Egyptians, not less than the Chaldees, affected to determine the revolutions and to compute the duration of the world by *cycles*; the close of which would correspond with a grand conjunction of planets."

This theory is carried out by the learned author at greater length than we have space to abstract, and he applies it very ingeniously to settle the chronology of the Egyptian gods, demigods, and kings; see p. 356.

On the Battle of Marathon. By George Finlay, Esq.

The topography of the fields of those battles on which the fate of nations has turned, must ever be regarded as a most interesting branch of the minuter illustrations of history. Local identity has an irresistible tendency to verify facts to the imagination.

The following graphic sketch of Marathon's immortal plain will interest our readers.

"The battle of Marathon was fought in autumn, four hundred and ninety years before the Christian era. The plain, which was the scene of this celebrated event, extends in a perfect level along a fine bay, and is in length about six miles, and in breadth never less than about one and a half.

"Two marshes cover the ends of the plain: the southern is not very large, and is almost dry at the conclusion of the great heats; but the northern, which generally covers considerably more than a square mile, offers several parts which are at all seasons impassable. Both, however, leave a broad firm sandy beach between them and the sea. The uninterrupted flatness of the plain is hardly relieved by a straggling tree, and an amphitheatre of rocky hills and rugged mountains separates it from the rest of Attica, over the lower ridges of which some steep and difficult paths communicate with the districts in the interior.

"Near the centre of this barrier, now bare, but anciently covered with olive trees and vineyards, a torrent issues from a narrow gorge, and passes through the plain: the water is generally lost, even in winter, under the sand, which the long level has allowed to accumulate in its course.

"The modern village of Marathóna is situated about a mile above this gorge.

A small plain, of somewhat more than a square mile in area, opens here on both sides of the torrent. A little way above the village this torrent is a perennial brook, and is now called the river of Marathon. The plain appears to have formed the territory of Oinoe, one of the towns of the Tetrapolis or Marathonian district; and a spot where some relics are visible, on one of the hills which inclose it, retains the ancient name uncorrupted. The stream, now called the river of Marathon, was itself anciently known by the name of the torrent of Oinoe; and it is still remarkable for occasional inundations, one of which gave rise to a proverb ridiculing the folly of the inhabitants of Oinoe, who, in attempting to irrigate their fields, had their lands ruined by the torrent. A copious fountain, surrounded by the marble blocks of a splendid ancient basin, a rich vegetation of oleanders, a small cavern in the neighbouring hill, and the name of Marathóna, having drawn most travellers to this spot, they were readily induced to believe that they had found the town of Marathon, the cavern of Pan, and the fountain of Macaria, mentioned by Pausanias, though the town and the fountain, and perhaps also the cavern, are to be sought for elsewhere.

"That part of the plain of Marathon which lies to the south of the gorge from which the torrent issues, seems always to have been the most important. The level ground becomes here considerably broader, and intrudes itself into the counter-fort of Mount Pentelicus, called Aphorismós. In the valley thus formed, close to the precipices which border the plain, over the southern part of which it possesses a commanding view, is situated the Monastery of Vraná. Numerous remains point this out as the site of an ancient town. The spot seems admirably chosen for the barbarous capital of a little state; for on one side it commands the richest part of the Marathonian plain, and on the other it communicates immediately with one of the best wooded and finest hunting districts in Attica. Here then Colonel Leake places that Marathon which was the capital of one of the twelve states into which the Attic commonwealth was divided, previously to the time of Theseus.

"Not very far from the centre of the southern division of the great plain, the dull level is interrupted, and from every part the eye rests on 'a heap of gathered ground,' nearly thirty feet in elevation, with a base of about six hundred feet in circumference, half dug open by specu-

lators in antiquities, and cut into deep furrows by the rain of more than two thousand three hundred years. Thus tumulus is the monument raised over the bodies of the hundred and ninety-two Athenian citizens who fell in the battle. It is called the Sorós (Σορός), 'the word which,' Colonel Leake observes, 'has probably been applied to it by the people of Attica ever since its erection.'

Of the pieces of flint found in this tumulus, commonly called Persian arrow-heads, we have the following curious note.

"The pieces of flint (or obsidian, for there appears to be some doubt about the exact nature of the substance), artificially formed, which are found in considerable quantity in the tumulus at Marathon, have been hitherto universally regarded as Persian arrow-heads, and have been used as an argument for the immense numbers of the Persian host, as it was supposed they belonged to the archers of the Ethiopian legion. Herodotus, in his enumeration of the forces of Xerxes, mentions that the Ethiopians used arrows pointed with stone; but this would not warrant the supposition that Ethiopian archers were present in the expedition of Datis. Indeed, had the Persians at Marathon really fancied they could check the assault of the Athenian hoplites by shooting such bits of flint at them as are now picked up in the tumulus, there must have been a strange difference between the Asiatic Greeks they had before vanquished, and the Europeans whom they were about to engage.

"The truth seems to be, that these pieces of flint were mixed with the soil when it was heaped up by the soldiers of Aristides. Similar flints are often found scattered about over small spaces in many parts of Attica, and indeed in all Greece. The author found some pieces curiously formed on the site of Aëxone; he has met with them at almost every ancient site he has visited since his attention was directed to the subject, and he obtained some fine specimens in the island of Santorin.

"Colonel Leake has informed him they are found in many parts of the world, particularly in Egypt and in Ireland. An accomplished nobleman, in passing through Athens, told him that they exist in great number at Elsdon in Northumberland, and that the finest collection of them is to be seen in the museum of Copenhagen, amongst the Scandinavian antiquities.

"In Greece they abound near ancient sites where no accumulation of soil has taken place, and appear to be parts of the weapons and instruments of domestic economy used by the inhabitants of the country who preceded the Hellenes and Pelasgi. This flint, or obsidian, has not yet been discovered in its native position in any part of Greece, though the author has lately received a specimen, resembling common flint, from the island of Amorgos. The weapons or instruments for which this stone was employed seem similar in the different countries in which they are found, but the exact material of which they are composed varies."

This valuable paper is followed by another, by the same writer, on the *Site of the City of Aphidna and its Fortress*, celebrated in the ancient traditions of Attica, from its connexion with the adventures of Theseus and Helen.

"Herodotus and Plutarch both relate, that Theseus, having carried off Helen from Lacedæmon in her tender years, concealed her at Aphidna, where he entrusted her to the care of his friend Aphidnus. When her brothers Castor and Pollux invaded Attica in search of their sister, she was no where to be found. Some unknown cause had delayed their expedition, for, at the time of their arrival in Attica, they found that Theseus had departed on another attempt to carry off a young princess for his friend Pirithous. This attempt failed, Pirithous perished, and Theseus became a prisoner in the hands of the king of the Molossians, who was the young lady's father. The news of his misfortune had thrown the direction of public affairs at Athens into the hands of his political opponents, who aided the Tyndaridæ in their search for Helen.

"But all inquiries were vain, until Dekelos, an inhabitant of Deceleia, at length revealed to them that Aphidna was the place of their sister's concealment. Aphidna, however, was a state of such power, and possessing so numerous a force, that it resisted the attack of Castor and Pollux, though assisted by numerous allies, for a considerable time. A war of great fame in the heroic history of Greece was carried on in its territory, yielding in celebrity only to the wars of Troy and Thebes. In this contest, not only the Tyndaridæ, with the Lacedæmonians and Athenians, were engaged, but they were joined also by troops from Arcadia and Megara."

The ingenious writer proceeds to shew, that, notwithstanding the alloy of fable pervading these traditions, they preserved, as traditions generally do, several important historical facts; and he infers, from many corroborative circumstances,

“that Aphidna was situated on the lower or common road from Athens to Oropos and Tanagra. Its position pointed it out as a central point of retreat, whether the enemy advanced from the frontier or landed on the coast to the north of Rhamnus. In the plain below Kapandriti, there is a spot remarkable as the point of union of several roads. Those from Tanagra by Malakása, from Oropó by Marcópoulo, from Kálamo by Kapandriti, and from Varnáva to Athens, all unite near it, and here the road to Marathon falls off. Above this spot, from the banks of the river of Marathon, which is here a perennial stream, an isolated hill rises to the height of several hundred feet. On its summit there are remains of an ancient fortress, and traces of habitations on its sides. Like other similar hills in this district, it is called Kotróni. The distance from Athens is about sixteen miles, from Marathon eight, from Deceleia about six, and from Oropos about thirteen.

“This hill is beautifully situated, overlooking the fine undulated and well-wooded country through which the river of Marathon flows. It presents three sides clothed with fine Veláni oaks towards the roads leading to Athens, Oropos, and Marathon, while to the north-east it is connected by a rocky ridge with the arable hills of Phelleus around the village of Kapandriti.

“The existing remains on the hill show that the Acropolis has been succeeded by a fortified hold in the middle ages; and the vestiges of modern houses and churches prove that, even to a late period, it must have possessed a considerable population. It is near the centre of an elevated but fertile plain, so much intersected by low wooded hills, advancing from the mountains around, that its extent is apparent only to those who traverse it in different directions. It appears to have escaped the attention of travellers, though it is generally crossed in proceeding from Athens to Chalcis, and Sir William Gell notices the ascent from it ‘amidst magnificent pines.’”

On the Kotroni Mr. Finlay states that he picked up a number of those triangular flints which are found in

the Great Tumulus at Marathon, and that he has been informed that similar flints are used in Macedonia and part of Thessaly for threshing out the grain: that they are fastened into a wooden frame, in which a weight is placed, and the machine is drawn over the grain. This rude instrument is called *δοκάνι*, a name which is also given to a similar instrument in general use in Greece, in which in the place of flints there are iron nails.

This paper is followed by one on the site of the position of Oropos, with its Temple of Amphiaraios, which he thinks was at Scala on the sea coast, and fortifies his opinion with very cogent reasons. All these dissertations are illustrated with clear and elegant maps.

Thoughts and Conjectures relative to the Book and History of Job. By the Rev. Edw. Davies, M.A. &c. &c.

The writer of this essay very successfully combats the opinion of Warburton, that the Book of Job is an allegorical poem of the dramatic kind, written by Ezra, sometime between the return of the Jews from the captivity of Babylon, and their final establishment in their own country.

Dr. Orton, a Dissenting divine, contends that the Book of Job was written by Ezekiel, but he

“invalidates his own argument by the candid admission that *the book is extremely difficult and obscure, differing so much from the general vocabulary and idiom of Jewish writers, that ‘it seems evidently to be a translation from some other language.’*

“This is not the remark of a single individual. The peculiar difficulty and obscurity of this book are generally admitted; and some learned debates have arisen respecting the language in which it was first written. We may therefore safely conclude, that neither Moses, Ezekiel, nor Ezra, was the author. Had it been originally written by an Israelite, between the age of Moses and that of Ezekiel, it must have exhibited the same standard of language as the other sacred books of the same period. Had it been translated by an Israelite, it must have been accommodated to the use of the translator’s contemporaries. At any rate, the Hebrew copy must have accorded with the age and style of the person by whom

it was published. But the book is acknowledged not to be in the usual style of any writer of the Jewish canon. It contains some words and idioms which are found only in the Syriac or Chaldee, several of which occur only in the Arabic, and many which have not been discovered elsewhere in any language; but all of which probably pertained to the language of the age and country in which it was first written. It has consequently a venerable air of antiquity throughout; and its language appears to have been obsolete even the days of Moses."

In contrariety to the hypothesis of Warburton and Orton, Mr. Davies shews, by a series of very reasonable and convincing deductions, the probability of the truth of the ancient persuasion and tradition of the Jews, "that Moses presented this book to the Israelites whilst they sojourned in Egypt."

The ingenious Essayist proceeds further to identify Job with Jobab, the son of Zerah of Bozrah, the second of a series of eight Kings of Edom, enumerated by Moses in the 36th chapter of Genesis. These observations are concluded with a valuable summary of the matter contained in the venerable and important book of Job. On the subject of religion and morality, he shews that it inculcates,

"A belief in the existence of ONE Eternal God, the maker and preserver of all things, infinite in power and wisdom, omnipresent, yet invisible, unsearchable, and exceeding human comprehension, supremely just, and the rewarder of every man according to his works, operating every where, and governing the world by a general and a particular providence; terribly severe in punishing the obstinate sinner, yet gracious and good to the pure in heart, and merciful to the truly penitent."

It affords us evidence of the state of sciences and arts in that early period of the world, the time of the patriarch Abraham, about 2000 years before Christ—that natural history, agriculture, metallurgy, offensive and defensive armour, weaving, astronomy, and writing, were not unknown or disregarded.

"The following passage mentions the various modes of writing then in use: 'Oh that my words were now written! oh that they were printed in a book! GENT. MAG. VOL. XIII.

That they were graven with an iron pen and lead, in the rock for ever!' chap. xix. 23, 24. Here three kinds of writing are distinguished: 1. with a pen or common style; 2. printing in a book; 3. engraving in a rock or tablet of stone with an iron instrument, and perhaps filling the cavities with lead.

"I follow the English translation. But to the able antiquary, who could duly analyse the original, and compare it with the usages of primitive times, of which some remains are found in the east of Asia, this passage would furnish a curious subject of discussion. I must content myself with the conjecture, that by *printing in a book* Job means to describe the stamping of a whole inscription in clay, from a dye carved in wood, and then burning the clay into brick. This conjecture arises from the acknowledged antiquity of such a method of recording facts.

"It appears from Pliny, that bricks, stamped in this manner, were amongst the first books or records of ancient Babylon, and that they were employed in recording subjects which were to be transmitted to remote posterity. The present age has exhibited specimens of Babylonian bricks thus inscribed. Pliny cites the authority of Epigenes, a very respectable writer, for the fact, that the Babylonians had thus recorded their astronomical observations during a period of 720 years. And Porphyry wrote, that Callisthenes sent to Aristotle a series of astronomical observations, which had been found at Babylon, for 1903 years before that city was taken by Alexander."

Reverting to the main topic of this instructive Essay, it may be observed, that the reference of the inspired writer, Ezekiel, to Job, as a *real* character, is alone, in our opinion, quite decisive of that question in the affirmative. "Though these three men, Noah, Daniel, and Job were in it, they should deliver but their own souls by their righteousness, saith the Lord God." Is it possible to suppose, in this solemn denunciation from the Almighty, that one of the three personages so emphatically mentioned, was altogether imaginary?

Two notices follow by Mr. Hamilton. The first of the *Remains of a Temple of the Corinthian order at Damascus*, which is the only known monument of the period of the early

Emperors of Rome of a city which Strabo designates as *σχεδόν τι ἐπιφανεστάτη τῶν ταύτη κατὰ τὰ Περσικά*—and Julian says, that it was *τῆς ἐφ᾽ ἀπάσης ὀφθαλμός*. The second notice by the same writer relates to *The ancient Name of Egypt*: he thinks that the accepted meaning of the affirmation of Herodotus and Aristotle, that Thebes, or the Thebaid, was called Egypt, should be reversed. Herodotus says, *το δ' ὦν παλαι αἱ Θήβαι Αἴγυπτος ἐκαλέετο*. Aristotle, *καὶ τὸ ἀρχαῖον ἢ Αἴγυπτος Θήβαι καλούμεναι*—on which Mr. Hamilton observes:—

“I am inclined to think we shall, on further examination, find reason to give to the two passages one and the same meaning, namely, *that Thebes was in remote times called Egypt*. This is in harmony with the context both of the historian and the philosopher. The former is answering the arguments of certain Ionian Greeks, who pretended that the names of Egypt and the Egyptians were only applicable to the Delta at the embouchure of the Nile, its sea coast, and its inhabitants; and if that was the case, what becomes of the pretensions in the mouths of others, that the Egyptians were the oldest of nations?—and he adds his conviction, that this race is as old as any other upon the face of the earth, and that, as the country gradually extended itself northwards by the accretions caused by the Nile, a part of the inhabitants descended towards Lower Egypt, a part remaining in the upper districts; and accordingly he gives us the passage in question, namely, that in former times Thebes was called Egypt, that is, *that what is now the Thebaid, was formerly the whole of Egypt*.”

“Aristotle is adopting the same line of argument, in support of his position respecting the gradual extension of cultivated and inhabited land, along with the increase of alluvial soil deposited by rivers; and adds, in illustration of this opinion *καὶ τὸ ἀρχαῖον ἢ Αἴγυπτος Θήβαι καλούμεναι*: which I translate—‘in former times Egypt was that district, which is now called Thebes;’ which comes to the same thing as the words used by Herodotus.”

The volume closes with some observations “*On the Astronomical Ceiling of the Memnonium of Thebes*, by the Rev. J. Tomlinson.” It appears that the Zodiacal representations connected with the dead, to be found on Egyptian monuments, were intended

to represent the descent of the soul into the lower region by way of the tropic of Cancer, and the ascent of the soul to the heavenly world, and to the abode of the gods, the entrance to which was by the tropic of Capricorn. The arrangement of these signs is commonly on either side of one of the Egyptian divinities. Of this a fine example is shewn in plate C. being a drawing from a magnificent mummy-case in the British Museum, said to be the sarcophagus of Har-Sont-Iot, a priest of Ammon at Thebes. In this are no traces of the Græco-Egyptian style; but the same accompaniments are found on sepulchral chests of that period in Egypt. The important fact is deducible from the inscription on the ceiling at the Memnonium, that the rising of Sirius, or Sothis, the dog-star, took place on the fourth celestial day. Hence, by deduction from astronomical facts, it appears “that this monument was intended to commemorate the great period of 1461 years called canicular, from its having commenced at the heliacal rising of the dog-star. Calling the statements of Herodotus to his aid, Mr. Tomlinson arrives at the conclusion, that the date furnished by the inscription on the Memnonium, places the reign of the great Egyptian conqueror Sesostris, about the middle of the fourteenth century before Christ. The dark and mysterious indications of the original records of Egypt stimulate the curiosity, and invite the ingenuity of the learned. Mixed up with the most absurd idolatries that human invention could devise, they have undergone, in a great measure, that sentence of confusion which attended the labourers of Babel. Yet it is evident that Egypt was the nursing mother of scientific knowledge, and the study of antiquities at every step is found to confirm the authenticity of those sacred records on which the lapse of ages, and the extinction of the most refined nations, their arts, sciences, and literature, shall make no shadow of impression.”

This volume of critical literary Transactions is highly creditable to the national Institution from which it emanates.

Reliquiæ Antiquæ: Scraps from Ancient Manuscripts, No. III. 8vo.—The contents of this part are certainly not less curious than the preceding, whether as exhibiting the progressive changes of our language, or as developing the sentiments and prejudices of our forefathers, cleric and lay. It contains several specimens of the *nugæ* of monastic scholars, as the Abbat of Gloucester's feast, in Dog-Latin of the 14th century; some poems in mixed Latin and English; and the amusing macaronic verses of the schoolboys, on their breaking-up, perhaps in the year 1500. Two sermons of the beginning of the thirteenth century form a very valuable example of the semi-Saxon of that day: we give this brief specimen: "We radeth on boc that clch man haveth to fere [for companion] on angel of hevене on his riht half, that him wisseth and munegeth evere to don god, and on his lifte half an weredeg gost, that him avre tachel to ufele, and that is the devel." It may be remarked that the congregations of that day had no reason to complain of tediousness in the preachers; these sermons would scarcely take ten minutes in delivery. The "Proverbs of Hendyng," in verse of the time of Ed-

ward II. are also exceedingly curious, as exhibiting old morality: for example:

Betere were a ryche mon
For te spouse a god womon,
Thath hue be sum del pore,
Then to bryng into his hous
A proud quene ant dangerous,
That is sum del hore;

Moni mon for lond wyveth to shonde,
Quoth Hendyng.

About three dozen ancient saws are versified in this very amusing way. We would remark that, in the poem on the Seven Deadly Sins, p. 137, *Accidia* seems to be an error for *Desidia*; and that occasionally, particularly in the Norman French, it seems as if a few explanatory notes would be very acceptable to the reader.

The Eglintoun Tournament, and Gentlemen unmasked. By Peter Bachin.—This little work is written in the form of a dialogue, between the shades of King James V. of Scotland, and Sir David Lindsay. It is rather a strange medley of gallant thoughts, and heroic decisions. The Eglintoun Tournament forms only a small part of the work, but it is well described.

FINE ARTS.

Drawings of the London and Birmingham Railway, by John C. Bourne, with an historical and descriptive account, by John Britton, F.S.A. Folio.—This volume contains a series of thirty-seven views of portions of the line of the Birmingham Railway, from the entrance in Euston Grove to its termination. They are executed in lithography, and tinted; and it is but justice to say, that they do great credit to the pencil of the artist. There is perhaps, no object less picturesque, or to all appearance more incapable of producing effect, than the dull strait level of a rail-road; but in the hands of Mr. Bourne, the subject seems to have lost much of its untractable character, and by the skilful use of accessories, has turned out to be far more agreeable than at first sight it promised to have been.

The various stages of the undertaking are represented from the excavation and embankment, to the complete work. In some of the early views, the scene is varied by the bustle and life displayed by the hundreds of workmen engaged in their different avocations.

Two views of the Kilsby Tunnel are interesting; in the first "a working shaft," the powerful light bursting through the aperture in the roof, and shewing the group of workmen and

horses, with one of the operators descending, affords a striking idea of the vastness of the Tunnel itself. "The visibility of the ray of light from the shaft," says Mr. Britton, "is occasioned by the opaqueness and humidity of the atmosphere, arising from the want of ventilation."

Another, "the grand ventilating shaft" conveys an equally good idea of the appearance of this vast passage diminishing in the distance into a mere speck.

A very picturesque plate of the viaduct over the river Blythe, near the termination of the railroad, has the singular merit of displaying on opposite sides of the same view, a comparison between the ancient and modern modes of bridge building. The massive piers, further secured by buttresses and narrow arches of the ancient fort bridge, afford a curious contrast to the great altitude and extensive span with the slender supports of the modern viaduct.

The historical account by Mr. Britton, contains a view of the past and present modes of travelling, with descriptive notices of the various objects on the present line, as well as a summary of the history of the railway. From this a few extracts will be interesting.

The required capital of the Company,

it appears, has greatly exceeded the original estimates. Mr. Stephenson's calculation of the cost of the undertaking, (as published by the Board of Management in 1832,) amounted to 2,400,456*l.* By the Act of Parliament of 1833, the Directors were empowered to raise 2,500,000*l.* in shares, and 835,000*l.* by loan. A second Act in 1835, enabled them to raise a further sum of 165,000*l.* and by all these means the capital has been increased in the whole to the sum of five millions and a half. The increase of the expenditure has kept equal pace with the capital.

"We find that the average cost per mile has been not less than 50,000*l.* whereas Mr. Robert Stephenson's original estimate was at the rate of 21,756*l.* per mile."

But whilst the expense of the railway so amazingly exceeded the calculation of the engineer, the receipts have unfortunately fell below the estimate.

"The first estimate of the annual income expected from traffic on the railway, was 671,109*l.* and in the revised estimate of Mr. R. Stephenson, (1837) it was stated at 1,285,965*l.*"

But the total of the actual income for the first six months of the railway, was 195,864*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.* This, however, was but a low amount of the receipts, as in June 1839, they had risen to as much as 14,356*l.* 7*s.* in a week.

Still, considering the vast excess in the expenditure, the shareholders will we fear find the word of promise held out to them on the commencement of the undertaking inevitably broken to their hopes.

The purchasers, however, of Mr. Bourne's work, will not experience a similar disappointment; as they will possess a very pleasing series of views well calculated to illustrate the subject, and which, independently of its more immediate object, will as a work of art be a pleasing ornament to their library tables.

PANORAMA OF VERSAILLES.

Mr. Burford has opened a Panorama of Versailles, in all the glory of its fête days. The general splendour of this triumph of French art and artifice, the palace itself, the magnificent terraces, the vast basins and fountains and jets-d'eau, the statues, the orange trees, and the living groups of gay Parisians, make up a picture of unusual attraction. The view is taken from the Parterre d'Eau: on the one side, therefore, is the gigantic palace, with the terrace and its fountains and flower-plots: and on the other the spectator looks over the grand fountain of Latona, and down the *Tapis Vert* to the still more magnificent fountain

of Apollo and the Grand Canal. The subject is sure to interest those who have never been to Versailles, and many indeed who have, for some of these fountains play but on rare occasions. The numberless troops of fashionable or *non-chalant* promenaders with which the foreground is filled, are rich in character, and highly amusing from their variety.

HER MAJESTY AND PRINCE ALBERT.

Miniature portraits of Her Majesty and Prince Albert of Saxe-Cobourg-Gotha, painted by W. C. Ross, A.R.A. have been on view at Messrs. Colnaghi and Pookle's, in Cockspur Street. They are beautiful and highly finished works. That of the Queen is a half-length. She wears the blue riband of the order of the Garter, but no crown, or any other insignia of royalty. The resemblance is very striking, the features are full of vivacity, and the flesh is charmingly coloured. The portrait of Prince Albert is a small oval, containing merely the head and shoulders; but the expression is intelligent and pleasing. Another portrait of Prince Albert, painted by command at the palace of Gotha, by George Patten, esq. A.R.A. has been exhibited by Messrs. Hodgson and Graves. It will be engraved in the finest style of mezzotinto by Mr. Thomas Lupton.

An Altar-piece of large size has been painted by Mr. E. F. Pritchard, of Bristol, for St. Wollos' church, Newport. The subject (which is well conceived) is the preparation for the Entombment of Christ; the personages represented, besides the Redeemer, are the Virgin and three other Maries, St. John, and Joseph of Arimathea. The execution is highly creditable to Mr. Pritchard, a native of Bristol, who is self-taught.

We are glad to observe that that desirable mode of fostering the Arts, an Art-Union, is about to be adopted in Bristol.

The whole of the valuable collection of pictures formed at great cost by the late Duke of Buckingham, have been removed from Avington House to the grand gallery at Stowe. Among the rarest of the collection are a Portrait of the unfortunate Marie Antoinette, Queen of France, and several Rembrandts.

A fine painting of the Italian School, which has lain neglected for a very long time in an obscure room in Weymouth, has been brought to light. A thick incrustation, arising from many years' inattention, having been carefully removed,

its beauties are now fully developed. It is said to be an original painting by Andrea del Sarto, and to have belonged to the Earl of Derwentwater, whose name and

fate are familiar to English history. The subject is, "Our Lord's Agony in the Garden," from Luke xxii.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

History and Biography.

Essay on the Life and Institutions of Offa, King of Mercia, A.D. 755—794. A Gresham Prize Essay. By the Rev. HENRY MACKENZIE, M.A. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

Memoirs of the Court of England during the reigns of the Stuarts. By J. HENEAGE JESSE. 2 vols. 8vo. 28s.

The Statesmen of the Commonwealth of England; with an Introductory Treatise on Popular Progress in English History. By JOHN FORSTER, Esq. of the Inner Temple. 5 vols. fcp. 8vo. 30s. (Cabinet Cyclopaedia.)

Correspondence of the first Earl of Chatham. vols. 3 and 4, 8vo. 36s.

Life of the Duke of Wellington, embracing his Military, Civil, and Political Career, to the present time. Edited by Sir J. E. Alexander, K.L.S. Capt. H.P. 42nd Royal Highlanders. 2 vols. 8vo. 28s.

The Life and Services of General Lord Harris, G.C.B. during his Campaigns in America, the West Indies, and India. By the Right Hon. S. R. LUSHINGTON, Private Secretary to Lord Harris, and late Governor of Madras. 8vo. 13s.

Spain under Charles II. Extracts from the Hon. A. Stanhope's Correspondence. 8vo. 5s. 6d.

Politics, &c.

The Ruins of Cities. By CHARLES BUCKE, Author of "The Harmonies and Sublimities of Nature." vols. 70 and 71. (Family Library.)

Politilysis, an Essay on Revolutions, royal 8vo. 20s.

(Observations on the Financial Credit of such of the States of the North American Union as have contracted Public Debts, &c. By ALEX. TROTTER, Esq. 8vo. 15s.

The Cotton Trade of India; its past and present Condition, and future Prospects. By Major-Gen. BRIGGS, F.R.S. &c. 8vo. 3s.

Chartism. By THOMAS CARLYLE, Author of "The French Revolution, a History." 8vo. 5s.

Vates, or the Philosophy of Madness. Part 1. 4to. 2s. 6d.

Travels and Topography.

Austria. By PETER EVAN TURNBULL, Esq. F.R.S. F.S.A. 2 vols. 8vo. 24s.

BARTLETT'S American Scenery. 2 vols. 4to. 63s.

An Inquiry into the Origin of the Antiquities of America. By JOHN DELA-FIELD, Jun. With an Appendix, and a View of the Causes of the Superiority of the Men of the Northern over those of the Southern Hemisphere. By J. LAKEY, M.D. 4to. 31s. 6d.

Loiterings of Travel. By N. P. WILLIS, Esq. 3 vols. post 8vo. 31s. 6d.

Sam Slick's "Letter-Bag of the Great Western." Post 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Glimpses of the Old World; or Excursions on the Continent, and in the Island of Great Britain. By the Rev. JOHN A. CLARK, Rector of St. Andrew's, Philadelphia. 2 vols. post 8vo. 14s.

Visits to Remarkable Places; Old Halls, Battle Fields, and Scenes illustrative of Striking Passages in English History and Poetry. By W. HOWITT, 8vo. 21s.

DUTHY'S Sketches of Hampshire, royal 8vo. 15s.

Poetry.

Gwyneddion (Beaumaris Eisteddfod) Prize Poem, &c. By W. JONES. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Novels.

The Spitfire; a Tale of the Sea. By Capt. CHAMBER. 3 vols. post 8vo. 31s. 6d.
Marian, or a Young Maid's Fortune. By Mrs. S. C. HALL. 3 vols. post 8vo: 31s. 6d.

The Monk and the Married Man. 3 vols. post 8vo. 31s. 6d.

Diary of a Nun. 2 vols. post 8vo. 21s.

Innisfoyle Abbey; a Tale of Modern Times. By D. I. MORIARTY, Esq. 3 vols. 12mo. 18s.

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Divinity.

The Manners and Trials of the Primitive Christians. By the Rev. ROBERT JAMIESON, Minister of Currie. Fcp. 8vo. 8s.

The Life and Opinions of the Rev. W. Milne, D.D. Missionary to China, with Annals of Asiatic Missions. By ROBERT PHILIP. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Quakerism Unmasked; comprising a

Glance at J. Wilkinson's "Quakerism Examined." By AMICUS. 7s. 6d. cloth.

Faith and Practice; Sermons, by the Rev. S. GOMPERTZ, B.A. Minister of Chalford Episcopal Chapel, Gloucestershire. 12mo. 7s.

A Volume of Sermons preached in Critical Times. By the Rev. EDW. THOMPSON, M.A. 6s. 6d.

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The Mighty Apocalyptic Angel now coming down from Heaven; a Sermon preached at Brompton Chapel on Christmas Day 1839. By RICHARD WILSON, D.D. 8vo. 1s.

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Science.

Beauty of the Heavens, 104 coloured Scenes. By C. F. BLUNT. 42s.

The Theory of Horticulture; or, an Exposition of the Physiological Principles on which the Operations of Gardening are conducted. By J. LINDLEY, Ph. D. F.R.S., L.S. &c. 8vo. 12s.

Classics.

Hermesianactis Fragmentum, Notis et Glossario et Versionibus tum Latinis tum etiam Anglicis instruxit JACOBUS BAILEY, A.M. Appendicis loco Archilochoi et Pratinæ fragmenta duo. Accedit GEORGI BURGESSII Epistola Critica. 8vo. 7s. bds.

Preparing for Publication.

The History and Antiquities of Leath Ward in the county of Cumberland, and of the adjoining Parishes in Westmorland; with Biographical Memoirs of Eminent Characters. By SAMUEL JEFFERSON. 8vo. 12s. large paper 21s.

A new edition of the History of the Port and Borough of Sunderland; comprising much additional matter,—topographical, statistical, biographical, and commercial. By GEORGE GARBUTT, Librarian to the Subscription Library.

The History of the Jews during the Middle Ages; Translated from the French of M. DEPPING, with Additional Notes and Remarks by JAMES MURRAY STEVENS. 8vo.

Solitary Moments; Poems on various subjects and occasions. By EDWARD HOARE, late of Factory Hill, co. Cork, Esq. small 8vo. 6s. 6d.

SOCIETY FOR THE PUBLICATION OF ANCIENT WELSH MANUSCRIPTS.

The Society for the Publication of Ancient Welsh Manuscripts, founded at Abergavenny in 1837 (with which the Cymmrodorion Society, founded in London 1750, is now acting in conjunction) has in the press that valuable manuscript relating to Welsh history, called *Llyfr Llandáf*, or *Liber Landavensis*, of which a transcript has been made from the library of Jesus college, Oxford, and collated with another in the Hengwrt library. Its appearance has been delayed by the lamented decease of the late Rev. Professor Rees, B.D. who had undertaken the editorship; but it is now proceeding under the care of the Rev. W. J. REES, M.A. of Cascob, Radnorshire. It will be accompanied by an English translation and notes, and several fac-similes of ancient MSS.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

Nov. 27. A grace passed the Senate:

To purchase of Count Munster, from the Woodwardian Fund, a collection of Geological Specimens, about 20,000 in number, at the price of £500.

Dec. 30. The Rev. W. Hodge Mill, D.D. of Trinity College, late Principal of the Bishop's College, Calcutta, was elected Hulsean Lecturer for the ensuing year; and the Hulsean Prize for the best dissertation on the Evidences of the Christian Religion was adjudged to Arthur Shelley Eddis, B.A. Scholar of Trinity College.

Norrisian Prize Essay.—The subject for the present year is, "The Holy Scriptures contain sufficiently all Doctrine required of necessity for eternal Salvation through faith in Jesus Christ."

The Rev. John Brown, M.A. of Aberdeen, has placed at the disposal of the President and Fellows of Queen's college, a prize of ten guineas to be awarded to such member of that Society, (who is not of sufficient standing for the degree of Master of Arts) as shall write the best English poem on the approaching Marriage of her Majesty.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

Dec. 5. Francis Baily, esq. V.P. in the chair. The meeting was wholly occupied by the reading of the minutes, including the Address of the President at the Anniversary meeting.

Dec. 12. Major Sabine, V.P.—G. L. Roupell, M.D. was elected a Fellow of the Society.—The following papers were read:—1. "On the Nerves of the Gravid Uterus," by R. Lee, M.D.; 2. "Obser-

vations made at the Cape of Good Hope, in the year 1838, with Bradley's Zenith Sector, for the verification of the Amplitude of the Abbé de la Caille's Arc of the Meridian," by T. Maclear, esq.

Dec. 19. Major Sabine in the chair.

Henry Drummond, esq. of Albany Park, Surrey, was elected a Fellow.

A paper was read, entitled "An Account of Experiments made with the view of ascertaining the possibility of obtaining a Spark before the Circuit of the Voltaic Battery is completed," by J. P. Gassiot, esq.

Jan. 9. J. W. Lubbock, esq. V.P. J. Whatman, jun. esq. was elected Fellow.

A paper was read, on the construction and use of Single Achromatic Eye-pieces, and their superiority to the Double Eye-piece of Huyghens; by the Rev. J. B. Reade, M.A.; and the communication was received of Meteorological Observations made between Oct. 1837 and April 1839, at Alten, in Finmarken, by Mr. J.

H. Thomas, Chief Mining Agent at the Alten Copper-works.

ROYAL KENSINGTON LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION.

The Second Division of Lectures for the present season have been arranged as follows: Feb. 4 and 11, Southwood Smith, M.D. On Organization and Life; Feb. 18 and 25, and March 3, Edward Taylor, esq. Gresham Prof. of Music, On English Vocal Harmony; March 10, James Copland, M.D. F.R.S. On the influence of the Mental Emotions on Health; March 17, Dr. Cantor, On the comparative state of Education in Great Britain and Germany; March 24, R. J. Pollock, esq. On the Physiology of Speech; March 31, April 7 and 14, R. Addams, esq. On Frictional Electricity; April 28, May 5 and 12, T. Rymer Jones, esq. On Natural History—Fishes, Reptiles, and Serpents.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Jan. 9. W. R. Hamilton, esq. V.P.

Robert Porrett, esq. of the Tower of London, Deputy Storekeeper of her Majesty's Ordnance, was elected a Fellow of the Society, and Mons. F. Guizot, Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, and a Member of the Chamber of Deputies of France, was elected a Foreign Member.

The reading was commenced of a paper by Mr. Archbold, "On some ancient Guns and Ammunition found buried in the sand and clay on the western shore of the island of Walney, Lancashire," a discovery of which some account was given in our last number, p. 78.

Jan. 16. W. R. Hamilton, esq. V.P.

James Annesley, esq. late Surgeon of the General Hospital at Madras, was elected a Fellow of the Society.

Sir Hilgrove Turner, F.S.A. presented two drawings of cromlechs in Jersey.

Mr. Archbold's paper was concluded.

Jan. 23. H. Hallam, esq. V.P.

Francis Worship, esq. F.S.A. communicated two letters from Queen Elizabeth to Dr. Dale, her Ambassador in France, relating principally to the overture of marriage then addressed to her by the Duc d'Alençon; dated respectively on the 17th July 1573, and the 1st of Feb. following. The latter is very curious in some particulars, especially a part relating to the discontent that it was presumed might arise on the Queen's part on the view of her suitor's portraiture; and the discussion, *pro et con*, whether

the Duke should be allowed to visit England *incognito*, "in some disguised sort;" if he did, he was to come in the train of some less conspicuous person than the Duc de Montmorenci. The Prince (then Duc d'Anjou) is commonly said to have paid a visit of this kind to the English court in 1580, the year before he passed a three months' sojourn there, which is fully noticed in Nichols's Progresses of Queen Elizabeth.

The first portion was read of a second letter from George Godwin, jun. esq. F.R.S. and S.A. containing Notes on some of the Ecclesiastical Buildings of Lower Normandy. The buildings noticed were the cathedral and church of St. Croix, at St. Loe, and the aqueduct at Coutances.

The Society adjourned (over the anniversary of King Charles's Martyrdom) to the 8th of February.

ROMAN BUILDINGS IN SOUTHWARK.

The numerous Roman antiquities which have been discovered in Southwark sufficiently attest its occupation by that people; but we believe that there is no record of the discovery of any Roman buildings in the Borough until now. The Governors of St. Thomas's Hospital having determined to proceed with the rebuilding of that edifice (the north wing of which has been lately rebuilt), have pulled down the south wing of the outer or western quadrangle, and on clearing the ground for the foundation of the new building, a Roman pavement of the

common red tesserae, surrounded by walls of flint and rubble, with courses of Roman tiles, has been discovered, at a depth of twenty feet from the level of the High Street. The pavement measured about 20 feet by 12; the tesserae were embedded on concrete, about 6 inches thick, under which was a layer of chips of stone. On removing the foundations of the walls they were found to rest on piles, the soil being sand. When we saw these remains great part of what was originally discovered had been destroyed; but we were informed that on the north side there were the jambs of a doorway, and on the west side a continuation of the buildings. Some of the tiles in the walls were red, and some of a bright yellow. Mr. Field, the architect, we are informed, is in possession of an earthenware lamp, which was discovered here. We look forward to a fuller account of these remains being given to the Society of Antiquaries by its zealous and intelligent member, Mr. C. R. Smith.

Not far from this spot, viz. in St. Saviour's churchyard, partly on the site of St. Saviour's Grammar School, and partly under an adjoining house, there is a tessellated pavement of a handsome pattern; and in the churchyard, nearly opposite to the school, we have seen at the bottom of a grave a narrow Roman pavement, of the common red tesserae, running from north-east to south-west, apparently a footpath.

ROMAN ANTIQUITIES OF CIRENCESTER.

A man, named White, lately digging a pit in his garden in search of gravel, on the west side of Gloucester-street (formerly St. Lawrence-street) in Cirencester, discovered at a depth of five or six feet a perfect human skeleton, apparently that of a grown-up young woman, lying horizontally with its head towards the east. The skull was turned upon the right shoulder, and two nails, about two or three inches in length, were found driven into the place of the left ear. The teeth appeared perfect and complete. Many fragments of urns and other articles undoubtedly Roman, including coins, were discovered at the same time. The roots of a yew-tree, planted forty years ago near this spot, had extended over the skeleton. Some of the pottery bears very distinct ornamental patterns. A number of Roman coins were found in the commencement of the cutting of the Cheltenham and Great Western Union Railway some time since, to the south of the town, and few places are more interesting to the antiquary than this ancient and important station of the Romans.

RUINS AT VESPA.

A recent discovery of much importance has been made by Monsignore Camillo Amici, Apostolic Delegate at Spoleto. The Delegate, in one of his last visits to the Governor of Norcia, ascended to the top of a high mountain, six miles distant from Norcia, and under which is the village of Biselli. The hills are called the hills of Biselli. In his researches the learned prelate discovered that there was a place called by the people Vespa, and immediately conceived a hope that some traces might still be found of the splendour of the Vespasian family, as related by Suetonius in the following passage: "*Locus etiam nunc ad sextum milliarium a Nursia Spoletium euntibus in monte summo, appellatur Vespasie, ubi Vespasiorum complura monumenta extant, magnum indicium splendorum familiæ ac vetustatis.*" Lib. 8, cap. 1. In a small house on the point of land now called Vespa, he discovered a double row of stairs, all of white marble, and on the right of the stairs an arch, supported by pilasters of elegant architecture. Excavations are now being made, under strong hopes of fruitful and curious discoveries; for it is very probable, from the remote situation of the place, that the sepulchral monuments and buildings referred to by the historian may have escaped the devastation and destruction that have so generally awaited ancient works of art, when more exposed and accessible.

GREEK MONUMENT.

The British Museum has recently acquired, by purchase from the Rev. Mr. Arundale, a funeral monument executed in Asia Minor. It is in form of a stoa, or porch, and represents in the highest relief a youth who has apparently just issued from a bath: he is naked, standing with his peplon gracefully thrown upon his shoulder, and twisted round his left arm. In his right hand he holds a *xyltra*, or strigil, and in his other some object of the toilet. On the upper part of the monument is inscribed ΤΡΥΦΩΝ ΕΥΤΥΧΟΥ "*Tryphon, the son of Eutyclus*" and the lacuna, according to the ordinary form of sepulchral monuments, has probably contained his birth-place. The name of Tryphon is familiar to archæologists during the epoch of the Seleucidæ, as an usurper so called possessed the Syrian crown for three years after the death of Antiochus the Sixth. A grammarian of Alexandria, of the reign of Augustus, and a slave, are known of the same name. The name of Eutyclus also appears in the New Testament. The monument in question does not, in point of style, belong to the excellent character

of work which characterised the second century previous to the Christian era, and more probably approaches the period of Augustus. It is of white marble, much

stained and corroded with exposure to the weather; and has, to all appearance, been attached by iron rivets, or stanchions, to its place of destination.—(*Lit. Gaz.*)

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

Jan. 16. Her Majesty opened the Parliament in person, and delivered the following most gracious Speech:—

“ My Lords, and Gentlemen,

“ Since you were last assembled I have declared my intention of allying myself in marriage with the Prince Albert of Saxe Coburg and Gotha. I humbly implore that the divine blessing may prosper this union, and render it conducive to the interests of my people, as well as to my own domestic happiness; and it will be to me a source of the most lively satisfaction to find the resolution I have taken approved by my Parliament. The constant proofs which I have received of your attachment to my person and family persuade me that you will enable me to provide for such an establishment as may appear suitable to the rank of the Prince, and the dignity of the Crown.

“ I continue to receive from foreign powers assurances of their unabated desire to maintain with me the most friendly relations.

“ I rejoice that the civil war, which had so long disturbed and desolated the Northern Provinces of Spain, has been brought to an end, by an arrangement satisfactory to the Spanish government and to the people of those provinces; and I trust that, ere long, peace and tranquillity will be re-established throughout the rest of Spain.

“ The affairs of the Levant have continued to occupy my most anxious attention. The concord which has prevailed amongst the five powers has prevented a renewal of hostilities in that quarter, and I hope that the same unanimity will bring these important and difficult matters to a final settlement, in such a manner as to uphold the integrity and independence of the Ottoman Empire, and to give additional security to the peace of Europe.

“ I have not yet been enabled to re-establish my diplomatic relations with the Court of Teheran; but communications which I have lately received from the Persian government inspire me with the confident expectation that the differences which occasion a suspension of those relations will soon be satisfactorily adjusted.

GENT. MAG. VOL. XIII.

“ Events have happened in China which have occasioned an interruption of the commercial intercourse of my subjects with that country. I have given and shall continue to give the most serious attention to a matter so deeply affecting the interests of my subjects and the dignity of my Crown.

“ I have great satisfaction in acquainting you that the military operations undertaken by the Governor General of India have been attended with complete success; and that in the expedition to the westward of the Indus the officers and troops, both European and Native, have displayed the most distinguished skill and valour.

“ I have directed that further papers relating to the affairs of Canada should be laid before you, and I confide to your wisdom this important subject.

“ I recommend to your early attention the state of the Municipal Corporations of Ireland.

“ It is desirable that you should prosecute those measures relating to the Established Church which have been recommended by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners of England.

“ Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

“ I have directed the estimates for the services of the year to be laid before you. They have been framed with every attention to economy, and, at the same time, with a due regard to the efficiency of those establishments which are rendered necessary by the extent and circumstances of the Empire. I have lost no time in carrying into effect the intentions of Parliament by the reduction of the duties on Postage; and I trust that the beneficial effects of this measure will be felt throughout all classes of the community.

“ My Lords and Gentlemen,

“ I learn with great sorrow that the commercial embarrassments which have taken place in this and other countries are subjecting many of the manufacturing districts to severe distress. I have to acquaint you, with deep concern, that the spirit of insubordination has, in some parts of the country, broken out into open violence, which was speedily re-

pressed by the firmness and energy of the magistrates, and by the steadiness and good conduct of my troops. I confidently rely upon the power of the law, upon your loyalty and wisdom, and upon the good sense and right feeling of my people, for the maintenance of order, the protection of property, and the promotion, as far as they can be promoted by human means, of the true interests of the Empire."

The Duke of *Somerset* moved the Address of the House of Peers, and *Lord Seaford* seconded it. The Duke of *Wellington* moved as an amendment that the word "Protestant" be inserted before the word "Prince," in the first paragraph. *Lord Melbourne* said, it was utterly unnecessary and superfluous. It is required by the Act of Settlement that he should be a Protestant. The Prince was not only a Protestant, but descended from that which has been called emphatically the most Protestant family in Europe, for he was descended from the very Elector whose name stood first in the protest signed at Spire by six princes and fourteen cities, against the decision of the Diet of Augsburg, which protest was the foundation of Protestantism, and gave it its name.—The Duke of *Cambridge* stated that, having been much on the continent, and having had opportunities of more information on that subject than most noble lords, he could state, and he had the highest satisfaction in doing so, that the Prince whom her Majesty had chosen for her consort, was a young man who, from everything he had heard, he believed would very greatly contribute to her Majesty's domestic happiness, and whose conduct was in every way likely to render him popular in the country, a point which he (the Duke of Cambridge) considered of very material importance.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS the Hon. *G. H. Cavendish* moved the Address, and Sir *William Somerville* seconded it. It was agreed to without any amendment being proposed.

The recent verdict obtained against the Printers of the House, in the action of *Stockdale v. Hansard*, was taken into consideration even before the Address to her Majesty. After a long debate, *William Evans* and *John Wheelton*, esquires, Sheriff of Middlesex, *John Joseph Stockdale*, *Thomas Burton Howard*, *Thomas France*, esq. Under Sheriff, *James Burchell*, esq. Deputy Under

Sheriff, and *William Hemp*, bailiff, were ordered to attend the House the next day.

Jan. 17. Lord *John Russell* moved "that *John Joseph Stockdale* has been guilty of a high contempt, and a breach of the privileges of this House." Mr. *Law*, as an amendment, moved his discharge; the House divided, Ayes 249, Noes 102, and after a second division, Ayes 239, Noes 105, *Stockdale* was committed to the custody of the Serjeant-at-Arms.

Jan. 20. Lord *John Russell* moved a resolution that the levy of the execution for 646*l.* on the property of Messrs. *Hansard* was in contempt of the privileges of the House. After an animated discussion, which lasted some time, the Resolution was carried by a majority of 205 to 90. Lord *John Russell* then moved the following Resolution, "That the Sheriffs be ordered to refund the said 646*l.* forthwith to Messrs. *Hansard*," which was carried by a majority of 197 to 85. Lord *John* then moved, "That the Sheriffs be committed to the custody of the Serjeant-at-Arms." A discussion ensued, which was eventually adjourned. On the following day, the Sheriffs petitioned the House to be discharged. Mr. *Fitzroy Kelly* moved that the Sheriffs' Petition be taken into consideration. Lord *John Russell* opposed the motion. On a division, there were 99 for the motion, and 210 against it. Lord *John* then pressed his former motion, namely, that the Sheriffs be committed to the custody of the Serjeant-at-Arms. On a division, the numbers were for the motion 195, and 94 against it. On Wednesday Mr. *Howard*, Mr. *Stockdale's* attorney, was called to the bar, and examined at some length, and, on expressing his regret, was reprimanded by the Speaker and discharged.

Jan. 24. The Serjeant-at-Arms appeared at the Bar of the House; and stated that on the previous evening he had been served with a writ of *habeas corpus* from the Court of the Queen's Bench, commanding him to produce in Court the bodies of the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex; and that, in answer, he stated that he conceived it to be his duty to submit the question to the further consideration of the House.—The *Attorney-General* then moved that the Serjeant-at-Arms be directed to make a return to the said Court, that he holds the bodies of the Sheriffs by virtue of a warrant issued under the hands of the Speaker by the authority of the House of Commons, for a contempt and a breach of the Privileges of that House. This motion was carried without a division.

FOREIGN NEWS.

INDIA.

The ceremony of laying the first stone of a new cathedral at Calcutta, was performed on the 9th October. The site of the proposed building is on the plains to the south-eastward of the fort, about two and a half miles from St. James's Church, about two miles from the present cathedral, the old church, and the Scotch kirk. It is to be in the form of a cross, in the florid Gothic style of architecture, with a tall and handsome spire. The first stone was laid in a trench which marks the intended south wall of the cathedral. The inscription, together with specimens of the currency of the presidency, and an English sovereign, was inclosed in a bottle, among dry sand intended for its preservation. It was read to the assembly by the Rev. Mr. Pratt, the bishop's chaplain, and was as follows:—

In the Name of the Blessed and Undivided Trinity. The First Stone of a Church, to be called and known by the name of **St. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, CALCUTTA**, and designed for the worship of **ALMIGHTY GOD**, according to the doctrine and discipline of the Apostolical Reformed Church of England and Ireland, was laid by **DANIEL Bishop of Calcutta**, and Metropolitan of India, assisted by the Archdeacon and Clergy, and in the presence of many of the distinguished Gentry of Calcutta, on Tuesday, the 8th day of October, in the year of our Lord, 1839, and in the Third Year of the reign of her Most Excellent Majesty Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland.—The site was granted by the Right Honourable George Lord Auckland, G.C.B., Governor-General of India, and the Honourable Colonel W. Morrison, C.B., the Hon. T. C. Robertson, and the Hon. W. W. Bird, Members of the Supreme Council, in the name of The Honourable the East India Company.—The Designs and Plans were drawn by **W. N. Forbes**, Major of Engineers, and Master of the Honourable Company's Mint; and the Building is to be Erected (if God is pleased to permit,) under the Superintendance of Colonel **D. Macleod**, Chief Engineer, the above-named Major **Forbes**, and **W. R. Fitzgerald**, Captain of Engineers and Civil Architect.

“Except the Lord build the house, their labour is but lost that build it.”—Psalm cxxvii.

“His name (MESSIAH'S) shall endure for ever; his name shall be continued as long as the sun; and men shall be blessed in HIM; all nations shall call HIM blessed. Blessed be the Lord God, the God of ISRAEL, who only doeth wondrous things. And blessed be His glorious name for ever; and let the whole earth be filled with his glory; Amen and Amen.”—Psalm lxxvii. 17—19.

At the December meeting of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, the Secretary read a letter from the Bishop of Calcutta, in which he stated his intention to build a cathedral 200 feet long, 60 feet wide, and 60 feet high, with a north and south transept, and a spire as

nearly like Norwich Cathedral, as one 220 feet high could be like one 313 feet high. He intended that his present archdeacon should act the part of a dean, whilst four native clergymen might act as prebendaries. His lordship said—“*I give myself altogether two lacks (20,000l.), one immediately, the other probably not till after my death; I shall have to raise by subscription here and at home the remainder.*” The whole expense, including the endowment, is estimated at 60,000l. We have great pleasure in adding, that the subscriptions promised in Calcutta to the 12th of October were 15,300l.; that the Christian Knowledge Society has voted a grant of 5,000l.; and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel has promised to endow a prebendal stall, which is equivalent to 3,000l.

CHINA.

Two very violent outrages against the English have been committed by the Chinese authorities. In an affray between some seamen of the *Volage* and the Chinese, one of the latter was killed. Capt. Elliot was applied to by Commissioner Lin to deliver up the homicide. He refused. Measures were immediately taken to expel all the British inhabitants from Macao. The injustice of this proceeding was aggravated by the adoption of every species of severity in carrying it into effect. The second outrage was of a more serious character. The *Black Joke*, having on board one passenger, a Mr. Moss, and six Lascars, was obliged to anchor in the *Lantaod Passage*, to wait for the tide. Here she was surprised by three Mandarin boats, by whose crews she was boarded; the Lascars, all but one, butchered; and Mr. Moss shockingly mutilated. These proceedings gave rise to further measures of hostility. On the 4th Sept. Captain Elliot came from Hong Kong to Macao in his cutter, in company with the schooner *Pearl*, to obtain provisions for the fleet. The Mandarins, however, on board the war junks opposed their embarkation, when Captain Elliot intimated that if in half an hour the provisions were not allowed to pass, he would open a fire upon them. The half hour passed, and the gun was fired. Three war junks then endeavoured to put to sea, but were compelled by a well-directed fire of the cutter and the *Pearl* to seek shelter under the walls of Coloon Fort. About six o'clock, the *Volage* frigate hove in sight, and the boat of Capt. Douglas, with 24 British

seamen, attempted to board the junk, but without success. Capt. Douglas's boat then opened a fire of musketry, by which one inferior Mandarin and four Chinese soldiers were killed, and seven wounded. The result, however, was, that the provisions were not obtained, and that the Chinese junks escaped. As a matter of course, all trade is at an end, and the Americans are taking advantage of the present state of affairs to further their own interests.

CHIVA.

Russia has declared war against the Khan of Chiva, upon which the *Journal*

des Debats remarks: "While the power of England is extending more and more in Central Asia, that of Russia is descending towards the same regions, where sooner or later they must ultimately meet. Russia now sends an expedition against the Khan of Chiva, in Independent Tartary, beyond the Caspian Sea. The declaration of war published by General Berowsky, the commander of the expedition, is destined 'to impress the savage hordes of Chiva with respect for the Russian name, and to strengthen in that part of Asia the legitimate influence which Russia has a right to possess.'"

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Nov. 29. A fire broke out at *Rufford Hall*, Notts, the seat of the Earl of Scarborough. His Lordship and the whole of the inmates had retired to rest. It probably originated from the foulness of some of the flues. Several of the rooms were completely destroyed, including the library, dining-room, and drawing-room, situated in the front of the building, with the furniture, pictures, books, &c. The loss sustained is estimated at several thousand pounds.

Dec. 9. The magnificent steam-ship the *President* was floated out from the dock, at Messrs. Curling and Young's, ship-builders, at Limehouse. The comparative dimensions of this vessel and of the *British Queen* are thus:—

	Brit. Q.	Pres.
Length extreme from figure-head to taffrail	275	248
Ditto on upper deck	245	233
Breadth within paddle-boxes	40	41
Ditto over all	64	68
Tonnage	2016	2366 tons.
Power of Engines	500	600 horses.

The *President*, it will be seen, is the larger vessel so far as regards her tonnage and horse power. She has three decks, is built of oak, with fir planking and has three masts. Her upper deck is flush from the bows to the stern, and is without a poop.

Dec. 22. The peaceable town of *Kanturk*, co. Cork, was thrown into the greatest state of excitement, at the intelligence that about 300 acres of Colonel Longfield's bog, at Farrandoyle, had advanced through the country carrying destruction in its course. Occasionally it moved in a compact body; sometimes, on meeting obstructions, it rose in angry surges like the sea, elevating enormous pieces of bogwood. The course of the

Brogeen stream was impeded, as the bog got into the valley, and the water, having become considerably swollen, forced on the whole mass with fearful violence, and dispersed the bog-stuff and timber to a considerable distance up the acclivities. It is to be regretted that bog-timber to the value of at least 500*l.* passed into the Blackwater, and that no less than 1,200 acres of meadow and pasture land have been covered to an average of ten feet. The first movement of the bog was observed by Mr. Robert Swayne of *Kanturk*, who was shooting on it at the time, and narrowly escaped being lost. He saw the impetus commence in the centre. Fortunately, however, no lives were lost.

Dec. 24. On Christmas eve, about six, the residents in the houses along the coast between *Lyme* and *Seaton*, co. Devon, were alarmed by a convulsion of the earth, attended with fearful sounds. This was succeeded by reiterations of the phenomena, and it was soon ascertained that a course of mischief was in serious operation, at a part of the coast called *Gowlands*. The convulsions of the earth continued at various intervals from the night of the 24th to Friday evening the 27th, and within that space of time occasioned the prostration and subsidence of buildings of various descriptions, and the displacement of large tracts of soil. About sixty or seventy acres (it may be more), parted from the main land, and advanced or slid towards the sea, leaving a chasm of great depth and breadth. The sea-shore, which lately was low and shelving, is now risen up in a mighty ridge or break-water, of more than a mile in length, and of considerable height. Inside this ridge is a beautiful pool, of some extent and depth, with a naturally-formed entrance for boats at high water. In the chasm are to be seen fragments similar to

the ruins of a vast building—pinnacles and pillars, round, square, and angular, some of whose summits are crowned with the turf and grass of the ruined land—also trees, which lately adorned the sides of the cliffs, lying with their roots upwards; and the numerous cracks visible in the bottom of the chasm cannot fail to impress the spectator with an awful thought of the convulsions with which nature produces such a wonderful alteration. The chasm is somewhat of a circular form—the edges are of course rugged. A singular lofty rock, above thirty feet high, known by the name of “the Priest,” is laid prostrate. Another standing on the sea-shore, called “the Pinnacle Rock,” an erect pillar, which used to be visible from the road leading to Beer, is now hidden by the great ridge, and appears like a leaning tower, near the edge of the pool. The Breakwater at Plymouth sinks into nothing when compared with the vast ridge which a freak of nature has produced here in the space of a few hours. The sea outside the ridge is several fathoms deep, and has a sandy bottom, which before was rocky. The cliffs on the coast do not appear to have suffered any disruption, all the mischief being inland. A huge rock, fifty feet high, appears in the sea off Culverhole, nearly a quarter of a mile from the spot where the principal scene of mischief presents itself. Providentially no lives were lost; and Mr. Chappel, the renter of an estate called Gowlands, upon which four of the destroyed cottages stood, succeeded in saving most of the furniture of the poor occupiers. On the following morning the cottages had sunk up to their roofs. The total loss of property is estimated at 6000*l*. Among the sufferers is Mrs. Inman, of Bishop’s Hull, whose loss is estimated at upwards of 2,000*l*. Mr. Hallett, of Axmouth, and Mrs. Dare, also suffered heavily. The new road from Charmouth to Lyme is utterly destroyed.

The uniform *Penny Postage* commenced on the 10th of January. The number of letters despatched from the metropolis on that day amounted to 112,000. The daily average for Jan. 1839, was about 30,000 only. Of this large number of letters, 13,000 or 14,000 only were unpaid. The number brought into London by the morning mails of Saturday, was nearly 80,000, a large portion of which, as all from Ireland and Scotland, and the remote parts of England would, of course, be at the fourpenny rate. The number has subsequently been much less.

By a minute dated the 26th Dec. the

Lords of the Treasury reported that they had received more than 2,600 communications in consequence of their minute of the 23d of August, proposing to receive communications from the public with reference to the Letter Stamps named in the Act 2 and 3 Vic. cap. 52, and offering certain rewards for the same. Their Lordships state that many of them display much ingenuity, and are highly satisfactory, as evincing the interest taken by men of science, and by the public in general, in the measures in progress. Upon full deliberation, however, their Lordships do not think it will be advisable to adopt any one of the specific plans proposed, without modification and combination with other arrangements; and, therefore, have decided not to give the specific sums mentioned in their minute of 23d August, but have selected four communications which are the most distinguished either for originality or for completeness, and from which they have derived the greatest service, and decided to award the sum of 100*l*. for each. The authors of these four communications are as follow, the names being arranged alphabetically, viz. :—Messrs. Bogardus and Coffin (who have acted together); Mr. Benjamin Chiverton; Mr. Henry Cole; and Mr. Charles Whiting.

Their Lordships, upon full consideration, have decided to require that, as far as practicable, the postage of letters shall be pre-paid, and to effect such pre-payment by means of stamps. Their Lordships are of opinion that the convenience of the public will be consulted, more especially at first, by issuing stamps of various kinds, in order that every one may select that description of stamp which is most suitable to his own peculiar circumstances; and with a view of affording an ample choice, their Lordships are pleased to direct that the following stamps be prepared:—

First, Stamped Covers. The stamp being struck on pieces of paper of the size of half a sheet of 4to. letter paper.

Second.—Stamped Envelopes. The stamp being struck on pieces of paper of a lozenge form, of which the stationers and others may manufacture envelopes.

Third.—Adhesive stamps, or stamps on small pieces of paper with a glutinous wash at the back, which may be attached to letters either before or after they are written. And

Fourth.—Stamps to be struck on paper of any description which the public may send to the Stamp-office for that purpose.

The paper for the first, second, and third kinds of stamps to be peculiar in its

watermark, or some other feature, but to be supplied to Government by competition.

The construction of the stamps is advancing with all speed. In the stamp for letter-paper, and the adhesive stamp, a profile of the Queen is the principal ornament. The letter-paper stamp is being engraved by W. Wyon, R.A., medalist to the Mint. Charles Heath is engraving the drawing taken from Wyon's city medal, by H. Corbould, intended for the adhesive stamp. W. Mulready, R.A., has furnished the design for the cover and envelope, which is in the hands of John Thompson for engraving.

The new system is found to be very advantageous in some respects, though, it is to be feared, very ruinous to the revenue: but the assimilation of the scale of weight in the London and other district local posts to that of the General Post letters has given much dissatisfaction. Its effect (by which parties are required to pay *4d.*, *8d.*, *1s.*, or *16d.*, where they formerly paid only *2d.* or *3d.*, appears directly in contradiction to the general spirit of the measure; and its operation in London is to throw a vast deal of business, the advantage of which formerly accrued to the revenue, into the hands of the Parcels Delivery Companies.

The Special Commission for the trial of the Chartist rebels of Newport was opened at Monmouth on the 10th of December, the Judges being Lord Chief Justice Tindal, Mr. Baron Parke, and Mr. Justice Williams. The luminous charge of the Chief Justice to the Grand Jury excited much admiration.

On the 12th the Grand Jury delivered by their foreman, Lord Granville Somerset, true bills against John Frost, Charles Waters, James Aust, William Jones, John Lovell, Zephaniah Williams, Jenkin Morgan, Solomon Britton, Edmond Edmonds, Richard Benfield, John Rees, David Jones, George Terner (otherwise Coles) and John Rees, for high treason. In order to comply with the forms customary in trials for high treason, the court was then adjourned to the 31st of December. On that day the proceedings were resumed. The Attorney and Solicitor-General, Serjeants Ludlow and Talfourd, with Messrs. Wightman and Talbot, appeared for the Crown; and Sir Frederick Pollock with Mr. Kelly and Mr. Thomas for the prisoner Frost. *John Frost* was put to the bar. The whole of the day was occupied in challenging the Jury. On Wednesday, Mr. Talbot opened the case on the part of the Crown; and the Attorney-General addressed the Court and Jury. After which Sir Frederick Pollock objected to

the calling of the witnesses, in consequence of the list of them not having been given to the prisoner, Frost, agreeably to the terms of the statute. Mr. Kelly followed on the same side, and the Attorney-General was heard in reply. The Chief Justice Tindal decided that the trial should proceed, and the opinion of the Judges taken, in the event of the result of the trial making such reference necessary. On the third day the evidence was entered into; and on the eighth day (Jan. 8.) after the most patient attention of the Court and the Jury to the laborious and eloquent addresses of the Counsel, and to the immense mass of evidence the learned Chief Justice summed up in a very clear, distinct, able, and impartial address to the Jury, who retired for half an hour, and then returned a verdict of *Guilty* against Mr. Frost, with a strong recommendation to mercy.

Zephaniah Williams was then placed at the bar. His trial occupied four days; and Mr. Thomas conducted his defence. The Jury returned a verdict of *Guilty*, with a recommendation to mercy as before. *William Jones*, watchmaker, was put to the bar. Mr. Richards conducted the prisoner's case, and the trial was concluded on Wednesday Jan. 16. A verdict of *guilty*, with a recommendation to mercy, was also returned in this case.

Charles Walters, Jenkins Morgan, John Rees, Richard Benfield, and John Lovell, were then placed at the bar; and having been allowed to withdraw their plea of *Not Guilty*, they then pleaded *Guilty*. Upon them also sentence of Death was passed, the Court intimating that they will be transported for life. Four were discharged, the Attorney-General declining to proceed against them. Two forfeited their bail; and nine, having pleaded *Guilty* to charges of conspiracy and riot, were sentenced to terms of imprisonment not exceeding one year.

On the 25th Jan. the objection raised by Sir Frederick Pollock was argued before the fifteen Judges in the Court of Exchequer; when the Attorney-general, the Solicitor-general, Mr. Serjeant Ludlow, and Mr. Serjeant Talfourd, appeared as Counsel for the Crown; and Sir F. Pollock, Mr. F. Kelly, and Sir W. Follett for the prisoners. The arguments were continued on Monday the 27th, and Tuesday the 28th, when the Judges decided against the objection by a majority of nine to six.—(*Standard*, Jan. 29.)

The Chartists in various parts of the country appear to have fixed upon Sunday Jan. 12, for further outbreaks both in the metropolis and in the country; but happily,

by the preparations of the government and police, their machinations were frustrated. The town of *Dewsbury*, in Yorkshire, was taken possession of by about 200 men, who remained about three hours, discharging fire arms, but no particular damage was done. At *Sheffield* the affair was of a much more serious complexion. Information was received that the Chartists intended to fire and pillage the town on Sunday morning at two o'clock. The troops and constables succeeded in taking seven or eight of the ringleaders, but not before one poor man received 14 slugs in his back, three policemen were stabbed, and one shot in the head with two slugs. An immense quantity of fire arms of all descriptions, ball cartridges, iron bullets, hand-grenades, fire balls, daggers, pikes, some 12 or 14 feet long, and swords, were found, together with a great quantity of crowfeet for disabling horses. The ringleaders in this savage affair have been committed to York Castle.

On the evening of Tuesday Jan. 14, communications were made to the Home-office that an insurrection was to break out in the metropolis in the course of that night or the following morning—the signal for a general rising to be the setting on fire of London in different parts. Orders were forthwith issued to the several barracks and to the Tower to have the men put under arms, and the police were ordered to be on the alert. A very numerous meeting of the Chartists was held at the Trades' Hall, Abbey Street, Bethnal Green; but they became aware

that the Government was prepared for them. On Thursday night they assembled again, and the room, capable of holding about 700, was crowded to excess. An orator named Spurr was contending that the only way to preserve the peace was to be prepared to wage war, and to bear in mind the words of a celebrated person,—to put their trust in God, and keep their powder dry,—when a body of police appeared at the door, and proceeded to search all present before they left the room, and on them, as well as on the floor, they discovered a great variety of daggers, knives, sabres, pistols loaded with ball and primed, and other instruments. Twelve persons were taken to the station-house. After a prolonged investigation at Bow Street, the magistrates disposed of the prisoners on Tuesday the 21st. Charles Hodson Neeson, as the chairman of the two meetings, was required to find sureties, himself in 50*l.* and two responsible householders, each in the sum of 250*l.* Richard Spurr and Joseph Williams, (a notorious Chartist baker in Brick-lane,) were directed to find bail, themselves in 100*l.* and two sureties each in 75*l.* Thomas Rennard, Thomas Hope, and William Wilkins were required to find sureties, themselves in 100*l.* and two housekeepers in the sum of 50*l.* each; and six other prisoners were discharged on their recognisances in the sum of 100*l.* each. The six first-named were sent to Newgate to take their trials at the ensuing session of the Central Criminal Court.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Dec. 16. James Ashburner Wilson, only son of the late James Wilson, of Great Bolton, co. Lanc. gent. and grandson of Margaret, sister and coheir of James Ashburner of Kendal, papermaker, to take the names of James Ashburner only.—Comm. C. A. Barlow, R.N. to accept the cross of St. Ferdinando of the first class, conferred by Her Catholic Majesty for services from June 1833 to May 1837.

Dec. 23. Henry Pilkington, Barrister-at-Law, to be an assistant Tithe Commissioner.

Dec. 31. 17th Dragoons, Major M. C. D. St. Quentin to be Lieut.-Colonel; brevet Major John Lawrenson to be Major.—Coldstream Guards, Col. W. L. Walton to be Lieut.-Col.; brevet Col. Geo. Bowles to be Major; Lieut. and Capt. the Hon. Arthur Upton to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col.—50th Foot, Gen. Sir Geo. T. Walker, Bart. G.C.B. to be Col.—32nd Foot, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas Arbuthnot, K.C.B. to be Col.—99th Foot, Major-Gen. Sir Hugh

Gough, K.C.B. to be Colonel.—Rifle Brigade, Capt. George Buller to be Major.—Unattached, Capt. G. C. Mundy, 43d Foot, to be Major.

Jan. 3. George Earl of Clarendon sworn of the Privy Council.

Jan. 7. Lt.-Gen. Sir Lionel Smith, Bart. and K.C.B. to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Mauritius.

Jan. 10. The Queen has been pleased to constitute a Board of Commissioners for superintending the sale and settlement of waste lands of the Crown in the British Colonies, and the conveyance of Emigrants thither, under the title of "The Colonial Land and Emigration Board;" and to appoint Thomas Frederick Elliot and Robert Torrens, esqrs. and the Hon. Edw. E. Villiers, to be the Commissioners.—Robert Torrens, and T. F. Elliot, esqrs. and the Hon. E. E. Villiers, to be also "the Colonization Commissioners of South Australia."

Jan. 10. 14th Foot, Capt. James Watson to

be Major.—Unattached, Capt. L. M. Cooper, from 11th Light Dragoons, to be Major.

Jan. 15. George Lord Kinnaird sworn of the Privy Council.—George Earl of Clarendon sworn Keeper of the Privy Seal.—Sir William Trelawny, Bart. sworn Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Cornwall.

Jan. 15. Thomas Fitzherbert Brockholes, of Cloughton-hall, esq. to be Sheriff of the county palatine of Lancaster.

Jan. 17. 80th Foot, Capt. Samuel Lettson to be Major.

Jan. 21. Major-Gen. Sir Willoughby Cotton, K.C.B. to be G.C.B.

Jan. 24. Coldstream Guards, Lieut. and Capt. Frederick Paget to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col.—Scots' Fusilier Guards, Lieut. and Capt. George Moncrieffe to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col.

Lord Stewart de Decies is appointed Custos Rotulorum of the county of Waterford, and Colonel of the county militia.—The Hon. James Howard to be Private Secretary to Lord Melbourne, *vice* the Hon. Spencer Cowper.—The Hon. P. Bouverie to be Precis Writer at the Foreign Office.—The Hon. Mr. Spring Rice and Mr. Alston to be Clerks in the Foreign Office.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Coast Blockade.—Commander M'Hardy, to be Captain; Lieut. George Palmer, to be Commander.

Appointments.—Capt. W. Broughton, of the Samarang, and Capt. J. Scott, of the President, have exchanged ships; Lt. and Comm. M. Donellan, to the Crescent.—Comm. T. Anson, to the Pylades.—Comm. Pritchard, to the Blenheim.

Members returned to sit in Parliament.

Beverley.—Sackville Lane Fox, esq.
Birmingham.—G. F. Muntz, esq.
Devonport.—Henry Tufnell, esq.
Edinburgh.—Rt. Hon. T. B. Macaulay, *re-el.*
Newark.—T. Wilde, esq. Sol.-gen. *re-el.*
Penryn and Falmouth.—Edw. John Hutchins, esq.
Southwark.—Benjamin Wood, esq.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Dr. James Bowstead, (Bishop of Sodor and Man.) to be Bishop of Lichfield.
Rev. H. Pepys, to be Bp. of Sodor and Man.
Rev. John Rawes to be a Minor Canon of Bristol.
Rev. C. A. Arnold, Langho P.C. Lanc.
Rev. J. Barney, Charlton-Adan V. Som.
Rev. — Bayley, Ackworth R. Yorkshire.
Rev. T. Berney, Hockering-with-Mattishall-Bergh R. Norfolk.
Rev. A. Browne, Affane V. co. Lismore.
Rev. T. B. L. Browne, Flint P.C.
Rev. L. A. Cliff, Thorn Falcon R. Som.
Rev. J. Coghlan, Bethnal Green New Church.
Rev. T. B. Coney, Pucklechurch V. Glouc.
Rev. J. Dodd, Hampton Poyle R. Oxon.
Rev. J. Dovell, Martinhoe R. Devon.
Rev. J. W. Edwards, Baddeley R. Cheshire.
Rev. — Garrett, Bruton P.C. Som.
Rev. J. W. Geldart, Kirk Deighton R. York.
Rev. J. D. Giles, Skendleby V. Linc.
Rev. H. Gubbins, Clonely and Clonnegh RR. co. Limerick.
Rev. W. Gurney, Lightcliffe P.C. York.
Rev. W. S. Hadley, Isle Brewer's V. Som.
Rev. A. Hewlett, Astley P.C. Lanc.

Rev. F. Hildyard, Swannington with Wood-dalling R. Norf.

Rev. J. Hullett, Upton P.C. Cheshire.

Rev. Josiah James, Dore Abbey R. Heref.

Rev. F. M. Knollis, Congerstone R. Leic.

Rev. A. W. Langton, Little Fransham R. Norf.

Rev. E. S. Lewis, Southease R. Sussex.

Rev. T. Massey, Hatcliffe R. Linc.

Rev. E. Moore, Whitchurch R. Oxon.

Rev. H. I. Nicholson, Great Paxton V. Hunts.

Rev. W. Figott, Oakley V. Bucks.

Rev. E. Rimell, Marystow V. Devon.

Rev. J. Rose, Dowland P.C. Devon.

Rev. W. Scott, Christchurch, Hoxton, P.C. Middlesex.

Rev. — Skrimsher, St. Andrew's, Hertford R.

Rev. T. Stoneham, Ketley P.C. Salop.

Rev. W. Thorpe, Wookley V. Som.

Rev. G. T. Turner, Kettleborough St. Andrew R. Suffolk.

Rev. F. P. Walton, Ainderby V. York.

Rev. P. J. Watherston, Charlton Horethorne V. Somersetshire.

Rev. W. M. Williams, Halkin R. Flint.

Rev. G. Wray, Leven R. York.

Rev. — Wrightson, Hemsworth V. York.

CHAPLAINS.

Rev. J. Custance to the dow. Lady Suffield.
Rev. D. Rowlands to the Earl of Gosford.
Rev. W. D. Veitch to the Marquis of Bute.
Rev. H. W. Wright to the Northern Asylum of the Blind and the Deaf and Dumb at Newcastle.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Wm. Gurdon, esq. to be Recorder of Bury St. Edmund's.
Sir George Carroll, Knt. elected an Alderman of London, *vice* Birch, resigned.
The Rev. Miles Atkinson to be Principal of the Gloucester Training and Commercial School.
Rev. F. N. Highmore to be Head Master of Burnley Free Grammar School.
Rev. G. T. Terry, Head Master of Thornton Grammar School.
Rev. J. Dunningham, Master of Colchester Grammar School.
Rev. J. Nalson, Master of Rotherham Grammar School.
Rev. C. C. Roberts, to be fourth Master of St. Paul's School, London.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 13. The wife of John Booth, esq. of Glendon Hall, Northamptonshire, a dau.
Dec. 4. In Upper Grosvenor-st. the wife of J. W. Hogg, esq. M.P. a son.—20. At Lewknor vicarage, Lady Caroline Garnier, a son.—At Pickenham Hall, the wife of W. L. W. Chute, esq. M.P. for West Norfolk, a son.—21. At Clifton, the wife of S. T. Cuthbert, esq. a son and heir.—26. At Calke abbey, the lady of Sir G. Crewe, Bart. a dau.
Lately. At Naples, the Marchioness of Sligo, a dau.—In Dorset-square, the wife of the Hon. Wm. Stourton, a dau.—At Trematon-hall, Cornwall, the wife of Capt. J. Jervis Tucker, Royal Navy, a dau.—At Rickmansworth, Herts, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Bradford, a son.—At Capernway-hall, Lancashire, the wife of Geo. Marton, esq. M.P. a son and heir.
Jan. 1. At Bath, the lady of Sir W. S. R. Cockburn, Bart. a dau.—The wife of the Rev. W. J. Brodrick, Rector of Bath, a son.—3. In Belgrave-sq. the Hon. Mrs. Saunders.

son, a son.—At the rectory, Yeovilton, the wife of the Rev. Reginald Pole, a dau.—5. In Portland-pl. Lady Toynmouth, a son and heir.—6. At East Horsley rectory, the lady of the Hon. and Rev. A. P. Perceval, a son.—9. At Baron's Court, co. Tyrone, the Marchioness of Abercorn, a dau.—At Afton house, I. W. the wife of Benj. Cotton, esq. a son and heir.—11. In Devonshire-place the wife of Edw. Selby Lowndes, esq. a son.—13. At Shirley, near Southampton, the wife of B. W. Greenfield, esq. a son and dau.—At the Dowager Lady Arundell's, the Hon. Mrs. Neave, a dau.—17. In Upper Harley-st. the Lady A. Bevan, a son.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 29. At Blair Drummond, Lord Glenlyon to Miss Home Drummond.

Nov. 12. At Bhoj, Lieut. J. P. Major, 11th Inf., Bombay, to Cecilia, youngest dau. of James Burnes, esq. Montrose, and sister of Lieut.-Col. Sir Alexander Burnes, Resident at Candahar.

21. At St. George's, Han.-sq. Wm. J. Ferguson, esq. second son of the Rev. Dan. F. Rector of Wokington, near Beverley, to Harriet Foster, youngest dau. of the late William Hendry, esq. of Hull.

26. At Bossall, York. Christopher W. C. Chaytor, esq. of Spemithorne Hall, to Arabella-Sophia, younger dau. of Henry Darley, esq. of Aldby Park.

Lately, At Farnham, Samuel, second son of S. Berger, esq. of Upper Homerton, to Ann, only dau. of the late J. Cathcart, esq. of Genoa, co. Wigtown.—At Leamington, the Rev. A. W. Gregory, Vicar of Corley, Warw. to Louisa, dau. of Rev. Dr. Russell, Rector of Augharber, Fermanagh.—At Allhallows Lombard-st. Frederick, son of Rob. Broughton, esq. of the Wandsworth-road, to Eliza-Mary, dau. of Col. W. Moore, and grand-dau. of the late Gen. Hardwicke, of the Lodge, South Lambeth.—At Calcutta, Leopold J. H. Grey, esq. Civil Service, eldest surviving son of the late Lord Bishop of Hereford, to Wilhelmina, dau. of the late Matthew Law, esq.—At Bernhampton, Wm. Alexander, esq. Civil Service, to Mary Grey, dau. of the late Bishop of Hereford.—At Toronto, the Rev. John McCaul, LL.D. Principal of Upper Canada college, late of Dublin, to Emily, dau. of Mr. Justice Jones.

Dec. 3. At Bedford, R. H. Douglas, esq. to Mary Selina, dau. of Capt. R. Langslow, of Hatton.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. A. Collingridge, esq. H.C.S., to Eliza, youngest dau. of the late A. Lilley, esq. of Cork.—At Barkway, Herts, Charles Day, esq. of St. Neot's, to Caroline, youngest dau. of Anthony Jackson, esq.—At Chudleigh, H. T. Clack, esq. of Arzyl-pl. London, youngest son of the Rev. T. Clack, Rector of Milton Dalmerg, Devon, to Elizabeth, only dau. of C. Kendall, esq.—The Rev. S. H. Burrows, eldest son of Rev. S. Burrows, Vicar of Highley, Salop, to Sarah-Maria, eldest dau. of the Rev. J. A. Cotton, M.A. Vicar of Ellesmere, Salop.

4. At Hertford, John Green, esq. of Bragbury-end, to Mary, widow of John Brown, esq. of Clapton, and youngest dau. of the late Rev. Edmund Heysham, Rector of Little Munden, Herts.—At North Rington, Norfolk, W. R. Bevan, esq. eldest son of Robert Bevan, esq. of Roughton, Suff. to Sarah, dau. of the late A. Rawlinson, esq.—At Enfield, Capt. Rich. Fawkes, 27th Reg. to Fanny, third dau. of A. Paris, esq. of West Lodge, Herts.—At Dinder, Som. the Rev. Charles Griffith, of Glyn Celyn, co. Brecon, to Frances-Ann, eldest dau. of J. S. Somerville, esq.—At St. Pancras,

George Slyth, esq. to Elizabeth, fourth dau. of Mr. George Hummerston, and niece of the late Adm. Scott, of Southampton.—At Totnes, the Rev. J. W. Burrough, M.A. Vicar of Totnes, to Louisa-Augusta, only surviving dau. of the late John Roper, esq. of Gosport.

5. At Kilnasulagh church, Richard Bassett Wilson, esq. of Cliffe Hall, Yorkshire, to Anne, second dau. of William Fitzgerald, esq. of Adelphi, co. Clare, sister of Lady O'Brien, of Dromoland.—At St. Pancras, J. B. Wathen, esq. of Torrington-sq. to Eliza Ashton, only child of the late J. A. Richards, esq. of Moseley, Worc.—At St. Clement's, Eastcheap, the Rev. Wm. Noble, M.A. of St. John's College, Camb. to Elizabeth, dau. of D. Mackreth, esq.—At Greenwich, Andrew B. Brandram, esq. to Maria, second dau. of Edmund Read, esq. of Blackheath.—At Aylesbury, Thomas Powditch Jordanes, esq. of Wendover, late of Tynemouth, Northumberland, to Mary-Magdalene, eldest dau. of the late Robert Dell, esq.—At Thorpe, near Norwich, Henry Bridges Clark, esq. second son of T. T. Clarke, esq. of Swakeleys, Middlesex, to Sophia-Ann, eldest dau. of the Rev. George Stracey, and grand-dau. of the late Sir Edward Stracey, Bart.

6. At Marple, Cheshire, Charles Bellairs, esq. son of the Rev. Henry Bellairs, of Bedworth, Yorkshire, to Anna-Maria, eldest sister of I. Bradshaw Islewood, esq. of Bradshaw and Marple Hall.

7. At Ditton, near Maidstone, Robt. Wyld, seventh son of John Barrow, esq. of Wedmore, Som., to Sophia, fourth dau. of John Golding, esq. of Ditton-pl.—At St. George's, Han.-sq. Alex. R. Lafone, esq. of Liverpool, to Emily-Fetherstone, eldest dau. of T. Griffin, esq. of Cheltenham.

9. At Abinger, Surrey, M. A. Saurin, esq. youngest son of the late Right Hon. W. Saurin, to Ann-Maria, relict of R. M. Poore, esq. of Coombe, Wilts.—At Walcot, Bath, the Rev. Wm. Churchill, of Colleton House, Dorset, to Julia-Charlotte-Mackenzie, eldest dau. of Sir Orford Gordon, of Embro House, Sutherlandshire.

10. At Weston-super-Mare, Findlay Anderson, esq. E. I. civil service, Madras, to Mary-Charlotte, second dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. C. M. Edwards, 1st Ceylon Reg.—At Stratford-upon-Avon, the Rev. Thomas Davis, of All Saints, Worcester, to Christiana-Maria, fifth dau. of the late Robert Hobbes, esq.

11. At Tunbridge Wells, William Sinclair, esq. eldest son of J. Sinclair, esq. of Holyhill, co. Tyrone, to Sarah, dau. of J. C. Strode, esq. formerly of Sthernfold-park, Sussex.—At St. Pancras new church, William Marshal, esq. eldest son of the Rev. Wm. Marshal, M.A. of Bath, to Mary-Ann, third dau. of E. H. Baily, esq. B.A. sculptor.

12. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. the Lord Bishop of Hereford, to the Hon. Catharine Cavendish, sister to Lord Waterpark.—At St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, J. T. Carlsson, esq. of Regent-st. to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Edgar Corrie, esq. of Bedford-sq.—At Doddington-hall, Linc. John, only son of B. Bromhead, esq. of Lincoln, to Anne-Pector, youngest dau. of Col. G. R. P. Jarvis.—At Paris, the Hon. H. R. Corzon, eldest son of Lord Pynham, to Sarah, only surviving child of S. Rudd, esq. of Merriem-lodge, Dublin.—At Pitchcott, Bucks, the Rev. W. W. McCreight, Vicar of Little Horwood, to Catharine, only surviving dau. of the late Thos. Puckle, esq. of Clapham-common.—Rev. Jacob Robson, B.D. Incumbent of Tyldesley, Lanc. to Anne, third dau. of the late Wm. Eccles, esq. of Wigan.—At Tottenham, Thomas Orchard, jun. esq. of Finchley, to Caroline, third dau. of the late W. Larken, esq. of Little Hadham.

17. At Marylebone, Capt. Moyle, 18th Royal Irish, to Marie-Antoinette, dau. of the late J. Swaby, esq.—At Stanton Drew, Joseph Walters Daubeny, esq. son of George Daubeny, esq. of Cote, to Sarah-Anne-Savage, only dau. of the late Daniel Wait, esq. of Belluton, Som.—At Gretna-green, and on Jan 20, at All Hallows, Lombard-st. Thomas John Tylston Pares, esq. of Downing Coll. Camb., and Narborough Hall, Leic. to Harriette, only dau. of Thomas Bermingham, of Galway, Ireland.—At Ross, Herefordshire, George Strong, esq. M.D. of Hereford, to Charlotte, only surviving child of John Cooke, esq. of the Chase.

18. At Walcot, Bath, Henry John Caldwell, esq. only son of Sir John Caldwell, Bart. to Sophia-Louisa, eldest dau. of D. R. Paynter, esq.

19. At Gloucester, William Jones, esq. of the Sheephead, near Gloucester, to Frances-Mary, third dau. of the late Rev. Wm. Bayly, D. D. Vicar of Hartpury.

21. At Marylebone church, Thomas George Symons, esq. 4th Drag. Guards, to Mary-Louisa, only child of B. H. Symons, esq. of Baker-st.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Charles Augustus Elderton, esq. eldest son of Lt.-Col. Elderton, E. I. Service, to Maria-Theresa, eldest dau. of the late Bury Hutchinson, esq.

26. At Almondsbury, Glouc. Robert Cann Lippincott, esq. of Over-court, to Margaret-Agnes, youngest dau. of Mr. Serj. Ludlow.—At Durham, J. H. Branfoot, esq. M.D. to Jane, youngest dau. of R. Hutchinson, esq.

27. At Cheltenham, the Rev. Charles Wardroper, B.A., Leigh, Glouc. to Laura-Matilda-Montagu, fourth dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Timins, R.M.

31. At Winwick, Lanc. the Rev. T. J. Whittington, A.M. to Anne-Margaret, eldest dau. of T. Claughton, esq.—At Isleworth, John Maughan, esq. of Jerveaux Abbey, Yorkshire, to Emily, fourth dau. of James Stanbrough, esq.—At Came, Dorset, the Rev. C. G. Newcomb, son of J. Newcomb, esq. of Upton, Bucks, to Emily-Georgiana-Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the Rev. Lord William Somerset.

Lately. At Clonmore, Ireland, the Rev. Dr. Price, Master of the endowed School, and Lecturer of St. Olave's, Waterford, to Rosamond, dau. of Capt. T. Roberts, R.N., Alderman.—At Edinburgh, the Rev. John G. Macvicar, to Jessie, dau. of Lt.-Col. R. Macdonald, of Kinlochmoidart.—At Dublin, Walter Strickland, esq. eldest son of the late George Strickland, esq. of Newton, Yorkshire, and grandson of the late Sir G. Strickland, Bart. to Charlotte, dau. of John Carroll, esq.—At St. Martin's, the Rev. Heneage Drummond, to Cecil Elizabeth, dau. of Andrew Mortimer and Lady Emily Drummond.

Jan. 1. At Cheltenham, the Rev. G. H. Evans, M.A. to Maria-Harriet, youngest dau. of the late Sir H. M. Farrington, Bart.—At St. Saviour's, Southwark, W. S. Rumsey, esq. of Kennington, to Elizabeth, dau. of the Rev. William Mann, M.A. Chaplain of St. Saviour's.—At Iver, Lumisden Strange, esq. Madras Civil Serv. eldest son of Sir T. Strange, to Mary Rosa, widow of Lieut. W. Hodgson, Bengal Horse Art. dau. of the late Capt. Sam. Tickell, Bengal Army.—At St. Giles's, Dorsetsh. the Rev. Hinton Castle Smith, A.B. Lecturer of Kingsbridge, Devon, to Grace-Harriet Goodwin, youngest dau. of the late Rob. Henshaw, esq. Bombay Serv.—At Stoke, Devon, P. Bingham, esq. to Clara, dau. of the late William Stanley, esq.

2. At Beddington, Morgan Culhane, esq. M.D. of Croydon, to Fanny, eldest dau. of the late Adm. James Pigott.

7. At Pickering, the Rev. Arthur W. Wallis, B.A. late Boden Sanscrit Scholar, Oxf. and now of Bishop's College, Calcutta, to Jane, third dau. of Mr. George Watson, of the Marishes, Thornton.—At Highworth, Wilts, J. F. Bernard, jun. esq. of Stamford-hill, to Emily, eldest dau. of the late W. Crowdy, esq. of Westrop-house.—At Trinity Church, Marylebone, Neil Benj. Edmonstone, jun. esq. to Madalina Elinor, only dau. of W. H. Trant, esq.—At Canterbury, the Rev. P. B. Backhouse, Vicar of St. Mary's, Sandwich, youngest son of the late Rev. J. B. Backhouse, Rector of Deal, to Harriett-Sophia, youngest dau. of the late W. Mackeson, esq. of Hythe.—At Frome, Wilson Clement, second son of the late C. W. Cruttwell, esq. of Bath, to Georgiana, youngest child of the late John Daniel, esq.—At Llanbebleg, Fred. Cozens, esq. son of the late C. Cozens, esq. of Dorchester, to Louisa, youngest dau. of W. Jones, M.D. (late King's Drag. Guards), of Glan Helen, Carn.—At St. James's, Westminster, A. R. Hole, esq. Cornet, 13th Drag. to Eliz. eldest dau. of John Mercer, esq. of Maidstone.—At East Horndon, Essex, the Rev. Edw. Henry Landon, M.A. to Juliana Letitia, eldest dau. of Capt. Birch, R. Eng.

8. At Dover, Lieut. Fred. Coppin, R.N. to Laura-Eliza, second dau. of Peter Giorgi, esq. of Chelsea.—At Warwick, the Rev. Thomas Fell, Vicar of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, to Laura, only dau. of Col. Acklom.

9. At Leamington, the Rev. Algernon Turner, of Wragby, to Sophia, only dau. of the late Sir Thos. Whichcote, Bart.—The Rev. J. H. Dyer, Vicar of Great Waltham, Essex, to Maria-Anne, youngest dau. of the Rev. C. Maitland, Rector of Little Langford, Wilts.—In Londonderry Cathedral, the Rev. J. B. Story, of Corick, co. Tyrone, to Catharine-Eliza, dau. of the late Valentine Munbee, esq. of Horringer, Suffolk, Capt. 43rd Reg.—At Paddington, John Edm. B. Curtis, Civil Engineer, eldest son of the late John Curtis, Esq. to Jane-Juliet, eldest dau. of the late Dr. J. M. Wilson, E. I. service.—At Bath, the Rev. W. A. Taylor, Rector of Litchborough, Northph. to Anne-Catharine, eldest dau. of the Rev. W. Church, of Hamp-ton, Midd.—At Stonehouse, Major Young, 25th Reg. eldest son of the late Col. Sir Arctas W. Young, to Hannah-Clementia, second dau. of the late Rear-Adm. Peter Puget, C.B.

11. At Bristol, J. R. Marshman, esq. barrister-at-law, to Mary, youngest dau. of the Rev. T. Roberts, Baptist Minister.

14. At Hove, near Brighton, Goring Rideout, esq. 85th Reg. grandson of the late Sir Harry Goring, Bart. to Maria-Caroline Laura, youngest dau. of Newton Dickenson, esq. of Brighton.

15. At St. George-the-Martyr, Henry Vincent, youngest son of the late Francis De Berckem, esq. of Upper Clapton, to Mary Ann, only dau. of the late W. Russell, esq.—At Kinnordy, N. B. the Rev. Gilbert Heathcote, of North Tamerton, Cornwall, to Maria, dau. of Charles Lyell, esq. Vice-Lieut. of co. Forfar.

16. At Southampton, John Francis Du Ver-net, Cap. 82d Reg. to Clara Ann, youngest dau. of Charles Pilgrim, esq.

17. At Poole, the Rev. C. H. Collins, D.D. Head Master of Exeter School, to Sarah, only surviving dau. of the late Mr. Robert Slade.

18. At St. George's, Han.-sq. the Rev. Joshua Nalson, M.A. of Rotherham, to Miss Harriot Merrick, of Richmond, Surrey.—At Christ Church, Marylebone, Collier Maitland, esq. of Seymour-place, to Elizabeth-Smyth-Forbes, youngest dau. of the late Dr. Perrin, M.D.—E. T. Roe, esq. of Clifton, to Catherine-Maria, second dau. of the late Henry Raye, esq. and granddau. of the late Lieut.-Col. B. Johnstone.

OBITUARY.

DR. BUTLER, BISHOP OF LICHFIELD.

Dec. 4. At Eccleshall Castle, Staffordshire, in his 66th year, the Right Rev. Samuel Butler, D.D. Lord Bishop of Lichfield.

Dr. Butler was born at Kenilworth, in Warwickshire (the birth-place also of the Bishops of Winchester and Chester), on the 30th of January, 1774, of highly respected parents, residing in that village, being the son of Mr. William Butler, and grandson of Mr. William Butler, for many years steward of the estates of Lord Hyde and Lord Leigh, who died in 1760 (see the Hist. of Kenilworth, 1821, p. 52.) He was educated under Dr. James, at Rugby School, where he was admitted March 31, 1783, and where his rapid progress in sound and elegant learning gave promise of his future distinction. In 1792 he entered into residence at St. John's College, Cambridge. His career at that University was brilliantly successful. He obtained three of Sir William Browne's medals; two for Latin Odes, and one for a Greek Ode. In 1793, he was elected to the Craven University Scholarship, after a competition with eighteen distinguished candidates, among whom were Dr. Keate, afterwards Head Master of Eton; Dr. Bethell, now Bishop of Bangor; and Samuel Taylor Coleridge, the eminent poet and philosopher. At the mathematical examination for the degree of B. A. in 1796, his name appeared in the list of Senior Optimes; and he soon after gained the first of the Chancellor's two gold medals, for the best classical scholars of the year. In 1797 and 1798 he carried off the Members' prize, for the best Latin Essays by bachelors of arts. In the former year he was elected Fellow of St. John's College, and in 1798 he accepted the Head Mastership of the Royal Free Grammar School at Shrewsbury, vacant by the death of the Rev. Mr. Acherley. It is well known that, by the learning, energy, and judicious discipline of Dr. Butler, Shrewsbury School was gradually raised to a very high rank among similar institutions. About the same time that Mr. Butler removed to Shrewsbury, he was selected by the Syndics of the Cambridge University Press to undertake a new edition of *Æschylus*, with the text and notes of Stanley. This arduous task he gradually achieved in four volumes &c. 1809-1816, and thus bequeathed to posterity an en-

during monument of his great and various learning. In 1802 Mr. Butler was presented by the Earl of Clarendon, to the vicarage of his native place, Kenilworth. In 1811 he proceeded to the degree of Doctor in Divinity, and on that occasion preached the sermon at the installation of his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, as Chancellor of the University of Cambridge.

In 1807 Dr. Butler was presented by Bishop Cornwallis to the prebendal stall of Wolvey, at Lichfield, and in 1822 to the archdeaconry of Derby; in discharging the duties of which office, his zeal, diligence, and faithfulness were universally acknowledged. In 1836, he was promoted, on the recommendation of Viscount Melbourne, to the episcopal see of Lichfield and Coventry, vacant by the death of the pious Bishop Ryder. The archdeaconry of Coventry being subsequently severed from his diocese, and annexed to that of Worcester, by a resolution of Privy Council dated Dec. 22, 1836, in pursuance of a recommendation of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, his lordship afterwards retained the single title of Bishop of Lichfield.

His successor at Shrewsbury School was the Rev. Benjamin Hall Kennedy, D.D., elected by St. John's College, Cambridge, who had been one of the eminently talented and successful pupils of Dr. Butler. This election, it is well known, was highly gratifying to the Bishop.

In Bishop Butler we have to lament the loss of a man of varied acquirements, playful wit, profound learning, unbending integrity, and sound religion; all accompanied by a benevolence of heart, a candour of mind, and simplicity of manner, that were the graces and adornments of his whole nature. He was not a mere man of talent, but the impress of genius, "the light from Heaven," was upon him. Thus, nothing in him was dry and formal, but living and vigorous. His talk on the languages,—upon the knowledge of which his fame so greatly rested,—was not that of one only well skilled in certain critical details and nice grammatical distinctions; but of one who saw into the life and power of the thing, and knew the mind that animated the whole body. So, also, when he spoke of history, he seemed, like the prophet of that great bard in whose noble songs he delighted, to see things past, present, and to come. He appeared to have lived

among the great characters and events of antiquity. He would bring them down, and put them before his hearer, and connect them with present times; then "flying forward to the future, and comparing one with the other, give a verdict well nigh prophetic." He was liberal in his politics, and most charitable in his religion. He truly venerated the constitution of his country, and deeply loved that church in whose high places he ruled with an honest and true heart, and, amid sickness, and pain, and suffering, served her faithfully with all his power. His career had been one of almost unbroken success. In the university he bore away the highest classical honours from the hands of most distinguished competitors. Placed, when he had scarcely reached manhood, at the head of the Shrewsbury school, he raised it from the lowest grade of depression to the highest pitch of distinction; sending forth from her venerable walls an intellectual progeny, who have filled both Universities with his and their fame. Laden with the honours flowing in upon him, as the fruit of thirty-eight years' successful labour, he was raised, in 1836, to the episcopate. From that moment to his death he knew no day of health, scarcely an hour free from suffering. Yet this has been the noblest part of his life; for his patient uncomplaining submission to the hand of God has been an example to all around him; and his indefatigable attention, "to his power, and beyond his power," to the great trust committed to him, combined with the mildness of his manner and the fatherliness of his conduct, has gained a hold upon the respect and affection of his clergy, which no common man, amid such seclusion as his has necessarily been, could possibly have acquired.

Dr. Butler married, in 1798, Harriet, fifth daughter of the Rev. East Apthorp, D.D., Vicar of Croydon, and Rector of St. Mary-le-Bow, and sister to the wife of Dr. Cory, Master of Emanuel college. By that lady, (who survives him) he has left issue—Mary, wife of the Ven. Archdeacon Bather; Harriet, relict of the late John Lloyd, esq. of Shrewsbury; and the Rev. Thomas Butler, Rector of Langar. No husband and parent could be happier in his family than the Bishop of Lichfield; and his declining years were cheered, cherished, and sustained, under the divine mercy, by the most unremitting attentions of filial love and duty.

The remains of the Bishop were interred in St. Mary's church, Shrewsbury. At Atcham, four miles from the town, twenty-one carriages, containing the officiating clergymen and the mourners, joined the procession; and on reaching

the Abbey Forge, the corporation, the clergy, the masters of the schools, and the tradesmen of the town, took their places. The melancholy procession slowly wended through the principal streets to St. Mary's church, where the service was most affectingly read by the Rev. W. G. Rowland. The body was then carried to its final resting-place, and deposited in a vault on the left of the front entrance of St. Mary's church-yard, which was constructed for the purpose many years ago. Every manifestation of respect was made by the inhabitants of the diocese, and in Shrewsbury the day of the funeral was one of general mourning.

Besides the edition of *Æschylus* already noticed, Bishop Butler published the following works:

M. Musuri Carmen in Platonem, Is. Casauboni in Josephum Scaligerum Ode. *Accedunt Poemata et Exercitationes utriusque Linguae.* 1797. 8vo. (see *Gent. Mag.* lxxiii. 599).

The Use and Abuse of Reason in Matters of Faith. 1805. 12mo.

Security in the Divine Protection, a Thanksgiving Sermon, Dec. 5, 1805. 12mo.

A Letter to C. J. Blomfield (the present Bishop of London) containing Remarks on the Edinburgh Review of the Cambridge *Æschylus*. 1810. 8vo.

A Letter to the Rev. S. Butler from the Rev. J. H. Monk, Greek Professor in the University of Cambridge, with Mr. Butler's Answer. 1810. 8vo.

Christian Liberty, a Sermon preached at St. Mary's, Cambridge, at the Installation of the Duke of Gloucester. 1811. 8vo.

A Sketch of Modern and Ancient Geography, for the use of Schools. 8vo. Shrewsbury, 1813. Since frequently reprinted, having become a standard book on the subject, and produced large profits; but it is not a work of much value.

An Atlas of Ancient Geography; 20 maps, with Indexes.

An Atlas of Modern Geography; 21 maps.

A Praxis on the Latin Prepositions, being an attempt to illustrate their origin, power, and signification, in the way of exercise. 8vo. 1823, and three subsequent editions: and a Key to the same.

Charlemagne, a Poem by Lucien Buonaparte. Translated by the Rev. Dr. Butler, and the Rev. F. Hodgson.

Dr. Butler preached Dr. Parr's funeral Sermon, which he published in 4to. and it appears from the Catalogue of Dr. Parr's Library, p. 393, that he was the author of the review of *Beloe's Sexagenarian* in the Monthly Review.

Dr. Butler long cherished a design of re-editing Æschylus, and collected MSS. for that purpose. It would, no doubt, have been far superior to the former one.

He has left a large and very curious library, particularly an unrivalled collection of the *Aldine Press*, and Greek and Latin MSS. which, it is hoped, will go to the British Museum.

A public subscription has been opened for a monument to the Bishop's memory, to which the Duke of Sutherland, Earl Powis, Lord Berwick, and the Hon. R. H. Clive, M.P. have subscribed the sum of 25*l.* each.

SIR T. S. M. CHAMPNEYS, BART.

Nov. 21. At Orchardleigh Park, Somerset, aged 70, Sir Thomas Swynmer Mostyn Champneys, the second Baronet of that place (1767.)

He was born on the 31st May 1769, the only son of Sir Thomas Champneys, the first Baronet, by his first wife Caroline-Anne, daughter of Richard Cox, esq. of Quartley, co. Southampton.

He was Lieut.-Colonel commandant of the Selwood Forest Legion of volunteers by commission dated Aug. 13, 1802; and in 1804 he published "A Letter to Earl Powlett on the Selwood Forest Legion," Svo.

He succeeded to the title on his father's death, Aug. 21, 1821. Descended from a family of great antiquity, he, from early life, associated with the highest and noblest of the land, especially with his late Majesty, King George the Fourth. Amidst this illustrious circle, he was not only a welcome and a courted guest, but commanded universal admiration by his wit and humour, tempered, as they were, by courtesy and good taste, and adorned with the polish of the finished gentleman. Of his fine perception of the beautiful, the improvements made by him in his ancestral domain of Orchardleigh, are an indisputable proof. As a magistrate he evinced acuteness, discernment, and impartiality, united with admirable tact and good temper. As a public speaker he possessed facility, gracefulness, and perfect self-possession, with a felicitous diction. Of the poor, whilst he had the means, he was an extensive employer and liberal benefactor—and these, added to his unvarying kindness of manner, rendered him not only popular amongst them, but beloved almost to enthusiasm. His life was of a chequered character, but he ended his days in peace, amidst the consolations of religion.

He married on the 21st of April 1792, Charlotte Margaret, second daughter of Sir Roger Mostyn, of Mostynhall, co.

Flint, Bart. and sister and heiress to Sir Thomas Mostyn, the sixth and last Baronet of that family. Sir Thomas had no issue, and the baronetcy has become extinct.

ADM. SIR ISAAC COFFIN, BART.

July 23. At Cheltenham, aged 80, Sir Isaac Coffin, Bart. G.C.H. Admiral of the Red.

This gallant old officer was the fourth and youngest son of Nathaniel Coffin, esq. Cashier of the Customs in the port of Boston, America, by Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Henry Barnes, merchant, of the same place.

He entered the Royal Navy in May 1773, under the auspices of Rear-Adm. John Montagu, who confided him to the care of the late Lieut. Wm. Hunter, of Greenwich Hospital, at that period commanding the brig *Gaspée* on the American station. "Of all the young men," said Lieut. Hunter, "I ever had the care of, none answered my expectations equal to Isaac Coffin. . . . Never did I know a young man acquire so much nautical knowledge in so short a time."

Mr. Coffin afterwards served as Midshipman in the *Captain*, *Kingfisher*, *Fowey*, and *Diligent*, on the *Halifax* station; and from the last named was removed into the *Romney* of 50 guns, bearing the flag of his patron at Newfoundland. In the summer of 1778 he obtained a Lieutenancy, and the command of the *Placentia* cutter; and the following spring he served as a volunteer on board the *Sybil* frigate, commanded by Capt. Pasley, and was soon after appointed to the command of the *Pinson* armed ship: in which he had the misfortune to be wrecked on the coast of Labrador, but on a court-martial was acquitted of all blame.

Having visited England, he was in Nov. 1779 appointed to the *Adamant*, about to be launched at Liverpool; and in the following year he escorted in her the outward-bound trade to New York. He was next appointed to the *London* 98, the flagship of Rear-Adm. Graves, on the coast of America: and from her he removed into the *Royal Oak*, a third rate, under Vice-Adm. Arbuthnot, to whom he acted as Signal Lieutenant in the action off Cape Henry, March 16, 1781.

In July following he was made Commander, and on his arrival at New York joined the *Avenger* sloop. He was afterwards received as a volunteer, by Sir Samuel Hood on board the *Barfleur* 98, in which he shared in much active service. Having subsequently rejoined his

sloop, he was appointed Captain of the *Shrewsbury* 72, at Jamaica, and confirmed in that rank, June 13, 1782. In the following December, he exchanged to the *Hydra* 20, in which he returned to England, and was put out of commission.

After spending some time in France, he was in 1786 appointed to the *Thisbe* frigate, and ordered to take Lord Dorchester and his family to Quebec.

In the course of 1788, being irritated by some treatment experienced from the Admiralty, Capt. Coffin took the extraordinary step of proceeding to Flanders, where he entered into the service of the Brabant patriots; but the event which shortly ensued, of the conduct of Lord Howe and his colleagues at the Board being declared illegal by the twelve Judges, decided his return to the service of his King and country; and at the Spanish armament in 1790, he was appointed to the *Alligator* of 28 guns. At that period, when lying in the *Nore*, during a strong wind, a man fell overboard, and Capt. Coffin, impelled by his generous spirit, immediately leaped after him. He succeeded in rescuing a fellow being from death; but his exertions produced a severe rupture, which frequently afterwards reminded him of this act of humanity.

In the spring of 1791, our officer, having previously been to Cork, where he received the flag of Adm. Cosby, was once more ordered to America, from whence he returned with Lord Dorchester and his family, in the ensuing autumn. The *Alligator* was soon after paid off at Deptford.

At the commencement of the war with the French republic, Capt. Coffin, who had in the interim visited Sweden, Denmark, and Russia, obtained the command of the *Melampus* frigate, in which he was employed on Channel service until the close of 1794; when, one night, by exerting himself too violently, he became ruptured on both sides, which obliged him to quit his ship, and for some months he was literally a cripple. On his recovery he went to Leith, being appointed to the recruiting service at that port; and in Oct. 1795 he proceeded to Corsica, where he served as Resident Commissioner until the evacuation of that island, Oct. 15, 1796. From thence he removed to Elba, and subsequently to Lisbon, where he continued for two years, actively employed as the head of the naval establishment of that place.

Towards the latter end of 1798, when *Minorca* fell into the hands of the English, Commissioner Coffin was appointed to the superintendence of the arsenal at

Port Mahon; and after the lapse of a few months, returned to England on his way to Nova Scotia, whither he proceeded in the *Venus* frigate.

Our officer continued to perform the arduous duties of a Resident Commissioner of the Navy, first at Halifax, and subsequently at Sheerness, until April 1804, when he was advanced to the rank of Rear-Admiral, and soon after hoisted his flag on board the *Gladiator*, being appointed to superintend the harbour duty at Portsmouth. On the 19th of May 1804, he was created a Baronet as a reward for his unremitting zeal and persevering efforts for the good of the public service.

Sir Isaac Coffin hauled down his flag on being promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral April 28, 1808. He became full Admiral June 4, 1814.

At the general election of 1818 he was returned to Parliament for the borough of Ilchester, for which he sat until the dissolution in 1826. In Parliament he constantly paid much attention to naval matters, and not unfrequently in a style of facetiousness that relieved the subject of its dry technicality. His charity was extensive; and within a few weeks of his death he remitted an additional and liberal donation to the Royal Naval Charity, "for fear," as he humorously expressed himself, "he should slip his wind and forget all about it."

Sir Isaac Coffin married, March 1811, Elizabeth Browne, only child of W. Greenly, esq. of Titley Court, Herefordshire. She died not long before her aged partner, on the 27th Jan. 1839, having had no issue. Previously to his marriage, Sir Isaac obtained the royal permission to take the name and arms of Greenly, in addition to his own, but he relinquished that name in March 1813.

He was possessed of considerable estates in the *Magdalene Islands* in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. He had crossed the Atlantic, on service or pleasure, no less than 30 times.

MAJ.-GEN. SIR A. CALDWELL, G.C.B.
Dec. 6. At his house in Upper Berkeley-street, Major-Gen. Sir Alexander Caldwell, G.C.B. senior officer of the Bengal Artillery.

This veteran officer was appointed cadet by the Court of Directors in 1782, and Lieut.-fireworker, 3rd April 1783, when he joined the regiment of artillery in Fort William. In August, in the following year, he was sent down to *Hiddelee*, in command of a detachment of fourteen men, to search for deserters on

board vessels lying on the coast. From the unhealthiness of the spot, all his men but five were dead in less than four months: with these five he returned to Calcutta, where *he alone recovered* from the fever engendered in the jungles.

In 1787, Lieut. Caldwell was ordered to Dacca, with a detachment of artillery, consisting of four 6-pounders; but, unable to contend longer with the effects of the jungle fever, under which he continued to labour, he was compelled to apply for leave to proceed to England, where he arrived in August 1789. He received the grade of Lieutenant Nov. 26, 1790, and early in 1791 returned to India; in 1792 he was appointed to the command of the artillery at Midnapore; and while on this command, he volunteered his services to accompany the artillery to the coast of Coromandel, under Lord Cornwallis, whence he returned to Fort William on the capture of Pondicherry.

In 1794 he proceeded from Fort William to the field, and was stationed at Dinapore and Cawnpore until 1796, when he returned to the presidency, attaining the rank of Captain on the 7th Jan. In the same year he marched from Fort William, with a detachment commanded by Col. Hyndman, to Hyderabad, for the purpose of subjugating a French force in the territories of the Nizam. This service being effected, at the close of the year 1798, Capt. Caldwell joined the grand army under Gen. Harris, and served with it during the whole of the war in Mysore.

In March 1799 he commanded a brigade of six guns on the left wing of the grand army, at the action of Malavilly with Tippoo Sultan; and in April of the same year he was selected to command the artillery at the attack of the entrenched Tope, near Seringapatam, on the morning Col. Arthur Wellesley (now Duke of Wellington) succeeded against that post, and received his thanks. He served in the batteries during the whole of the siege of Seringapatam, and was present at the assault and surrender of that fortress on the 4th of May 1799. After its fall, he was appointed to the command of the artillery forming part of the force detached, under Colonel Bowser, for the reduction of the forts of Gurrumcondah and Gooty; and during the siege and capture of these forts, he acted as field engineer, as well as chief officer of artillery. He commanded the storming party at the taking of the Pettah of Gooty, where he had the sole charge of constructing the batteries and other works. For these services he received the thanks of Colonel Bowser, and the approbation of the Com-

mander-in-chief, General Harris, and in consequence received from Government the full pay and allowances of field engineer, as well as those of an artillery officer.

In September of the same year, he was detached, under the command of Colonel Desse, to the attack of two Poligar forts, Cuptal and another. At Cuptal he led the European artillery-men up to the breach with a loaded 6-pounder, and sustained a heavy loss of killed and wounded, himself receiving a severe contusion on his right shoulder. He returned to Bengal in 1800. For his services at Seringapatam, &c. he received, from the chairman of the Court of Directors, the Seringapatam medal.

Colonel G. Green, the commandant of artillery, on receiving the rank of Major-General, and succeeding to the staff at the presidency, appointed Captain Caldwell his aid-de-camp, in justice to his long and meritorious services, and particularly for his efficient superintendence of the instruction of a large number of cadets, at a time when a scarcity of old officers with the regiment of artillery rendered his professional abilities of great importance.

On Gen. Green's death, in 1806, he was again compelled to visit Europe, to recruit his health after a severe attack of abscess on the liver, for which he was cut, and from which he recovered to the surprise of his medical attendants. His residence in England restored him sufficiently to enable him to return to Bengal in 1810, having attained the rank of Major in 1807.

In Feb. 1811, a large force was ordered to proceed to Java, under the command of Lieut.-General Sir Samuel Auchmuty, when Major Caldwell was selected by the Commander-in-chief in India, Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Hewitt, to command the artillery, which consisted of detachments from the Royal, Bengal, and Madras artillery. The Bengal troops embarked at Calcutta on the 15th March 1811, and arrived at Malacca, the appointed place of rendezvous of the army, on the 27th April, whence the whole force proceeded, in the middle of June, to Batavia. The brief but brilliant campaign, which deprived the Dutch of their colonies in Java, commenced on the 4th Aug. 1811, when the troops landed at Chilling Sing, near Batavia. The Commander-in-chief left to Major Caldwell's judgment both the number of light field ordnance to be landed, and their disposition on the advance of the army. The town of Batavia surrendered immediately on the advance of the army upon Weltevreden, and after the affair at the latter

place, Major Caldwell was constantly occupied in Batavia, in expediting the landing of the battering ordnance and stores. Here he was exposed to the pestilential vapours arising from the swamps, and on the 18th he was attacked by the Batavian fever, and confined for a week in the hospital. Although emaciated and scarcely convalescent, he reported himself fit for duty on the morning of the 26th, when a general attack was made on Cornelis. By this assault this strong-hold of the Dutch was gallantly carried, and their army completely dispersed.

On the 3rd of Sept. Major Caldwell received orders to embark with three companies of artillery on board the Cornwall, to sail round to Samarang, and upon the loss of that place and Oerang, Gen. Jansen surrendered the island into the hands of Sir Samuel Auchmuty on the 18th of the same month. For this service he received another medal.

On the 1st March 1812, Major Caldwell was promoted to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel. He was appointed, in July that year, to command the artillery in the field at Agra, and for his services there he received the approbation and thanks of the Commander-in-chief, Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Nugent, in general orders.

His constitution, shaken as it had been by repeated attacks of fever and liver complaint, was again assailed by the latter disorder; and as the disease would not yield to the usual medical treatment, he was obliged to seek relief in a change of climate, and to proceed, in 1815, to the Cape of Good Hope, and ultimately to Europe.

On 3rd Feb. 1817, he received, from his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, the Companionship of the Bath.

In 1819 he once more returned to Bengal, when, soon after his arrival in Calcutta, he succeeded, by the death of Major-General Grace, to the pay and off-reckonings of a regiment, and finally returned to Europe in 1821. He attained the brevet of Colonel in 1829, and that of Major-General in 1837. Immediately after the latter brevet the Court of Directors were pleased, unsolicited by him, to recommend him to his Majesty William IV. as an officer deserving the distinction of the second class of the Bath; and on the occasion of the last coronation, the Court recommended him as an officer deserving one of the three Extra Grand Crosses of the Bath allotted to the Company's servants; when, on the 18th August 1838, he received, from Her Majesty's hand, the insignia of that most honourable order.

MAJOR WILLIAM MACKIE, K.H.

(Continued from p. 110.)

Major Mackie entered the army in the year 1806, as Ensign in the 88th Regiment, which he accompanied in the expedition to Buenos Ayres in 1807; at the attack on which place he was severely wounded. In 1809 he joined the army in the Peninsula with his corps, and was present in almost all the actions in Portugal and Spain, in which the Third Division, under General Picton, was engaged. His gallant conduct in leading the forlorn hope at the storming of the main breach of Ciudad Rodrigo, being at that time at the head of the Lieutenants of the Regiment, and consequently first for promotion, is well known in the army. In the battles of Busaco and Salamanca, in the latter of which he acted as Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier-General Wallace, his gallantry was also conspicuous. In brief, throughout the entire of the Peninsular struggle, from the Tagus to the Pyrenees, he proved himself a soldier of true chivalric bearing.

In 1830, after having been some years on the half-pay, he was appointed (as Captain) to the 94th Regiment, when he obtained his brevet Majority; was afterwards presented with an unattached Majority; and lastly, re-appointed to the full pay of his old corps, the 88th, whence he sold out of the Army in 1838.

His amiable disposition, and high and honourable principles and feelings, endeared him to all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance; and the firm and judicious manner in which he administered the government of the Gambia, was calculated to have produced the most beneficial effects on that settlement, had his life been spared.

DAVIES GILBERT, Esq. V.P.R.S.

Dec. 24. At Eastbourne, Sussex, in his 73rd year, Davies Gilbert, esq. D.C.L. V.P.R.S. President of the Geological Society of Cornwall, F.S.A. F.L.S. M.R.I.A. Hon. M.R.S.L. F.G.S. &c. &c.

The name of the family to which Mr. Gilbert paternally belonged was Giddy, one of great antiquity in the county of Cornwall. His ancestors were long seated at Trebersy, in South Petherwin. Mr. John Giddy, the grandfather of Mr. Gilbert, resided near Truro, and had two sons, Edward and Thomas, the former in the church, the latter settled at Penzance. They were educated at Truro school; and Edward, after taking his degrees at Christ Church, Oxford, was ordained to the curacy of St. Erth, in his

native county, the only preferment he ever enjoyed. Here he married Catharine, daughter of Mr. John Davies, of Tredrea, the representative of several old Cornish houses, and, among them, of that of William Noye, Attorney-general in the reign of Charles the First, through whose marriage with the Hon. Hester Sandys, the eldest of the six daughters of Henry fifth Lord Sandys, and sister and coheirress of Edwin last Lord Sandys, Mr. D. Gilbert was the eldest heir-general of the ancient barony of Sandys of the Vine.

Mr. Davies Giddy was born at St. Erth in March 1767, the only child of these parents. After obtaining the rudiments of learning, partly by attendance at a grammar school in Penzance, but mainly by the care and attention of his father under the paternal roof, he proceeded to Oxford, and was admitted as a Gentleman Commoner of Pembroke College, on the 12th of April 1785.

On the 26th June, 1789, Mr. Giddy received the degree of Master of Arts from the University of Oxford. After quitting college, his time was not dissipated in idleness or pleasure. His principal delight lay in the company of literary men, and he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society Nov. 17, 1791. Beside this, his eager thirst for knowledge led him to join the Linnæan Society; and he was one of the most active promoters of the institution for the cultivation of geology and mineralogy in his native county, founded by Dr. Paris at Penzance in 1811, and of which he continued President from its foundation to his decease, and never omitted to pay an annual visit to Cornwall, in order to preside at its anniversary meeting. These associations necessarily extended the circle of his acquaintance with scientific characters, to many of whom his friendship was substantially beneficial.

Whilst at Oxford Mr. Giddy contracted an intimacy with the celebrated Dr. Thomas Beddoes, afterwards notorious for his democratical outbreaks, who, in 1792, dedicated to Mr. Giddy his "Observations on the nature of Demonstrative Evidence," complimenting him on the occasion on his "uncommon proficiency in mathematical science, and no less uncommon discernment."

But much more memorable is the part Mr. Giddy performed in bringing forth into the sunshine of public encouragement the talents of Sir Humphry Davy. Davy first attracted his attention when an apprentice to Mr. Bingham Borlase, a surgeon and apothecary at Penzance. He admitted him to the use of an excellent library, introduced him to Dr. Edwards,

who possessed a well-furnished laboratory (where he first beheld instruments which he previously knew from engravings only) and subsequently brought him to the notice of Dr. Beddoes, who took him to his newly formed institution at Bristol.

Among other cultivators of science to whose advancement also Mr. Giddy materially contributed, were the Rev. Malachi Hitchins, the principal calculator of the Nautical Almanac, and the Rev. John Hellins, for many years assistant to Dr. Maskelyne, both of whom he particularly noticed in his address to the Royal Society in 1827.

Mr. Giddy served the office of High Sheriff of Cornwall in 1792. In 1804, he was elected to Parliament for the borough of Helston; and, at the next election, in 1806, he was returned for Bodmin, which place he continued to represent till 1832. As a senator, Mr. Gilbert was one of the most assiduous that ever sat in the House of Commons, and perhaps unequalled for his services on Committees. He devoted to public business nearly the whole of his time, and was very remarkable for the brief period which he spent in rest. The numerous parliamentary investigations (particularly those connected with the arts and sciences) in which he took a prominent part, will form lasting memorials of his profound learning and indefatigable perseverance; and the application of his knowledge to practical purposes was attested by the active interest he took in most of our great national works. He was one of the Commissioners for inquiry into the ancient usages and customs of the mines of Cornwall, and we believe he was also one of the Commissioners for inquiry into the superintendance of the Plymouth Breakwater; and we must not omit to notice the great benefit he conferred on the immediate vicinity of his own residence in Sussex by the extensive improvements he planned and accomplished in the levels of Pevensey. In 1811, when the high price of gold, as a marketable commodity, produced an ominous effect on the currency of the realm, and when the public mind became greatly agitated by the alleged depreciation of bank notes, Mr. Giddy printed an argumentative tract, entitled, "A Plain Statement of the Bullion Question;" the object of which was to allay the popular ferment. There were two answers to this pamphlet written by Samuel Banfill, esq. and A. W. Rutherford, esq.

On the 18th of April 1808, Mr. Giddy married Mary Anne, only daughter and heirress of Thomas Gilbert, esq. of Eastbourne, in Sussex; and, from this period,

he resided at Eastbourne, when not in attendance on his parliamentary duties. The property had lineally descended from Thomas Gildridge, esq. who purchased it from the Earl of Rutland in 1554. Mr. Gilbert's mansion, which is situated a short distance south of the church, was built by the Rev. Dr. Lushington, formerly vicar of the parish, and is a substantial and convenient brick edifice. The view from it is remarkably beautiful, extending over a lawn and several meadows, finely wooded, and over the buildings of Southbourne and the Sea Houses, taking in the whole extent of Pevensey Bay, from Beachy Head to Hastings.

Mr. Giddy took the name and arms of Gilbert only, pursuant to royal sign manual, dated 10th Dec. 1817; and his children did the same by a second sign manual, dated the 7th of January following.

On the death of Sir Joseph Banks in 1820, when Sir Humphry Davy was elected President of the Royal Society, his friend Mr. Gilbert accepted the office of Treasurer. Ill health having obliged Sir Humphry to quit England early in 1827, Mr. Gilbert took the chair at nearly every meeting of that session; and when a continuance of the same indisposition induced Sir Humphry to retire, at the commencement of the next session, Mr. Gilbert was chosen President, to the great satisfaction of the body at large, and especially of the more scientific members. It is much to be regretted that a gentleman so highly qualified for this prominent station, at once by his sound and extensive acquirements, and by his ample fortune, should have wanted the other requisites of a hospitable town mansion, and a commanding decision of deportment, which would have made him perhaps the best qualified President that had ever sat in the chair of Newton. However, after the experience of three sessions, the uneasiness which he felt, arising partly from his retiring disposition, and partly from the cabals of some discontented members then particularly troublesome, combining with the understood ambition of his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex to appear at the head of British science, induced Mr. Gilbert to retire from the office in Nov. 1831. He continued a Vice-President, and still occasionally presided at the meetings of the Society.

In 1832 he had the degree of Doctor in Civil Law conferred upon him, by diploma, the highest mark of distinction the University of Oxford can bestow; and in 1833, when the members of the British Association assembled at Cam-

bridge, Mr. Gilbert, with several others of the illustrious visitors, was admitted *ad eundem* in that University.

Mr. Gilbert was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 1820, and he promoted historical and antiquarian researches with a liberality not common among the lovers of the pure sciences; nor can it greatly detract from the honour due to him from the antiquary, that his exertions in this respect proceeded even more from a patriotic regard to the good fame of his native county than from any profound personal acquaintance with English archæology.

The first occasion which drew forth this spirit was the production of Mr. Thomas Bond's "History of East and West Looe," which Mr. Gilbert brought to the press of Messrs. Nichols in the year 1823. Mr. Bond was a gentleman of independent fortune, who died in Dec. 1838, leaving a considerable property to Mr. Gilbert, who communicated a brief memorial of him to our Magazine, vol. IX. p. 667. In this case, therefore, Mr. Gilbert's interference consisted only in advice and encouragement; but to the other works whose titles we shall now enumerate, he contributed more materially, both with his pen and his purse.

In 1823 he edited "A Collection of Ancient Christmas Carols, with the tunes to which they were formerly sung in the West of England," 8vo.

In 1826, "Mount Calvary, or the History of the Passion, Death, and Resurrection of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ; written in Cornish, and Interpreted in the English tongue, by John Keigwin, gent. in 1682."

In 1827, "The Creation of the World, with Noah's Flood, written in Cornish in 1611, by William Jordan, and translated by John Keigwin." As memorials of a language, of which too little has been preserved for the sake of philology, these pieces possess very considerable value.

In 1830 he contributed some collections and traditions respecting St. Neot, and the former state of his church, to a quarto volume of plates, representing the windows of that church in Cornwall, then recently repaired by Mr. J. P. Hedgeland, at the expense of the Rev. R. G. Grylls.

But Mr. Gilbert's last and most important contribution to Cornish topography was his edition of the previously imperfectly published History of the County, by Hals, with additions from the MSS. of Tonkin and Whitaker, and the printed works of Leland, W. de Worcester, Carew, Lysons, &c. To this work, which is arranged in the alpha-

betical order of the parishes, Mr. Gilbert added something under every place, and occasionally introduced some highly interesting remarks on the family history and biography of the most eminent Cornish men, and especially his contemporaries; Dr. Boase, the Secretary of the Geological Society of Cornwall, contributing the geology of each parish. It was published in four volumes octavo, 1838, and is reviewed in our vol. IX. p. 273.

To the Society of Antiquaries Mr. Gilbert communicated in 1813 an account of the opening of a Barrow at Berling, near Eastbourne, printed in the *Archæologia*, vol. xvii. p. 338.

In the *Philosophical Transactions* there are communications from Mr. Gilbert, on the Catenary Curve, accompanied by extensive tables for constructing the Menai bridge; a second on Steam Engines; and a third on the nature of Imaginary Curves. The *Journal of the Royal Institution* contains several of his papers, and one of considerable length on the Vibration of Pendulums. During the last ten years, Mr. Gilbert kept a small printing-press in his house at Eastbourne, with the productions of which he occasionally amused himself and friends, but we believe never printed anything of much length.

Mr. Gilbert's character has thus been described:—"The Roman simplicity which marked his demeanour, was, in itself, a perpetual letter of recommendation to the intelligent observer of mankind; and the sense of that was heightened by further intercourse, which developed his English and gentlemanlike courtesy, his kind and affable attention, and his various and profound attainments. It was, indeed, delightful to contemplate such qualities reposing so quietly within the calm mind of their possessor; like the treasure-mines of his native county, without a sign upon the surface to tell where their exhaustless wealth existed. And he must have been able to dig deeply who could have explored the stores of knowledge in all the exact sciences which were there to be found; for Mr. Gilbert was confessed to be at the very head of those whose application to the more abstruse branches of learning have been crowned with the greatest success. He communicated largely to the wants of others from his own great stores of knowledge, and shone more by those reflected lights than by the direct diffusion of his rays."

His marriage already noticed was productive of two sons and four daughters, of whom the eldest son, named Charles Davies, died in 1813, aged three years.

His eldest daughter, Catharine, was married in 1834 to John Samuel Enys, of Enys, in the parish of Gluvias, Cornwall. He leaves one son, John Davies Gilbert, esq. formerly a Gentleman Commoner of Pembroke College, Oxford, and an Honorary M.A., 25th May, 1831. The funeral of Mr. Gilbert took place on Monday, Dec. 29, in the chapel appropriated to the interments of the Gildridges and Gilberts, north of the chancel of Eastbourne church. His body was carried from his own residence to the grave by labourers, and the whole of his family, with Mrs. Gilbert, as chief mourner, walked behind the coffin to the place of interment.

A very excellent portrait of Mr. Gilbert was painted by Henry Howard, esq. R.A. from which there is a large engraving mezzotinted by Samuel Cousins (inserted in Horsefield's *History of Sussex*, 4to. 1835); and two octavo plates, one by Thomson, published in the *Imperial Magazine* for July 1828, and another by the same engraver in Fisher's *National Portrait Gallery*, 1830. Of these, however, the second is decidedly the best likeness, and, indeed, is one of the closest resemblances with which we are acquainted. In 1833 Mr. Gilbert sat for his portrait to Thomas Phillips, esq. R.A. at the request of several members of the Royal Society; and on the 9th Jan. 1834 he presented the picture to the Society. On the same evening his son was proposed as a Fellow, and he was elected on the 10th of April following.

HENRY PHILIP HOPE, ESQ.

Dec. 5. At Bedgbury Park, Kent, the seat of Lord Viscount Bercsford, Henry Philip Hope, esq. of Arklow House.

Like his brother, the late Thomas Hope, esq. he was remarkable for his highly cultivated mind, and his just and elegant taste in the Fine Arts. In his youth he had visited every part of Europe, and various portions of Asia, particularly Turkey. He was conversant with and spoke seven different languages, and maintained an extensive correspondence with learned men in all parts of Europe. He had formed one of the most perfect collections of diamonds and precious stones that has, perhaps, been ever possessed by a private individual: it is valued at 150,000*l.* Although possessed of an ample fortune, his habits were of the most simple and unostentatious nature; he seemed to regard wealth only as the means of doing good. A few years ago he inherited, upon the death of a

relative, a large fortune, which he divided at once with his nephews. He was a principal contributor to all the public charities of the metropolis; and he distributed annually in private charity many thousands.

It is said that Mr. Philip Hope has left to each of his three nephews 30,000*l.* a-year. His valuable collection of books was bequeathed to Mr. Hope, the M.P. for Gloucester, and the remainder of his personal property to the other two nephews. His funeral took place at the family mausoleum at the Deepdene near Dorking, on the 14th Dec.

LEWIS CHARLES DAUBUZ, ESQ.

Dec. 15. At his seat, Leyton, in Essex, in the 85th year of his age, Lewis Charles Daubuz, esq.

The greater part of his long and useful life was spent in Truro, where he must have resided not less than half a century; but his birth-place we believe was Fal-mouth. Not many years since he succeeded to a large property, by the will of his younger brother, John Daubuz, esq. who, dying a bachelor, bequeathed his mansion and estate of Leyton, to his second sister, the late Miss Anne Daubuz, for her life; a large freehold property, with a handsome country residence in Sussex, to his eldest nephew, James Daubuz, esq. and the great bulk of his chattel property, with the reversion of Leyton, to the gentleman now deceased. When Mr. Daubuz quitted Truro for Leyton, some time after the death of his sister Miss Anne Daubuz, the most sincere and general regret was expressed by the inhabitants,—for at the age of more than fourscore years he retained no small remains of the energy and sprightliness of youth; and all classes were fully sensible of the great loss they were about to sustain. In person he so remarkably resembled the Duke of Wellington, that he was often, when among strangers, mistaken for His Grace, whom he likewise, in a different sphere, no less resembled in loyalty and devotion to his country. Connected extensively in business, from early life, with distant quarters of the globe, he possessed the means of better information than most men; and few have brought a sounder judgment to bear upon the various interests, whether political or commercial, of the British empire. In his intercourse with the private circle of his friends, he was uniformly cheerful and communicative: he was the active promoter of every Institution which he deemed for the benefit of society, particularly of those established for the propagation of sound religion; and, in addition to

his liberal subscription to public charities, he was the never-failing friend, privately and unostentatiously, of the fatherless and widows in their affliction; he was worthy, in short, of the stock from whence he sprang, which was that of a French Protestant family of great respectability, who were cruelly compelled, with thousands of sufferers in the same righteous cause, to quit their native country, on the perfidious revocation of the Edict of Nantes, by that haughty and bigoted tyrant, Louis the Fourteenth. The Rev. Charles Daubuz, Vicar of Brotherton, Cheshire, and author of a learned dissertation on the Prophecies, was, we believe, Mr. Daubuz's grandfather; his great work is still appealed to as of high authority, and he is quoted by D'Oyley and Mant, as among the eminent commentators on the Bible. Mr. Daubuz married Wilmot, the youngest but one of the five extraordinarily beautiful daughters of William Arundell Harris, esq. of Keneggie, near Penzance, grandfather of the present Mr. Arundell, of Lifton Park,—this most charitable and amiable lady died at Truro many years since. His eldest sister, Mrs. Magdalen Daubuz, is still living in the neighbourhood of Leyton, full of years and good deeds. Mr. Daubuz has also left behind him four sons and two daughters, with several grandchildren.

FRANCIS CONST, ESQ.

Dec. 16. At Rickmansworth, aged 88, Francis Const, esq. formerly Chairman of the Middlesex and Westminster Sessions.

Mr. Const was called to the bar at the Middle Temple, Feb. 7, 1783. He was in his youth much attached to the drama and its professors, and was the author of some prologues and epilogues. Henderson, John Kemble, Stephen Storace, Twiss, Porson, and Dr. Burney, Fred. Reynolds, Thomas Morton, Sheridan, and Harris, were his convivial companions and friends. He will be remembered, however, as the editor of several editions of "Bott's Poor Laws," and as Chairman of the Middlesex magistrates and the Westminster sessions. The latter situation Mr. Const held up to his death; the former he resigned some years ago.

His body was buried in the Cemetery at Kensall-green. He has left behind him upwards of one hundred and fifty thousand pounds, a large portion of which was acquired by great parsimony and extensive speculations in early life. He has left to numerous friends legacies of 1000*l.* each.

ROBERT BELT, Esq.

Dec. 22. At Tunbridge Wells, aged 63, Robert Belt, esq., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-law, and of Bossall House, near York.

The family of Belt is one of the most ancient now existing in the county of York. It is supposed to have come originally from Lombardy, but can be traced in Yorkshire as far back as 1387. Many notices of the loyalty of the family, from the reign of Queen Elizabeth downwards, are recorded by Mr. Drake, in his History of York, in which city Sir Robert Belt, and other members of the family, filled the offices of Recorder, Sheriff, and Lord Mayor. The house at Bossall is within a pleasure-ground of about two acres, surrounded by a moat.* Upon this, their paternal seat, have the successive heads of the elder branch of the Belt family lived, died, and been interred.

The late Robert Belt, esq., was the eldest son of Robert Belt, esq., of Bossall (who was many years Clerk in Court of the Court of King's Bench, which office is now held by his youngest son, Wm. Belt, esq.) He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple, Feb. 5, 1802; and practised some years as an equity draftsman, but his mild and amable spirit was ill suited to make great progress at the bar. His knowledge of the law was, however, evinced by some useful professional publications, particularly, "A Supplement to the Reports in Chancery of Francis Vesey, senior, Esq., Barrister-at-law, and late one of the Masters of the High Court of Chancery in Ireland, during the time of Lord Chancellor Hardwicke; comprising Corrections of Statement, and Extracts of the Decrees and Orders from the Registrar's Books, References to the Cases cited, subsequent Determinations on the several Points, some Manuscript Cases, New Marginal Notes, and a copious Index." This work was so highly thought of by the late Lord Eldon, that he determined it should "be a gift from himself to the profession." From his lordship's liberality the publication was therefore produced, and it is dedicated to him in a grateful strain.

Lord Chancellor Eldon afterwards appointed Mr. Belt a Commissioner of Bankrupts, an office he held till the remodelling of that Court in 1831.

Mr. Belt was twice married; 1st, in 1812, to Mary, daughter of Bryan Troughton, esq. of Overton, Hants, by whom

* A view of it is given in our Magazine for June 1823, p. 489; and a curious medal found there in Oct. 1823, p. 305.

he had four sons and two daughters, of whom three sons and one daughter are now living; and, 2dly, in 1824, to Margaret, daughter of Peter Gordon, esq., of Islington, in the county of Middlesex, by whom he has left one son and two daughters.

WILLIAM HILTON, Esq. R.A.

Dec. 30. At the house of his brother-in-law, Mr. Peter De Wint, the able water-colourist, aged 53, William Hilton, Esq. R.A. Keeper of the Royal Academy.

Mr. Hilton was a native of Lincoln. In their youth, he and Mr. De Wint were placed with Mr. John Raphael Smith, the mezzotinto engraver and crayon-painter (then residing in King Street, Covent Garden); a man, in every respect, of extraordinary talent, and admirably qualified to imbue a pupil with a true artist's feeling. Young Hilton also diligently attended the Schools of the Royal Academy, studied anatomy, and rendered himself completely master of the human figure. The effect of all this preparation was abundantly manifest in his subsequent works, which were distinguished by their correctness as well as by their beauty. His "Triumphal Entry of the Duke of Wellington into Madrid" was a most animated and charming performance, worthy of Rubens, of whose gorgeous and affluent style it instantly reminded the spectator. His "Comus," and his "Jupiter and Europa," were likewise remarkably fine compositions. Scriptural subjects, however, seemed to be Mr. Hilton's favourites. Some of them stand as public monuments—the "Magdalene washing Christ's feet" in London, the "Crucifixion" at Liverpool, the "Lazarus" at Newark. A work of fine colour and effect, the "Crowning with Thorns," was exhibited in 1823, presented by the British Institution in 1827, to St. Peter's church, Pimlico. Perhaps his masterpiece in that department of the art was "The Angel releasing Saint Peter from Prison," which remains at his own apartments, with "Sir Calpine," &c. His "Monks finding the body of Harold," and "Rebecca at the Well," are in the collection of Mr. Vernon. Mr. Hilton was both a skilful designer, and a superior colourist. His "Europa," "Amphitrite," and other works, evince this latter quality to a pre-eminent degree. Among his later productions, were the "Infant Warrior," exhibited in 1836, and the "Murder of the Innocents," in 1838.

His fancy naturally took the direction of the picturesque ideal; which is proved by his choice of such subjects as the "Rape

of Proserpine," the "Rape of Ganymede," "Hebe," "Una," &c. One great merit his pictures possess, and it stamps the sterling quality of his art, is the harmony of thought that pervades his works; where the expression of character or emotion falls short of due intensity, there is a unity of purpose manifest in the whole, that produces an impression of accordance with the subject, if not fully adequate to its demands; an excellence that attests the presence of the salt of art—earnestness of intention. There is no impertinent display of dexterity or mannerism in the paintings of Hilton: the subject predominates, not the execution.

Fewer of Hilton's pictures have been engraved than of most artists of celebrity; but he was no trader carrying his wares to market, and their unobtrusive merits were not recognised as they deserved either by the public or the publishers—we hardly know of one fine print from a large picture of his. Early in his career he made a set of beautiful designs for an edition of the "Mirror" and "Citizen of the World," published by Taylor and Hessey; for which firm also he sketched the pretty frontispieces to Miss Taylor's stories: the last are sepia drawings, and, slight as they are, betray a graceful style; but the first-mentioned are exquisitely finished oil-paintings, in which character is well developed; the illustrations of Mackenzie's stories in the "Mirror" express the pathos of the author with sympathetic feeling. It is to be regretted that Hilton's talents as a designer were not more frequently exercised on "book illustrations;" a humble sphere for the display of talent, but one in which Stothard—a kindred spirit with the greatest geniuses—earned his best laurels. Though Hilton declined painting portraits as a profession, his friends—in particular, Mr. Taylor the publisher—possess some admirable likenesses by him; among the most remarkable, are the portraits of two young poets, John Keats and John Clare; in which the intellectual expression of the individuals is depicted with lively truth.

Mr. Hilton, who had previously been made an Associate, was elected a Royal Academician in 1820, when his presentation picture was "Ganymede." He succeeded Mr. Fuseli as the Keeper of the Royal Academy. One of the principal duties of the Keeper is to superintend and direct the students in what is called the Antique Academy; and so satisfactorily did Mr. Hilton perform the functions of his office, that, about four years ago, the students subscribed for a handsome piece of plate, and presented it to him as a mark of their respect and affection. His death was oc-

casioned by an asthma, and by the strength of his affections; for he never recovered the loss of a beloved wife (the daughter of the Rev. George Davis Kent, of Lincoln) some years since. Though his frame was attenuated by sickness and sorrow, he retained the lustre of genius in his eye, and its brightness on his expansive forehead, to the last. His manners were singularly amiable and pleasing; and he has died regretted, respected, and admired, by all who could appreciate mental and moral excellence in union.

Mr. Hilton's funeral took place in the church-yard of the Savoy on the 7th of January. He had left no children.

Mr. De Wint possesses many of his drawings, exquisite for their grace and poetic conception.

MR. JOSEPH ALLEN.

Nov. 19. At Erdington, Warwickshire, aged 70, Mr. Joseph Allen, historical and portrait painter.

Mr. Allen was the son of an intelligent and respectable mathematical and optical instrument-maker in Birmingham. At the period of his boyhood, among the fashionable productions of that town were large teaboard, trays, &c. on which were painted elaborate copies, many of them executed with much skill, of "The Death of Wolfe," "The Battle of La Hogue," "The loss of the Halsewell East Indiaman," and similar subjects. Young Allen was engaged for some years in a manufactory of those articles; anxious, however, to devote himself to a more refined pursuit of the fine arts, he repaired to London, and became a student at the Royal Academy, where he was distinguished by the correctness of his eye and the facility of his hand, and obtained the silver medal for the best drawing of a figure from the life. Having thus laid the only sound foundation of eminence in his profession, he endeavoured to obtain employment as an historical painter; but, like many other young artists of talent, was soon compelled to descend to portrait-painting, in which department of the arts he laboured for a considerable time with but scanty encouragement. At length, a gentleman from North Wales, happening to sit to him, was so pleased with the result, that he persuaded him to visit Wrexham; and, being introduced to the principal families in that town and neighbourhood, Mr. Allen speedily found himself in extensive and lucrative practice. In this vicinity, occasionally making excursions to Manchester, Preston, Lancaster, Kendal, and other places in the north of England, he

lived for several years respected and happy. Ambition, however, "that last infirmity of noble minds," seduced him to try his fortune again in the metropolis; and he took the house in Caroline Street, Bedford Square, which had been formerly occupied by Mr. Abbot. The experiment proved a failure. In the country Mr. Allen had no equal, in London he had several superiors; added to which, he was too modest and honourable a man to have recourse to any of those petty artifices which are frequent ingredients in professional success. During this arduous struggle, Mr. Allen produced several works which did him high credit, especially a study from an old woman's head; which, under the title of "Resignation," was exhibited at Somerset House, and excited universal admiration.* Even his most ordinary portrait had that in it which shewed that it was the performance of no vulgar pencil. Finding, however, that he could not cope with such powerful competitors as Lawrence, Beechey, Phillips, Shee, Owen, &c. he wisely broke up his town establishment, and returned to that provincial district in which he was lord of the ascendant. As old age advanced, Mr. Allen moderated his professional exertions; until, eventually, being in easy although not affluent circumstances, he retired to Erdington, a small village near Birmingham, and there, in a cottage which he inhabited jointly with his two sisters, he spent the remainder of his days in a truly philosophical and Christian spirit and manner.

For above two years his health had been gradually decaying, his head reclining on one side, and his speech was not easily intelligible, but his mind was perfectly clear until within a short period of his decease. His whole appearance was that of one ripe for the great change which the course of his reading, and the frame of his disposition, had led him patiently and humbly to contemplate. The day before his death was a day of severe suffering, but he expired in the arms of his sister, Miss Allen, without a sigh. His remains were interred in the burying-ground of a neighbouring chapel, to the erection of which he had been a liberal contributor; and never did the grave close over a man of greater kindness, firmness, independence, and integrity.

(*Lit. Gazette.*) W. H. W.

[Our notices of Clergymen recently deceased are necessarily postponed from want of space.]

* This fine picture is, we believe, in the possession of Mr. Cooke, of Hous-ton, in Yorkshire.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Dec. 4. At Islington, aged 84, Richard Dorrill, esq. retired Commander R.N. (1814).

Dec. 6. In Devonshire-street, in her 82d year, Miss Lee.

Dec. 8. At the house of William Delves, esq. Avenue-road, Regent's Park, aged 65, Mrs. M. A. Bishop, relict of the Rev. Henry Bishop, Rector of Ticehurst, Sussex.

In Cumberland-st. in her 80th year, Charlotte, relict of Adm. John Leigh Douglas.

Dec. 10. At Brompton-crescent, Eleanor, relict of Walter Hebden, esq. of Stockwell.

Dec. 11. At Judd-st, aged 80, Thomas Pickstone, esq.

Dec. 13. Aged 76, William Comerford Clarkson, esq. of Doctors' Commons.

Dec. 14. At Peckham, Elizabeth, wife of George Hull, esq. M.D.

Dec. 15. At Hammersmith, aged 87, John Christopher Weltje, esq.

Dec. 18. In her 80th year, Mrs. Mary Magdalen Richardson, daughter of the late Rev. Andrew Portal, M.A. Vicar of St. Helen's, Abingdon, and wife of Mr. James Richardson, of Walworth.

Dec. 19. In John-st. Bedford-row, aged 71, at the house of her son in-law, Mr. Edward Laforest, Charlotte, relict of Robt. Carew, esq. of the New Kent-road.

Dec. 22. At Dulwich, in her 65th year, Penelope, wife of Charles Clarke, esq.

In Portland-place, at an advanced age, Anthony Brough, esq. many years a merchant of London, and an inhabitant of Clapham, Surrey. He married an only dau. of ——— Avery, esq. formerly of Bride-lane, Fleet-street; but they had no family.

At St. George's Parsonage, Battersea-fields, Caroline, wife of the Rev. J. G. Weddell.

In Devonshire-st. Portland-place, Jemetta, relict of James Jackson, esq. of the Island of St. Vincent, and Bellevue, Southampton.

Dec. 24. In Great George-st. Sarah, wife of Charles Lushington, esq. M.P. for Ashburton. She was the dau. of Lieut.-Col. Joseph Gascoyne.

In Grosvenor-sq. Lady Emily Egerton, youngest dau. of the Earl of Wilton.

Dec. 26. In Brunswick-sq, aged 73, James Kinloch, esq.

At Kennington, aged 64, Rebecca, wife of L. Gompertz, esq.

At Islington, aged 67, Capt. Alexander Adams, 1st Garrison Battalion.

Dec. 27. At Tottenham, Elizabeth,

wife of Capt. Andrew Timbrell, of the Trinity House.

At Chelsea, aged 26, Eliza Kate, wife of F. Lindsay Cole, esq. youngest dau. of the late John Hughes, of Marden Ash, Ongar, Essex, esq.

Dec. 29. Aged 74, Richard Mathew, esq. of Charlotte-st. Portland-place.

At Woburn-place, aged 62, W. P. Allcock, esq.

Dec. 31. Of apoplexy, in his 65th year, Miles Stringer, esq. of Effingham Hill, Surrey, head of the firm of Stringer and Co. tea-dealers, &c. Monument-Yard. Mr. Stringer arrived at the Bank to execute a transfer of stock in his capacity of one of the directors of the Equitable Assurance Company. Whilst in conversation with a friend he had casually met, he suddenly dropped down dead. Had he lived a few hours longer he would have become entitled to a very large bonus payable by the Equitable Company upon the 1st of January.

Lately. In Beaumont-st. Marylebone, Elizabeth, wife of W. Theobald, esq.

In Montagu-sq. aged 89, Jane, relict of R. Livie, esq. and sister of Mrs. Dillon, of the Mythe, Tewkesbury.

Aged 39, G. Rooke, esq. of Bigsweare, Glouc. grandson of the late Gen. Rooke, M.P. for co. Monmouth.

Jan. 1. At Barrow-hill-place, Regent's Park, aged 30, Mary Christian, wife of Lieut. Henry Woodruff, R.N. only dau. of Ralph Clarke, esq. of Emsworth, Hants.

Jan. 2. In Soho-square, aged 47, Sophia Maria, wife of J. H. Curtis, esq.

Jan. 3. At St. John's Wood-road, aged 82, Joseph Tringham, esq.

At Pimlico, aged 63, James Tomes, esq. Aged 30, Julia, wife of Frederick L. Slous, esq. of Crescent-place, Mornington-crescent.

At Mile-end, aged 87, Tho. Baylis, esq. Aged 54, Samuel Darton, late of the firm of Harvey and Darton, Gracechurch-street.

Jan. 4. At Hammersmith, aged 70, Miss Sophia Cookson, sister of the late Lieut.-Gen. George, and Lieut.-Gen. Charles Cookson, Royal Artillery.

In Northumberland-street, aged 69, John Holroyd, esq. formerly owner of Barcombe-place, Sussex. On the 4th of May, 1800, his Majesty George the III. twice narrowly escaped being shot—in the morning in Hyde Park, and in the evening, when at Drury Lane Theatre the insane Hatfield fired at his Majesty, but the direction of the ball was turned by Mr. Holroyd, who struck the assassin's arm up; for this act the deceased was

offered a pension, which he refused, but retained during the life of his Majesty a great amount of royal patronage.

Jan. 5. Juliana, wife of Lewis George Dive, esq. of Tavistock-st. Bedford-sq.

Jan. 6. Elizabeth, wife of William Webb, esq. of Walthamstow.

In Guilford-st. aged 72, Joseph Mort Wheeler, esq.

Jan. 7. At Clapham New Park, aged 44, Benjamin Warren, esq.

Jan. 8. At the residence of his son-in-law, at Clapham-rise, aged 82, Monsieur François Beekvelt, dit de Tourlou.

Aged 65, Martha, relict of the Rev. Lewis Mercier, third daughter of the late Mr. Battier, of Gould-square.

In Weymouth-street, aged 60, William Robinson, esq. surgeon.

Jan. 9. At Hackney-terrace, aged 80, James Berriman Tippetts, esq. member of the Royal College of Surgeons, formerly of White Lion-st. Spital-sq. where he resided for 45 years.

At Blackheath, in his 38th year, John Gordon, esq. of Newton, Aberdeenshire, and Pepperingford Park, Sussex.

Jan. 10. At Camberwell-grove, in her 70th year, Mrs. Miller, relict of Walter Miller, esq. of Highgate.

Aged 43, John Lawson, esq. surgeon, Walbrook.

Jan. 11. At Clapham, aged 21, Mary Ann, eldest daughter of H. Austwick, esq. of Lawrence Pountney-lane.

At Hackney, aged 43, Mary Ann, wife of William Chaplin, esq.

At Brunswick-terrace, aged 64, Capt. Edward Blackett Roberts.

At Kensington, aged 73, Elizabeth, the wife of S. Pickering, esq.

Jan. 12. At Kensington, aged 35, Jane, wife of Major Robert Thew, Bombay Art.

At Oxford-st. Capt. Robert Sime (half-pay), 78th Foot.

Jan. 13. Aged 64, James Lambert, esq. of the Manor House, Brixton, and Fowlers, Hawkhurst, Kent.

Aged 24, Charles Henry Chambers, esq. 2d Battalion Rifle Brigade.

At Howland-st. aged 65, Sarah, widow of Capt. David Bruce, F.I.S.

At Portman-place, Edgeware-rd. John Tolle, esq. Deputy Receiver-gen. of the Duchy of Lancaster.

Aged 92, Robert Tunno, esq. many years a respectable member of the Stock Exchange.

Aged 62, Miss S. Bacot, dau. of the late J. S. Bacot, esq. formerly of Argyll-st.

Jan. 14. In Portman-st. aged 87, Mary, widow of Gen. Gwyn.

Jan. 15. At Islington, aged 86, Miss

Mary Ibbott, great-niece of Dr. Ibbott, Chaplain to King Geo. I. and Prebendary of Westminster.

At Streatham, aged 80, the Right Hon. Peggy Countess dowager of Coventry. She was the 2d dau. and coh. of Sir Abraham Pitches, Knt. became the second wife of George-William 7th Earl of Coventry in 1783, and was left his widow in 1813, having had issue the present Earl and a numerous family.

Jan. 16. In South Audley-st. Charlotte, wife of Thomas Oliver, esq. of Bath.

Jan. 17. At Hammersmith, aged 65, Daniel De Castro, esq. late of Warfield-cottage, Berks.

Aged 75, Frances, widow of Henry Creighton, esq. of Malda, Bengal.

Jan. 18. In Upper Woburn-place, aged 70, Elizabeth, relict of the late William Essex, esq.

At Hampstead, in his 65th year, Robert Espinasse, esq. late of the Inner Temple, youngest son of the late Isaac Espinasse, of the Kill, co. Dublin.

At Kennington, aged 82, Chas. Cole, esq.

Jan. 19. In Buckingham-sq. New Kent-road, aged 92, Joshua Rogers, esq. late of the Stock Exchange.

At Woburn-place, aged 78, Elizabeth, relict of Robert Dodwell, esq. of Doctors' Commons.

In his 70th year, Richard Savage, esq. of Chiswell-st.

Aged 53, John Hill, esq. of Welbeck-st.

At the house of his brother in the Edgeware-road, Lieut. William Remington Mercer, 70th regiment Bengal native infantry, nephew of Captain Alex. Mercer, deputy-adjutant-general, Dinapore division.

In Southampton-st. Fitzroy-sq. aged 60, Jane, wife of Mr. John Landseer, A.E.R.A. and F.S.A., and mother of Mr. Edwin Landseer, R.A. and of Mr. Charles Landseer, A.R.A.

Jan. 20. At North Brixton, James Horatio Oliver, esq. eldest son of the late James R. Oliver, esq. of Calcutta.

BEDFORDSHIRE.—Jan. 11. At Elstow Lodge, aged 74, Sarah Farrer, third dau. of the late D. F. Hillersden, esq.

Jan. 12. At Dunstable, aged 64, Geo. Crawley, esq.

Jan. ... Aged 82, Abraham Harman, esq. more than fifty years steward of the estates of W. W. Whitbread, of Southill, esq. and of his father and grandfather before him. As a last tribute of respect for his many virtues Mr. Whitbread directed that the burial of this excellent man should take place in his family vault; which took place on the 21st Jan.

GENT. MAG. VOL. XIII.

BERKS.—Dec. 18. At Windsor, aged 61, the Hon. Wilhelmina Ruthven, sister to Lord Ruthven.

Dec. 24. At Windsor, aged 85, Lieut.-Col. Steel, one of the "Poor Knights," during the last 22 years. His late Majesty allowed him, in addition, an annuity of 50*l.*; and a subscription has been set on foot for his widow, at the head of which stands the name of her Majesty for 10*l.*

Dec. 25. At Windsor, Sarah, widow of the Rev. Henry St. John Bullen, Rector of Dinton, Bucks.

Jan. 11. At Farley Hill Castle, near Reading, Emma, fourth dau. of the late Justinian Casamajor, of Potterells, Herts, esq.

Jan. 12. Anna, wife of Wilson Lomer, esq. of Reading.

Jan. 13. At Windsor, Second Lieut. Charles Henry Chambers, Rifle-Brigade (1834).

CAMBRIDGE.—Dec. 15. Aged 95, Elizabeth, relict of Edw. Frost, Esq. of Brinkley Hall.

Lately. Aged 64, Mr. William Watts, of Ely; a man distinguished by deep research in the Hebrew language, and editor of the Psalms of David: eccentric in his manners, but a worthy and honest man.

At Newmarket, aged 32, the celebrated jockey, Arthur Pavis. He commenced his career in 1821, riding 3*et.* 3*ib.* Since that time he rode 1837 races, comprising 2253 heats, and he won no less than 706 races.

Jan. 8. At Little Abington, in her 92 year, Susan, relict of the Rev. Andrew Pern, M.A. Rector of Abington in the Cley, and of Isham, Northamptonshire, second dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Smith, Rector of Stowlangtoft, and Vicar of Pakenham, Suffolk.

At Wisbech, aged 23, the only son of the late Rev. Wm. Hardwicke, Rector of Outwell, Norf.

CHESHIRE.—Jan. 9. Peter Langford Brooke, esq. of Mere Hall, Cheshire, who about two years ago was married to a daughter of Lady Charlotte Bury. He had ventured on the ice of a pond near his house. The ice broke, and, as the water was very shallow, he determined on working his way to the bank; but in his progress he unfortunately stepped into a deep hole, and sank to rise no more. This distressing event occurred in the presence of Mrs. Brooke, who was at the drawing-room window at the time.

CORNWALL.—Dec. 23. At Redruth, at an advanced age, Mary, relict of Samuel Vincent Pryce, esq. M.D. She was the first to establish the Church Sunday School in that town, and she attended regularly to it for upwards of 50 years.

Jan. 5. At Penzance, aged 38, Baldwin Francis Duppa, esq. barrister-at-law, the eldest son of Baldwin Duppa Duppa, esq. of Hollingbourne House, Kent. He was for some time a Commoner of Brazenose college, Oxford; and was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, June 7, 1833. He was latterly honorary secretary and chief supporter of the Central Education Society. He edited their productions, and had for many years been the disinterested and able advocate of liberal and extended popular education. He was also the founder of the scheme for agricultural colleges, and successfully carried out the plan for the establishment of such a college in the county of Kent. He has left a large family.

CUMBERLAND.—*Jan. 12.* At the Parsonage, Keswick, Frances, wife of the Rev. Fred. Myers, minister of St. John's, Keswick, and dau. of J. C. L. Calcraft, esq. of Ancaster. She had been married but a few months.

DEVON.—*Dec. 21.* At Torquay, Henry Everett, esq. of Salisbury.

Dec. 22. At Exeter, aged 61. Lieut. John Niess, late of the 3rd R. V. B.

Dec. 28. At Blewhayes House, Broadclist, aged 67, James Daniell, esq.

Dec. 29. At the Wilderness, aged 78, W. C. Hunt, M.D.

Jan. 5. At Stonehouse, Devon, aged 25, Louis-George Waldon, esq. of the Middle Temple, only son of the late J. Waldon, M.D. of Bodmin, and nephew of the late Lord Clinton.

Jan. 7. At Stonehouse, aged 82, John Jackson, esq. Master Attendant of the dockyard.

Jan. 10. At Plymouth, in his 65th year, Commander John Yule, R.N. (1805.) He was twenty-seven times engaged with the enemies of his country; and on three of those occasions, viz. Cornwallis's Retreat, the battle of the Nile, and that of Trafalgar, as one of Nelson's Lieutenants in the Victory, he received the public thanks of his country, which were accorded by the vote of Parliament.

Jan. 15. At Dawlish, Sophia Mary, third surviving daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Yelloly.

DORSET.—*Jan. 1.* At Lyme Regis, Miss Mary Lloyd, third daughter of the late Samuel Lloyd, esq. of Battersea, Surrey.

Jan. 13. At Beaminster, in his 80th year, H. B. Way, esq.

DURHAM.—*Jan. 18.* At Norton, aged 75, Mrs. Stapylton, widow of Henry Stapylton, esq. only dau. of Robert Gregory, esq. Capt. R.N.

ESSEX.—*Dec. 10.* At Dunmow, aged 75, Geo. Wade, esq.

Dec. 20. At Little Horkeasley, aged 65, Sarah, wife of George Sadler, esq.

Dec. 23. At Dedham, in her 85th year, Mrs. S. Merry, sister of the late Anthony Merry, esq.

Dec. 30. At South Weald, Mary, relict of Richard Heatley, esq. of Shenfield-place.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—*Dec. 18.* At Codrington, Mary, wife of John Wickham, jun. dau. of the late Rev. Edmund Wills, Vicar of Wapley and Codrington.

Dec. 20. At Thornbury, aged 86, Joseph Parslow, esq. banker.

Dec. 21. At Cirencester, aged 81, Mrs. Lawrence, widow of William Lawrence, esq. surgeon, and mother of William Lawrence, esq. the eminent surgeon, of Whitehall-place.

At Cheltenham, aged 60, Lady Catherine Caroline, relict of Joseph Brecknell, esq. formerly of the Life Guards. She was the only surviving dau. of William-Charles third Earl of Portmore; was formerly Lady of the Bedchamber to Queen Charlotte, and was married in 1810.

Dec. 26. At Cotham, Mary, relict of the late W. P. Coley, esq. daughter of the late Thomas Prichard, esq. of Bristol.

Dec. 27. At Cheltenham, aged 70, Mary Anne, widow of Robert Phillipps, esq. of Longworth, second dau. of the late Michael Biddulph, of Ledbury, co. Hereford, esq.

Lately. At an advanced age, Mrs. Wilton, relict of R. P. Wilton, esq. late Town Clerk of Gloucester.

Jan. 2. At Cheltenham, in her 80th year, Eliza, wife of H. Hill, esq. Deputy Commissary Gen. dau. of the late R. Kirwan, esq. of Cregg, co. Galway.

At Clifton, Susanna-Christian, wife of George Webbe Tobin, esq. only dau. of the late John Cobham, esq. of Barbadoes.

Jan. 3. At Westbury-on-Trym, aged 77, Ann, widow of Richard Symes, esq. and last surviving child of the late E. Bowles, esq. of the Royal Fort.

Jan. 6. At Bristol Hotwells, in his 30th year, Jacob, only son of Jacob Ricketts, esq. of Bath.

At Woodchester Priory, Eliza, the wife of Henry Shuttleworth, esq. formerly of Market Harborough, and Great Bowden, co. Leic.

Jan. 8. At Clifton, aged 73, Elizabeth, relict of the late George Ebery Thomas, esq. of Bristol, and of Caldicott, Monmouthshire.

Jan. 9. At the residence of Mr. S. G. Clements, Bristol, Mrs. Perceval, aunt of Mrs. Clements, and relict of the late Theophilus Perceval, esq. Bath.

Aged 24, Susanna Martin, last surviv.

ing child of Thomas Hardwick, esq. of the Grange House, Tytherington.

Jan. 12. At Arle House, near Cheltenham, the residence of her son-in-law, aged 72, Catharine, relict of the Rev. T. Bedford, M.A. Rector of St. Helen's, Worcester.

Jan. 16. At Clifton, Georgiana-Frances, wife of Sir Simeon H. Stuart, Bart. She was the youngest dau. of George Gun, of Mount Kennedy, co. Wicklow, esq. was married in 1815, and has left several children.

HANTS.—*Dec. 12.* At Holybourne, near Alton, aged 81, William Barlow, esq.

Dec. 27. At Twyford, aged 79, Elizabeth, widow of the late William Short, D.D. Prebendary of Westminster and Rector of Kingsworthy.

Dec. 31. At Court Barn, near Titchfield, the relict of James Greene, esq.

Lately. At Fareham, Anne, 4th dau. of the late Vice-Adm. Francis Parry.

Jan. 4. Aged 70, the wife of John Ross, esq. of Wimpson, Southampton.

Jan. 10. At Odiham, aged 87, Richard Raggett, esq.

Jan. 14. At Ringwood, aged 71, Charles Harbin, esq. solicitor, youngest brother of the late Wyndham Harbin, esq. of Fritham.

Aged 68, Sophia, relict of Henry Hul-ton, of Bevois-mount, Southampton, and Lincoln's Inn, esq.

Jan. 18. Aged 56, Lieut.-Col. Hugh Stacpoole, of Clanville Lodge, near Andover, late of the 45th Reg. He was appointed Ensign and Lieut. 46th Foot, 1800; Lieut. 47th, 1803; Capt. 1804; Major 45th, 1811; and brevet Lieut.-Col. 1819.

Jan. 20. At Ventnor, Isle of Wight, aged 33, John Gillespie, esq. of Glasgow.

HEREFORD.—*Dec. 16.* At Kington, in her 63d year, Anne, wife of Thomas Lewis, esq. eldest and only surviving dau. of the late Francis Tringham, esq.

Dec. 31. At Hereford, aged 57, Thomas Rickards Watkyns, esq. solicitor, only son of the late Rev. Thomas Watkyns, Rector of Weston-under-Penyard, and Preb. of Hereford.

HERTS.—*Dec. 27.* At Charley-wood, aged 76, George Thomson, esq.

Jan. 19. At Burfords, Hoddesdon, aged 77, Edward Waller, esq.

KENT.—*Dec. 26.* At Hythe, aged 24, the Hon. Richard William Lambart (late of the Coldstream Guards), son of the late General Earl of Cavan.

Jan. 5. At Sevenoaks, aged 66, Ann, relict of the Rev. E. Sandford, B.D. Rector of Nutfield.

Jan. 13. At Beckenham-place, Cecilia-Charlotte, youngest daughter of William Peters, esq.

Jan. 15. At Yardley House, Tunbridge, in her 12th year, Anna-Maria-Charlotte, dau. of the late Charles Shaw, esq. R.N. granddau. of the late Sir J. G. Shaw, of Kenward.

Jan. 16. At Westerham, aged 64, Anne, relict of W. Loveday, esq. of Huntingdon.

LANC.—*Dec. 5.* At Everton, in his 39th year, George Barton Irlam, esq. of the long-established firm (in the West India trade) of Barton, Irlam, and Higginson, of Liverpool and Barbadoes; and on the 10th, aged 39, Mary, his widow.

Jan. 13. At Sunning-hill, near Bolton, Mary, wife of Richard S. Crook, esq. of Liverpool.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—*Dec. 26.* Aged 23, Walter Richard Gough, esq. of Trinity Coll. Camb. eldest son of Richard Gough, esq. of Kilworth House.

Lately. At Leicester, Mr. J. B. Watson, formerly proprietor of the Theatres Royal, Cheltenham, Gloucester, &c.

At Overseal, aged 86, Thomas Thorp, esq.

LINCOLN.—*Jan. 15.* At Crowle, aged 24, Cornelius Peacock, esq.

Jan. 19. At Gainsborough, aged 37, the wife of the Rev. R. Thomas, Perpetual Curate of Hemswell.

MIDDLESEX.—*Dec. 28.* At Enfield, Selina, wife of William Blane, esq. of Dominica, and niece of the Right Hon. Sir Wm. Garrow.

Lately. At Chiswick, aged 71, Elizabeth, widow of Wm. Gaskell, esq. of Chalfont St. Peter's, Bucks.

Jan. 15. At Chiswick, aged 73, Charles Whittingham, esq. printer. He commenced business in Dean-street, Fetter-lane; whence he removed to Goswell-street; and finally established his office on the banks of the Thames, at Chiswick. The beautiful productions of the *Chiswick Press* will long preserve his name. He was an amiable, unassuming man; and was generally beloved and esteemed. He succeeded in business by his nephew of the same names, a well-known printer in London.

NORFOLK.—*Dec. 6.* At Pulham, in her 76th year, Sarah, relict of John Youngman, esq. of Waterbeach Lodge.

Jan. 15. Aged 70, Mr. John Purdy Beacham, for fifty-four years a member of the Norwich Theatrical Company. Mr. Beacham was amongst the most respectable actors, for at least fifty years, of the Norwich circuit. Though not of the first class, he was ever at his duty, perfect, and intelligent. In private life his conduct was exemplary.

Jan. 21. At Norwich, aged 65, Wm. Moore, esq. He served the office of

Sheriff for that city in 1824, Mayor 1835, and was the last who held the latter office under the old corporation. He was also one of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for that city.

NORTHAMPTON.—*Jan. 11.* Aged 21, Spencer-Churchill, third son of the Rev. C. A. Wheelwright, Rector of Tansor.

NORTHUMBRLAND.—*Dec. 22.* At Newcastle-upon-Tyne, aged 70, Mrs. Allason, relict of the late Rev. Thomas Allason, Vicar of Heddon-on-the-Wall, dau. of the late Charles Bathurst Sleigh, esq. of Stockton-upon-Tees, and Arkengathdale, Yorkshire.

At Berwick, aged 80, Capt. George Scott, late of E.I.C.S. He was one of that heroic band who defended Gibraltar in 1779, and of whom so few now remain. His constitution broke down at St. Helena.

NOTTINGHAM.—*Dec. 28.* At Stapleford Hall, near Nottingham, Lady Warren, widow of Admiral the Right Hon. Sir Borlase Warren, G.C.B. Her Ladyship was the youngest daughter of Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Clavering, by Lady Diana West, daughter of John Earl Delawarr. Her Ladyship is succeeded in her extensive estates by her grandson, Lord Vernon.

OXFORD.—*Dec. 7.* At the house of the Rev. George Coles, after a protracted illness, aged 19, Richard, seventh son of the Lord Bishop of Oxford and Lady Harriott Bagot.

Dec. 19. In her 13th year, Charlotte, eldest dau. of the Hon. and Rev. F. Bertie, Rector of Albury.

Jan. 14. William Green, Esq. late of Caversham Hill.

Jan. 17. In her 80th year, Mary, wife of the Rev. Thomas Ellis, Vicar of Great Milton.

RUTLAND.—*Dec. 16.* At an advanced age, Martha, relict of Robert Peach, esq. of Liddington

SHROPSHIRE.—*Dec. 15.* At Prees, aged 47; Mary, wife of Charles Nolloth Stubbs, esq.

Dec. 31. At the house of her son, Chetton rectory, aged 78, the relict of Valentine Vickers, esq. of Cranmere.

Jan. 4. Frances Maria, wife of the Hon. and Rev. Richard Noel Hill, Rector of Berrington, only son of Lord Berwick. She was the 2d dau. of the late Wm. Mostyn Owen, esq. was married in 1800, and has left four sons and four daughters.

SOMERSET.—At Bath, aged 70, Mrs. H. Benton, daughter of the late Dr. Benton, Prebendary of Canterbury.

Dec. 28. At Bath, Lady Doherty, re-

lict of Sir Patrick Doherty, C.B. and K.C.H. 13th dragoons.

Dec. 30. At Weston, near Bath, aged 32, George Danvers Jenkins, esq. late of 69th Regt.

Dec. 31. Mrs. Baker, wife of Capt. Baker, of Bathwick Hill, and mother of the Rev. F. Baker, Curate of Bathwick.

Lately. At Bath, W. J. Sugden, esq. At Sutton Montis, aged 71, Sarah, relict of Robt. Leach, esq.

At Compton Martin, in the 107th year of her age, Mary Davis. This extraordinary woman retained her faculties to the last, sewing or knitting; and until the last few months a constant attendant at the parish church, and taking long walks about the village. She had been for many years a pauper on the parish of St. Nicholas, in Bristol.

Jan. 3. At Bath, the Right Hon. Esther dowager Viscountess Harberton. She was the eldest daughter and coheir of James Spencer, esq. was married in 1785, and left a widow in 1833, having had issue the present Viscount and several other children.

Jan. 11. At Bath, Anne, relict of Henry Norcott Ward, esq.

At Blackford, aged 77, Mrs. Mary Savidge, relict of Wm. Savidge, esq.

At Bath, aged 67, Mrs. Susanna Hutchesson, eldest dau. of the late Mann Hutchesson, esq. of Wisbech.

Jan. 12. At Bath, Charlotte, only surviving dau. of Samuel Newton, esq. of Croxton Park, Camb.

At Bath, aged 70, Charles Harris, esq. late of E. I. Company's Civil Service, and formerly Member of Council at Madras.

Jan. 14. At Bath, aged 88, Frances, relict of Robert Pigot, esq. of Peplow Hall, Salop.

SUFFOLK.—*Dec. 25.* At Aldeburgh, Catharine, second dau. of James Lawson, esq. of Jamaica, and late of York-terrace, Regent's-park.

Lately. At Framlingham, aged 74, Sarah, relict of W. Salmon, esq. of Cowbridge, Glamorgan, dau. of the late Rev. Denny Cole, of Sudbury Priory.

SURREY.—*Jan. 11.* At Wimbledon, aged 61, Michael Russell, esq.

SUSSEX.—*Dec. 11.* Aged 28, Marian, wife of George Dempster, esq. Brighton.

Dec. 20. At Brighton, Eleanor Ricketts, of Greenwich, widow of Capt. James Ricketts, of Batavia.

Dec. 25. At Waldron, Maria Jane, wife of the Rev. Thomas Raynes, dau. of the late Rev. T. Fuller, of Heathfield.

At Hastings, aged 48, William Glasborne, esq. of Ceylon Civil Service, son

of the Rev. Thomas Gisborne, Preb. of Durham, and brother of Thomas Gisborne, esq. M. P.

Lately. At Midhurst, aged 54, Charlotte, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Charles Alcock, Archdeacon of Chichester, sister to the Rev. Charles Alcock, Vicar of Adderbury.

At Hastings, in his 36th year, John W. Wakeman, second son of the late J. Wakeman, esq. of Worcester.

George Henry Longridge, esq. of Gateshead, and of Brighton; who has bequeathed 1000*l.* to the London University College, and 1000*l.* to the University College Hospital.

Jan. 5. At Brighton, Miss Elizabeth Halls, second dau. of James Halls, esq. of Colchester, and niece to the Rev. Dr. John Garnett, formerly Dean of Exeter.

Jan. 6. At Hastings, aged 54, Anne, the wife of Richard Oliverson, esq. of Portland-place, dau. of the late John Soverby, esq. of Putteridge Bury, Hertfordshire.

Jan. 12. At Sennicots, near Chichester, in her 73th year, Mary, widow of Charles Baker, esq.

Jan. 13. At Brighton, aged 50, William Jenkins, esq. of Dudley.

At Hamsell House, Rotherfield, aged 87, Henry Thwaites, esq. father of Mr. George Thwaites, of Bristol.

Jan. 16. At Felbridge Park, George Raikes, esq.

WARWICKSHIRE.—*Dec. 8.* At Heath Green, near Birmingham, aged 75, John Turner, esq.

Dec. 17. At Hillmorton, aged 82, Catharine, relict of John Lovett, esq. last surviving sister of the late John Heygate, esq. of West Haddon Grange, Northamptonshire.

Dec. 31. In her 80th year, Mary, widow of William Harvey Musson, esq. son of the late Rev. Bartholomew Musson, Rector of Baginton.

Jan. 2. At Edgbaston, aged 80, Thomas Lec, esq. for several years an acting magistrate for the counties of Warwick and Worcester.

Jan. 14. Aged 83, Hannah, relict of John Williamson, esq. of Coventry.

WESTMORLAND. — *Dec. 31.* At Brougham Hall, in her 87th year, Eleanor, widow of Henry Brougham, esq. (who died in 1810) and mother of Lord Brougham. She was the only daughter of Rev. James Syme, D.D. by Mary, sister of William Robertson, D.D. the Scottish historian. She was a lady of the most amiable disposition, and was universally respected and esteemed by those who had the honour of her acquaintance. No lady in the north of England

was more refined in manners and behaviour, and no one was more endeared to high and low, rich and poor.

WILTS.—*Dec. 22.* At Ogbourne St. Andrew, aged 53, Davis Canning, esq.

Dec. 31. At Teffont, aged 75, Margaret, relict of Thomas Mayne, esq.

Lately. At Urchfont, in consequence of injuries received by getting entangled in a chaff-cutting machine, J. Tanner, esq.

Jan. 6. At Warminster, aged 19, Alfred Rowlandson, Exhibitor of Queen's Coll. Oxf. youngest son of the late Rev. Michael Rowlandson, D.D. Vicar of Warminster.

Jan. 9. At Bullidge House, near Chippenham, aged 76, John Ames, esq.

WORCESTER.—*Jan. 1.* Aged 60, Christiana Maria, wife of the Rev. Edw. Dudley, M. A. Rector of Broom.

YORKSHIRE.—*Nov. 27.* At Leeds, Mrs. Linley, mother of G. Linley, esq. the well-known composer.

Dec. 14. At Easingwold, at an advanced age, William Lodge Rockliffe, M.D.

Dec. 15. At Scruton Hall, Harriet, relict of Col. Foster Lechmere Coore.

Dec. 20. Aged 46, Miss Alice Armitstead, of Wellington Lodge, near Hull, third daughter of the late Rev. John Armitstead, of Cranage Hall, Cheshire.

Dec. 31. At Ripponden, near Halifax, aged 72, Mary, relict of Thomas Maslen, esq. formerly of Birchin-lane.

Jan. 7. At Almondbury, aged 84, Thomas Shearron, esq.; also, aged 80, Joseph Shearron, esq. being the last of their race and name. As they had lived together united the whole of their lives, and in the same house in which they were born, so in their deaths they were not divided, the one having expired only twenty minutes after the other.

Jan. 10. At Wincobank, near Sheffield, William Ford Rawson, esq. formerly of the firm of Rawson, Inkersoll, and Co. bankers, at Nottingham.

Jan. 12. At Tadcaster, aged 75, Robert Addinell, esq. late of Selby.

WALES.—*Lately.* Near Carmarthen, aged 75, Samuel Morris, esq. of Lime Grove, for many years a Collector in the Excise.

Jan. 2. At Haverfordwest, aged 105, Louis Owen. He was able to walk with ease until within a short period of his decease.

Jan. 6. Aged about 140 years (according to his own book), at Henllys, Pwllhell, John Oliver. He had travelled the country for about a century, occasionally as sieve and basket maker, but generally as a repairer of clocks and watches.

Jan. 8. At St. Botolph's, near Millford, aged 63, Antony Inny's Stokes, esq.

Jan. 10. At Perthterfynn, Holywell, aged 38, Copner Oldfield, esq.

Jan. 20. At the Lodge, Overton, Flintshire, Louisa Alice, youngest dau. of the late George Kenyon, esq. of Cefn, Denbighshire.

SCOTLAND.—*Dec. 9.* At Edinburgh, in her 92d year, Miss Innes, of Stow. The fortune to which she succeeded on the death of her brother, the late Gilbert Innes, esq. about five years ago, was estimated at not less than a million sterling, and as she lived in a very moderate and unostentatious manner, it was considerably increased. Her charities, however, were numerous and unostentatious. The great bulk of the fortune, which is the largest, we believe, ever gained by one individual in Scotland, was the acquisition of Mr. Innes himself, as a banker. Her heir-at-law is William Mitchell, esq. of Parson's Green.

Dec. 17. At Deny, N.B. Mr. William Cuthell, student of divinity, and formerly one of the assistant masters of the Collegiate School in Leicester. To an intellect of the first order, he united an unassuming simplicity and gentle piety. He left the college of Glasgow with the highest honours.

Dec. 28. At Sunnyside Lodge, Larnark, the wife of Alexander Gillespie, sen. late of America-square, London.

Lately. At Balcurvie, aged 96, Mr. David Bonallo. Longevity seems peculiar to the family, for his grandfather's, his father's, and his own age, when taken at an average, have each amounted to 97. His father happened to cross Magus Muir on the 3d of May, 1679, when Archbishop Sharpe was murdered, and saw the assassins scouring across the heath, after the bloody deed. He was then in his 15th year.

At Dundee, aged 94, Mr. James Miln, architect.

At Loanhead, Mrs. Jean Bell, aged 102. She was born in Crichton, and resided chiefly in the village of Pentland for the last 80 years. She has left upwards of 70 grandchildren and great grandchildren.

Drowned in the Forth, together with two fishermen, Dr. Hodson, the only son of the late Rev. W. Hodson, of Rochdale, co. Lanc. The deceased took the degree of M.D. at Edinburgh, in 1837.

James Mylne, M.A. for 42 years Professor of Moral Philosophy in Glasgow College, an able teacher and an excellent man. The chair is more valuable than any other of the same description in Scotland, the emoluments, according to the report recently published, being 722l.

per annum, for 1835 and 1836, exclusive of a free house.

At Dumfries, aged 85, Francis Shortt, esq. conjunct town-clerk of Dumfries.

Jan. 6. At Edinburgh, Elizabeth, relict of George Harland Hartley, esq.

IRELAND.—At Old Grange, co. Louth, aged 50, Peter Gernon, esq. He was the descendant in a right line of Stephen de Gernon, esq. who was the last Constable of Carlingford Castle when it marked the confines of the English Pale in Ireland.

At Dublin, aged 81, Elizabeth, relict of C. Taylor, esq. M.P. of Maidstone, Kent.

At Lucan, co. Dublin, Major Wm. Ashe, of Ashfield, Meath, aged 86, formerly of the 23d Fusiliers, and Aide-de-Camp to the late Gen. Earl of Harrington.

Jan. 1. At the residence of his brother Dr. St. John Clarke, in Skibbereen, co. Cork, Thomas Clarke, esq. in his 79th year; and on the 11th, aged 73, Dr. St. John Clarke, his brother.

Jan. 2. Aged 87, Elizabeth, relict of Thomas Bateson, esq. and mother of Sir Robert Bateson, Bart. of Belvoir-park, M.P. for the co. Londonderry. She was the youngest dau. of George Lloyd, of Hulme hall, co. Lanc. esq. F.R.S. by Susanna, sister of Sir Wm. Horton, of Chaderton, Bart. was married in 1779, and left a widow in 1811.

Jan. 8. Near Donaghadee, Lieut. W. Newcole, Chief Officer of the Coast-guard on the Millisle station, shot by one of the men under his command.

Jan. 17. At Dublin, Sir Brodrick Chinnery, of Flintfield, co. Cork, Bart. He was the son and heir of Sir Brodrick the first Baronet (created in 1799) by Margaret only dau. and heiress of Nich. Chinnery, of Flintfield, esq. He succeeded his father 1806; married in 1803 Diana-Elizabeth, youngest dau. of George Vernon, of Clontarf castle, esq.; and is succeeded by his only son, the Rev. Sir Nicholas Chinnery.

GUERNSEY.—*Dec. 11.* In his 19th year, Le Marchant Francis Hutchesson, eldest son of Dr. Hutchesson, Petite Marche.

EAST INDIES.—*Aug. 22.* On his passage from Calcutta to the Cape, Lieut.-Col. Edmund Craster, 30th Madras N. I. son of the late Rev. E. Craster, of Lettethorpe, Linc. and nephew of Lieut.-Col. Campbell, of Newcastle.

Aug. 25. At Housingabad, aged 20, Lieut. Hugh Innes Mundell, youngest son of the late Alex. Mundell, esq. of Great George-st. Westminster.

Sept. 20. On his passage between Calcutta and Madras, aged 34, Capt. J. Walton, of the Larkins East Indiaman.

Sept. 27. At Calcutta, aged 48, Capt. William Allen, formerly of the Hon. Company's ship Vansittart, and late Inspector of Customs on the Hooghly.

Oct. 5. At sea, on his return from India, Francis J. Thomas, esq. Lieut. in her Majesty's 31st Reg. son of the late Capt. Thomas, E.I.C.S. and grandson of Gen. Dick, of Clifton.

Oct. 10. At Kurnaul, aged 28, Henry Brougham, esq. 4th cavalry, eldest son of the late J. W. Brougham, esq. and nephew to Lord Brougham.

Oct. 13. At Cabul, Major John Hay, 35th Bengal N. Inf. son of John Hay, esq. of Edinburgh.

Oct. 14. At Secunderabad, Harriot Amelia, wife of Lieut. Edw. Brice, Horse

Art. second dau. of the late J. W. Tuckett, esq. of Berbice.

Oct. 25. Near Tatta, Bombay, aged 21, George Macleod, assistant field engineer to the Scinde reserve force, second son of the late Norman Macleod, Bengal civil service.

At Cabul, aged 42, Capt. Henry Timings, Horse Art. youngest son of Mr. J. Timings, of Worcester.

Nov. 8. On his way to Bombay, aged 36, Charles Prescott, esq. Civil Service.

Nov. 14. At Tellicherry, aged 22, Cecilia, wife of Henry Lavie, esq. Lieut. and Adj. 13th N. Inf.

Nov. 16. At Nassick, Bombay, aged 35, Richard Gray Chambers, esq. Civil Service.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from Dec. 31, 1839, to Jan. 21, 1840.

Christened.		Buried.		Between	
Males	Females	Males	Females		
521	518	479	461	2 and 5	98
} 1039		} 940		5 and 10	50
				10 and 20	46
				20 and 30	64
				30 and 40	83
				40 and 50	74
Whereof have died under two years old...230				50 and 60	90
				60 and 70	102
				70 and 80	70
				80 and 90	30
				90 and 100	3

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, by which the Duty is regulated, Jan. 24.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
66 1	39 10	24 2	38 6	42 5	41 11

PRICE OF HOPS, Jan. 24.

Sussex Pockets, 2*l.* 0*s.* to 3*l.* 3*s.*—Kent Pockets, 2*l.* 2*s.* to 6*l.* 6*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, Jan. 27.

Hay, 3*l.* 5*s.* to 4*l.* 5*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 16*s.* to 2*l.*—Clover, 4*l.* 10*s.* to 5*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.*

SMITHFIELD, Jan. 27. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....3 <i>s.</i>	6 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i>	10 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, Jan. 27.
Mutton.....4 <i>s.</i>	2 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i>	Beasts..... 2752
Veal.....5 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i> to 6 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i>	Calves 70
Pork.....4 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i>	Sheep..... 22,430
			Pigs 545

COAL MARKET, Jan. 27.

Walls Ends, from 20*s.* 9*d.* to 24*s.* 3*d.* per ton. Other sorts from 17*s.* 9*d.* to 21*s.* 0*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 55*s.* 0*d.* Yellow Russia, 51*s.*

CANDLES, 8*s.* 0*d.* 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, 219.—Ellesmere and Chester, 81.—Grand Junction 181.—Kennet and Avon, 27.—Leeds and Liverpool, 750.—Regent's, 12—Rochdale, 112.—London Dock Stock, 6½.—St. Katharine's, 106.—East and West India, 105.—Liverpool and Manchester Railway, 183.—Grand Junction Water Works, 67½.—West Middlesex, 99.—Globe Insurance, 132.—Guardian, 35¼.—Hope, 5¼.—Chartered Gas, 57½.—Imperial Gas, 54.—Phoenix Gas, 31.—Independent Gas, 50.—General United Gas, 37.—Canada Land Company, 28.—Reversionary Interest, 133.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From December 26, 1839, to January 26, 1840, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.	Fahrenheit's Therm.					
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.		Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	
Dec. 26	38	42	50	29, 50	cloudy, rain	Dec. 11	25	35	34	30, 49	fair
27	25	45	42	, 42	cloudy	12	36	38	32	, 17	do.
28	36	39	32	, 66	do.	13	34	42	38	, 06	do.
29	32	39	31	30, 30	do. fair,	14	40	44	43	29, 96	cloudy
30	34	40	41	, 25	fair, cldy.rn.	15	42	45	45	30, 07	do. rain
J. 1	47	49	48	29, 80	cloudy	16	42	47	42	29, 70	do.
2	50	54	52	, 70	do. fair	17	41	44	38	, 53	rain
3	52	51	43	, 78	fair, cloudy	18	42	46	50	, 70	do. fair
4	43	48	43	, 98	cloudy	19	54	50	48	, 51	do. do. windy
5	38	39	38	, 90	rain	20	45	47	54	, 70	do. do. do.
6	36	38	31	, 85	fair, cloudy	21	54	51	47	, 34	do. do. hail
7	32	35	32	30, 10	do.	22	50	52	40	, 68	fair, cloudy
8	27	31	22	, 20	do.	23	49	51	53	, 70	cldy. windy
9	32	31	31	, 13	cloudy	24	53	53	42	30, 03	do. rain, do.
10	32	35	35	, 20	do. fog	25	41	44	49	29, 36	fair
11	34	34	26	, 46	fair, cloudy						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From December 27, 1839, to January 28, 1840, 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.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
27	178	90½		98½	98½		14				7 dis.	4 1 dis.
28	178	91			99		14					3 dis. par.
30	177½	91			99		14	88½			6 dis.	2 dis. par.
31	178	91		99	99		14				8 dis.	2 dis. par.
1	178	91			99½		14				8 6 dis.	2 dis. par.
2	178	91½			99½		14				4 dis.	par. 2 pm.
3	178	91½			99½		14				5 3 dis.	par. 3 pm.
4		91½			99½		14				3 dis.	3 1 pm.
6		91½			99½	99½	14			251½	2 dis.	3 1 pm.
7	178½	91½	91		99½	99½	14		99½	251½	2 1 dis.	1 4 pm.
8	178½	91½	91		99½	99½	14			251½	3 1 dis.	3 7 pm.
9	178½	91½	91		99½	99½	14			250½	2 dis. par.	7 10 pm.
10	179	91½	91		99½	99½					1 pm. par.	9 11 pm.
11		91½	91		99½	99½					2 pm. par.	11 9 pm.
13	179	91	91		99½	99½					2 pm. par.	9 11 pm.
14	179	91	91	99½	99½	99½	14				2 pm. par.	9 11 pm.
15	178½	91½	90½		99½	99	14				2 pm. par.	11 8 pm.
16	178½	91½	91		99½	99½	14				par.	8 11 pm.
17	178½	91½	91		99½	99½	14			249½	3 pm.	9 12 pm.
18		91½	91½		99½	99½	14			249½	par.	10 12 pm.
20	179	91	91		99½	99½	14			249½	2 pm.	10 12 pm.
21	179	91	91		99½	99½	14			249½	par.	10 14 pm.
22	179	91½	91	99½	99½	99	14				par. 2 pm.	13 15 pm.
23		91½	91		99½	99½	14				1 3 pm.	15 18 pm.
24	179½	92	91		100	99½	14½			250	2 4 pm.	18 20 pm.
25		92	91		100	99½	14½			250	3 5 pm.	18 20 pm.
27	179½	91½	91		100	99½	14			250	5 pm.	18 20 pm.
28	179	91½	91		99½	99½	14½				5 3 pm.	19 21 pm.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock Broker, 1, Bank Buildings, Cornhill,
late RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and ARNULL.



Wood, No. 17, Pitt. Acad. Sci.



MERRY'S OAK, WINDSOR LITTLE PARK.

1847

1847

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.
MARCH, 1840.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.—Body of Charles I.—Indian Faquirs—Founder of Guisbrough Priory.—“When Greek meets Greek,” &c.....	226
LORD BROUGHAM'S HISTORICAL SKETCHES OF STATESMEN.....	227
Herne's Oak, Windsor Little Park (<i>with a Plate</i>).....	243
Arrangements of the State Paper Office.—Mr. Tytler and Lord Burghley.....	246
The Litigious Character of the Borough of Southwold.....	247
On Hallam's Literary History, the Council of Trent, &c.—Bignon and Artaud—G. Cassander—Ranke—Dr. Arnold—Sarpi—Pallavicini—T. Aquinas—Bodin—Episcopius—Capital punishment for Heresy, and Catholic opponents of Intolerance—The Dying Songs of Poets, &c. &c.....	249
Letter from Mr. Hallam on the Council of Trent, and Consultatio Cassandri ..	258
Mr. T. Rodd on the order of the publication of Shakespeare's Plays, the Quarto Editions, and the signature to his Will	260
Sir F. Madden on the orthography of Shakspeare's name—Raleigh—Burghley... ..	262
Mr. Burgon in vindication of the received Orthography, Shakspeare.....	264
License to the Duke of York's Company of Players, in 1611; Illustrations of Shakspeare; and the Pronunciation of his Name.....	267
Colonel John Jones the Regicide, and the Jones's of Shrewsbury.....	270
Antiquities and ornaments of Bremhill Church, Wilts (<i>with a Cut</i>).....	271
REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.	
Collier's Farther Particulars regarding Shakespeare and his Works, 273; Weaver's Monumenta Antiqua, 276; Lathbury's Guy Fawkes, 280; Laurie's Proceedings, &c. at Bethlem Hospital, 283; Cressy's Treatise on Bridge Building, 284; Smith's Comparative View of Ancient History, <i>ib.</i> ; Wake's Southwold and its Vicinity, 287; Wright's Political Songs of England, 292; Miscellaneous Reviews, 296; Goodhugh on Biblical Literature, 296; Shoberl's Prince Albert and the House of Saxony.....	298
LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.	
List of new Publications, 300; Abbotsford Club, 302; Spalding Club, <i>ib.</i> ; Institution of Civil Engineers, <i>ib.</i> ; Royal Institute of British Architects, <i>ib.</i> ; Oxford Architectural Society.....	303
ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.	
Society of Antiquaries, 304; Roman Inscription discovered on the coast of Glamorgan.....	301
HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.	
Parliamentary Proceedings, 305; Foreign News, 307.—Domestic Occurrences Promotions and Preferments, 312.—Births, 313.—Marriages.....	313
OBITUARY; with Memoirs of the Landgravine of Hesse Homburg, the Marchioness Dowager of Hastings, the Archbishop of Paris, Gen. Sir James Duff, Adm. Sir Henry Trollope, Rear-Adm. Bond, Colonel Kingscote, John Beauclerk, esq. Benj. Gott, esq. Sir W. Ellis, Capt. Gerard, and Mr. Robert Reeve	315—326
CLERGY DECEASED, 326.—DEATHS arranged in Counties.....	328
Bill of Mortality--Markets--Prices of Shares, 335--Meteorological Diary--Stocks	336
Embellished with a View of HERNE'S OAK, Windsor Little Park; a View of Stonehenge; and an ancient Gravestone at Bremhill, Wilts.	

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

In our last Number (p. 126) we alluded to a circumstance attending the disinterment of the body of King Charles the First. We have since heard from undoubted authority, that the curious fact mentioned by Sir Henry Halford, was witnessed and attested at the time by the Prince Regent: and therefore we consider that testimony, with Sir Henry Halford's, to be quite sufficient to establish it as an historical fact, not hereafter to be impugned.

Monsieur, *Paris, Jan. 12.*

J'ai lu avec beaucoup d'intérêt dans le dernier No. du *Gentleman's Magazine* un article, traduit de l'Hindoustani, sur les Faquirs Indiens. En le comparant avec le texte je me suis assuré que la traduction est fidèle, si ce n'est en deux endroits que je prends la liberté de vous indiquer ici. Je me flatte que le savant auteur de cet article ne considérera pas ma lettre comme une critique importune, mais au contraire comme un témoignage de l'attention que son travail a excitée.

P. 29, on lit, "They (the Joghees) heal diseases by a word, and instantly know the mind of a stranger, whether friend or foe, though a Joghee is a friend to every one."

Il fallait traduire, "They heal the sick, being about to die, by a word, and instantly know the mind of a stranger. Their very practice is carelessness and indifference for friends. It is true to say that the Joghee is the friend of no one (this last sentence is a proverb)."

Et p. 30. "They (the Jutees) say that the body of man is of four elements, and, at its dissolution, each will mingle with its origin. They will not on any account give people fire or water, which all other sects of Hindoos think it their duty to do, though they hold it to be a good act to throw oil on an extinct lamp."

Il fallait traduire, "They say that the body of man is of four elements, and, at its dissolution, each will mingle with its origin. Then punishment on what and for what would it be? According to that opinion, they say that it is not proper to give to corpses fire or water, which in the opinion of the Hindoos it is duty to do. They say, of what utility is it to throw oil on an extinct lamp?"

J'ai l'honneur d'être,

Monsieur, &c.

GARÇIN DE TASSY,

Membre de l'Institut de France,

Professeur d'Hindoustani, &c.

A Mons. Urban.

Mr. BRUCE, of York, has sent us the following note addressed to the Rev. Marmaduke Prickett, (now, we regret to have to tell him,) no longer living to acknowledge the intimation:—

"Rev. Sir, You published in 1835 a History of the priory church of Bridlington, and at page 66, you say that a Richard Tyson was the founder of Guisbrough Priory. Now, according to Brompton, Leland, Camden, Dugdale, Tanner, Barton, Graves, &c. &c. it was founded by Robert de Brus (whom I now represent). Brompton's words are as follows:— "Eodem anno (1129) fundata est domus de Gyseburna in Cleveland per Robertum de Brus, de consensu et confirmatione Pape et Thurastini Eboracensis archiepiscopi, ipsius etiam regis Henrici." There are also copies of the original foundation charters, the charter of Peter de Brus, Robert son of William de Brus, and William King of Scotland, and also of Richard Kellow, bishop of Durham; but I have not been able to find any relating to your founder. I am, Sir, yours, &c.

"WILLIAM DOWNING BRUCE."

A NEW SUBSCRIBER at Edinburgh, (and we hope our New Subscribers are as numerous as the Old, though not such frequent Correspondents,) supplies an answer to the question in p. 114, "Where the line

'When Greek meets Greek, then comes the tug of war,' is to be found?" He will find it in the now almost obsolete tragedy of Alexander the Great. It is in the banquet scene of the fourth act, where Clytus taunts the young Conqueror with the superior prowess of his father Philip—the line is, correctly, "When Greeks join'd Greeks, then was the tug of war."

H. remarks that Mr. Wodderspoon's error respecting the Portrait of Judge Clench (noticed in p. 181) that it was painted by *Holbein*, probably arose from the very pleasing engraving of that portrait, etched by *Hollar* in 1664, which is inserted in the *Chronica Series* attached to Dugdale's *Origines Juridicales*. The Painter's name does not appear.

We are obliged to defer to another month several welcome communications, particularly F.R.A. on Dr. Dove and his horse Nobbs; the Vindication of the Rev. Samuel Bishop, by JOHANNENSIS; those of Mr. C. H. COOPER and M. on the use of Maces, &c. &c. We shall not have room for the letters of B. C. D.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

Historical Sketches of Statesmen who flourished in the Time of George the Third, &c. First and second Series. By HENRY LORD BROUGHAM. 1839. 2 vols.

LAVATER, in one of his letters to a philosophical friend, says, "I hold it to be quite impossible for a man of originality to be painted. I am a lover of portraits, and yet there is nothing I hate so much as portraits."* What, it may be asked, did the philosophic physiognomist mean? Why—that there is a marked distinction between the reflection of a man's countenance in a glass, and the imitative likeness which the painter, through lights and shadows, forms upon the "breathing wall." The former is produced without effort or difficulty—mechanical and common—the latter is the production of intense and penetrating thought,—of rare powers of abstraction and separation, acquired by intimate acquaintance with the varied features of the human race, outward symbols of their passions and feelings; and by contemplating them through the medium of the art which is to be exercised upon them. The one representing what is temporary, casual, and changeable; the other, what is permanent, inherent, and characteristic. In the mirrored copy of the one, no truth is advanced, no knowledge obtained; in the other, by the abstraction of all that is unnecessary and irrelevant—all that depends on temporary and accidental circumstances—the leading characteristics become prominent and visible, having separated themselves from what incumbered and concealed them before. The real person then comes forth, formed as it were of the proper and imperishable elements of his peculiar character, as the finished statue may be said to walk forth from the quarry. For this reason Coleridge said of Chantrey's bust of Wordsworth, "that it was more like Wordsworth, than Wordsworth himself is." Such is the appropriate dignity and purpose of the art, whether exercised by the chisel or the pen. That it is one of great difficulty of attainment, is seen by the paucity of its superior and successful productions; for, to reanimate the lifeless form, to catch the departed spirit, to embody it in another shape, and animate it with a portion of the same ætherial fire, requires not only great original genius, but very extensive knowledge, acute observation of minute and particular traits, and philosophical power of generalising what has been acquired. It demands alike the faculty of abstraction and recomposition; of analytical and synthetical argument; nothing being too minute to escape detection, nothing so comprehensive and complicated as to defy analysis.

That Lord Brougham entered on his arduous undertaking of drawing the characters of late and contemporary statesmen with all necessary endowments and qualifications, we can readily believe. With an understanding practical as well as refined, with great acquirements in civil and political wisdom, with extensive knowledge of men in social, professional, and private in-

* For this saying of Lavater, as well as for the anecdote of Coleridge, we own willingly our obligation to that very interesting volume, "Guesses at Truth." 12mo. 1838.

Such was the eminent person, whose intelligent and interesting portrait two contemporary statesmen have drawn in colours not dissimilar; and the guiding motto of whose conduct seems to have been, "to dislike all councils and acts," *οἷον ὄχλος φιλεῖ ποιῆιν*. (Thucyd. iv.) Our own personal knowledge hardly serves for more than to preserve in our memories a faint shadow of his singularly high-bred manner and pleasing conversation; but we are fortunately able to delight our readers with something more characteristic than can be drawn from the fidelity of our recollection—to lay before them a letter, which presents well the quaint and lively manner as well as affectionate feeling, that made Mr. Windham's correspondence so dear to his relations and friends. It relates to his own marriage, and was written in 1798.

"My dear *Reigate.*

"I suppose, if I knew all your imperfections when hearing that I was become a happy man, I should think that you had very well settled the account, and that no regret would be felt nor apologies made for my having failed to tell you what was to happen before it was known through the medium of your mother. Young people are naturally bashful upon these subjects, and I could not bring myself to write to you, till the matter was first broken through the intervention of another. Pray tell me whether you first laughed or looked grave; whether you were most diverted with the thoughts of me as a married man, or fearful lest a new situation should take from the affection which I had hitherto felt for 'la petite.' 'Tis certain that I shall be a most exemplary husband; but then there is nothing inconsistent with that in loving one's niece—*toute jolie qu'elle puisse l'être*—and especially considering how long the attachment has lasted, and how faithfully it has been kept on my side, though not always on hers. In fact, I have already avowed my passion, and obtained a regular dispensation from the proper authority: so that nothing will prevent my loving as usual 'la chère' but the levities, caprices, and perversities of the said—, which, to be sure, might well have got the better of any attachment less fixed and faithful than mine. I shall dissemble my wrongs in this respect that I may not deprive her of a friend, who now has a great interest in her, and can reconcile herself

to all the love I bear her, but might not do so, if she knew how ill that sometimes has been requited. You must keep well, therefore, with that friend; and I, on my part, will represent you, as a pattern of reasonableness and propriety, and innocence and meekness, and not the little wayward, perverse, impertinent, and spoilt thing which you and I, and your mother, and a few others, know you to be. Kitty, I suppose, is so intent upon her own espousals, that she will have no leisure to attend to mine, except to think it very odd, that she and I should both be married, or about to be so, at the same time.

"The young couple has, however, vastly the advantage in a courtship; you must not suppose that Mrs. Windham and I sit with our heads together in the pretty manner in which we have seen some other people do. Pray write to me and tell me how you take these things, and whether you think that I have been guilty of an unpardonable breach of allegiance, in daring to take this step without consulting you; or whether you will still condescend to be my 'chère petite,' now that the sovereignty of my heart is transferred to another. Putting the dignity, and dominion out of the question, I think the 'chère petite' ought to feel it, as a comfortable reflection, that she has another home provided, where she will always be received with the same tenderness and kindness that she has experienced so largely in her own:—'con tutti sentimenti di tenerezza e de affezione, vostro amatissimo zio, W.W.'"

We will add one of his kind and sportive notes written to the same person in French, some little time preceding.

"Non, ma chère Marie, je ne vous abandonnerai pas; mais pour la mocquerie, je ne puis promettre de m'en abstenir. Que voulez vous que je dise

a sentence that surely needs a sagacious commentator to explain it. Lord Brougham's judgment is surely more correct, when he says, that all Windham's distinguished qualities "were all, when put together, unequal to the task of raising him to the first rank." "His nature, too, was to be a follower, if not a worshipper, rather than an original thinker or actor," &c.

à une fille tendre et sensible, qui en écrivant à son oncle, met en œuvre toutes les tournures élégantes qui puissent convenir à un billet-doux. Je lui répondrai en la ridiculisant, et en critiquant les fautes grammaticales de son stile. La tendresse ne peut rien sur moi, à moins d'être exprimée suivant toutes les règles de la grammaire. C'est lorsque le verbe accorde avec son substantif, que la tendresse est irresistible. Corrigez donc votre lettre, et renvoyez la moi, toute corrigée, et alors, peut être, j'en serai touchée. Mais pour le présent, comment pourrai-je être

ému d'une lettre qui n'annonce que celle qui l'a écrite n'a pas profitée de ma permission : quoiqu'il n'y a pas un accusatif féminin, qui précède le participe, et qui en est gouverné, et où je lis que telle chose l'ai fait surmonter ? c'est-à-dire en Anglais *has made her to overcome*—et plusieurs autres choses de la sorte. Je suis enfin grammarien, et je ne puis être gagné qui par ceux qui le sont. Voilà comme je vous ai soustrait, quelque chose que j'avois écrit ; ce n'étoit pas, je vous assure, parcequ'il ne contenoit rien, que je croyais vous devoir être désagréable. Adieu !”*

We next turn to a contemporary statesman of another country.

In the character of this person, M. Necker, who was called by a foreign country to take the helm, when shipwreck was all but inevitable, Lord Brougham has justly marked his wise and determined operations in his first administration and his temporising and wavering policy in his subsequent ; his compliance one day with the people, and then with the court, stupefied inaction alternating with pointless and ill-conducted activity. Lord Brougham thinks that if Necker had been in office at the death of Maurepas, then fourscore years old and upwards, he must have succeeded to his place ; and that he would certainly have prevented both the financial embarrassments which led to the Revolution, and the assemblage of the states, which, occasioned by the deficit, was its proximate cause. Sir James Mackintosh, however, has formed a different opinion of that statesman's ability and power : his brief sketch of him we shall give.

“ M. Necker, probably upright and not illiberal, but narrow, pusillanimous, and entangled by the habit of detail † in which he had been reared, possessed not that erect and intrepid spirit, those enlarged and original views, which adapt themselves to new combinations of circumstances, and sway in the great convulsion of human affairs. Accustomed to the tranquil accuracy of commerce, or the elegant amusements of literature, he was called on ‘ to ride in the whirlwind, and direct the storm.’ He seemed superior

to his privacy, while he was limited to it ; and would have been adjudged by history equal to his elevation, had he never been elevated. ‡ The reputation of few men, it is true, has been exposed to so severe a test ; and a generous observer will be disposed to scrutinise less rigidly the claims of a statesman who has retired with the applause of no party, who is detested by the aristocracy as the instrument of their ruin, and despised by the democratic leaders for pusillanimous and fluctuating policy. But had the character of Necker

* An interesting memoir of Mr. Windham is prefixed to his Speeches by his friend Mr. Amyot, and Mr. Malone printed, soon after his death, a sketch of him, for private distribution. To some persons who delight in the smallest recollections of men of genius, it may not be without interest to hear that when we entered his library at Felbrigg, some little time after his death, we found on his table the latest books he had been reading ; one of the commentators on Aristotle, a Greek grammarian, and the Marianne of Marivaux ; the last an author that we readily believe to have been a favourite.

† See Vind. Gallicæ, p. 30. “ The late Adam Smith always held this opinion of Necker, whom he had known intimately when a banker at Paris. He predicted the fall of his fame, when his talents should be brought to the test, and always emphatically said, ‘ he is but a man of detail.’ At a time when the commercial abilities of Mr. Eden (Ld. Auckland) were the theme of profuse eulogy, Dr. A. Smith characterised him in the same words.”

‡ Sophocles asserts that power and office are necessary as proofs of wisdom.

Ἀμύχανον δὲ παντὸς ἀνδρὸς ἐκμαθεῖν

Ψυχὴν τε καὶ φρόνημα καὶ γνώμην πρὶν ἂν

Ἀρχῆσι, καὶ νομοῖσιν ἐντριβῆς φασὶ. *Antig.* v. 181.

possessed more originality or decision, it could have had little influence over the fate of France. The minds of men had received an impulse: individual aid and individual opposition were equally vain. His views no doubt extended only to palliation, but he was involved in a stream of opinions and events, of which no force

could resist the torrent, and no wisdom adequately predict the termination. He is represented by M. Calonne, as the Lord Sunderland of Louis XVI. sending the King to destroy his own power; but he had neither genius nor boldness for such designs."

In the delightful Memoirs of the Comte de Segur, we recollect the honourable and affectionate manner in which he speaks of the virtues of one whom he had familiarly known, and closely watched in his path of peril. He says it was impossible to approach Necker without being affected by his sentiments and feelings, and impressed with respect for his character. One breathed, he says, an air of simplicity and virtue in his house, which was quite unknown elsewhere in the midst of a brilliant court and a corrupted capital. "*L'envie la plus haineuse ne saurait, par aucun pretexte plausible, refuser à M. Necker la plus noble caractère, une âme élevée, un extreme amour du bien public, des intentions toujours pures, un esprit très étendu, et une brillante éloquence. Mais il était d'une autre part, ainsi que le roi, plus fort en principes qu'en actions.*" These Memoirs should be read by all who wish to understand both the merits of Necker's short administration, and the causes of its termination. He says the religious (*devots*) were scandalised in seeing a Protestant holding the helm of state; and the nobles and wealthy were offended at the pretensions of a simple Genevan banker. All accused him of pride and ambition, and the confidence of the Monarch gave way. Mad. de Genlis mentions the contrast between the pompousness and swell of Necker's writings, and the ease and simplicity of his manners and conversation. "He owed (she says) to a short, stout, vulgar face, an air of bonhomie; and this, added to his clever conversation, in which there generally mingled causticity, gave him an appearance of originality. He had a great deal of talent, and would have been a good writer, if he had not formed his style in the school of M. Thomas; and the habitual elegance of his manners would have rendered him distinguished, if he had not spoiled it by ostentation and every absurdity which springs from vanity and unbounded pretensions." When Buonaparte visited him at Coppet, in 1800, on his march to Marengo, he designated his venerable host, as "*Regent de Collège, bien lourd and bien boursoffe*"—a college tutor, very heavy and very turgid.*

Perceval.—It is not with the intention of remarking on Lord Brougham's portrait of Mr. Perceval, or of supplying any part that may be thought deficient, that we have introduced his name; but with the humbler though perhaps more interesting motive of mentioning a very remarkable circumstance which attended the melancholy death of this amiable and excellent person, and which we presume may be new to our readers. Dr. Abercrombie, so well known by his medical and metaphysical works, and by the light which he has been able to reflect from one science to another, gives us the following story of a dream which occurred in Cornwall to a gentleman of the name of *Williams* of Scorrier House; and the particulars of which he derived, through a friend, from Mr. Williams himself.

* For some account of Necker and his administration, see the *Memoirs of the Princesse de Lamballe*, vol. i. p. 343; ii. p. 153. B. Constant considered that none of the works of Madame de Staël gave such a faithful and vivid portrait of her own mind, as her Memoir on her father's life—"La Vie privée de M. Necker."—See *Vie de Mme. de Staël*, par M. de Saussure," p. 101.

" Eight days before the murder of the late Mr. Perceval (of whom he had no previous knowledge whatever) Mr. Williams dreamt that he was in the lobby of the House of Commons, and saw a small man enter, dressed in a blue coat, and white waistcoat. Immediately after he saw a man dressed in a brown coat with yellow basket-metal buttons, draw a pistol from under his coat, and discharge it at the former, who instantly fell, the blood issuing from a wound a little below the left breast. He saw the murderer seized by some gentlemen who were present, and observed his countenance, and on asking who the gentleman was who was shot, he was told it was *the Chancellor of the Exchequer*. He then awoke and mentioned the dream to his wife, who made light of it; but in the course of the night the dream occurred three times, without the least variation. He was now so much impressed with it that he felt much inclined to give notice to Mr. Perceval, but was dissuaded by some friends whom he consulted, who told him he would only get himself treated as a fanatic. On the evening of the eighth day after he received the account of the murder, the murder having

occurred two days previously. Being in London a short time subsequently, he found in the printshops a representation of the scene, and recognized in it the countenances and dress of the parties, the blood on Mr. Perceval's waistcoat, and the peculiar yellow basket buttons on Bellingham's coat, precisely as he had seen them in his dream.' To this account by Dr. Abercrombie, a person to whom Mr. Williams had more than once circumstantially related his dream (Dr. Carlyon) adds, that Mr. Hill, a barrister, and grandson of Mr. Williams, states, that Mr. Williams 'heard the report of the pistol, saw the blood fly and stain the waistcoat, and saw the colour of the face change.' He likewise mentions that 'on the day following the dream, he went to Godolphin, with Messrs. Robert W. Fox, and his brother, Mr. W. Williams, and on his return home informed them of the dream, and of the uneasiness of his mind on the subject; uneasiness in great measure arising from his doubts about the propriety of announcing a dream which had made so great an impression on himself to the friends of Mr. Perceval; but he allowed himself to be laughed out of any such intention.*"

Sir P. Francis.—The account given by Lord Brougham of this somewhat eccentric and remarkable person leads naturally to the subject of *Junius*.

" His own style of writing (he says) was admirable, excelling in clearness, abounding in happy idiomatic terms, not overloaded with either words or figures, but not rejecting either beautiful phrases or appropriate ornament. It was somewhat sententious, and even abrupt, like his manner; it did not flow very smoothly, much less fall impetuously, but in force and effect it was by no means wanting; and, though somewhat more

antithetical, and thus wearing the appearance of more labour than strict taste might justify, it had the essential quality of being so pellucid as to leave no cloud over the meaning, and seemed so impregnated with the writer's mind as to wear the appearance of being perfectly natural, notwithstanding the artificial texture of the composition. In diction it was exceedingly pure," &c.

In tracing the chain of evidence, as to his claim to these letters, Lord Brougham mentions the perfect coincidence between their dates and Sir P. Francis's changes of residence; the interest which Junius felt in the affairs of the War Office, of which Sir P. Francis was a clerk; and the curious circumstance that Mr. Francis was dismissed from his office in 1772, and after January 1773 Junius wrote no more; and further, Mr. Francis, the lately dismissed clerk, was sent out a *member of Council to Calcutta!* Junius generally shows great regard or forbearance towards the family of Lord Holland, who had been the patron of himself and his

* What may be considered as adding to the singularity of the dream and its prophetic vision is, that at the time when it took place the assassin was meditating not the death of Mr. Perceval, but of Lord Granville, who, he considered, had neglected him at St. Petersburg; but Mr. Perceval fell first in his way, and if Mr. Perceval had not suddenly moved forward to obey a summons brought by a messenger, Mr. Stephen, who was on his left side, would have been the victim. Thus Mr. Williams was dreaming of a murder which no one was imagining or devising, but which, in fact, took place.

father; he showed great personal kindness towards Woodfall:—now Sir P. Francis and Woodfall had been schoolfellows and on friendly terms through life, and Junius seems to have been apprehensive that Woodfall knew who he was. Further,—

“It is known that Junius attended in the gallery of the House of Commons, and that he has occasionally quoted the debates from his own recollection. Sir P. Francis did the same, and he communicated his notes to Almon, for his Life of Lord Chatham. There is a remarkable coincidence with Junius in some passages given by both, necessarily unknown to each other, and unaccountable unless they were one and the same person.”

“All these, and other matters (says Lord Brougham) of external evidence, make out a case of circumstantial proof sufficiently striking, and strong enough to render the identity highly probable. Is the internal evidence equally strong? It is the singularity of this question, that, whereas in almost all other cases the proof rests chiefly, if not wholly, on comparison of styles, and there is little or no external evidence either way, here, in proportion as the latter is abundant the former is scanty.” It appears that there are a few peculiar turns of expression common to both, but here all similarity ends; but on the fact of the evidence of the handwriting Lord Brougham gives the following curious circumstance:

“A remarkable writing of Sir P. Francis was recovered by the late Mr. D. Giles, to whose sister he had many years before sent a copy of verses with a letter written in a feigned hand. Upon comparing this fiction with the fac-similes produced by Woodfall of Junius's hand, the two were found to tally ACCURATELY ENOUGH. The authorship is certainly not proved by this resemblance, even if it were admitted, to prove that Sir P. Francis had been employed to copy the letters; but the importance of the fact as a circumstance in the chain of evidence is undeniable.”

It appears that Sir P. Francis always took great interest in the work, and that sufficient reasons are not wanting to show why he should conceal or even deny his authorship. He always considered his own writings as superior to the far-famed Letters. Upon the whole view of the question, Lord Brougham says—

“It is equally true that these answers (denials) are not inconsistent with the supposition of his having had a knowledge of the secret, and even been engaged in the copying of the letters, without being their author; and it must be added that the same supposition tallies also with the greater part, if not the whole, of the circumstances above detailed. In this belief it is, upon the whole, perhaps, both most reasonable and most charitable to rest. If he had felt the imputation of the authorship to be so grievous a charge against him, he has full right to plead the integrity and honour of his whole life in vindication from the main accusation; while his only being privy to the secret would imply no criminality at all, and his having had a merely mechanical share in the publication might be accounted for by private authority, or by official or personal relationship.”

In his account of Horne Tooke, Lord Brougham for a moment recurs to the same subject, and we meet with his opinion of the writer whose identity has hitherto baffled the sagacity of the most acute and most industrious inquirers. He says,—

“The last greatest effort which the shallow, violent, and unprincipled writer made was against the illustrious judge, and it was attended with a signal discomfiture, sufficient to account for his ceasing to write under a name then exposed to contempt for an arrogance which no resources sustained. Hence, the bitterness with which the name of Mansfield was recollected by Sir P. Francis, suited exceedingly with the hypothesis of his identity with Junius; and Horne Tooke's hatred of Francis seems to be to him a suspicion on his part of some connexion with the anonymous writer.”

As we are now upon the subject of evidence, we may add that Sir J. Mackintosh came, after careful inquiries, to the conclusion, that, whoever was the author of these Letters, he was connected with the *Grenville* party; but we know also that the late Mr. Windham always suspected Gibbon to be the author.* Wilkes threw his suspicions on Butler, Bishop of Hereford; and Dr. S. Parr was positive (according to his usual disposition) that Mr. Lloyd was the man of the iron mask. "I tell you," says he to a correspondent, "and tell you peremptorily, that it was Mr. Lloyd, secretary to G. Grenville.†" The late Mr. Barker says—"that George the Third told General D—s, when he was riding with him, that he knew the author of Junius; but Queen Charlotte informed her son, the Duke of Sussex, that the King was ignorant of the author." To turn, however, from a somewhat late as well as apparently fruitless search after evidence, to the Letters themselves, we find Lord Brougham calling the writer "*shallow, violent, and unprincipled*;" nor would it be difficult, perhaps, to support the justice of these epithets; but Junius's Letters have, in our eyes, dropt much of their party-colour, and are seldom read with any great sympathy towards the transactions or persons whom they vituperate. They have become merely a portion of the literary history of the country; and it is on that account that the interest concerning them seems to be passing fast away. It will not, however, be without advantage to give the sentiments of one or two judges of composition (now that we can look calmly on compositions that once appeared to be written in letters of flame) regarding these learned and elegant libels; for assuredly they must possess a merit (powerful as they were) which the few years that have succeeded cannot have wholly blotted out. We shall make a few extracts from works that lie before us. "The great art of Junius (says Mr. Coleridge ‡) is never to say too much, and to avoid, with equal anxiety, a common-place manner, and matter that is not common-place. If ever he deviates into any originality of thought, he takes care that it shall be such as excites surprise for its acuteness rather than admiration for its profundity. He takes care?—say, rather, that Nature took care for him. *It is impossible to detract from the merit of these Letters.* They are suited to their purpose, and perfect in their kind; they impel to action—not thought. Had they been profound or subtle in thought, or majestic and sweeping in composition, they would have been adapted to the closet of a Sidney, or for a House of Lords such as it was in the time of Lord Bacon; but they are plain and sensible, whenever the author is in the right; and, whether right or wrong, always shrewd and epigrammatic, and fitted for the coffee-house, the lobby of the House of Commons, and to

* Mr. (Single-speech) Hamilton once confessed to an intimate friend—"that he could have written better papers than those of Junius." At another time, when a particular passage was imputed to him, he flew into a passion, and protested that "if he had written such a passage as that, he should have thought he had forfeited all pretensions to good taste or composition for ever." See *Ed. Rev.* Oct. 1839, p. 165.

† See *Bibliotheca Parriana*, p. 407:—"The writer of Junius was Mr. Lloyd, secretary to G. Grenville, and brother of Philip Lloyd, Dean of Norwich. This will one day or other be generally acknowledged." It must, however, be recollected that Junius wrote a letter to Woodfall on the 19th July, and that Mr. Lloyd died on the 22d of the same month! Further, in his 10th letter Junius disclaims all knowledge of Mr. Grenville! It is said that Dr. E. Farmer first discovered Lloyd, and that without any communication between the parties. The same conjecture was made by the very learned Dr. Nathaniel Forster, of Colchester.

‡ See *Literary Remains*, vol. ii. p. 246.

be read aloud at a public meeting. When connected, dropping the form of connection, desultory without abruptness or appearance of disconnection, epigrammatic and antithetical to excess, sententious and personal, *regardless of right or wrong*, yet well skilled to act the part of an honest warm-hearted man; and even when he is in the right, saying the truth, but never proving it, much less attempting to bottom it. This is the character of Junius, and on this character, and in the mould of these writings, must every man cast himself who would wish, in factious times, to be the important and long-remembered agent of a faction," &c.*

Of his "Grandis Epistola," the letter to the King, Mr. Coleridge thus gives his judgment: "This address to the King is almost faultless in composition, and has been evidently tormented with the file. But it has fewer beauties than any other long letter of Junius, and it is utterly undramatic. There is nothing in the style, the transitions, or the sentiments, which represents the passions of a man emboldening himself to address his sovereign personally. Like a Presbyterian prayer, you may substitute almost everywhere the third for the second person without injury. The newspaper, his closet, and his own person, were alone present to the author's intention and imagination. This makes the composition vapid. It possesses an Isocratic correctness, when it should have had the force and drama of an oration of Demosthenes. From this, however, the paragraph beginning with the words, 'as to the Scotch,' and also the two last paragraphs, must be honourably excepted. They are, perhaps, the finest passages in the whole collection." We pass on from the above examination of the merits of Junius, which appears to us correct and convincing, to the sentiments of one on whose critical decision we ought to rely with confidence, as he is esteemed to be one of the great masters of composition himself. "His words (says Mr. S. Landor) are always elegant, his sentences sonorous, his attacks vigorous, and rarely misplaced. Still those only can be called great writers who bring to bear on their subject more than a few high faculties of the mind. I require accuracy of perception, variety of mood, of manners, of cadence, imagination, reflection, force, sweetness, copiousness, depth, perspicuity, a princely negligence of little things, and the proof that, although he has seized much, he hath also left much unappropriated. Let me see nothing too trim, nothing too irrecondite. Equal solicitude is not to be exerted on all ideas alike: some are brought into the fullness of light, some are adumbrated. Then come those graces and allurements, for which we have few and homely names, but which among the ancients had many, and expressive of delight and divinity—*Illecebræ*—*Veneres*: these, like the figures that hold the lamps on staircases, both invite us, and shew us the way up," &c.† An eloquent but anonymous writer ‡ has attributed effects to these dark and envenomed shafts, which pierced even to the regal chambers, too afflicting and awful, we trust, to be true. He says: "The sharp and poisoned razor of Junius had cut to the heart, and touched all that was sacred with a most unhallowed edge. Its mangling and scornful wounds had exposed, to the hatred and ridicule of the

* This passage is followed by a critical analysis of Junius's Letters, written with Mr. Coleridge's acuteness, knowledge, and taste. He remarks that all Junius's *long* sentences are inelegant.

† See Landor's *Imaginary Conversations*, vol. ii. p. 161.

‡ See *Quarterly Review*, No. LXXXIV. p. 308.

public, a Majesty which deserved the most opposite treatment; and no doubt inspired into the bosom of a venerable and most conscientious Sovereign, anxieties, sorrows, and disgusts, which contributed to so many long years of inexpressible misery."

To *Horne Tooke* the author of these portraits has done justice, both by the accuracy of his delineation in particular parts, and by his impartial and copious survey of the whole character of his mind, as a politician and philosopher. Lord Brougham speaks with just admiration of the "grandeur of the leading idea" of his philosophy in grammar; though when he calls him a "master of the old Saxon—the root of our noble language," he gives him credit for a depth of erudition which would not be allowed for a moment among the far more learned Saxonists of the present day; compared to whose profound investigations and more copious stores of information, the acquirements of the author of the *Diversions* would be reckoned scanty, if not superficial. The praise, too, which still must justly be bestowed on him, must be confined to his philological inquiries, and not extend to those philosophical inferences which have justly drawn on him the animadversions of Stewart and other philosophers, whose territory he not only endeavoured to invade, but to destroy; or rather he wished to prove, that they had been living altogether in *cloud-land*, when they fancied themselves extending their researches on *terra-firma*. As he wished to prove the word *Metaphysic* to be *nonsense*, we may well conceive in what estimation *Metaphysicians* would be held by him. "*Horne Tooke's* style," says Sir J. Mackintosh, "is certainly excellent; it has a terse and poignant simplicity which places him, if not the first, at least very near the first among our unornamented writers. He is as clear as Swift, without being ever either so slovenly or dry. His plainness by no means excludes elegance; on the contrary, it has a certain correct and conscientious air, which gives a most undeserved authority to his invectives. As to praise, he confines it to a few of his own sycophants; he praises nobody that deserves it, except rogues. His invectives against his age, country, and his literary contemporaries, are unworthy of a wise or good man. His temper is soured, and his *character corrupted by philology* and disappointed ambition. With an admirable simplicity of style, his book shews no simplicity of character; he is full of petty tricks to entangle and surprise his reader; he prepares for every statement by exciting wonder. He never makes it plainly, but always triumphs over the blindness of the whole human race, who left him the discovery; he scarcely ever tells every thing, but leaves curiosity unsated, and gives mysterious hints of what he is to do in future. All this seems to me more worthy of a quack or an hierophant, than a philosopher."* When Lord Brougham speaks of the discoveries which Tooke made in the science of grammar, we must still not forget that his great and leading principle had been seen and acknowledged by others.† The Count de Gebelin, in the first volume of his *Monde Primitif*, mentions and proves by many examples, that the particles, i. e. the indeclinable parts of speech, conjunctions, prepositions, &c. are derived from other words, verbs or nouns, of which they are merely abbreviations; that these particles, therefore, which the ancient grammarians, and after them Harris and Locke, sup-

* See *Memoirs of Sir J. Mackintosh*, vol. ii. p. 237.

† "All that is true in H. Tooke's book is taken from *Lenæus*, who never pretended to make a system of it. Tooke's abuse of Harris is most shallow and unfair." V. Coleridge's *Table Talk*, vol. i. p. 118.

posed not to have any signification, except when taken in combination with other words, have all essentially and intrinsically a meaning in themselves ; and that by a careful investigation in primitive languages, we may discover what that meaning is. See what he says of the conjunctions, p. 344, seq. and of the prepositions, p. 304, et seq.* After making a willing acknowledgment of Mr. Tooke's great merits in giving to the principles of grammar a broader and more philosophical basis than it had before, we must not be so partial as not to observe, that his fondness for favourite hypotheses often induced him to extend his conclusions beyond the line of truth and fact ; and that his acquisition in the structure of the Saxon was not so accurate and full as to prevent him falling into considerable errors on important points. We should do wrong to our readers did we not present them, on this subject, with the opinions of one who gives ample proofs in his criticism of the copious sources from which it springs. Speaking of words, as, "elles," "algates," "whiles," which like "once," "twice," "thrice," &c. have taken the form of the *genitive absolute*. he observes : "This law of the Anglo-Saxon language, and in fact of every scion from the great Teutonic stock, has been wholly overlooked by Mr. Tooke. Nor is it mentioned here with a view to disparage the great and important services of this distinguished scholar, but as a collateral proof, if such be wanting, of his veracity in declaring that all his conclusions were the result of reasoning *à priori*, and that they were formed long before he could read a line of Gothic or Anglo-Saxon. To those who will be at the trouble of examining Mr. Tooke's theory, and his own peculiar illustration of it, it will soon be evident that, though no objection can be offered to his general results, yet *his details, more especially those contained in his first volume, may be contested nearly as often as they are admitted.* The cause of this will be found in what Mr. Tooke himself has related of the manner in which those results have been obtained, combined with another circumstance which he did not think it of importance to communicate, but which, as he certainly did not feel its consequences, he could have no improper motive for concealing. The simple truth is, that Mr. Tooke, with whom, like every man of an active mind, idleness—in his case, perhaps, the idleness of a busy political life—ranked as an enjoyment, *only investigated his system at its two extremes—the root and the summit—the Anglo-Saxon and English—from the 13th century downwards ; and having satisfied himself, on a review of its condition in those two stages, that his previous convictions were on the whole correct, he abandoned all further examination of the subject.* † The former, I should feel disposed to believe, he chiefly studied in Lye's ‡ Vocabulary : of the latter he had certainly ample experience. But in passing over the intervening space, and we might say for want of a due knowledge of those numerous laws which govern the Anglo-Saxon grammar, (and no language can be familiar to us without a similar knowledge,) a variety of the fainter lines and minor features, all contributing to give both force and expression to our language, entirely

* The criticisms on the Diversions of Purley, written by Cassander, and which have been attributed to Mr. Windham, was written by Mr. Bruchner, of Norwich, a pupil of Valcknaer.

† See some mistakes of Tooke's pointed out in a very able and philosophical review of Pritchard on the Celtic Languages, in Quarterly Review, No. CXIII. p. 80, Art. IV.

‡ Lye's Dict. Saxonum sold at the sale of H. Tooke's Library for 34*l.*; his copy of Johnson's Dictionary for 200*l.*

escaped him, and hence the facilities with which his system has been made the subject of attack ; though in fact, it is not the system which has been vulnerable, but Mr. Tooke's occasionally loose application of it." * Living, as Mr. Tooke did, always as it were in the eye of the world ; giving as much of his leisure to the hustings and the King's Bench as to his own home ; mixing in almost every rank of society, and in all he was found to shine ; carrying his literature into politics, and then throwing back his politics into his literary disquisitions ; too restless to remain in repose, too ambitious to be content with the approbation of the few, and too eager for fame to wait for its slow but certain progress ; rejoicing in the turbulence of faction, as the raven is said to delight in a conflict with the storm ; idolized by some, and dreaded and avoided by others ; presenting the somewhat singular phenomenon of a philosophical grammarian tried and imprisoned for treason, and of a clergyman taking his seat in Parliament and haranguing in the Senate ; surrounded by a mental and moral atmosphere of a most peculiar kind ; accompanied, whenever he discoursed, by flying squadrons of the most startling paradoxes, which kept all the avenues to his real sentiments unapproachable ; vigorous in understanding, choice and select in literary attainments ; full of anecdote and wit ; alike capable of wounding his adversary with the finest edge of the most delicate irony, or crushing him under the fearful storm of the bitterest sarcasm and contempt, or just touching him as he passed with the cruel caustic of a sneer, the *Σαρδονίος γέλως* that made the blood run cold and the tongue cleave to the mouth : of such a man it is not to be wondered at, that the personal accounts, anecdotes, and histories, which the general curiosity has called forth, are so numerous, as to leave scarcely a portion of his character in the shade. "Horne Tooke (says Coleridge) left upon me the impression of being a keen iron man." There is, however, one account of this extraordinary person, † surpassing all others, we think, in compass and correctness of observation, cleverness of portraiture, soundness of reasoning and inference, and elegance of language, which has been ascribed, we suppose justly, to the late Lord Dudley, at whose house, in his later days, we believe Tooke to have been more than once a guest ; and thus we bid farewell to one, in whose turbulent bosom the very soul of old Scioppius seems to have transmigrated : "Homo, ut notissimum est, ingenii maligni, et oris maledicentissimi, qui propter præstantissimorum et de re literariâ optime meritorum virorum invidias ac ingeniosas calumniationes merito CANIS *grammaticus* appellatur." ‡

Could we go through these volumes with the patient fidelity of the commentator, we should find many subjects discussed, and many characters portrayed, to which a note might advantageously be joined, that the information given might be more perfect or more correct ; and in the first place we should loudly remonstrate against a considerable portion of the memoir of George the Third, and, indeed, against the spirit in which the whole is composed. Read the following paragraph :—

"The instant that his prerogative was concerned, or his bigotry interfered with, or his will thwarted, the most unbending pride, the most bitter animosity, the most calculating coldness of heart, the most unforgiving resentment, took possession

* See note of Warton's *Engl. Poetry*, vol. ii. p. 492, ed. 8vo.

† See *Quarterly Review*, No. XIV.

‡ See *Lambecii Prodrum. Histor. Lib. 1.*

of his whole breast and swayed it by turns. The habits of friendship,* the ties of blood, the dictates of conscience, the rules of honesty, were alike forgotten; and the fury of the tyrant, with the resources of a cun-

ning which mental alienation is supposed to whet, were ready to circumvent or destroy all who interposed an obstacle to the fierceness of unbridled desire."

Are we contemplating one of the dark portraits of Tacitus, or listening to a highly-coloured invective of Juvenal? Can this "instantis vultus tyranni" be the portrait of an English King? Are we to transfer to our own annals, and those too of the present day, the picture that was drawn for a distant and different time? "Non enim Tiberium, quanquam triennio post cædem Sejani, quæ veteres mollire solent, tempus, preces, satias mitigabant, quin incerta vel abolita pro gravissimis ac recentissimis puniret?" If any thing could redeem this paragraph, which to our ears reads more like the angry invective of a sophist's declamation than the calm judgment of a philosophic statesman, it would be the excellent objections at p. 13, regarding the royal prerogative and the influence of the sovereign in the administration of public affairs.

P. 44. Among the many accomplishments of the great Lord Chatham, Lord Brougham has mentioned, "That he took peculiar pleasure in gardening, and had even an extremely happy taste in laying out grounds." To this we add, that there still remains a villa in Enfield Chase, the grounds of which were disposed by Lord Chatham, and which, if found to be sufficiently preserved in their original form, it is intended to view with the object of making his taste known. Lord Brougham mentions that many of Lord Chatham's speeches in the House of Commons, as now preserved, were assuredly the composition of Dr. Johnson,† "whose measured style, formal periods, laboured antitheses, and total want of pure racy English, betray their author at every line, while each debater is made to speak exactly in the same manner." This is true, as Johnson declared that the only part of his writings that gave him any compunction was his account of the debates; but at the time he wrote them he did not think he was imposing on the world. The mode, he said, was to fix upon a speaker's name, then to make an argument for him, and conjure up an answer. Mr. Archdeacon Coxe tells us, "The truth is, that Johnson constantly received notes and heads of speeches from persons employed by Cave, and particularly from Guthrie. The Bishop of Salisbury, Douglas, recollects to have seen several of these notes, which Guthrie communicated to him on the very day when he obtained them, which were regularly transmitted to Johnson, and formed the basis of his orations." (See Life of Sir R. Walpole, vol. i. p. xxii.)

At p. 43, and again at p. 182, are very just and critical comparisons drawn between the style of the eloquence of Demosthenes and that of Fox and Chatham, and the great distinction clearly shewn.

At p. 140 Lord Brougham says, "The signal blunder which Bacon long

* "The habits of friendship!" Was the writer thinking of those,

"In quorum facie, miseræ magnæque sedebat
Pallor amicitiae."

† Every one recollects the passage in the translation of the tenth satire of Juvenal, speaking of the Queen of Hungary,

The Queen, the beauty sets the world in arms.

Compare Debates (on the Address, 1741) "Did it not appear too juvenile and romantic, I might add that her personal excellencies [the Queen's] are such as might call armies to her assistance from the remotest corners of the earth," &c. vol. i. p. 425.

ago exposed of confounding the youth with the age of the species, was never committed by any one more glaringly than by this great reasoner, (Sir W. Grant). He it was who first employed the well-known phrase of the 'wisdom of our ancestors.'" We shall scarcely stop to observe that this word "blunder" is not exactly that which we should have chosen to express what is here supposed to be an erroneous view of the subject; but we will borrow a far abler pen than ours, as the point is not without interest. "Pascal," says Mr. Hallam, "has the same idea as Bacon, that the ancients were properly the children among mankind. Not only each man, he says, advances daily in science, but all men collectively make a constant progress, so that all generations of mankind, during so many ages, may be considered as one man, always subsisting and always learning; and the old age of this *universal man* is not to be sought in the period next his birth, but in that which is most removed from it. Those we call ancients were truly novices in all things; and we, who have added to all they knew the experience of so many succeeding ages, have a better claim to that antiquity which we reverse in them. In this, with much ingenuity and much truth, there is a certain mixture of fallacy, which I will not venture to point out."* On this point, so broadly and unequivocally stated by Pascal as well as Bacon, we may remark, firstly, "That it does not appear by experience that all men collectively make a constant progress;" but that they are often, from the action of certain causes, seen to retrograde, and even lose all traces of their former progress. Secondly, That we moderns have not "added to ALL they knew the experience of so many succeeding ages," since much that has been known is lost: pages and chapters have been torn out of the history of man; and even books have been written on the "Lost Arts."† Thirdly, when it is said, "That men are always learning," it must also be observed, that the great master rules of wisdom, the leading principles of knowledge, the most important deductions of reasoning, and the firmest conclusions of experience, appear to have been formed in early stages of society. Fourthly, The *genius* of man is not transmissible; and thus, those arts which depended for their perfection on the genius of individuals, and which appeared in such early splendour, have declined, and even some of their principles are now unknown. Lastly, from some law of nature, from some cause perhaps undiscernible by us, the greatest and most gigantic intellects, the most powerful and fertile minds, the most inventive, creative, in fact the highest genius, seem to arise in full effulgence in the very dawn of national existence and civilization. We may speak either separately of the history of particular states, or more generally of the larger and more comprehensive annals of the world. On this account we first feel and acknowledge our present inferiority, and consequently regard the ancients with the deference due to superior minds. In all countries the most eminent persons have appeared among the earliest; the most valuable and renowned works, the masterpieces of wisdom, that have approached nearest to the highest perfection known, bear the stamp of antiquity. We speak of the "wisdom of the ancients," we "look with

* See Hallam's *Introd. to Literature*, vol. iv. p. 242.

† An ingenious writer has classed "Architecture, sacred music, sculpture, historical painting, and epic and dramatic poetry, among the *Lost Arts*;" to which, he says, will soon be added the art of government; to which we should add acting, and dancing in its highest symbolic signification. See *Guesses at Truth*, p. 263. "We have no adequate conception (says Mr. Coleridge) of the perfection of the *ancient tragic dance*." *V. Table Talk*, i. 52.

reverence towards antiquity," and we feel that its productions have a vigour, a freshness, and a power, which seem to symbolize with the original fertility of the material world. We listen to the sacred oracles of superior wisdom which appear intuitive. From the monuments of the different arts which survive for us to admire or to imitate, we presume that the inventors of them had sounded all the depths of scientific inquiry, had ascertained the existence and examined the truth of the remotest principles, had conducted their investigations by the most delicate and perfect analogies, had combined them by the most original views; and thus successfully perfected their almost divine creations, to the excellence of which all late efforts have failed to reach. It is for these reasons that we do not reckon the ancients to be "the children," but the venerable and revered preceptors of mankind, the masters and lords of the realm of thought. By denying them the title of ancients, neither Bacon nor Pascal could refuse their claim to the highest excellence and perfection to which the genius of man has ever attained. The rest is merely a verbal ambiguity not worth disputing, seeing that the feeling itself is founded not on blind authority, but on reasonable conviction. "We must not," says M. Aurelius, "adopt the opinion of our fathers, like children, only because they were held by our fathers."*

At p. 178, Lord Brougham calls Mr. Fox "the most accomplished debater that ever appeared." Now this word, we presume, was not chosen by the writer without his conviction that it expressed with peculiar propriety the character, and perhaps the measure, of Mr. Fox's eloquence. It was the very word which Burke had previously used on the same subject. He mentioned "Mr. Fox as one who, by slow degrees, had become the most brilliant and accomplished debater he had ever seen." On this Dr. Samuel Parr observes, "He spoke not, and he must have been conscious of not speaking, the whole truth. . . . He must have known that the epithets 'most brilliant and accomplished,' did not make the term 'debater' co-extensive with the aggregate of Mr. Fox's merits as a public speaker. He must have known that a Dunning, a Thurlow, and a North might, with consummate propriety, have been described as accomplished and most powerful debaters. He must have known that he had himself seen in Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Pitt debaters more brilliant, if not more accomplished, than Mr. Fox; according to the obvious and established signification of the words, he must have known that by the slightest touch of his wand, the *debater*, in the twinkling of an eye, might have been transformed into an *orator*," &c.†

But we must now draw to a conclusion, not however, before we have animadverted on the exceedingly bad taste of a passage in the life of Lord Liverpool, on which the writer employs his satire against the Catos and Columellas, the country squires and rural magistrates, the class of the "Pannosus vacuis ædilis Ulubris," who, he says, considered Mr. Canning's poetical allusions as insults, and in whose mouth he places the following speech: "Well, well, but it was out of place,—we have nothing to do with King Priam here, or with a heathen god such as Æolus: these kind of folks are very well in Pope's Homer and Dryden's Virgil; but, as I said

* See M. Aur. Anton. de Seips. lib. iv. c. 52.

† See Philopatris Varvicensis, p. 260. The Doctor exhausts his vials of wrath on Mr. Burke's head, through more than twenty pages of learned vituperation, for this expression; and even then the Garagantua of grammarians leaves the field of slaughter growling and unappeased.

to Sir Robert, who sat next me, 'What have I or you to do with *them* matters?' I like a good plain man of business, like young Mr. Jenkinson; a man of the pen and the desk. Let me tell you Mr. Canning speaks too much by half. Time is short,—there are only twenty-four hours in the day, you know." This effusion approaches too near the "*dicacitas scurrilis et scenica*" to be received with satisfaction, and the writer should have recollected, "*Male etiam dicitur quod in plures convenit.*" There are a few expressions, and but few, in the language, that we should wish to alter: among these would be (vol. i. p. 30) "When the conversation *rolled* upon lost works," for "turned." P. 51. "The Duke of Grafton. . . *any one thing* rather than the character painted by Junius." P. 102. "The secret had not been discovered of *posting* second-rate men;" and at p. 23, Lord Brougham has taken from poetry the word "*gratulate*," without much benefit from the transplantation.

HERNE'S OAK, WINDSOR LITTLE PARK.

(With a Plate.)

MR. URBAN,
SOME observations by Mr. Jesse having occurred in your number for January 1839, on the identity of Herne's Oak, in contradiction to a statement of the Quarterly Review; and these having been commented upon by the editor of the "Pictorial Shakspeare," I beg to present you with an accurate portrait of the tree so denominated, and of its accompaniments, as they appeared in 1822. Since my sketch was painted, this venerable tree has been protected from the wanton injury of curiosity-mongers by a fence; but many of its larger branches have "toppled" to its base, and it is now completely "bald with dry antiquity." The low ground "hard by," which is "the pit" of Sir Parson Evans and his fairies, has been almost filled up with rubbish from the old castle, and would have been altogether effaced but for that feeling against the unnecessary destruction of any local illustration of olden times which your Repertory has so long inculcated and so arduously cherished.

In judging of the aforesaid controversial inquiries, the reader should refer to the work of Mr. Charles Knight, the ingenious editor alluded to, who is a native of Windsor, and therein passed the chief part of his youth. He was probably, even in his "boyish days," intelligent enough to know the historical character of a

certain tree, ycleped Herne's Oak, which had been recently cut down and manufactured into snuff-boxes, &c. as well as the pretensions of another tree still existing, more lately, and perhaps more truly, called Herne's Oak, though Gilpin thought it was too young to be entitled to such honour.

Since the appointment of Mr. Jesse to the surveyorship of the royal parks and palaces, this gentleman has *ex officio*, and, no doubt, *con amore*, become acquainted with each sire of Windsor forest; but he may not have had such ample opportunity for investigating the matter through the testimony of old inhabitants of the town as Mr. Knight has had.

"Non nostrum tantas componere lites;" for, notwithstanding all the arguments of either party, "*adhuc sub iudice lis est.*" Their difference, however, seems to be less as to the site, than as to the identity, of our subject. But, familiar as we are with this site, it would be difficult to make ourselves intelligible without a ground-plan of the castle-ditch, the pit, and all those trees, both formerly, and yet, standing near them. During the next summer we will carefully review the locality, and impart to you any new opinion we may form about it, aided by that of "every old woman in Windsor" from whom we can gain authentic intelligence.

In the mean time, having no better evidence than tradition whereon to

found our present judgment, although we confess that Mr. Knight's information has somewhat modified it, we must maintain with Mr. Jesse that the isolated position (as shewn in our plate) of this ancient oak in William the Third's avenue of elms, strongly indicates some reason for thus admitting it into their company and protection; and this reason was, probably, the honour it had acquired, 150 years ago, from the reputation of as long a previous period, of being the identical Herne's Oak of our immortal Bard:

"provided always" that Shakespeare's local portraits were not such picturesque compositions, got up of detached bits, merely for poetical effect, as those of too many pseudo-historical novelists and romancers of the present day.

Trusting that in the course of his "Disquisitions on the scenes of Shakespeare" the Rev. Mr. Hunter, the most acutely learned of our whole host of Shakespearian commentators, will more ably elucidate this subject,

I am, yours, &c. PLANTAGENET.

HERNE'S OAK.

WHEREFORE doth young Imagination boast
 Creative powers; if what is worshipp'd most,
 Most lov'd,—she cannot rescue from decay,
 And give to natural age a second day?
 Recall green Windsor's glades—the voice that spoke
 In strains immortal of the "HUNTER'S OAK;"
 And let her to this aged tree, which now
 Stands like a skeleton with leafless bough,
 (Spoil of a hundred winters;) let her bring
 Garlands, and deck its wither'd arms with Spring;
 And let the vernal lark above it sing.
 Shoot forth, ye leaves, where bees in summer dwell;
 Ye breezes, of its ancient glories tell.
 When on the turf were tiny footsteps seen,
 And with her elvish brood the Fairy Queen
 Danced in light morrice on the moonlight green.
 Then there was mask and minstrelsy:—the light
 Of hurrying tapers glittering thro' the night.
 And hark! what sudden peals of laughter shake;
 What vizards strange are peeping from the brake!
 'Twas thus insulted Love, so says the song,
 With witty mockery reveng'd its wrong,
 Thus punish'd "sinful Phantasie,"— the fire
 Of lust, that's "kindled by unchaste desire:"
 Oh! then the frolics of those days recall,
 Laugh at the baffled Knight's unseemly fall;
 And let the "HUNTER'S OAK" revive agen,
 Drawing a second youth from SHAKSPEARE'S Pen.

MR. URBAN,

IN the Quarterly Review for December 1839, the last published, there are some remarks on Mr. Tytler's "England under the Reigns of Edward VI. and Mary, with the contemporary History of Europe, illustrated in a series of original letters never before printed, with historical Introductions and biographical and critical Notes." In observing that Mr. Tytler had met with some obstruction, officially, in continuing similar illustrations, lest the documents made public by him should interfere with the volumes of State Papers from time to time issued under the authority of the Royal Commission, the writer makes the following statement,

"To bring before the reader the gigantic undertaking of Government, it need only be mentioned that, although these Commissioners have already published five or six volumes, each containing about nine hundred pages, in illustration of the reign of Henry VIII. not more than one fourth or at most one third of the papers relating to that one reign have been hitherto printed by them; that the papers of a later period increase so enormously in numerical extent, that *fifty volumes* at least would be required to embrace, on their plan, the annals of Elizabeth; and that the materials for history swell out in such an enormous ratio throughout all succeeding reigns that it is impossible to say where the labour of publication would end." "Although the price of the volumes has of late been lowered to a guinea, we apprehend that we are not far from the mark in asserting that a complete set on the scale originally projected would still cost some hundred pounds sterling, and, let them cost what they might, the work cannot certainly be meant for the present age; it is obviously meant for posterity, and for a very remote posterity too. No living man must hope to see the State Papers even of Elizabeth's reign The work has no sale, nor was a sale ever to be expected from it. It is, as far as it goes, *well and carefully done*. We have no fault to find in its execution; but it is not a book to be read—it is a book to be referred to," &c.*

The Reviewer then goes on to deprecate any obstruction Mr. Tytler may have met with,—lauds his mo-

dernising the spelling of the ancient letters,—his criticism,—biographical sketches, and protracted disquisitions on historical points, "unbroken occasionally throughout the space of twenty pages;"† in short, the exhibition of that sort of literary sauce which a practised and intelligent writer can always employ to render the driest and toughest morsels of original and obsolete writings palatable to the modern taste.

While there is some truth, there is also much that may be disputed in the assertions of the Quarterly Review. It is a fact honourable to our national character, and demonstrative of the respect in which we hold our public institutions, that from the beginning of the 18th century, when the *Fœdera* of Rymer was compiled, down to the present day, attention has been paid from time to time to our public records, and to all authentic documents illustrating our history. I do not say that some *jobbing* has not contaminated occasionally the progress of printing these muniments; in consequence of which, various instruments have been published at length which it would have been quite sufficient to describe in the abstract, and others have been published a second time which had already been printed; and thus at the expense of the public purse in transcripts, paper and print, many tons of waste paper have been made occasionally for the service of the butter-shops; but these are circumstances inseparable, perhaps, from any general national plan of historical illustration by records, and they by no means apply to the publications of the State Paper Office. The papers there preserved, which have been printed, of the time of Henry VIII. are of the most valuable kind as historical materials, and they will ever, as far as they have gone, form copious appendices to the annals of that period, available by the critical if not by the general reader. I readily at the same time admit that the continuing such plan of publication in detail, and hermetically sealing the State Paper Office in the meanwhile as a public depository, would be an intolerable evil to the generations who

* Quarterly Review, No. cxxix. p. 75.

† Ibid. p. 76.

must patiently await the result of the lingering operation—slow almost as the forming of islands in the ocean by the exuvæ of marine animalculæ. Yet while I say thus much, it by no means follows that it would be a right course to allow every literary man, either for a temporary purpose, or in illustration of his own peculiar views of historical passages, to select and garble and modernize original documents, which, while shut up in an inaccessible depository, would be obliged to wear any face or colour the writer and transcriber, if such he could be called, might choose to put upon them. I have no invidious motive in asserting, although I will pledge myself to the fact, that the publications which have of late attracted attention, and been lauded in reviews as illustrations of our history, because Messieurs the Reviewers had no means of testing their authenticity by comparison with the originals, are most deplorably incorrect in the mere mechanical transcription of documents; which, from being written in an antiquated court-hand, the cursive character of the time, are difficult to be read. Some of the perversions of meaning by false readings have indeed been shewn to be perfectly ridiculous, and a long catalogue of gross errata might readily be formed. The commentator on Mr. Tytler's Historical Illustrations in the Edinburgh Review, observes that the author

“has aimed at making his book popular by modernizing the orthography of its documents. With a view to his object, it was probably right to do so, but the practice is dangerous and objectionable. It destroys identity, takes away one evidence

as to the education and character of the writer, fosters ignorance of the progressive changes in the orthography and pronunciation of our language, and increases the liability to errors in transcription and printing.”

The Reviewer then goes on to cite various errors of transcription, of which I select a few: for “*set me to flee*,” read “*determyn to flee*,” for “*them who I served*,” read “*them with whom I served*,” for “*justus adjutorius meus Dominus qui salvos facit rectos corde*,” read, “*Justum adjutorium meum a Domino qui salvos facit rectos corde*,” for “*they came to view*,” read “*they came to mass*,” for “*I marvel that Tongres hath not the like*,” read “*I marvel that Thames hath not the like*,” between the silver Thames and Tongres near Liege, there is little geographical connexion; for “*continuance of men*,” read, “*continance of men*,” &c.

On Mr. Tytler's work, I shall only further remark, that his forte appears to be historic doubts, and his attempt to prove that Cecil Lord Burghley was a good conforming papist, has given rise indeed to an *historic doubt*, which, we presume the authority of all history, detailing the share that sensible, pious, indefatigable, and loyal statesman had in the glorious Reformation, will readily decide against Mr. Tytler. Burghley was no Romish devotee, and no Puritan; he was a sincere and most efficient member of the Reformed Catholic Church, as gradually restored on Apostolic principles in the reigns of Edward VI. and Elizabeth.*

To advert in the next place to the criticism on a subject, which, as I have said, very few even of the most

* Mr. Tytler founds his assertion that Cecil was a Romanist upon a document discovered by that acute and excellent critic in the minutæ of the history of the 16th century, the late Mr. Lemon, Deputy Keeper of State Papers; being a note book which contains a memorandum of the persons dwelling in the parish of Wimbledon in 1556, “who confessed and received the sacrament of the altar,” at Easter in that year. The note was made by Cecil as *lay impropiator* of the living of Wimbledon. Among the communicants was Cecil, his lady, and his son Thomas Cecil. On this ground Mr. Tytler would have us jump to the conclusion, that Cecil and his family were Romanists; because, forsooth, they did not preclude themselves at that great christian festival from so much of the consecrated elements, as the canons of the Church of Rome would allow them to partake of, as laymen. Surely this was no ground for considering them to adhere strictly to all the anti-scriptural doctrines and traditions which had been engrafted on Christianity, by the priesthood in the dark ages. Mr. Tytler's next step should be to make Queen Elizabeth a papist, and he will find no want of evidence quite as conclusive as in the matter referring to Cecil. See Tytler's Edw. VI. and Mary, &c. vol. ii. p. 443.

erudite are competent to discuss, merely from being unpractised in the character and abbreviations of ancient writings,—certain of the historical illustrators, getting access to some of the leading periodicals, actually I know “review their competitors,” and most unmercifully exercise the lash on their erring brother when they find him at fault, proceeding themselves perhaps the very next month, in some “Historical Illustrations” brought into the market purporting to be materials for *rectifying* national history, to circulate a set of blunders more egregious than those which they had so recently censured!

Original documents are indeed the verification of history; the most authentic illustration that can be given of the springs and sources of actions and events. But what remedy has the lover of truth if these are disturbed and muddled, and obscured and turned into new channels at the caprice of any individual editor?

What is the check for this very serious evil?—What shall at once make the documents in the State Paper Office available on a liberal principle to the literary world, and yet afford a corrective for the inaccuracy of scribes, of book-makers, and garblers? Simply to print well-constructed Catalogues, or as I believe they are technically termed, Kalendars of the general contents of the State Paper Office, fused as far as possible into one comprehensive view. I do not know that any facility is gained by *classification*; because it will frequently occur that several matters of an historical nature are mentioned in the same document, which might be variously referred to three or four heads. I have never had any great respect for classed Catalogues of libraries, having ever found it much more easy to consult an index of reference, the principle of which was alphabetical, like the Catalogue of the Printed Books in the British Museum. I do not profess to be conversant with the measures of the Commissioners for publishing State Papers, but rumours are afloat that the plan of publishing documents *verbatim et literatim* is to be abandoned; it is conjectured

for the sake of laying before the public the historical contents of the State Paper Office in the abstract.

If such abstracts be skilfully compiled, neither so laconic as to shut out the heads of information which each paper may contain, nor so lengthy as to draw off the eye from comprehending at a glance the gist of the manuscript, good service will be done, we are persuaded, to the literary world in general, the historical student in particular. The Catalogues or Kalendars of the State Paper Office will find a place in every library of importance: the simple reference to them for some facts and purposes will be sufficient; just as an abbreviated view of the contents of Rymer's *Fœdera*, afforded by the *Acta Regia*, is often found to satisfy the object of inquiry. When documents are desired at length, access to them might be granted with any due restrictions, or office copies furnished to applicants under certain regulations.

Her Majesty's State Paper Office would thus become, I am persuaded, a most admirable and efficient auxiliary to the acquirement of historical, biographical, local, and technical information, and the character of its collections be found at once peculiar, and of their kind unrivalled

Yours, &c. CHARTULARIUS.

MR. URBAN,

I THANK you for directing my attention to the passages in Mr. Wake's Southwold Guide which profess to refute an accusation against that borough contained in the review which I furnished you of the *History of Boroughs*, by Merewether and Stephens. Mr. Wake states, that, in that review, I represented the corporation of Southwold as “*notoriously LITIGIOUS!*” and at least five pages of Mr. Wake's incomparable work are devoted to the contradiction of that alleged charge, and the reprehension of your very ignorant and uncharitable reviewer.

I feel extremely obliged to Mr. Wake for the honour he has done me in noticing my humble labours after this fashion, especially as I find, on turning over the leaves of his book,—I need not say I have not read it,—that I share this sort of attention with

ON MR. HALLAM'S LITERARY HISTORY,
THE COUNCIL OF TRENT, &c.

(Continued from p. 151.)

ON the restoration of the national worship by Buonaparte, under the Consulate and Empire, all articles of faith determined by the Council of Trent were adopted as an indispensable basis; while the stipulations of discipline assumed for a precedent those established by the *Concordat* of 1517, between Francis the First and Leo the Tenth. So it will be seen in Bignon's *Histoire de France*, 1829—1838, and in Artaud's *Histoire de Pie VII.* The former was the *solicited* annalist of Napoleon, as Clarendon* was of Charles the First: "Je l'engage à écrire l'histoire de la diplomatie Française de 1792 à 1815," is the testamentary request of the dying ex-emperor, adopted authoritatively by M. Bignon for his epigraph, and sufficiently anticipative of his excessive partiality in the execution of his commission; but this prejudice became quite unruly on all controvertible questions with England, Bernadotte, and the Pope. Even in his last volume, after an interval of nearly ten years, these feelings continue unimpaired; as a reference to pages 322, &c. of tome X. will shew. He, on the other hand, arraigns M. Artaud of undue bias towards the Pope, then (1811) a captive at Savona. This gentleman had long resided at Rome as secretary of legation, on which M. Bignon relates an observation of Talleyrand, under whom he (M. Bignon) had first entered his diplomatic career, "that foreign agents at Rome always imbibed a deep affection for the Holy See, while those employed at Vienna

were sure to return home with a *vive antipathie pour l'Autriche.*" (tome X. 259.) Talleyrand, whose family, I may passingly remark, is stripped of its antique splendour by the acrimonious and sagacious St. Simon, (tome III. p. 217), who accuses them of assuming an usurped title,† was surely no incompetent authority on such matters; and certainly will not be charged with partial leaning towards the papal court.

Notwithstanding the essential defect which I have indicated, M. Bignon's work may be most usefully consulted; for it contains facts and documents not to be found elsewhere; such as the secret articles of the treaties of Tilsit and Erfurth, and other mysteries of diplomacy, which his own position at Berlin, Warsaw, &c. and the unreserved communications of the archives of the Foreign Office, even under the restoration, by M. de la Ferronays, revealed to him. It would well deserve, and I am surprised has not yet obtained a translator. The promovent causes of the fatal expedition against Russia in 1812, are minutely and interestingly related in vol. X.

As for Mr. Hallam's assertion, "that the Emperor Ferdinand, even after the close of the Council, referred the chief points in controversy to George Cassander, a German theologian," I may transiently remark, that Cassander was Flemish, not German, by birth and residence, and that the Emperor only survived the close of the Council by six months (from December 1563, to July 1564,) and its ratification by the Pope (in June 1564) only by 30 days. Indeed, Cassander

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I take this occasion of modifying the assertion of the Count de Duford (*Gentleman's Magazine* for the last Oct. page 373,) that his family was the only foreign one, not of royal blood, that had contributed two Knights to our Order of the Garter; for I find that, at one and the same time, Anne de Montmorency, the renowned Constable of France, and his son the Duke Henri François, were honoured with that distinction (in the sixteenth century).

worthy old Gardner, the Historian of Dunwich, a man whose work will live when all the books built upon his useful labours have sunk into merited contempt; and with Mr. Rickman, the author of the Essay on Gothic architecture. I say, again, that I feel extremely obliged to Mr. Wake for placing me in such company, and the more especially as it must have been some little trouble to him to effect this honourable conjunction, seeing that, in order to do so, he was obliged to task his imagination, or, in other words, to invent a something which he might pretend to quote from the review, in order that he might afterwards condemn it. This is what he has done. *The words "notoriously litigious,"* which he makes believe to quote four several times, which are each time placed between inverted commas, which are marked out for peculiar observation by italics, small capitals, and all the other means by which typography can assist a writer's anxiety to be especially clear and emphatic, *are not to be found in the review.* Turn to it in your vol. III. n. s. p. 348; search it through and through; mark the passages relating to Southwold in pages 348 and 349—there is matter in them from which Mr. Wake may derive a great deal of instruction, but the words which he affects to quote—where are they? In Mr. Wake's book, but *not* in the review from which he professes to extract them. If, upon so grave an occasion, I might be allowed to follow the bad example of my accuser, and deviate into a joke, I should say that Mr. Wake was *not awake* when he treated this part of his subject, for you will find that he *mistates* the title of the book to which he refers, *misspells* its author's name, and *misquotes* your review.

If I desired to be severe upon Mr. Wake I might go further, and shew you that he has misrepresented—most grievously and palpably misrepresented—the facts of the principal litigation which is the subject of his remarks and mine. In that litigation, which was a trial at law, the corporation of Southwold were unsuccessful. They paid for their own costs £377 (Wake,

p. 136) whilst they most unjustifiably put their opponents to an expense of "upwards of one thousand pounds!" (ibid. 187.) And who paid the latter sum? The corporation of Southwold? No. They evaded the payment by means which, if practised by an individual, would have occasioned him to be driven from society with as much scorn and contempt as could be heaped upon an unworthy man. These transactions took place before Mr. Wake knew anything about Southwold, and in treating of them he adopts the jargon of a profession which is not his own, and the meaning of which he evidently does not understand. What assistance he may have had upon this point it is not for me to tell, but he has been deceived. Affectation of candour, and appeals to "the Searcher of hearts" and "the all-seeing Judge"—(most appropriate ornaments in a work of topography)—may co-exist—and in the passages which he has been misled into inserting in his work, do co-exist—with a most obvious departure from the truth. *I have the proofs, and can produce them.*

Mr. Wake is no doubt quite at home upon "the unpretending shingle" (p. 39), amidst "fairy forms" (p. 21), and "feathery spray," and bathers "all drenched and rosy," and "school-misses, who love to flounder under the closely-screened awning, but fear to swim, and will not allow themselves to be dipped" (ibid.); long may he "enjoy the smooth boards" of the Southwold piers (p. 20) and "the literary stimulus of some of the daily papers" in that "well-formed-room-for-a-place-of-rendezvous"—"THE CASINO" (32, 33); long may he "turn his eye and fix it" ("as long," that is, as he shrewdly remarks, "as may please him," p. 21) upon all the picturesque scenery which he has invented and described; but he should beware how he meddles with such edged-tools as reviews in the Gentleman's Magazine, and lawsuits, the merits of which he does not understand.

Yours, &c.

THE REVIEWER OF MEREWETHER
AND STEPHENS.

ON MR. HALLAM'S LITERARY HISTORY,
THE COUNCIL OF TRENT, &c.
(Continued from p. 151.)

ON the restoration of the national worship by Buonaparte, under the Consulate and Empire, all articles of faith determined by the Council of Trent were adopted as an indispensable basis; while the stipulations of discipline assumed for a precedent those established by the *Concordat* of 1517, between Francis the First and Leo the Tenth. So it will be seen in Bignon's *Histoire de France*, 1829—1838, and in Artaud's *Histoire de Pie VII.* The former was the *solicited* annalist of Napoleon, as Clarendon* was of Charles the First: "Je l'engage à écrire l'histoire de la diplomatie Française de 1792 à 1815," is the testamentary request of the dying ex-emperor, adopted authoritatively by M. Bignon for his epigraph, and sufficiently anticipative of his excessive partiality in the execution of his commission; but this prejudice became quite unruly on all controvertible questions with England, Bernadotte, and the Pope. Even in his last volume, after an interval of nearly ten years, these feelings continue unimpaired; as a reference to pages 322, &c. of tome X. will shew. He, on the other hand, arraigns M. Artaud of undue bias towards the Pope, then (1811) a captive at Savona. This gentleman had long resided at Rome as secretary of legation, on which M. Bignon relates an observation of Talleyrand, under whom he (M. Bignon) had first entered his diplomatic career, "that foreign agents at Rome always imbibed a deep affection for the Holy See, while those employed at Vienna

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also died the following February; so that Ferdinand's commission could have produced but little fruit, even if undertaken. We have, however, this Emperor's own direct authority for his implicit acquiescence in the Tridentine decisions of faith; and may thence conclude that the reference to Cassander could solely apply to the details of discipline, or to such an exposition of the Roman catholic doctrine, as, like Bossuet's, should be best calculated to propitiate the variant sects, without the slightest dereliction of principle by the mother church.

The German historian Ranke (*Die Römische Päpste, ihre Kirche und ihre Staat im sechszehnten und siebenzehnten Jahrhundert*—Theil. III. Section vi.) cites Ferdinand's letter, *ad Legatos*, dated 15th August, 1562, from Le Plat's *Monumenta*, &c. tom. V. p. 452, wherein the Emperor writes "Quid enim attinet disquirere de his dogmatibus, de quibus apud omnes non solum principes, verum etiam privatos homines catholicos, nulla nunc

existit disceptatio?" Nothing can be less ambiguous than this declaration, or more opposed to the inference to be drawn from Mr. Hallam's statement. It deprecates all controversy, or discussion in matters of faith, as wholly superfluous; and it is in that sense that Ranke presents it. The German Professor's whole chapter on the subject is well entitled to attention, and will, I think, prove that the Emperor formed no exception to the universal recognition of the dogmatic decrees of the Council. The difficulty, therefore, contemplated by Mr. Hallam as to that fact, which could only apply to France and Hungary, thus vanishes before the evidence I have adduced, and the subject will, I trust, appear of sufficient importance to justify its discussion in detail, which, however, I offer as a question of history, not of controversy,* though, under every aspect, of highest interest.

A subsequent chapter of the Prussian Professor's work embraces a very

* Professor Ranke's work, so often quoted by Mr. Hallam, is highly creditable to him in almost every historical merit; but occasional inadvertences have struck me. Thus, in the first section of his third book, he states that Pope Paul III. (Alexander Farnese) born in 1468, was invested with the tiara in 1534, when in his sixtieth year, and died in 1549, aged 83,—a series of figures in obvious discord; but the fact is, that Paul's birth should be in 1466, and his accession to the pontificate in his 68th year. In the same section he alludes to a letter of Charles duke of Guise, dated from Rome, the 31st October, 1547, to Henry II. of France, relative to the removal of the Council of Trent to Bologna; but the duke of Guise of that day was Claude, not Charles, the patriarch of that great house in France, and ancestor of our gracious Sovereign, through his daughter Mary, grandmother to James the First. This Claude, born in 1496, died in 1550, a duke and peer, the first so made, of France, not of the blood royal, in January 1527, and leaving a numerous offspring, of whom Charles, Cardinal of Lorraine, was the chief representative of France at the Council; but, in 1547, his age did not exceed twenty-two years. Like his uncle John, also Cardinal of Lorraine, he accumulated such a multiplicity of ecclesiastical titles, that he was said to carry a whole council in his single person. The only duke of Guise named Charles was great-grandson to Claude.

On a former occasion (*Gent. Magazine* for Nov. 1838.) I also indicated a strange oversight in Ranke's volumes, where, Book v. Sect. 7, Monmouth in Wales is confounded with Munster in Ireland, as Fluellen similarly confounded his native Monmouth with Macedon—(Shakspeare's *Henry V.* Act iv. Sc. 7.) Boyle, who called himself the *νεφεληγέρτης* Zeus, or, as he meant, the collector of errors, has shown how volumes could be filled with the mistakes of the learned, which indeed, it would not require any great depth of reading to confirm. An incidental instance has just occurred to me: Dr. Arnold, in his most able *History of the first ages of Rome*, vol. I. p. 85, closes a long and erudite note on the value of copper money with a statement that, "if copper had so risen in value, that although the *as* of half an ounce weight was equal to half an obolus, the *as*, when it weighed twenty-four times as much, that is, a full pound, had only been worth twice as much,—a diminution in value," adds the learned author, "of twelve hundred per cent."! that is, eleven times less than the nothing, or zero, to which the first hundred per cent. less necessarily reduced it. The meaning, of course, is that the value was reduced to a twelfth part, but the expression involves an evident absurdity because an impossibility, eleven times repeated.

elaborate parallel between the antagonist historians of the Council—Sarpi, and Pallavicini. The former is described as moved by deadly hatred—malignant in his purpose and reckless in his means—fabricating falsehoods and distorting or perverting truths; while the Jesuit, though scrupulously correct in the documents he exhibits, often suppresses those opposed to his views. Thus neither fulfils the obligation of history—"ne quid falsi dicere audeat; ne quid veri non audeat," as prescribed by Cicero (De Oratore, lib. ii. cap. 15.) Both writers are remarkable for purity of diction; but it is singular that Sarpi, whose superiority of talent, moreover, is undeniable, should not be numbered with the classic authors of his language recommended for their style by the *Academy della Crusca*; for several others, who equally figure in the *Index* of Rome, are included in the list (see Ranke, *Fäpste*, Theil. iv.—*ad calcem*.)

Mr. Hallam's enumeration of the few writers of the sixteenth century, who, with variant views, sustained liberal political principles, is susceptible of some extension; and a material omission, I think, is that of the benevolent Bartholomew Las Casas, whose posthumous volume on the regal power, its source and object, preceded those mentioned by Mr. Hallam, and is at least as firm in the assertion of popular rights. The book is, indeed, very rare, though twice printed—first at Francfort in 1571, and subsequently at Tübingen, in 1625, with a long title—"Dom. B. Las Casas Episcopi Chiapsensis . . . Explanatio questionum utrum Reges subditos alienare possint, Adtinguntur . . . imperiorum ac juris imperandi . . . fundamenta, quibus omnes fere quæstiones circa potestatem legibus solutam decidi possunt."—Even the Spanish bibliographer Don Nicholas Antonio does not appear to have seen the work, (*Bibliotheca Hispana Nova*, Madrid. 1782, tom. I. p. 151.) which, notwithstanding, he ascribes to Las Casas, though

doubted by others; but, at all events, its priority of date and purpose entitled it to advertence. The illustrious Spaniard, however, may rest his more enduring fame on his—"Brevissima Relacion de la Destruycion de las Indias por los Castellanos." (See Beloe's *Anecdotes*, I. 10,) and I am happy to add, that the imputation, of having substituted the Negro to the Indian Slavery, has been successfully disproved by his French translator. (Paris 1822.)

A still earlier and equally strenuous advocate of civil liberty, says the Doctor Henry Leo, professor of history in the University of Halle, was *Thomas Aquinas*, who, in his *Secunda Secunda*, hurled fierce anathemas against the royal assumption of absolute power, proclaimed the right of insurrection against its abuse, and declared that in the people solely resided all legitimate authority. If we were now to read, "adds the learned professor," the *Summa Theologica* of Thomas, his high-mindedness, rectitude of judgment, and bold reasoning would astonish us, in his maintenance of the policy and duties of liberty. (History of Italy during the Middle Ages.) It is no Catholic, be it noted, that offers this homage to the *Angelic Doctor*.

Buchanan's and Languet's volumes first appeared in 1579, that of Boucher in 1589, and Rose's the following year. Boucher had just terminated his book, when the assassination of Henry III. was announced (1 August 1589), and his exultation is not disguised; for which he claims the sanction of Scripture, in Judges, chapter III. Judith 13, &c. (De Justâ Henrici III. Abdicatione, p. 281, *recto*.) The concluding appeal to the combatants of the *League* is very animated. "Adstant de cælo angeli, qui vel victores ad Reipublicæ comoda salvent, vel cæsos in cælum arripiant;" nor is his invocation of the *Guisii martyres*, (p. 287) less so. The volume attributed to Rose* (William) bishop of Senlis, "De justâ Reipublicæ Christianæ in

* The ingenious *mystification* practised on Molière in 1666 by the President Rose, a junior member of the bishop's family, though often told, may be briefly repeated. In the *Medecin malgré lui*, (Act I, Sc. vi.) Sganarelle hugs his bottle, addressing to it a song, which, on the first representation of the play, the President translated into Latin, and a few days after, at the famous Hôtel de Rambouillet, produced this version, pretended to be from the *Anthology*, as the original purloined by Molière, who

Reges Impios potestate," is equally violent; but Mariana, "De Regis Institutione," printed at Toledo in 1599, is written with more temper, and far superior in style, as might be expected from one of his order, and, as a comparison of his chapter VI. "An Tyrannum opprimere fas sit," in reference to the death of Henry III. with Boucher's and Rose's sentiments on the same event, will show. The doctrine, however, was the same.—

"Victima haud ulla amplior
Potest, magisque opima mactari Jovi,
Quam Rex iniquus."

Seneca in Hercule Furente.

and Mariana, too, calls the act of the assassin, Clement, "facinus memorabile" quo manibus Guisii ducis parentatum—"Felix futurus," he adds of Henry, "si cum primis ultima contexisset," an observation, consonant in expression, though not in application, to Voltaire's (Henriade, Chant I.) on the same prince,

"Il devint lâche roi d'intrépide guerrier."
the corresponding line to which

"Tel brille au second rang qui s'éclipse
au premier,"

the poet maintained was untranslatable into the same narrow compass of words in any other language? but Cardinal Quirini's Latin version proves the contrary, though I have it not just now to refer to. The chief authority of these theological political writers was the Bible, an arsenal of

all arms, as I remarked on a former occasion. (Gent. Mag. for August 1836.)

Our author's article on Bodin, who, in his book de Republicâ (lib. II. cap. 5) supports the same principles as to the death of tyrants, grounded on the *Lex Valeria*, is a very able one, to which, however, I only advert, in order to state, that the unpublished volume of which he makes mention—"Heptaplomeres de additis rerum causis," may be seen in the library of Sir Thomas Phillipps, who obtained it from me. I bought it many years ago in Germany, and well remember that, of the three religions there discussed, the Jewish, Christian, and Mahometan, the advantage is given to the first. I would also remark, that Mariana's history in Spanish, (1608, 2 vols. folio) deserved mention quite as well as the Latin edition; nor is the variance between them inconsiderable. In his third volume, (page 102 et seq.) Mr. Hallam pays a just compliment to Episcopius, the most eminent of the disciples of Arminius, for his advocacy of religious liberty,— "Against capital punishment for heresy Episcopius," he observes, "raised his voice with indignant severity, and asserts that the whole christian world abhorred the fatal precedent of Calvin. This," adds the historian, "indicates a remarkable change already wrought in the sentiments of mankind. Certain it is that no capital punishments for heresy were in-

was astounded at the assertion, until a general smile disclosed the truth. I shall place the French and Latin lines in juxtaposition, for the sake of comparison:—

"Qu'ils sont doux,
Bouteille jolie,
Qu'ils sont doux
Vos jolis glougloux !
Mais mon sort ferait bien des jaloux
Si vous étiez toujours remplie ;
Ah ! bouteille ma mie,
Pourquoi vous videz vous ?"

"Quam dulces,
Amphora amœna,
Quam dulces,
Sunt tuæ voces !
Dum fundis merum in calices,
Utinam semper esses plena !
Ah ? cara mea lagena,
Vacua cur jaces ?"

But no one has been more successful in similar attempts than Father Froul, some of whose translations may truly pass for originals. Amongst the pleasures of memory, I may reckon that of having known the venerable pastor of Watergrasshill, whose mantle has so fittingly fallen on a younger friend.

"For that olde Man of pleasing words had store ;

He told of Saints and Popes, and evermore,
He strowed an Ave-Mary after and before," &c.

Spenser, Fairie Queen, Canto J. 25.

flicted in Protestant countries after this time; nor were they so frequently and so broadly vindicated as before."

The time here adverted to, after which it is affirmed that no capital punishments were inflicted for heresy, is not distinctly marked; but the only date mentioned in the paragraph, and to which these words would, from their position, appear to refer, is 1618, when some of the treatises of Episcopus had already been published. He was then in his thirty-fifth or sixth year, and had, in 1612, succeeded his adversary Gomer in the chair of Divinity at Leyden; as I learn from a contemporary volume, "*Academia Leidensis*," (1614, 4to.) which also contains his portrait.* Assuming this only apparent date of 1618, our author's assertion is certainly inaccurate; for, in 1632, fourteen years subsequently, Nicholas Anthoine, a native of Lorraine, and originally a Catholic, but a convert to Calvinism, was burnt at Geneva for having embraced Judaism, a fact which I am surprised Mr. Hallam has not alluded to, in evidence of his averment, (page 102) "that persecution for religious heterodoxy was the principle as well as the practice of every church," and which he so amply exemplifies throughout his work. All the humiliating particulars of this event are to be found in the English Historical Dictionary, and, with some additions in its translation by *Chauffepié*, article *Anthoine*, principally derived from the *Bibliothèque Raisonnée* of *La Chapelle*, tome II. p. 159, (now before me) and *La Bibliothèque Anglaise* by *M. de la Roche*, tome II. p. 266. The wretched victim, a confirmed maniac, was condemned and executed the 20th April, 1632. His crime was, "qu'oublant toute crainte de Dieu, il auroit commis crime d'apostasie, et de léze-majesté divine au premier chef, aiant combattu la Sainte Trinité, renié nostre Seigneur et Sauveur JESUS CHRIST, blasphemé son saint nom, renoncé son baptesme pour embrasser le Judaïsme et la circoncision," &c. He was sentenced "à estre lié et mené en la

Place de Plein-Palais, (in Geneva,) pour là estre attaché à un poteau sur un bucher, et estrangé, façon accoustumée, et en aprez, son corps bruslé et reduit en cendres," &c. And Geneva, surely, was a Protestant state, the hot-bed and birth-place of reform; for there the distinctive epithet, not previously assumed by the Lutherans, originated. "*Pleraque nova commenta mortalium in verbis vim habent.*" (Livy, lib. xlv. cap. 47.)

Only six years before Mr. Hallam's expressed date, as above, in 1612, we find in our own history, that two Arians, Legat and Wrightman, were burnt at Smithfield and Norwich.—"*L'éblouissement de ces préjugés fut universel—Personne ne voulut être hérétique, ni fauteur d'hérétique, et pourvû que l'on détruisît la tyrannie du pape, on crut faire merveille . . . l'on ne songea nulle part à réformer les loix contre l'hérésie qu'autant qu'il le falloit pour la sûreté du parti dominant,*" are the observations of *M. de la Chapelle*, a zealous Calvinist minister, in direct opposition to the doctrine of his patriarch, who maintained—"Qu'il n'y a que les Epicuriens, les Athéistes, et les contempteurs de Dieu qui désirent qu'on ne punisse point les opinions meschantes . . . Si Jésus Christ a fait l'office de Docteur, il a aussi pris le fouet au poing pour nettoyer le temple," &c. (*Déclaration pour maintenir la vraie Foy*, &c. par *Jehan Calvin*, 1554, 8vo.)

Again, at a much later period, in October 1687, and long after the death of Episcopus, one Peter Gunther, a horse farrier, born in Prussia, was beheaded at Lubec, for denial of the divinity of Jesus Christ; (*Bibliothèque Britannique*, tom. IV. 70.) and this execution received the special sanction of the Universities of Kiel and Wittemberg. At the Hague still later, that is, about the year 1729, *M. de la Chapelle* was informed that a man was put to death, "pour les blasphèmes du Spinosisme, qu'il vomissait avec la dernière fureur," though this does not appear well as-

* This portrait, at page 69 of the volume, gives him the appearance of a man of threescore, though, as his birth is placed in 1583, he was then (1614) only 31. The volume exhibits all the Professors of Leyden at the time; few, indeed, of personal attractions. What a work for illustration Mr. Hallam's would be!

certained. It would not, I believe, be difficult to discover other instances in disproof of Mr. Hallam's assertion, were we to examine the records of Protestant Europe, where the law of death for heresy remained unrevoked almost every where, *until the last century*. That of England, "De Hæretico Comburendo," had, however, been repealed precedingly, in 1678. (Black-

stone, iv. 4). The *Syntagma Confessionum Fidei*, published by Salmar, at Geneva in 1581, and approved of by the national synod of the French Huguenots held at Vitré in 1583, shows that every Protestant state and sect avowed the legitimacy of capital punishment for the crime of heresy.

"Tantum religio potuit suadere malorum."*
Lucret. i. 122."

* To this often cited line, and its antecedent causes, Cardinal Polignac, in his *Anti-Lucretius*, opposes the evils resulting from *irreligion*, and antithetically concludes the contrasted enumeration, (lib. i. v. 839,) thus:—

"Efferat tantum igitur potuit suadere malorum
Impietas, non Religio, quæ prava coercens
Corda metu, spe recta favet"

The poet's philosophy was that of Des Cartes; but he highly praises Newton's optical discoveries, for which our illustrious countryman addressed him—"plenam urbanitatis epistolam, quâ se affirmabat maximo cum desiderio moriturum si Anti-Lucretium totius Europæ tantopere expetitum, legere sibi non contigisset." The gratification, however, was not reserved for Newton, whose death preceded the publication of the volume by twenty years; (1727—1747) nor did it appear until after the author's own decease; though he had often recited many brilliant parts of it, which made it long celebrated over Europe. At his last moments he repeated those affecting lines (1047, &c.) of the first book.

"Ceum lectum peragrat membris languentibus æger,
In latus alternis lævum dextrumque recubens,
Nec juvat," &c.

It was similarly that Lucan, "profuente sanguine ubi frigescere pedes manusque, et paullatim ab extremis cedare spiritum . . . intelligit;" (says Tacitus in relating the poet's death, inflicted by order of Nero, *Annal. xv. 70.*) "recordatus carmen a se compositum, quo vulneratum militem per ejusmodi mortis imaginem obisse tradiderit, versus ipsos retulit; eaque illi suprema vox fuit." The verses here referred to by the great historian, are generally supposed to be those of Book iii. 638 of the *Pharsalia*:—

"Scinditur avulsus: nec, sicut, vulnere sanguis
Emicuit lentus: ruptis cadit undique venis." &c.

while other commentators consider the lines 811, &c. of Book the ninth more apposite—

"Sanguis erant lachrymæ: quæcunque foramina novit
Humor, ab his largus manat cruor," &c.

Dante is likewise reported to have applied his own language to express his dying feelings—

". . . . Simigliante a quella'nferma,
Che non puà trovar posa in su le piume,
Ma con dar volta suo dolore scherma." Purgatoria, Canto i.

Polignac is not painted very favourably by St. Simon, except as to his person and manners, (vol. IV. 445). After various unsuccessful applications to his own and other sovereigns, to be recommended for the purple, he at last obtained the honour at the nomination of the old Pretender (1708). "Cette marque de majesté était comme la seule qui restât au malheureux roi d'Angleterre." (St. Simon, tome VI. 389). The Pretender was then recognised in France as James the Third. A line of the *Anti-Lucretius*, (94, lib. i.) is clearly the origin of the famous one by the French Minister of State, Turgot, (whom Louis XVI. associated with himself, as the only genuine friends of the people,) so complimentary to Franklin:—"ERIPUIT CÆLO FULMEN, SCRIPTURUMQUE TYRANNIS." Polignac's verse, allusive to the atheism of Epicure, sung by Lucretius, is "ERIPUIT FULMENQUE JOVI PHÆBOQUE SAGITTAS." The plagiarism has not, I may suppose, escaped observation; but I do not recollect having seen it

Even Episcopus excluded from his system of toleration, as Milton and Locke subsequently did, the Roman Catholics, both as persecutors and idolators—"eos duntaxet excludi, qui idolatria sunt contaminati, et qui minimè habent Scripturam pro fidei normâ." And Koornhert gave great scandal for maintaining that the Catholics of Holland should be allowed the public exercise of their religion, as promised by William of Orange. (Boyle, ad vocem.) Well may we say to each other in these aberrations of christianity:—"Brother—brother! we are both in the wrong—we shall be both losers in the dispute." (Gay's Opera, Act ii. sc. 2.)

But, antecedently to Episcopius, an occasional ray of light emerged from the darkness shed on these ages by the spirit of intolerance; and, among Catholics too, where least expected,—as Mr. Hallam was also surprized to find that they had published more theological books than the Protestants. (vol. II. p. 504—506.) These are truly *oases* in the desert. Thus, Sir Thomas More, (Utopia, page 178, Paris, 1777) wrote, "Siquidem hæc inter antiquissima instituta numerant, ne sua cuiquam religio fraudi sit," of course, his own sentiments. And a Catholic bishop of the same epoch, resident in Portugal, too, within the precincts of

the Inquisition, thus expresses his abhorrence of the persecution, exercised in 1497, by Emmanuel, one of the greatest of that country's sovereigns, against the Jews. "Quid enim! tu rebelles animos adiges ad credendum ea, quæ summa contentione aspernantur, et respuant? At id neque fieri potest, neque Christi sanctissimum numen approbat. Voluntarium enim sacrificium, non vi et malo coactum, ab hominibus expectat, neque mentibus inferri, sed voluntates ad studium veræ religionis alluci et invitari jubet." These are the remonstrances of Osorio, Bishop of Silves and Algarva, in his work, "De Rebus Lusitanicis, regnante Sebastiano Emmanuele," (1495—1525), highly valued for its pure Latinity, and included in the general collection of his writings, published at Rome in 1592, four volumes, folio; but my edition is that of Frankfort, 1575, 8vo. apud Wechelios. The first publication of the history was at Lisbon in 1571, (folio), comprising twelve books, relative to the persecution of the Jews, in which Emmanuel pursued the example of his uncle and aunt of Spain, and one of the few blemishes on the character of Isabella; see "Historia Geral de Portugal, por D. A. de Lemos Faria e Castro, tom. IX. p. 277." (Lisboa, 1788.) and in

noticed, though assuredly entitled to attention from the universal notoriety of Turgot's eulogy, so emphatically descriptive of Franklin's double claim to celebrity.

Cardinal de Polignac delegated the publication of the poem to his friend the Abbé de Rothelin, whose death, likewise, anteceded its appearance; but his dedication to Pope Benedict XIV. was elegant; and that Pontiff was no incompetent judge of Latin poetry, as may be inferred from his defence of Voltaire's distich, subscribed to the portrait of Benedict, on dedicating to him the tragedy of *Mahomet, ou le Fanatisme*, which, until strengthened by the Papal sanction, was refused exhibition by the Parisian censor. Voltaire, in addressing the Holy Father his tragedy, added the engraved portrait with these lines:—

"Lambertinus hic est, Romæ decus, et pater orbis;
Qui mundum scriptis docuit, virtutibus ornat."

To which some critics objected that *hic* is always long, though here made short; but the old Pontiff instantly recited from Virgil, (*Æneid.* iv. 22.)

"Solus hic inflexit sensus, animumque libantem,"

where *hic* is also short; and added, equally from instant memory—

"Hæc finis Priami fatorum; hic exitus illum
Sorte tulit," &c.

Æneid. ii. 556.

where Virgil makes *hic* again long, as it in general is, whence choice may be left, as in the gender of the word *finis*, which here is feminine, though usually masculine. But the venerable Pontiff, then passed fourscore, proudly and justly observed to Voltaire—"Ci sembra d'aver risposto ben espresso, ancor che siono più di cinquenta anni che non abbiamo letto Virgilio."

defence of Isabella, consult Mr. Prescott's recent history, (volume III. p. 256—8,) which presents some excellent reflections on the subject. Hear again another liberal Catholic of that age—"Alia quippe omnia pro arbitrio civilis magistratûs, atque adeo principis sanciantur: sola religio non imperatur . . . ad eam cruciatus nihil valent, quin et obfirmant potius animos quàm frangunt et persuadent." These are the forcible expressions of the President de Thou, or Thuanus, in the beautiful dedication to Henry IV. of his "Historia sui temporis," &c. (Lond. 1733).

Rare unhappily in feeling, perilous, too, in utterance, and unheard of as a principle of existing legislation, was such language, (which, as Walpole said of a chapel in a palace, was pure and holy, while all around was corruption or folly,) until embodied in the constitution of the Catholic colony of Maryland, by the successive Lords Baltimore, George and Cecil Carey. In contrast with this bright precedent, may be viewed the intolerable code of the Pilgrim Fathers of the North, which proclaimed, with enhanced severity, the system of persecution they had abandoned their homes to escape. These enactments of blood may be read in the indignant pages of M. de Tocqueville; but the American historians (Marshall's Life of Washington, vol. I. p. 108, and Bancroft, vol. I. p. 270.) have well expressed their exultation or shame, as they respectively gloried in this primary legislative assertion of constitutional doctrine, or blushed for the inconsistency of their reformed progenitors. And truly, in that respect at least, the moderns may claim a superiority—"Ἡμεῖς τοὶ πατέρων μὲν ἀμείνωνες ἐνχόμεθ' εἶναι, (Iliad 4, 405,) a line which, in accord of feeling with Mr. Hallam, I am ever happy to repeat. (See Constitutional History of England, vol. I. ch. 3, and Gent. Mag. for Sept. 1837, p. 256.)

In his third volume, at page 353, Mr. Hallam designates Ludovico Guicciardini as the historian's (Francis) brother: it should be his nephew. The latter died in 1589—the uncle in 1540. And Milton was born in 1608, not 1609, as stated by Mr. Hallam. Johnson, in his life of Milton, distinctly states, that he was born the ninth of December 1608, between six and

seven in the morning; in which all the biographies concur; but it certainly is not usual with Johnson to be so very precise. Goethe is still more particular in his autobiography; when he says that he came into the world the 28th August 1749, on the stroke of twelve o'clock at noon; on which the great poet amuses himself with deducing his horoscope, &c. St. Simon marks, even with more minute exactness, the birth of Louis XV. (tome VIII. 122). "A huit heures trois minutes et trois secondes, la duchesse de Bourgogne mit au monde un duc d'Anjou, qui est le roi Louis XV." In the Turkish Spy, the prototype of "*Les Lettres Persanes*," and a work on which Mr. Hallam has bestowed some curious pages (in volume IV. p. 455, &c.) the birth of Louis XIV. is similarly reckoned from the minutes and seconds, as a ground of the royal horoscope, which was often calculated.

At page 639 of the same volume, our author says, "The writer whom I quote under the name of Vigneul Marville, which he assumed, was D'Argonne, a Benedictine of Rouen," (also volume IV. p. 529); but this person was a Carthusian, not a Benedictine monk, and of Paris by birth, though belonging to the *Chartreuse de Gaillon* (Département de l'Eure). Nor does Mr. Hallam seem aware that Cérises's family name was Mark Duncan, the son of a Scotchman, if not one himself. Some interesting particulars of him may be found in Bayle, article *Frangipani*, and in the *Menagiana*. In mentioning the learned men who admired the Astrée of D'Urfé, it might have also been added, that J. J. Rousseau read this most tedious romance (*expertus loquor*) of nearly three thousand octavo pages every year, for no inconsiderable period; as he states in his Confessions.

Mr. Hallam, I perceive, is disposed (vol. III. p. 683) to ascribe the famous satire against the Jesuits, *Mosarchia Solipsorum*, to Scotti; but a copy in my possession, formerly belonging to the order in Paris, with a manuscript key to the names, assigns it to Melchior Inchoffer. I also beg to observe, that the Parisian Polyglott, alluded to in the fourth volume, page 597, was published *Le Jay* (Guy, Michel) not *Le Long*. The latter was author of the

Bibliotheca Sacra, but was not born when Le Jaygot printed the magnificent Polyglott in 1628, (et seq.) by which he was ruined, in consequence of the high price and slow sale. It would have been well, I likewise would remark, to have noted, in regard to the traveller Pietro della Valle, (vol. iv. p. 80) that the system of mutual instruction, whether denominated Bell's or Lancaster's, was first made known in Europe by him. (Viaggi, tom. ii. Roma, 1650, 1663.)

I have not made any particular allusion to Mr. Hallam's first volume, which had so long preceded the others; because, as I have remarked, it had received his own and other corrections; but the passage, (page 578,) where he quotes Mr. Panizzi's words descriptive of the ingenuity with which the poet Berni finds a resemblance between distant objects, and the solemn manner in which he either alludes to ludicrous events, or utters absurdities, while the loftiness of the verse contrasts with the frivolity of the argument, reminds me of the lines, by many, and for a long time, supposed to be Ariosto's.

"Il pover huomo, che non s'en era accorto,
Andava combattendo, ed era morto."

Indeed, the thought and expression so much resemble Ariosto's that the misapplication was natural; and they were taken for his until their real source was discovered by M. La Monnoie, in Berni's Orlando Inamorato, (poema di Boiardo, rifatto dal Bernia,) lib. ii. canto 24, where, however, the first line is,

"Cosi colui del colpo non accorto,"

which is more correct; for, as precedingly given, there is a redundant syllable. (Menagiana, tome iii.)

Both these poets habitually, perhaps unconsciously, lapse into the extravagant in their efforts at effect, as my own countrymen are charged with doing in oratory, or, like the hero of Lucretius,

..... "confringere ut arcta
Naturæ . . . portarum claustra cupirent."
l. 72.

But the flights of Berni generally transcend even those of the brilliant

fancy, which, in luxuriant indulgence, could disport with, and so delightfully blend, such heterogeneous rudiments of song as

"Le donne, i cavalier, l'arme, gli amori,
Le cortesie, l'audaci imprese," &c.

No doubt, whatever one attempts, he should endeavour to excel in; and so far, Ugo Foscolo may be justified in preferring, as Mr. Hallam heard him assert, Berni to Ariosto, when the bounds of reason are no longer those of taste, and the hyperbolic is viewed as sublime. Tasso, too, rather overleaps the demarcations of nature, when he says,

"Mà ben può nulla, chi mori non puote,"

which he was so happy to borrow, unacknowledged, as has been remarked by his commentators, from Petrarch's

"Che ben può nulla, chi non può morire."

To all which we may justly apply the words of their own countrymen, "Questo è bizarramente pensato." Still, as science has gained by the delirious fancies of Alchemysts, so, "Eventi nonnunquam ut aliquid grande inveniat qui semper quærit quod nimium est." (Quintilian, lib. ii. cap. 12); and truly great are the Italian poets, when they can discard their besetting sin—the far-fetched conceits.

The historian Livy, in the outset of his noble enterprise, entertains some doubt,* whether in fruit and execution, it would compensate the expended toil, and accomplish its destined beneficial purpose—a doubt long since resolved by the consentient admiration of ages. But Mr. Hallam, at the termination of his extended labours, and, already cheered, in their course, by the approving suffrage of the public, may well and authorizedly assume, as he does, in graceful modesty of language and conscious claim of right, "that he has contributed something to the general literature of his country, something to the honourable estimate of his own name, and to the inheritance of those, to whom he will have to bequeath it," a trust and legitimate anticipation, which the gratitude of deeply indebted generations cannot fail to affirm and realize.

Yours, &c. J. R.

* "Facturæ operæ pretium sim . . . nec satis scio; nec si sciam dicere ausim," are the hesitating expressions of his *proæmium*, well rendered by the German, "Ob ich mir Beyfall versprechen darf, ob ich eine nützliche Arbeit unternehme," &c.

MR. URBAN, Feb. 10.

YOUR correspondent J. R. in p. 143 has mentioned my "Introduction to the Literary History of the 15th, 16th, and 17th Centuries" in terms of such eulogy, as call for my warmest expressions of acknowledgment, though I fear that the praise will appear excessive to most of your readers. The criticisms of so favourable a censor carry with them a presumption of being well founded, especially when supported by so copious a display of authorities as we find in those of your correspondent. I am nevertheless under the necessity of defending myself against one which he has made on a passage in my work relating to the Council of Trent.

After quoting this passage (vol. ii. p. 99), which I shall not here insert afresh, he observes that

"Our author obviously confounds the civil and spiritual jurisdictions; for the exceptions to the recognition of the Council adverted to by him, exclusively referred to points of discipline which were supposed to encroach on the royal prerogative or local immunities, and never, as I shall have little difficulty in evincing, to rules of faith over which the civil power could exercise no control. In France and Hungary it is true that no royal edict, as in Spain, and most other Catholic territories, enjoined the reception of the Council; but the ecclesiastical body universally and explicitly, there as elsewhere, on every competent occasion, recorded their universal submission to the decision of the Council in matters of faith."

If I had really confounded the civil and spiritual jurisdictions, or, what seems more strictly your correspondent's meaning, theological doctrine with ecclesiastical discipline, it would have been a proof of much carelessness or confusion of ideas. But I must observe, that in his quotation from my work, he has overlooked some important words, which may perhaps reclaim me, in the eyes of your readers, from part of this charge. The most material sentence is the following :

"Even in France the Tridentine decrees, in matters of faith, have not been formally received, though the Gallican church has never called any of them in question; those relating to matters of discipline are distinctly held not obligatory."

The words in italics are all omitted in your correspondent's quotation. The above sentence contains three assertions of fact. To the first and third I do not perceive that any objection can be taken. In the Appendix to Courayer's translation of Father Paul's History of the Council of Trent, we have an elaborate "Discours Historique sur la Reception de ce Concile, particulièrement en France." It appears by this, that, though the French clergy made strenuous efforts for half a century to obtain the formal reception of the Council by royal authority, these proved unavailing. It is certainly true that the resistance was solely on account of "points of discipline which were supposed to encroach on the royal prerogative or local immunities." Still, as no part of the decrees of the Council was formally received, my proposition remains correct, though not of much importance. That those decrees which relate to discipline were not held obligatory in France, is, as I presume, an established and notorious fact.

It is, I admit, possible that my second proposition in the above sentence, namely, that the Gallican church has never called any of them (the decrees of the Council in matters of faith) in question, may convey something less than the truth to the mind of a reader unacquainted with the subject. The expression might seem to refer only to the Gallican church in its collective capacity. But I never designed to throw any doubt upon what your correspondent has been anxious to set in a true light, that upon all occasions that church, through its particular members, has recognized the Tridentine determinations in articles of faith as those of a legitimate general Council. Perhaps the first part of the following passage from Courayer will come up to J. R.'s opinion.

"Ce que je viens de rapporter des oppositions que la publication du Concile, a eues à essayer en France, ne regarde que les decrets de discipline. Car en matière de doctrine il n'en a pas été tout à fait ainsi. Quoiqu'à cet égard même le Concile n'a jamais été reçu par les Français dans les formes, il est certain néanmoins qu'il y est accepté tacitement, soit parceque dans toutes les disputes qui s'y sont

élevés, l'on y a toujours pris ses décisions pour règle; soit parceque la profession de foi de Pie IV. y a été adoptée par tous les évêques; soit enfin parceque les prélats de ce royaume, soit dans leurs Conciles provinciaux ou diocésains, soit dans les assemblées du clergé, ont toujours fait profession de se soumettre à sa doctrine, et que dans les oppositions même que les états ou les parlemens du royaume ont formées à l'acceptation de ce Concile ils ont toujours déclaré qu'ils embrasseroient la foi contenue dans ses décrets, comme on le voit dans la réponse que fit le Président Miron au nom du Tiers Etat dans les états de 1615. Cette acceptation, que j'appelle tacite, parcequ'elle n'est point faite selon les formes ordinaires, c'est-à-dire, par l'autorité du prince et l'enregistrement des cours souveraines, n'a pas empêché le clergé de faire regarder la doctrine du Concile comme une des loix du royaume, quoique peut-être à cet égard même il eût autant besoin de modifications qu'à l'égard des décrets de discipline. En effet s'il est vrai, comme l'observe M. Simon, que cette doctrine est reçue en France non à cause de l'autorité du Concile, mais parcequ'elle étoit reçue dans tout le royaume avant que les évêques s'assemblassent à Trente, il résulte par une conséquence nécessaire, que ce qui n'étoit point reçu alors n'a pas plus de force qu'il en avoit, puisque l'autorité du Concile ne lui en donne aucune. Or ce ne seroit pas une chose difficile à prouver, ou qu'avant le Concile on pensoit en France d'une manière différente sur quelques articles, ou du moins qu'on y disputoit librement, et qu'on n'y regardoit point comme articles de foi les opinions qui ont été données pour des dogmes dans le Concile, et qu'ainsi on doit toujours avoir sur cela la même liberté de penser. C'est ce que plusieurs theologiens regarderont peut-être comme une hérésie digne d'anathème; mais qui est pourtant une conséquence du fait auparavant démontré, que le Concile de Trente n'a jamais été reçu selon les formes ordinaires ni quant à la discipline ni quant à la doctrine."—*Hist. du Conc. de Trente, vol. ii. p. 696, Londres, 1736.*

I do not expect J. R. to concur in the latter part of this paragraph from Courayer, nor do I pretend that one so far removed from the standard of orthodoxy in the Gallican church can be quoted as an authority for the sentiments of any but himself. Yet Dupin, in his famous correspondence with Archbishop Wake, seems not to consider the points of difference to be

irrevocably settled, and, in his remarks on the articles of our church, never refers to any decision of the Tridentine Council. Dupin, however, is but one man; and in general there can be no doubt, as I have already acknowledged, that the church of France has fully submitted to the decrees of the Council in matters of faith.

Your correspondent's communication on this subject not being closed in your last number, I do not know what notice he designs to take of the remaining part of the passage which he has done me the honour to quote, wherein I advert to the conduct of the Emperor Ferdinand in referring the whole controversy between the church of Rome and the members of the Augsburg Confession to the judgment of Cassander; and upon which, as may be perceived by the words, "even in France," I laid more stress than on any thing that occurred in the latter country. As I am desirous not again to trespass on your patience, I will with your permission quote a passage from Thranus, lib. xxxvi. in justification of my suggestion that the Emperor "seems to have hesitated about acknowledging the decisions of a Council which had at least failed in the object for which it was professedly summoned, the conciliation of all parties to the church." I quote it as prefixed to the *Consultatio Cassandri*, in the folio edition of his Works, Paris, 1616.

"Cum videret (Ferdinandus), concilio Tridentino jam ad exitum perducto, quantum ad Germaniam et suæ ditionis populos parum perfectum, seroque animadvertet, sibi a Cardinali Morono verba data, quo à postulatis suis et communibus cum rege Galliæ initis consiliis discederet, quod ab alienâ ope tantis malis subsidium frustra expectaverat, a propriis sibi summendam existimavit, et Maximiliani filii optimi juxtâ ac prudentissimi principis consilio usus de controversis confessionis Augustanæ articulis amicè conciliandis serio cogitare cepit; qua in re Georgii Cassandri viri optimi ac doctissimi qui Duisburgi tunc erat, opera uti voluit. Is ad exactissimam rerum sacrarum scientiam summum animi candorem ac moderationem addiderat, et in cognoscendis hujus ævi controversiis, rationibusque, quibus hæc tempestas utcumque sedari, et ne major distractio et dilaceratio in

ecclesia fiat, occurri possit, conqurendis omne vitæ spatium contriverat," &c.

I do not give the rest of the passage; but it will be found to repeat and confirm what has been already extracted. It is true that the Emperor's aim was to reconcile the Lutherans of Germany who would not acknowledge the Council of Trent. But if Cassander was only to repeat, even in other words, the decrees of that body, what reasonable hope was there of making these Lutherans more tractable? And accordingly we find both by his letter to the Emperor, prefixed to the Consultatio, and by the whole tenor of that work, that he considered the points in controversy as still *open questions*, which a Catholic might investigate according to Scripture, and the *primitive church*. The Council is tacitly set aside throughout; and I am not sure that he does not sometimes maintain tenets incompatible with some of its determinations. The Consultation of Cassander was delivered, after the death of Ferdinand in 1564, to his son and successor Maximilian II.

Your correspondent observes, p. 147, that "a departure or dissent from the decrees of the Council would necessarily involve a lapse into schism, and a severance of Catholic unity." I admit that, on Roman Catholic principles, this is true at the present day. But I would ask, with deference to J. R.'s greater familiarity with these subjects, whether the recognition of a Council by the whole Church be not, on the same principles, the test of its œcumenicity. And for this recognition some short time at least must be required. No Council, as he must be aware, has ever been either a full or a proportional representation of the universal church; and at Trent in particular, the number of prelates by whom many important decrees were made, appears to have been inconsiderable. This has often been urged by Protestants; and the reply, as I presume, would be that, the Church having acknowledged their authority by its submission, they must be deemed to be of as much validity as if every prelate had been personally present. The only doubt which I started was as to the period antecedent to that general acquiescence of the

Church of Rome; and so far at least as the Emperor Ferdinand is concerned, I venture to hope that my language will be thought not to go beyond the strict letter of truth.

Yours, &c. HENRY HALLAM.

2, Great Newport St.

MR. URBAN, Feb. 4.

IN justice to Mr. Knight, the editor of the "Pictorial Shakspeare," I feel myself called upon to notice a mistake of Mr. Hunter in the letter which he has recently addressed to you.

Mr. Knight in a note on his Introduction to the Play of Henry V. has been pleased to acknowledge a trifling suggestion of mine (which he has worked out with great industry and discrimination to a very satisfactory result), regarding the publication of the original editions of Shakespeare's plays. Mr. Hunter, from mistaking the purport of that note, appears to consider the "Pictorial Shakspeare" to be a joint labour of Mr. Knight and myself. I now most explicitly declare that I have not, nor ever had, any connection with Mr. Knight in that publication, nor have I supplied to him any help whatever beyond the suggestion for the discussion of the question he has there entered into, a paper which I had sketched out on the scenery of the Tempest, and a few proposed verbal emendations; and these not as the contribution of a joint-editor, but merely as hints for his consideration.

With respect to the particular point I allude to in Mr. Hunter's letter, his observation that Mr. Knight and myself have changed our opinion about the date of the composition of the Tempest, I beg to say that I have never had any conversation with Mr. Knight on the subject, beyond expressing my belief that it is one of the author's later works, and although I cannot but own that Mr. Hunter by his disquisition has somewhat shaken that conviction, I am not yet altogether prepared to give it up. At the risk of being thought tedious, I will re-state the subject of my suggestion to Mr. Knight, acknowledged by him in his Introduction to Henry V.,—particularly as it strikes me that some curious deductions may be drawn from it. My questions to Mr. Knight were,—Did

Shakespeare publish any of his own works? Is there any proof of his so doing, and which were they? These questions were accompanied by some trifling hints on the subject, with a desire that he would examine it fully.

It appears by the extracts from the books of the Stationers' Company, given by Herbert in his edition of Ames's *Typographical Antiquities*, that that body exercised towards its several members, which included all the publishers and booksellers of the period, the same function which is now considered to be lodged exclusively in the Court of Chancery, and that it visited by fine and "stay," that is, by disallowing of a particular book to be published, any infringement of copyright; and that, trifling as was the sum paid at that time for copyright, and few as were the numbers of a book then vended compared with the sale of modern times, the proprietors were as jealous of their copies, and guarded them as tenaciously, as the publishers of the present day, when the value of literary property is increased, on an average, perhaps, five hundred fold.

Now, on looking over the list of the early editions of Shakespeare's plays as they originally came out in 4to., it will be seen that several of them were put forth by the same publishers, and that these parties retained their right in them down to the publication of the first collected edition in folio, 1623, in some cases a period of twenty-five years. It is evident, therefore, that these publishers derived their right either immediately from the author, or from some person to whom he had delegated it. My belief is, that he himself saw some of them through the press; and, as confirmatory of this opinion, I can state that several of those so published are remarkably correct in the typographical execution, so much so that I have collated more than one without discovering an error. Mr. Knight, who has carefully examined this subject, has come to the conclusion that *nine of the early editions in 4to. previous to the folio of 1623, were published by the author, or with his consent*; and to these nine may be added the two poems, *Venus and Adonis*, and *Lucrece*, the first editions of which are most correctly printed, each of them having

a dedication prefixed to it, another confirmatory proof that they were published by the author.

On the publication of the first collected edition of the author's works, in 1623, the plays not previously entered on the Stationers' books as the property of any individual, or partners, are entered as the property of the publishers of that edition, "as many of the said copies as are not formerly entered to other men;" and the titles of the newly published plays are particularized. Here then is a distinct acknowledgment of a legal proprietorship. The important fact I deduce from this examination is, that the plays have come down to us without those interpolations which some critics would fain make us believe have been foisted in by the players, his fellows; in vindication of whose integrity we have those prior editions, besides their own express declaration "that we have scarce received from him a blot in his papers;" for the veracity of which declaration we have the remarkable words of Jonson, that "he wished he had blotted a thousand," in which I for one do not join, notwithstanding my respect for "rare Ben." We have also the great internal proof of the master-mind pervading the whole composition of a play, and speaking in all its characters. I refer more particularly to the inferior characters, from whose mouths the interpolations are said to proceed. Who, for instance, can abstract the character of the fool from *Lear* without despoiling the play of one of its most important characters, and materially injuring its catastrophe, to which every speech from his mouth contributes? Again: the misconceptions of *Dogberry* and *Verges*, leading to the apprehension of *Conrad* and *Borrachio*, involve the catastrophe of *Much Ado about Nothing*. The waggeries of *Launcelot Gobbo* may be by such critics considered interpolations, yet one line from the mouth of *Jessica* not only assures us that we are reading the words of the poet, but gives us the clearest insight into the character of *Shylock*; and when she says to *Launcelot*, "thou art a merry devil in this hell," she lets us at once into all the economy of the Jew's household,

speaking a volume in a line,—one of those touches peculiar to the hand of a great master, and so conspicuous in the works of Shakespeare.

But, although I am assured in my own mind that there are no interpolations of characters and speeches, I do not feel equally satisfied that the entire text has in all cases come down to us, many of the plays appearing to be printed from what are technically called cuts, that is to say, with those parts omitted which were left out in representation, and hence the obscurities and perplexities of the text that sometimes encounter us. The discussion of this point, however, requires a long and patient investigation, and is a subject worthy the employment of a superior pen. I will only call attention to the fact, that several of the plays are in extent more than a third, as compared with the others, and that among those short ones we find *Pericles*, to which Mr. Collier in his recently published *Farther Particulars regarding the works of Shakespeare* has successfully retrieved several lines from a contemporaneous prose narrative founded on the play.

Another point, as appears to me, may be elucidated by the early editions,—I mean the pronunciation, if not the orthography, of the poet's name. In all the early 4tos. with two exceptions, the name is spelt *Shakespeare*. The two exceptions are, *Love's Labour Lost*, 1598, in which it is *Shakespere*, and the first edition of *Lear*, 1608, in which it stands *Shakespeare*, a hyphen being placed between the syllables, as is also the case in several other of these early editions. In the writings of his contemporaries, those who speak of him always spell the name *Shakespeare*, and as several of these, as Jonson, Drayton, Meres, and John Davies of Hereford, were his personal friends, we may rest confidently assured that his name was pronounced by himself *Shakespeare*, howsoever he may have written it, since we know from every day experience that names whose orthography we are unacquainted with are set down by us from the pronunciation.

I would suggest that in all future controversy on this much disputed point the only reference be to the

will, until some other unquestionable document be discovered. Of the two deeds so often referred to as being discovered by Mr. Albany Wallis, nothing is now known; and after what has come to our knowledge respecting the deplorable ignorance of most of the literati of this country during the latter part of the last century in all matters of palæography, little reliance can be placed in their critical skill, whatever credit may be due to their integrity. I have only further to add, that I yesterday again inspected the will, in company with the Rev. A. Dyce, and that, after a most patient and minute examination of the signatures attached to that document by the aid of a powerful magnifying glass, we both felt perfectly convinced that it is written, in each instance, *Shakespeare*, the contested *a* in the second syllable being, in fact, as clear and well defined as any letter therein.

Yours, &c. THOS. RODD.

British Museum,

Feb. 15.

MR. URBAN,

IN consequence of the papers which have appeared in the last two numbers of your Magazine, on the subject of the orthography of *Shakespeare's* name, I am induced to offer a few supplementary remarks. I might, indeed, be content to let the question rest based on the arguments advanced by Mr. Bruce; but some would then, perhaps, think I was either indifferent to the result, or doubtful of the validity of the cause I have engaged in. Neither is the case. The point at issue seems to me to be reducible to this brief proposition:

1st, Ought we to be guided by the variable authority of the press and the small wit of some pointless puns? or,

2dly, Shall we adopt the unvarying evidence furnished to us by the hand of the Dramatic Bard himself?

Mr. Hunter tells us, that the rule should be "the usage of persons of cultivation." But what rule is this, at a period when we are assured by the same writer that the utmost indifference existed in regard to it? Even in our own times whose authority are we to follow in the observance of such a rule? With the exception of half a dozen persons, all the world wrote

Shakspeare, until the "Observations" on his *autograph* appeared; and I find Mr. Hunter himself (unless the printer has here, too, played the part of corrector), at one time writing *Shakspeare** and at another *Shakespear*,† although he now contends that neither is correct! In fact, when I undertook, at the request of my friend Mr. Barnwell, to write the remarks on Shakspeare's copy of Montaigne, it was chiefly against the popular form of *Shakspeare* those remarks were directed; for I never anticipated that Mr. D'Israeli's *loyal* pen would so suddenly have been seized in vindication of what he calls "the genuine name." But this *flourish* of the quill, even by so distinguished a writer as the author of the *Curiosities of Literature*, will certainly not be sufficient to set aside the poet's own signatures; and with all the respect I bear to "such men" as Collier, Dyce, and Hunter, I doubt not that *Shakspeare* will maintain its ground against all comers. But Mr. Hunter cries out it is *unsightly*! To my eye, I confess, the unsightliness lies in the superabundant vowels. Surely the simple Saxon *spere* is entitled to as much respect as the *speare* of the 14th century? Supposing our great dramatic bard were to burst his cerements, and again, in the presence of these critics, were to trace his name *S,h,a,k,s,p,e,r,e*, would Mr. Hunter be hardly enough to tell him it was *unsightly*, or Mr. D'Israeli contemptuously reproach him with the "barbaric curt shock" of so honoured an *autograph*? I can scarcely believe it.

But let us revert to two other cases in point, the names of *Raleigh* and *Burghley*. The insufficiency of the rule appealed to by Mr. Hunter is in the first instance evident, and even Mr. D'Israeli owns he is "uncertain how to write it."‡ He does, nevertheless, write it *Rawleigh*; whereas Collier, Hunter, Lodge, and a host of

inferior authors write it *Raleigh*. Both parties may refer to precedent or *usage*, and how are we then to decide? Most unquestionably by recurring to his own *autograph*. This is, however, said to vary also, and probably might, at an early period of life; but in all the *original* letters I have ever seen, and I take the liberty of adding, by far the largest portion that exists, the name is uniformly spelt *Ralegh*. It is therefore, according to my argument, on the justest grounds, that Cayley, the editor of the *Life of Sir Walter*, published in 4to. 1805, returns to the autographical form of *Ralegh*; a form, I am rejoiced to observe, which has been followed in the Oxford reprint of his works in 1829. Is this *unsightly*? Is this *barbaric*?

Again, in the case of *Burghley*. The form to be met with in every work, I believe, till within the last twenty years, was *Burleigh*, and Mr. D'Israeli and Mr. Dyce (not to mention many others) have sanctioned it by their *usage*. Mr. Hunter, however, and Mr. Collier—deserting here the *Shakspeare* band—had seen too many genuine autographs of Elizabeth's great statesman not to know that he himself invariably wrote *Burghley*, and they judiciously adopt the genuine form. Will Mr. Hunter in this instance set up the *usage* of persons of cultivation against the *autograph* of the individual? If so, I must beg to refer him to the fac-simile of a warrant prefixed to the second volume of Wright's *Queen Elizabeth and her Times*, 8vo. 1838, where we find the name has been written by the clerk in the popular form of *Burleigh*, but the Lord Treasurer has struck his pen through the obnoxious orthography, and inscribed above *Burghley*. Now I maintain that on the authority of this single document, all the variations made by all the printers and punsters (could they pun on such a name) from the reign of Queen Elizabeth to the present time, might fearlessly be set at naught.

Yours, &c. F. MADDEN.

P. S. As I am in much perplexity how to write the name of the great Reformer of Lutterworth, one of the earliest translators of the Bible into our vernacular tongue, and as the *usage* of persons of cultivation only tends to confuse me, I should feel exceedingly

* *Who wrote Cavendish's Life of Wolsey*, in Singer's edit. of the *Life*, 8vo. Lond. 1825, p. xxxi. and *Life of Sir Thomas More*, etc. edited by the Rev. Jos. Hunter, 8vo. Lond. 1828, p. 251, n.

† Advertisement appended to *Three Catalogues*, etc. 8vo. Lond. 1838.

‡ *Curios. of Lit.* vol. iii. p. 221, ed. 1817. There is no later edition in the British Museum.

obliged to any of your readers to produce me *six genuine autographs* of this individual, that I may hereafter be able to follow some standard in writing his name.

MR. URBAN, *Brunswick-sq.*
Feb. 3.

I HAVE read with considerable interest what has been lately written on the subject of the proper mode of spelling Shakspeare's name; and, being of opinion that Mr. Bruce has by no means settled the question, though he has discussed it very pleasantly, I have to beg that you will give insertion to the following remarks on the same subject.

To persons who have never considered the matter, it may seem the height of presumption in any one to persevere in spelling Shakspeare's name as I spell it, after the discovery of a beautiful autograph of the poet, in which the name is clearly written *Shakspere*. I feel persuaded, however, that there is no impropriety, much less presumption, in the case; but, on the contrary, that the impropriety, and certainly the inconsistency, rests with those who omit the letter *a* in the second syllable.

A few preliminary words are due to Mr. Bruce. He has very satisfactorily disposed of some of the arguments which have been adduced in favour of the received orthography of the poet's name; but, on a reconsideration of the matter, it will be perceived that not one of the arguments with which he has dealt so successfully is of any real weight or value in deciding the question at issue. I will briefly follow him: 1. Whether one word *sounds prettier* than another is absolutely quite foreign to the point; (to say nothing of the identity, as far as the ear is concerned, of *spere*, *spear*, and *speare*.) 2. No argument as to the orthography of a name can of course be derived from the arms; since it may very reasonably be suspected that the herald whose duty it was to invent a coat-of-arms for John, the poet's father, having no traditional bearings to guide him, was driven to the not uncommon expedient of seeking a meaning in the name itself. 3. The spelling casually adopted by printers in the reigns of Queen Elizabeth

and King James, is clearly no sufficient authority. 4. Equally valueless in deciding the question of orthography must the usage of punsters be confessed to be. But, further than this, I cannot go with Mr. Bruce. There remains another argument, which *does* affect the question; or rather, which sets the question at rest; and with this argument, in my humble opinion, Mr. Bruce has dealt less successfully. What that argument is, I will immediately state.

The syllogism on which those who advocate the adoption of *Shakspeare* proceed, is evidently this. The poet invariably wrote himself "Shakspere;"—names are to be spelt as their owners invariably spelt them; therefore, "Shakspeare" is to be spelt *Shakspere*; and this would be all very well, and very conclusive, *if it were true*; but it is *not* true. The premises are unsound from which the conclusion is drawn. In the first place, there is no proof that Shakspeare invariably spelt his name *Shakspere*, as I will presently more fully explain; and in the second place, we do *not* spell names as their owners invariably spelt them. For the moment, however, we will concede the first point; and assume for the sake of argument that Shakspeare did, on all occasions, write himself *Shakspere*.

I say then, we do *not* spell old names as their owners spelt them. We never inquire how they were spelt by their owners. We spell them, as our fathers spelt them: and give ourselves no further concern on the subject. Nay, when well-educated men, and general usage, and, above all, when *carefully* printed books have established any mode of orthography, we hold it to be affected, and pedantic, and so forth, to depart from precedent, and introduce an innovation. What, for instance, would be thought of a person who chose to spell Sir William Cecil, *Cecill*. Yet did Queen Elizabeth's prime minister *invariably* adopt that mode of orthography. Again, Sir John Mason invariably spelt his name *Masone*; Lords Cromwell and Montague, write *Crumwell* and *Mountague*; Sir William Pickering, *Pykeryng*; Sir Anthony Wingfield, *Wynsfeld*; Sir John Mordaunt, *Mordante*; while the Earls of Pembroke, Leicester, Shrews-

bury, &c. &c. were *Penbroke, Leices-ter, Shrewesbury*, and so on. These men, be it observed, were not obscure, or illiterate. They were privy counsellors, prime ministers, and ambassadors; and Cecil, in particular, was extremely nice on the subject of orthography. I abstain from citing poets and players,—Shakspeare's friend Burbage for example, the Garrick of his day, who wrote himself as nobody writes him, *Burbadg*; and the poet Daniel, who wrote himself *Danyel*. The preceding catalogue might be swelled out to an amazing extent; but I am drawing upon the stores of my memory, instead of rummaging among MSS. What are we to do when a man spelt his name two different ways, as Dryden and Raleigh did? What is to be done, when, as in the noble family of Grey, one member wrote himself *Grey*, another *Gray*, and a third *Graye*. I do not ask the question because I am in want of an answer. We all know what is to be done on such occasions; and indeed on every occasion, when a doubt is entertained as to the right way of spelling a proper name, we adopt that mode of orthography which has been sanctioned by the practice of the majority of cultivated, well-educated persons. Now the universal voice of "all Europe and a part of Asia" is in favour of an *e* in the second syllable of Shakspeare's name.

I suspect, and cannot suppose that I err in suspecting, that Mr. Bruce, and those who entertain the same opinion as himself, must henceforth adopt one of the three following courses: 1st, return to Shakspeare, which is of two hundred and fifty years standing; or, 2dly, stick to *Shakspere*, in defiance of consistency; or, 3dly, be consistent, and revolutionize the whole system of orthography of proper names. The third would be an impracticable, besides a very disagreeable alternative; the second cannot be adopted without manifest inconsistency. I therefore beg leave to recommend the first alternative.

Here I might leave off; but I cannot conclude this letter without requesting those gentlemen who feel interested in the question to bear in mind the following circumstances: 1. We have, or to speak more correctly we had, six

autographs of Shakspeare. Three of these, (now considerably damaged,) are attached to the same document,—his will, executed in March, 1616. Two proceeded from his pen in March, 1613; and the autograph in the British Museum, which has no date, is the sixth. Now, it is manifest that the three signatures consecutively subscribed to the three pages of the post's will, are entitled to only one vote on the present occasion. The two next autographs have disappeared! but one of them exhibited a contraction, thus, *Shakspër*; and the other was still more unsatisfactory, for it was not even *Shakspër*; it was *Shakspe*, with some little stroke or letter over the *e*. Malone thought that this little letter was an *s*, but when he wanted to verify the fact, the document was lost! Nobody can feel more concerned than I feel at the scarcity of the post's writing, and the unsatisfactory nature of the evidence we possess on the subject of his autograph; but, to the best of my belief, the facts are as I have stated them. And, let me ask, what kind of proof have we here that it was the *invariable* practice of the poet to write his name *Shakspere*? We do not possess, as far as we know, a single scratch of his pen during the whole of his theatrical career: namely, from about 1585 to 1613. In other words there exists no proof whatsoever of the asserted uniformity of his practice in this particular during the first forty-nine years of his life!!!

2. But there does exist,—not absolute proof indeed,—but evidence of a very high order, that Shakspeare was not uniform in his mode of spelling his own name: for, in 1593, he published a poem, "the first heir of his invention;" and, in 1594, his second poem appeared. Both poems were preceded by an "Epistle dedicatory;" both epistles were addressed to the same nobleman; both are subscribed by the poet; and in both instances his name is printed WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE. I am prepared to make every allowance for the inaccuracy of printers and publishers; but I cannot suppose, I will not be persuaded, that on two separate occasions, after the interval of a year, such exemplary consistency in error, such marvellous aptitude at misapprehension, should have been manifested

by any printer whatsoever. It has never yet been doubted that the two dedications to which I allude, were written by Shakspeare himself; nor do I see the slightest grounds for supposing that he was not their author. I feel confident that no one will wish to impeach the authenticity of these two interesting little compositions; and are we not to presume that they were printed from the poet's own MS.? If so, why should we give the printer credit for such gratuitous ingenuity as to suppose that he took the trouble to insert two vowels into a name which may be very easily read, written, and pronounced without either? I do confidently believe that Shakspeare signed the dedications in question *Shakspeare*. Not much reliance, it is true, could have been placed in a single specimen; but we have *two*; and if the poet objected to the printer's method of spelling his name in the first instance, would he not have remonstrated when the same poem came to a second edition? or have cautioned the publisher of his second poem against the mistake which had been made by the publisher of his former work?

3. The discovery of a single autograph proof that the poet spelt his name *Shakspeare*, as there is such good reason to believe that he *did* spell it in the two printed documents just cited, would destroy the only argument (unsound as it is) which has been adduced in favour of spelling it *Shakspere*.

4. There was no "coxcombry and affectation" in the practice of Shakspeare's age of spelling the same name in two different ways; and Mr. Bruce is too learned an antiquary to suppose that such was the case. The truth is, men were wholly indifferent about the matter.

5. It is true that the parish-clerk spelt the name of the poet's family in the parish-register *Shakspere*, twenty-seven times out of thirty; but, Shakspeare's beloved daughter, and her husband, Dr. Hall, who certainly raised the monument to the bard (being his executors) and who may be safely presumed to have known at least *as much* about the matter as the parish-clerk, spelt his name on his monument as I spell it, SHAKSPEARE. If her immortal father had ever hinted his dislike to this mode of orthography, I

feel persuaded that it would not have been adopted. This was in 1616. In 1623 died the poet's wife; and her name is spelt on her tomb *Shakspeare*, and we meet with the same orthography of the name on the tomb of Dr. Hall in 1635, and that of his wife (Shakspeare's daughter) in 1649.

6. His friends, the players, who associated with him daily, shared his fortunes, and knew his autograph *better than anybody*, and who must therefore be regarded as some slight authority, in the first edition of his plays, printed seven years after his death, call him "Mr. William *Shakspeare*."

7. It must be confessed to be *rather* an odd thing that the printers of the sonnets, the poems, and the old quarto plays, should have been, as it were, in league together on all occasions to mis-spell the name of Shakspeare; that no stray printer's devil should, by any chance on any stray title page, have *once* blundered it into "*Shakspere*," during the poet's own lifetime.

8. Still more odd must it be admitted to be, that into this league or conspiracy should have fallen *all* Shakspeare's contemporaries and friends,—Jonson, Camden, Dugdale,—every one in short who knew him, and may be supposed to have corresponded with him, or seen letters of his; and that the ranks of the disaffected who had determined to "filch from" the poet his "good name," should have been swelled out by notaries, lawyers, and lawyers' clerks; critics, and biographers; heralds, poets, and players; to say nothing of the "gentlemen of the press," ancient and modern, who, by a strange instinct, a fatality which there is no accounting for, one and all, seem to have kept themselves aloof from the orthography which is now advocated so strenuously.

9th, and lastly. It must be confessed to be the oddest thing of all, that five autographs, which, it is maintained, all agree in one mode of orthography, and that mode *Shakspere*, should have been for so many years before the public, and never before have suggested the controversy, which has sprung up within the last few years, or rather months, on the discovery of a sixth! It is declared that the three signatures to his will, and the two signatures

affixed to two several legal instruments, are very decidedly *Shakspeare*. Well, but three of these were known to Rowe and Pope, Theobald and Hanmer, Warburton and Johnson; and all five, I believe, to Steevens and Malone, Garrick and Kemble, Capel and Farmer, Ayscough and Chalmers, Boswell and Douce, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. How did it happen?—how in the world did it come to pass that none of these red-hot Shakspearians ever "let slip the dogs of war," and vindicated the new spelling? It cannot have been because they deemed the matter trifling and unimportant; for they were prepared to "monster" the poet's "nothings," as everybody knows. Only one person, as far as I know, ever formally ventured on spelling the name *Shakspeare*: it is so spelt in one of Bell's editions of the plays; but no where else,—except in Knight's embellished edition, now in the course of publication.

From a review of these considerations I think it will appear that it is extremely unreasonable, at this time of day, to perplex ourselves with a new-fangled orthography of a well-known classic name. I say nothing about the queer look of the word when it is written *Shakspeare*; for this is evidently a matter of opinion. For my own part, I shall always write the poet's name SHAKSPEARE; because with *that* name my brightest poetical recollections are inseparably associated, together with the remembrance of some of my happiest hours. It is enough for me to *know* the interesting fact that on four several occasions the poet dropped the *a* in the second syllable of his name. I cheerfully admit the value of the discovery; but there my concern in the matter ends.

Let me, in conclusion, observe that I have no inclination to find fault with those gentlemen who spell Shakspeare's name *Shakspeare*. I do not think them "affected or pedantic." On the contrary I honour them for the practice,—persuaded as I feel, that, with them, it proceeds out of reverence and love for the bard; though I think they have chosen an odd way to show their love and reverence. (I cannot bear to see the name I "honour on this side idolatry as much as any," in any way altered or disguised.) If gentlemen

on the other side of the question would but say,—“We know we are inconsistent; but we choose to spell the name so, in defiance of reason, simply because *he* spelt it so six times,”—they would be absolutely unanswerable. I recommend this high and strong ground to them; but then, they must not pretend that the *Shakspearians* are in error. They must act on the defensive, and live and die like martyrs.

This is, I believe, all I have to say on the subject; and, like Mr. Bruce, I shall dismiss it with a hope that nothing which I have written may give pain or offence to any. I deem it superfluous to state that I have communicated with no one on the subject, and that the opinions which I have hazarded are my own. Yours, &c.

JOHN WILLIAM BURTON.

MR. URBAN, Feb. 12.

OUR matchless dramatic Poet, while he portrays the operation of the passions on the human heart, as they have acted, and will continue to act throughout all ages, incorporates largely with his delineations the language, manners, and usages of his own time. Thus, to use his own words, he holds as it were "the mirror up to Nature," shews Virtue her own feature, Scorn her own image, and, as regards the period in which he lived, faithfully describes "the very age and body of the time, its form and pressure." Hence it is that in so many of Shakespeare's plays we have lively portraits of the different characters composing the society of the court, the town, the country, or the common people, in the reigns of Elizabeth and James the First, and this circumstance gives a double charm to his writings. It carries us back to a sterling old English period, the language and manners of which were altogether national and uncorrupted, yet are not now so antiquated and obsolete as to require to be studied deeply in order to be relished, and to be approached like the older dramatic compositions with the spectacles of an antiquary, a glossary in hand; for the rust of a very early period will cling about an author of the brightest genius, and render his writings "caviare to the general." Why are the transcendent humour, wit, poetical truth,

and beauty of Chaucer known to the multitude only by tradition of his fame; but because time has overshadowed his poems by the cloud of an obsolete dialect? Happily, however, this is not the case with Shakspeare, and the illustrations which his writings require are to be found in books and documents perfectly intelligible in our day, but contemporary with himself. I have been led to these observations, by finding in my note-book an extract from a MS. formulary of public acts in the reign of James the First, which is an exact running commentary on that passage in the play of Hamlet, where Polonius enumerates the various kinds of dramatic performances in which the itinerant players who visit the court at Elsinore are skilled, and attests them to be "the best actors in the world either for tragedy, comedy, history, pastoral," &c. &c.

It points at once to the precise meaning of the Prince, when he requests one of the players to give him a taste of his *quality*, a passionate speech. It shews that this "quality" was exercised either for the performance of *Dramas* on the Greek model; *Histories*, being the personages and events recorded in our chronicles, thrown into the dramatic form of dialogue and action; *Interludes*, of an allegorical character; *Morals* or *Moralities*, compiled at once for the edification and amusement of the auditors. This document also shows how the players were protected from being considered in the eye of the law as masterless vagabonds, being certified as sworn servants of a Prince or nobleman; and describes the places where their performances were usually given, either in houses of their own

providing, the amphitheatres or "wooden O's," (used, by the by, also for cock fighting and bear baiting,)* the halls of Corporations, of Public Schools, or of the Universities.

However well known some of the above circumstances may be, it is pleasing to see them confirmed by the original form of—

"*A licence for players to use their quality in his Majesty's*" (James the First's) "*dominions.*" After the usual preamble, the letters patent set forth in the King's name that certain persons "are authorised as sworn servants of our dear son the Duke of York and Rothsaie, with the rest of their companie, to use and exercise the art and quality of playing comedies, histories, enterludes, moralls, pastoralls, stage plays, and such other like as they have already or hereafter shall studie or use for the recreation of our loving subjects, and for our solace and pleasure, when we shall think fit to see them; and the said enterludes or other to shew and exercise publicly to their best commodity, as well in and about our City of London, in such usual houses as themselves shall provide, as also within any town-halls, mote-halls, guild-halls, school-houses, or other convenient places within the liberties and freedom of any other city, university, or borough whatsoever within our realms and dominions." Then follows a reservation of such authority, power, privilege and profit, as may appertain to the Master of the Revels by letters patent or Commission granted by the late Queen Elizabeth, or by his Majesty King James, to Edward Tilney, Master of the said Revels, or Sir George Buck, Knight.†

* The beautiful long Antwerp view of London presents the form of these buildings. The *Globe* (Theatre.) was, I suppose, so called from its circular form. The chorus in Henry V. gives a lively sketch of one of these houses for barbarous sports and dramatic entertainments. The lions of Van Amburgh are bringing us back in some degree to the old taste.

———"Pardon, gentles all,
The flat unraised spirit that hath dar'd
On this unworthy scaffold to bring forth
So great an object. Can this cockpit hold
The vasty fields of France? or may we cram
Within this wooden O the very casques
That did affright the air at Agincourt," &c.

† The instrument is tested at Westminster in the ninth year of the reign of James I.; but it is a mere formal draft, and the names of the patentees are not in-

In connexion with this subject it may be further observed, that passages of Shakspeare are sometimes found to be illustrated not only by contemporary documents and authors, but by circumstances in which little connexion with his writings could be expected. Thus some years since I pointed out to your readers what a practical commentary on a passage of King John was afforded by a mere mechanical operation. The King, when suffering under the excruciating torments of the poison exclaims,

"I am a scribbled form drawn with a pen
Upon a parchment, and against this fire
Do I shrink up."

In the Chamberlain's office of the City of London, were found about the time referred to some records on parchment much damaged by fire. The writing in these was *shrank* to a fourth of the original size by the action of the element on the membrane, preserving, notwithstanding, the form of the characters beautifully clear. Several of the Cottonian MSS. present a similar appearance from the same cause.

When Hamlet tells the Lady player that she is nearer Heaven than when he saw her last, by the "altitude of a chopine," an incidental contemporary passage shews me that a chopine, which some commentators have explained to be a measure for liquids, was an article of dress, probably a high-heeled shoe or clog. A familiar letter of which I have a note, dated Dec. 25, 1623 says—"A post has arrived from Spain: a proclamation has been issued that the Infanta be no more called Princess of Wales. In sign of her sorrow she put off her *skoppins*."

An epistle by Toby Matthew of Sept. 20, 1598, proves that the First Part of Henry IV. was written before that date; for he says, "Sir Francis Vere is coming towards the Low Countries; with him Sir Alexander Ratcliff and Sir Robert Drury; well, honour pricks them on, and the world thinks that

honour will quickly prick them off again," which are the very words of Falstaff's soliloquy on honour, in the battle field at Shrewsbury. The same letter speaks of Ben Jonson's celebrated comedy as a new play then lately acted, called "Every Man's Humour."

In the Second Part of King Henry IV. Falstaff says of Bardolph, "I bought him in Paul's, and he'll buy me a horse in Smithfield; an I could get me but a wife in the Stews, I were manned, horsed, and wived." In Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy, the first edition of which was published A.D. 1621, we have the following passage remarkably coincident with that just quoted, which shews that the allusions it contains were proverbial.

"He that marries a wife out of a suspected inn or ale house, buys a horse in Smithfield, and hires a servant in Paul's, as the dicerbe is, shall likely have a jade to his horse, a knave for his man, and an arrant honest woman to his wife."^o

That obscure denunciation of ancient Pistol against Master Slender, whom he challenges to combat as "a latten bilbo,"[†] which has puzzled the annotators, was explained at once by an old account of the office of the Revels preserved among the MSS. at Loseley, to mean an imitation of a Spanish or Bilboa sword, made of latten or mixed metal instead of steel; for among the mock equipments of the Lord of Misrule are "one Sclavoye (Sclavonian) blade and one Bylbo (Bilboa) bronde, † &c."

I am persuaded, Mr. Urban, that a man of judgment, leisure, and research, conversant with the writers of the latter half of the sixteenth and earlier portion of the seventeenth century, might form an entertaining volume of illustrations of Shakspeare drawn from contemporary publications and MSS. preserved in our public depositories. The Right Hon. T. P. Courtenay has lately done something in this way for

serted. The date assignable is A.D. 1611; and this agrees well enough with collateral circumstances, for Sir George Buck was made Master of the Revels towards the close of 1610, and the Duke of York became Prince of Wales in Nov. 1612. The date is, therefore, a true one, and the draft probably designed for an actual grant.

^o Burton's Anat. of Melancholy, vol. ii. p. 472. Edit. 1813.

[†] Merry Wives of Windsor, act 1. s. 1.

[‡] Loseley MSS. p. 86.

Shakspeare's "Histories," by a careful comparative analysis, in a series of Essays, of those productions with the old English Chronicles.

With regard to the orthography and accentuation of Shakspeare's name now under discussion in your pages, I observe with pleasure that the remarks of your acute and impartial correspondent Mr. Bruce, by no means enforce the necessity, that we should, in compliance with the orthography which he advocates, pronounce it with barbarous elision *Shack-spear*. It were as absurd to call him *Shack-spere* as to style with some syllabically precisian cockneys the towns of Greenwich and Woolwich — Green Witch and Wool Witch.

The observance in conversation of the orthography instead of the *norma loquendi*, generally the correct authority, has, in my own days, changed the name of the village of Lewisham (Lew'sham) into Lewis Ham, although I recollect we have evidence in the laconic apophthegms of Lord Bacon that in King James's time it was called familiarly Lew'sham. The King, on his way to Knole, passing through this long straggling village, asked what place it was; he was told Lusom. After a considerable interval, dragging on in a heavy state coach of the day through a miry road, he again asked where he was; he was told still in Lusom. I hope, said the monarch, jestingly, that I am king of this Lusom; which appeared comparatively of interminable extent.

What authority indeed can there be that the *a* in Shak-spere should be accented grave (*à*)? Might it not, with equal caprice, be considered broad and open (*â*)? I have heard northcountrymen call him, *ore rotundo*, *Shawk-spear*. The inflections of dialect may be harsh; but those of a refined pedantry are, to practised ears, ridiculous.

Yours, &c. A. J. K.

MR. URBAN, *Bridgnorth, Jan. 21.*

As Mr. Joseph Morris, of Shrewsbury, has requested you to correct what he pleases to say is a very erroneous assertion which appeared in the memoir of the late Sir T. J. Tyrwhitt Jones, Bart. in your number of the *Gent. Mag.* for December, 1839, viz.

"He was lineally descended in the female line from the ancient patrician stock of Jones, of Chilton-grove, in the parish of Atcham, and of Shrewsbury. Of that family was the Regicide Colonel John Jones, brother-in-law of Oliver Cromwell, and also his secretary, whose residence was at Fonmon-castle, co. Glamorgan," &c. I must request you will insert the following detail in corroboration and confirmation of the above statement, which was obtained from the mouth of the late deceased Baronet some years ago before the occurrence of his melancholy accident, who was very conversant with the history, and well acquainted with the biography of his ancestors and family, and no one could reverence them more. At that time he showed the writer of the above passages a very excellent painting of that colonel in his dining room at Stanley-hall, and also several beautifully executed miniatures of Oliver the Protector, which shortly before the colonel's execution had been packed up and sent from one of the colonel's residences to his relations, the Joneses of Shrewsbury. From them these pictures, with the protector's very large silver-faced repeating watch, almost globular, were afterwards conveyed to their relations, the Huxleys of Stanley-hall, near to Bridgenorth, from whom these paintings eventually became the valuable property of the late Baronet. But the Reverend Mr. Hartshorne, of Broseley, marrying one of the co-heiresses at Stanley, possessed himself of the very curious and interesting piece of mechanism, the silver watch of Cromwell, and presented it to his friend and virtuosoo, Captain Henry Livingstone, of Blacklands, Bobbington, who, a short time before his decease, bestowed it upon a lady, a distant relative of the Huxleys and the late Earl of Powis, the Huxleys at that period being all dead; and it is now in the custody of a gentleman residing within a few miles from Bridgnorth, as the collateral descendant and representative of the same lady. The Rev. Mark Noble, in his *Memoirs of the House of Cromwell*, observes of Colonel John Jones, the Regicide, (whose residence he does not state,) "that the Repub-

licans, the friends of the Colonel, noticed him as a gentleman of North Wales, and of a competent estate, and that next to a certainty he was returned a member for Merionethshire in 1640 as John Jones, Esquire; and in 1656 for the counties of Derby* and Merioneth, when he is styled Colonel," and though his biographer has noticed many persons of the same surname of Jones, who took an active part during the Civil Wars, the Commonwealth, and Protectorate, he has designated no Colonel of these names, but mentions Colonel Philip Jones, who was a Privy Counsellor to both the Protectors, and one of Oliver's Lords of the Upper House. In addition to the late Baronet's information respecting his relation Colonel John Jones, the Rev. John Brickdale Blakeway, one of the Shrewsbury historians, had previously expressed himself of the same opinion, and that this Colonel was a relation of the Joneses of Shrewsbury. In proof of this Colonel's being possessed of Fonmon Castle, Benjamin Heath Malkin, esq. in his account of the Scenery, Antiquities, and Biography of South Wales," published in 1807, clearly states, that "Colonel John Jones, who signed the death warrant of King Charles I. and who took his seat in the council of state on the commencement of the Commonwealth, died on the scaffold among the Regicides at the restoration, and was the possessor of this castle, and from him the present owner is descended. There is here, perhaps, the finest portrait extant of Oliver Cromwell."

Mr. Morris further observes, that "the late Sir Tyrwhitt Jones's ancestor Thomas Jones of Shrewsbury and Sandford, Esquire (afterwards Lord Chief Justice), so far from being of the Regicide's family or opinions, was one of the loyal Shropshire gentlemen taken prisoner by the Parliamentary forces on their capture of Shrewsbury Feb. 22, 1644-5."

It is very clear that Mr. Jones's conduct bespoke more of prudence than loyalty, or perhaps of time-serving than either,—though "in 1662, he declared he was always for the

King, yet he was never sequestered for the King (though possessed of considerable property), but declared himself against the commission of array in the time of the wars, and refused to find a dragoon for the King's service, for which he was committed by Sir Francis Ottley, then Governor of Shrewsbury, which commitment Mr. Jones afterwards brought two men to testify before the Parliament committee in Shrewsbury as an argument of his good affection to them. His brother that was of the Parliament party, and recorder of the town (of Shrewsbury) in the time of rebellion, declared him there publicly upon the bench of a quarter sessions, a man well affected to the Parliament—all which could have been proved against them. The above Thomas Jones having got the Parliament party to elect him town clerk of Shrewsbury, his conduct had been such against the King, that he was, after the Restoration, turned out."

Their behaviour is also particularly noticed as attached to the party against the King in a letter of Francis Lord Newport, afterwards Earl of Bradford, a nobleman of the highest sense of honour, integrity, and patriotism this country can boast of, or perhaps ever will, and not likely to make assertions and statements that were not most assuredly true and correct. Thomas Jones was certainly resident at Shrewsbury at the time the town was taken by the Parliament party, and it may be fairly said that he was a prisoner, suffering nothing like many other persons residing therein; but that circumstance proves nothing. And though these Joneses and the Regicide may have been descended from separate and distinct stocks, it does not follow but there may have been an affinity in after times.

Yours, &c. WM. HARDWICK.

MR. URBAN, *Oxford, Feb. 5.*

ON an excursion last summer to the delightful village of Bremhill I was glad to find my friend, Canon Bowles, busily employed in restoring the interior of his parish church to something like its original character; and as it may be doubtful whether the world may hereafter be favoured with an improved edition of the Parochial His-

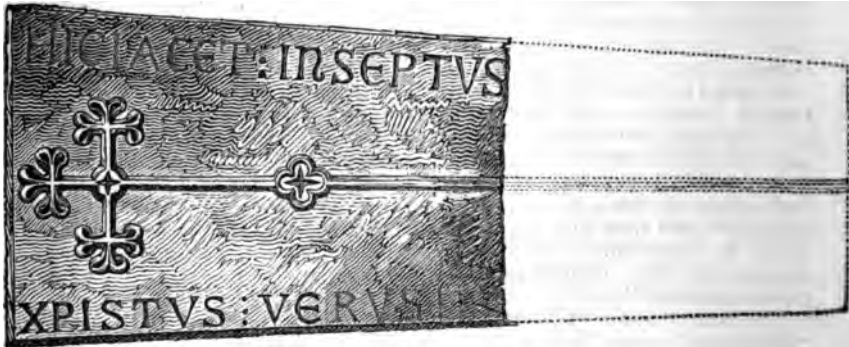
* It is presumed that this name should be Denbigh.

tory of that place, I send you a few particulars of what I observed during my stay there.

Your readers will be pleased to learn that the lath and plaster partition, which lately occupied the whole space of the arch dividing the nave from the chancel, has been entirely removed. This uncomely obstruction was erected here, as in other places, from which it is now rapidly vanishing, at the time of the Reformation, for the purpose of receiving the royal arms, painted by the yard on a large scale in token of the regal supremacy, just then substituted for the papal. This preposterous heraldry is now less conspicuously placed above the crown of the arch against the blank wall, a measure which I adopted in my own parish church about fifteen years since. The beautifully carved screen, which supported the ancient rood-loft, still remains entire. It is a very good specimen; and, though it has been painted white, only requires to be restored to its original oak colour. Upon

the platform above the cornice, under the centre of the arch, stands a fine bust of the Saviour, an *Ecce Homo*, executed in Italy.

This church exhibits some interesting examples of various periods of English architecture. The bold undercutting, the scroll-work, and other enrichments of the capitals of the columns, which divide the nave from the side aisles, are peculiarly striking. The font, which is of corresponding character, has been engraved among Mr. Britton's specimens of Norman fonts in his *Architectural Dictionary*. There are several varieties of oak carving in the panel-work of the seats; which exhibit their original standards, though blended with modern additions. From the sculptured ornaments of the vaulted roof of the south porch, among which we see the white hart or hind, of the house of York, and the double rose of the union, we may conclude this part, and perhaps the tower, to have been rebuilt in the time of Henry the Seventh.



In the chancel are several very interesting monuments and memorials. Near Dr. Tounson's grave stone, who died in 1687, are the vestiges of an ancient inscription on a mutilated slab of black forest marble, part of which has been unfortunately removed to make room for some modern pavement of freestone. The letters are in the large and bold Gothico-Roman form of the twelfth century, and in the centre is a purged crosier. From the situation of this monumental slab, and from its general character, which corresponds with some of the earliest por-

tions of the fabric, there is every reason to believe that it was intended to commemorate the founder of the church, or the first rector, about the commencement of the thirteenth century.* The only part of the inscription at all legible consists of the word *INSEPTVS* in the upper line, and in the opposite one *CHRISTUS VE . . .* *Inseptus*, though of rare occurrence, is used by Seneca.

Yours, &c. J. I.

* See *Parochial History of Bremhill*, by the Rev. W. L. Bowles, pp. 266, 268, 8vo. Lond. 1828.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Farther Particulars regarding Shakespeare and his Works. By J. P. Collier. 1839.

WHEN we open a book of Mr. Collier's, we are always certain of being rewarded with some curious and interesting information. We shall very briefly mention the chief points touched on in this his third little volume on the subject of Shakespeare.

First, on "The Merchant of Venice." Mr. Collier shows that this play was not acted from 1620 to 1701; and seems to have been entirely neglected. In fact, in its original form, it was not acted from 1620, when Burbage died, to 1741, when Macklin revived it. Mr. Collier has brought additional evidence to bear, to show that it was forgotten.

Secondly. Mr. Collier has given some interesting passages from a very scarce Italian Comedy, called "Gli Inganni," 1547, printed in 1582, which was said in the Barrister's Diary to resemble the Twelfth Night, and which assertion proves to be correct. Mr. Collier does not decide as to whether Shakespeare was indebted to a translation or the original, but thinks it not improbable that he understood enough Italian for his purpose. He justly says, "our great poet has elevated the whole subject in character, language, and sentiment, and has converted what may be termed a low comedy into a high drama." He also observes, "it is obvious that the obligations of Shakespeare for the plot of his comedy were not very great; and that he owed little or nothing to the dialogue."

Thirdly. He illustrates the source whence Shakespeare derived the plot of his Cymbeline, which Mr. Malone referred to a tract, called "Westward for Smelts." In the Théâtre Français au Moyen Age, Paris, 1829, published by Messrs. Monmerqué and Michel, is a piece called "Un Miracle de Nostre

Dame," and certainly there is considerable resemblance in the stories. Shakespeare may have gained a knowledge of it, either in an old miracle play, or in some novel formed upon it.

Fourthly. Mr. Collier says, "few will now dispute Shakespeare's claim to 'Pericles.'" He then shows that it was marked by no author before 1609, and was published in that year, probably from a surreptitious copy; he says, "I shall show upon good evidence, not only that there must have been great omissions, but in what way some of these omissions are to be supplied." He then advances two positions; first, That Pericles was performed with great success. Secondly, That this performance took place early in 1608, when the publication of the play was contemplated. He then produces a *prose novel founded upon Shakespeare's Pericles*, in consequence probably of its popularity; and says, "This is the only instance that has yet been discovered of a novel professedly taken from an old play. It is called, "The Painfull Adventures of Pericles, Prince of Tyre. Being the true history of the Play of Pericles, as it was lately presented by the worthy and ancient poet John Gower. 1608." The immediate source to which Shakespeare resorted was, probably, Laurence Twine's version of the novel of Apollonius King of Tyre, 1576. There is only one copy of this curious production known, which is certainly borrowed from the play, and a comparison of the two leads to some curious observations, and to several valuable restorations of the text, for which, however, we must refer our readers to the book itself.

Lastly, Mr. Collier gives us a very beautiful ballad on the subject of the Tempest, of which the author is not known; but which is certainly, for the style, much posterior to Shakespeare's play. Mr. Collier thinks it

was written about the time of the Protectorate. It appears from a passage in Mr. Collier's book (p. 63) that a MS. diary of a Chaplain to the Consulate of the Barbary States in the reign of Charles the Second, led to the belief that the Enchanted Island of the Tempest was Lampedusa.

Having thus given a brief and, we are afraid, unworthy summary of the contents of this little volume, we proceed to make an observation or two on a few passages in the old drama, that have passed under our notice within the last few days in the course of our reading.

P. 47. Mr. Collier has this passage,

"In act iii. sc. 2, occurs a passage put in the mouth of Cerimon, which always struck me as corrupt; it runs thus,

"——— I have heard
Of an Egyptian, had nine hours lien dead,
By good appliance was recovered."

Why an Egyptian? why should an Egyptian be recovered more easily than a native of any other country? The novel makes it clear that the sense of Shakespeare has *not been given* in the printed play, for in the novel Cerimon says, 'I have read of some Egyptians who, after four houres death, (if I may call it so) have raised impoverished bodies like to this unto their former health.'

But, in truth, there is no such great difference in the passages as to lead to an inference of incorrectness in the play. If Egyptians raised a body after death, whose body so likely as an Egyptian's; the miracles of the Egyptian magicians being from the earliest times to the present day (ex. gr. at Cairo) exhibited in *their own country*. This answers Mr. Collier's quære "Why an Egyptian?" i. e. because the Egyptian, and he alone, died in a country where such magical arts were supposed to be exercised; also the image in the play is more poetical than that in the novel, and on that account ought not to be altered. We also doubt whether "impoverished" should be substituted for "impoverished." (p. 48.)

Mr. Collier gives several proverbial sayings from the *Paroemiologia Anglolatina*, 1639, and phrases similar to some in Shakespeare; but there is one, where Hamlet is named, which is not very intelligible. It is this,

"A trout, Hamlet, with four legs." p. 68.

With regard to the introduction of the word "Hamlet," or the cause of its insertion in this place, conjecture would probably be vain; but as to the saying itself, we think that it means to designate something contradictory or absurd; and that *trout* is a misprint for *trewet*, as if a question were asked—"Did you ever see a trewet (i. e. a three-legged stool) with four legs?" or it might be in the manner of an exclamation at something ludicrously extravagant and out of nature. Could it be a saying preserved from the *older Hamlet*?

We take this opportunity, being at once on the subject of Shakespeare and of passages relating to his works, or in them, wanting emendation, of referring to the second volume of Mr. Coleridge's "Literary Remains," where the notes of that very eminent person are to be found on many of the plays, on which we venture a few observations. P. 122. *Merry Wives of Windsor*.—Act 1. Sc. 3 :—

"*Falst.*—Now the report goes: she has all the will of her husband's purse; she hath a legion of angels.

"*Pist.*—As many devils entertain; and to her, boy, say I."

"Perhaps it is," says Mr. Coleridge—

"As many devils enter (or enter'd) swine, and to her, boy, say I."

That this conjecture is not very happy all will allow, and it appears to us unnecessary. We would read

"*Falst.*—She hath a legion of angels.

"*Pist.*—As many devils.—Entertain, and to her, boy, say I."

P. 127.

"——Hath nature given thee eyes
To see this vaulted arch, and the rich crop
Of sea and land, which can distinguish 'twixt
The fiery orbs above and the twinn'd stones
Upon the number'd beach."

Mr. Coleridge would read "cope" for "crop," which we do not think applicable to *sea* or *land* as to the *sky*, as it suggests the idea of an arch or covering. "The twinn'd stones," he thinks, may be a catachresis for muscles, cockles, and other shells with hinges. The number'd beach he would read with Farmer "umber'd." We cannot agree either to the explanation of the first passage or the emendation of the se-

cond. The force of "twinn'd" we take to be to express the comparative insignificance or worthlessness of the stones which are so like one to another as not to be distinguished, and the splendid and majestic orbs in Heaven: and this, if correct, suggests what is the true reading of the next line, because the same thought is preserved.

"——— and the twinn'd stones
Upon the number'd beach."

The "fiery orbs above" are limited in number, and may be counted each in "his separate sphere." The twinn'd stones all resemble each other, and they cannot be numbered on the beach, which is entirely composed of them in countless multitudes, and of a similar form. If "number'd" is to be preserved, it must be in the sense of "numerous," as Virg. Buc. vii. 51.

"Hic tantum Boreæ curamus frigora, quantum
Aut numerum lupus, aut torrentia flumina
ripas."

P. 174. Richard II.

"———my inward soul

With nothing trembles, *at something it grieves*
More than with parting from my lord the
King."

We presume it should be read—"it
at something grieves."

P. 256. Othello.

Mr. Coleridge says—"I think Tyr-
whitt's reading of 'Life' for 'Wife,'

A fellow almost damn'd in a fair wife,

the true one, as fitting for Iago's contempt for whatever did not display power," &c. We think this alteration would produce a degree of flatness and want of spirit in the passage, and would hardly compensate for it, by any additional clearness it would give. We would interpret "Wife" as "Woman," a sense it is often used in; and we think no further interpretation is wanted.

P. 299. The Elder Brother.

—"For what concerns tillage?
Who better can deliver it than Virgil
In his Georgics, or to cure your herds
(His Bucolics are a Masterpiece.)"

This is Mr. Coleridge's correction of the text as it stood in the edition of Sympeon and Coleman, thus:—

—"For what concerns tillage;
Who better can deliver it than Virgil
In his Georgicks? and to cure your herds,
His Bucolics is a master-piece."

Mr. Coleridge says, "Fletcher was too good a scholar to fall into so gross a blunder;" then giving his emendation he adds, "jealous of Virgil's honour, he is afraid lest by referring to the Georgics alone, he might be understood as underrating the preceding work; not that I do not admire the Bucolics too in their way." Now we must differ from Mr. Coleridge, both as to his emendation and explanation: his emendation (in which by the bye, the substitution of *or* for *and* seems unnecessary) leaves the construction of the passage very awkwardly arranged; and his explanation is, perhaps, too refined:—What do we propose to do? To leave the passage exactly as it is in the old text, and to understand by the word "herds," not cattle, but herdsmen, or rather "shepherds," as this word was used in this sense. *Herd* for sheep-herd, and *herdesse* for shepherdesse. "Yet as a *herdesse* on a summer's day," &c. To cure your shepherds of their love plaints, and their amorous desires, your Bucolics is a master piece.

P. 301. In "Wit without Money."

"With one man satisfied, with one rein
guided,

With one faith, one content, one bed;
Agred, she makes the wife, preserves the fame
and issue,

A widow is, &c.—"

Mr. Coleridge says, is "afraid" contented—too old for Beaumont and Fletcher; if not, we might read thus—

"Content with one faith, with one bed *afraid*,
She makes the wife, preserves the fame and
issue."

or it may be—

—"with one breed afraid."

that is, satisfied with one set of children in opposition to "a widow is a christmas box." We do not consider that this conjecture will find many approvers: in fact, it is totally unnecessary, as the insertion of a *single letter* will set the sense and metre right.

"With one man satisfied, with one rein guided,
With one faith, one content, one bed *agreed*,
She makes the wife," &c.

We now leave this interesting subject, thanking Mr. Collier for the great pleasure and instruction which his curious researches have afforded us.

Monumenta Antiqua; or, the Stone Monuments of Antiquity yet remaining in the British Isles, particularly as illustrated by Scripture; also a dissertation on Stonehenge, together with a compendious account of the Druids; to which are added, conjectures on the origin and design of the Pyramids of Egypt and of the Round Towers of Ireland. By R. Weaver, Author of "Scripture Fulfilled," "The Pagan Altar," and "Jehovah's Temple." Duod. pp. 198.

WE perfectly agree in opinion with the author of the pleasing Essay before us, that the stone pillars and altars which were set up by the inhabitants of various countries of the earth in the primitive ages, had their origin in those memorials which are recorded in Holy Writ to have been erected either in honour of the true God, or to record some remarkable dispensation to his chosen people. On this head we have made some observations in describing a cromlech in the notices of Laugharne, in Caermarthenshire. (See *Gent. Mag.* for December 1839, p. 598.) Mr. Weaver remarks that

"When the covenant between God and Israel was about to be ratified at the foot of Mount Sinai, Moses not only built an altar, but he erected twelve pillars of stone, according to the number of the twelve tribes of Israel, and that there the solemnities of the ratification were performed. This is the first record we have in any history of a number of stones being thus used for sacred purposes. We are not, indeed, told that they were placed in a circular form, but most probably they were. This was about three hundred years after Jacob's pillar had been erected to mark the place of assembly for worship, and about fifteen hundred years before Christ. Shortly after this, about forty years, we find twelve stones pitched in Gilgal, which, though they were immediately designed as a memorial of Israel's passing through Jordan, yet the spot seems at least to have been a place of general assembly; and since here the people offered sacrifices at the appointment of Saul to be King, and it afterwards was the place where Saul offered his burnt offering and peace offering, we may fairly infer that it was a place of worship. . . . As to Gilgal, we may remark, moreover, that the word גלגל Galgal, or Gilgal, signifies a circle; it is, therefore, not improbable that it derived its name from the stones placed there in a circular form. . . . Let the scriptures, therefore, have

their due honour, as the most ancient and interesting record of antiquity, for whether the traveller meet with the common altar, or the cromlech, or the cara altar, or the pillar, or the circle of pillars, he may account for them, or at least have great light thrown upon them, by a reference to that sacred record." (p. 40.)

The author passes on to the notice of pillars and stones erected as boundaries, as monuments for the dead, and for the memory of remarkable achievements and transactions. He cites the well-known practice, in this respect, of the Jews, the Greeks, and the Celtic nations. A stone was raised over the grave of Achilles and Patroclus, which Alexander the Great anointed with oil. The stelæ of the Egyptians seem to be a refinement on the practice, for they approximate to the tablet-like memorials which are erected in our churchyards for the dead. Cairns or heaps of stones, and barrows or tumuli are next pointed out as erected for *way marks*, for boundaries for marking the dead with infamy, or commemorating them with honour.

"Toland speaks of the custom of the Irish to erect rude and small pyramids of stones 'along the road,' which heaps are called, he says, *Leachda*, and are made of the first stones that offer. He indeed considers them as monuments of the dead, but being made along the roads, it seems more probable that they were intended as way marks. If so, Scripture again concurs, and comes in with its claim for notice as to the antiquity of its records, because 700 years before Christ you have an allusion to the custom of heaps for directories to the traveller. Set thee up high heaps, says the Lord to Israel, by Jeremiah, for the purposes mentioned before, when treating of the pillars, 'even that thou mightest *find the way back* to thy cities.' And 450 years before this, we have mention of the stone 'Ezel,' which word itself signifies a way mark."

Admitting that mounds of stones and earth were frequently in the early ages land marks and points for directing the traveller, our author seems for a moment to forget the practice of the Greeks and Romans to bury the dead by the way side.

The earliest mode of interment was indeed probably like that of the Jews and Egyptians, in sepulchres hewn out in rocks; but the sepulchral

mound was also of very early use, almost universal in the world, and is continued down to our present day. Virgil describes one of these heaps—

—“Fuit ingens monte sub alto
Regis Dercenni terreno ex aggere bustum,
Antiqui Laurentis opacà que licet tectum.”*

and the excavations at the Bartlow Hills detailed by Mr. Gage Rokewood, in the *Archæologia*, afford excellent examples of monuments of the tumular order, and those probably of a period of the Romano-British times, not later than Claudius or Vespasian.

Our author does not, however, forget the sepulchral application of the barrow; he points to the fact, that between “Sardis and Thyatira there are an immense multitude of tumuli or barrows on the celebrated plain on which Cyrus overthrew the Empire of Lydia,” and never losing sight of the venerable authority of Holy Writ he shews that barrows are mentioned in the book of Job, or at least informs us that places designated in certain passages as “the grave,” may be rendered “heap,”† a matter which we refer to critics in the Hebrew tongue.

Our author proceeds to what he terms *sacred rocks*. Rocks which may be considered to have been devoted to idolatrous purposes, in which *basins* have been excavated, and channels formed to carry off libations of water, oil, &c. In Mrs. Bray's Borders of the Tamar and Tavy, which Mr. Weaver frequently quotes, examples are cited of several such consecrated crags, illustrated by sketches from the original relics, by the Rev. E. Bray, her husband. Our author gives the following account of a sacred rock on Stanton Moor, Derbyshire. “Its circumference we suppose to be about 10 or 12 feet, and its height 8. On the top surface there was a cavity or hollow place 8 inches deep; there were also 3 *cul* channels, to let off some liquid, together with a small round hole at the E. side of the rock-stone very near the top,” p. 52. Under the head of Druid's houses and hermitages, we have a statement which we confess we are obliged to receive with considerable caution, and to ask whether the

Editor's antiquarian zeal has not in this instance become tinctured with a dash of credulity? The following is detailed as a fact—

“Not very far from the road that leads from Rowsley to Bakewell, in the wood or plantation belonging to Mr. Thornhill, there is a collection of huge rock-stones, confusedly lying together, though yet serving for retreat, called ‘Giant's Holt, or Hole or Hold,’ and on the sloping sides of two of these stones are the following inscriptions engraved in Roman capitals, designed most probably as one inscription :

“RES RVSTICA QVEM SINE DVBITATIONE PROXIMÆ QVASI CONSANGVINEA SAPIENTIÆ EST TAM DISCENTIBVS EGRET QVAM MINISTRIS.

“NIHIL EST HOMINE LIBERO DIGNIVS ET MIHI AD SAPIENTIS VITAM PROXIMÆ VIDETVR ACCEDERE.”

The letters are run together in Mr. Weaver's transcript; we separate them into words.

We hesitate to follow the author in his conjectures that these stones in the Giant's Hold, were inscribed by the Druid pastors of some of the said worthy giants resident in these parts; who like good and peaceable reformed Anthropophagi, after the social system of that day, having duly registered their babes, sent then to a Druid's central school of instruction, for the use of which these huge *lithographic* primers were prepared! In short, we verily believe, that in the matter of these inscribed rocks, the ingenious Editor has suffered himself most willingly during an antiquarian reverie to be hoaxed; and it will probably be in the power of some of our classical readers to point to the very page whence these rock-inscribed reflections were derived. Moreover, we would observe, if the Editor's account is to be received, that these Druid pedagogues taught very bad Latin; that to make common sense in construing, *quem* in the first rocky tablet should be *que*, *proximæ*, *proxima*; in the second, *proximæ* should surely be *proximiis*. Really, these traps should not be set in the desert for the unsuspecting antiquary; and as a caution, we apprise our readers that the worthy vicar of Tavistock, whom we have already mentioned, many years since, when in the poetic

* Virg. *Æneid*, lib. xi. v. 850.

† Job, chap. 31, v. 32.—chap. 30, v. 24.

vein, caused a mason to chisel out on various granite blocks, scattered on that part of Dartmoor, near his native town, sundry distichs in verse, consecrated to eminent bards, heroes, and statesmen. These like the letters on the stones at "Giant's Holt," are now rapidly "filling up with moss;" and may when observed by some wandering antiquary of a future day, furnish specimens to illustrate Druidical tuition as dispensed to the Danmionians by some seer who there

—“built the sacred circle, for he loved
To worship on the mountain's breast sublime,
The earth his altar, and the bending heaven
His canopy, magnificent. The rocks
That crest the grove-crown'd hill he scoop'd
to hold
The lustral waters; and to wondering crowds
And ignorant, with guileful hand he rock'd
The yielding Logan.”*

Awaiting anything which Mr. Weaver may have to urge in confirmation of the antiquity of the above inscriptions, we suggest that they are totally at variance with the form and tendency of any we have seen, pretending to antiquity, and that any inscriptions referable to the Druidical æra would be found either in a character resembling the Greek or rather the Etruscan, and of which, we think, we can point to some few specimens extant in Wales, and the western peninsula of the British Island. Let us pass to that wonder of our land, and unsolved enigma of ages, Stonehenge, which has baffled the skill of diviners, and made them confess their speculations to be but foolishness; for Hearne in his preface to Peter Langtoft's Chronicle tells us of an Essay, intitled by its author, the "Fool's bolt shot at Stonage" [Stonehenge].

"When drawn by Inigo Jones one hundred and eighty years since,† the building consisted of two circles and two ovals, regular and exact, with a large stone in the adytum or sacred place. But, although the building in the time of that celebrated architect, might then be reduced in imagination to its regular form, yet it presents [now] a very irregular appearance to a spectator at first sight, a great number of the stones having been taken away, all

being more or less worn by time, and many having fallen or been thrown down, probably by the Britons themselves, after they had become Christians, according to the command given to the ancient Israelites concerning the idolatrous altars in the land of Canaan. Yet, upon clear examination, as intimated before, you may ascertain the circles, and satisfy yourself, that it was originally a regularly constructed building. The whole structure is one hundred and ten feet in diameter, and being composed of rough stones placed in a circular and oval form, of course leaves it open to the heavens; for, in the early ages of the world, they did not worship in covered buildings, but in places open to the heavens," p. 100.

Our readers may not be displeased to view Stonehenge in its present state, as delineated in Mr. Weaver's book; and we do not know that we could propound a better task to the zealous conservators of national antiquities, now they have re-edified the far famed "*Ladye Chapelle*" of St. Saviour's; though, eternal shame to the Boro'nians, they could not save the noble and venerable nave,—and have restored the chancel which sepulchres Shakspeare's bones—we could not propound, we say, to the dissolved committees of conservation a better task than the setting up the stones of Stonehenge as near as possible in their original position. The aid of a brigade of the "Royal Artillery Driver Train," which Government would doubtless readily afford, would make the work nearly as easy as dressing a battalion when wheeled to form a circle. The engraving in the opposite page will shew the chaotic state to which old Time has been gradually reducing the temple at Stone Henge.

We perfectly incline to the author's opinion, that this wonderful structure was the centre of the Druid worship of the Britons, the place of assembly for great national councils, &c. The idea that it was a Roman work was first suggested by the celebrated architect of King James the First's period, whom we have before noticed. We cannot, however, subscribe to that hypothesis; indeed, the contents of the barrows about the structure, the celts, arrow heads of flint, beads, and rude urns, indicate it to

* Carrington's Dartmoor.

† The Author's statement on this point must be incorrect. Inigo Jones was born about 1572, and died in 1652. According to Mr. Weaver's account he must have sketched Stonehenge in 1660, eight years after his death! See *Biographia Britannica*, vol. iv. p. 2775.

have been in connexion with the British population; at the same time also, we must consider that the Britons were not a nation in which the arts were altogether unknown; they had advanced some steps in the use of ornaments and defensive weapons, had a religion of their own, of whose mysteries the Druids were the depositories, and a style of architecture, of which Stonehenge was the most prominent and finished example. The chisel was employed on the stones composing that structure, while on the minor Druid temples and altars, not a tool was raised. Perhaps the Britons had their arts more immediately from their intercourse with the Gauls, who were in communication with the Phœnicians and Greeks, than from the Phœnicians themselves. Stonehenge is a structure of a very Doric style. There is little doubt but they employed the roller, the lever, and the inclined plane, to raise the ponderous imposts on the pillars of Stonehenge. Ever to be lamented indeed is the loss of that inscribed tablet of tin* which was said to be found on the site of Stonehenge, in the time of Henry VIII. We do not think the old British appellation should be con-

strued *chorea gigantum*, the giant's dance, but that *Côr Gawr* or *Vawr* means the great temple or place of assembly. We have already shewn that the term *Côr* was applied by the Welsh to the consecrated circles of their old religion, converted to the purposes of Christian worship.† In his observations on the Pyramids of Egypt, our author suggests that they might be at once temples, tombs, and treasure houses. That they were sacred, as objects connected with the dead, we doubt not, but there appears to us no necessity for confounding them with the acknowledged temples of the Egyptians, of which several stupendous examples are extant. Does not the huge extent of those wonderful piles, the pyramids, carry us at once back to the chimerical plans of those visionaries of the old world, who thought they could scale the heavens by their architectural structures, just as our modern theorists indulge in the happiness to be secured for a nation by a Charter, the interchange of ideas at a penny the half-ounce, the fusion of religion, and property, and matrimonial ties into one common stock of liberty and socialism.

In the last place we visit with



* In a note on the account of Stonehenge, in Camden's *Britannia*, is the following statement. "I have heard that in the time of Henry VIII, there was found near this place a table of metal, as it had been tinn and lead commix'd, inscribed with many letters, but in so strange a character, that neither Sir Thomas Eliot nor Mr. Lily, School-master of Paul's, could read it, and therefore neglected it." What could these characters have been which were illegible to the learned grammarian of Colet's noble foundation? Certainly not Greek nor Roman. May we not conjecture that they were either Phœnician or Etruscan?

† Notices of Laugharne, ut *suprà*.

our guide, the round or pillar towers of Ireland. The hypothesis of Mr. O'Brian, he says, is "that they were specifically constructed for the twofold purpose of worshipping the sun and moon, the authors of generation and vegetation, and for studying the revolutions of the planetary orbs." Mr. Weaver thinks they were erected for religious worship, and for religious assemblies; for, according to O'Brian, "the ancient Irish designated them *Bail toir*, that is, the tower of Baal or the sun, and the priests who attended them "*Aoi Bail toir*," or superintendent of Baal's tower." It was customary among the heathen to connect dancing around the sacred place with their worship. It is remarkable that the phrase "turret dance" still obtains in Ireland; there are also, it seems, *turkish* penances, which relate to religious circuits round the tower. We confess these speculations are beyond us; and that the only circumstance which would lead us to suppose that the round towers have an eastern origin, is, that they assimilate to the minarets of structures for Mohammedan worship, whence the Muezzin proclaims the hour of prayer. The account of the structure of these towers as cited from O'Brian, is worth extracting:—

"They are in height from 50 to 150 feet, their diameter at the base is generally about 14 feet, and the inside measuring about 8, which decreases gradually but imperceptibly to the top, where it may be considered as about 6 feet in the interior. The distance of the door from the level of the ground varies from 4 to 20 feet. With two exceptions, all have a row of apertures towards the top, just under the projecting roof. In general the number is four, and then they correspond to the cardinal points of the heavens. In three instances, there is one aperture towards the summit; in one instance there are five; in one six, in one seven, in one eight. Inside they are perfectly empty from the door upwards, but most of them are divided by rests or projecting stones into lofts or stories varying in number from three to eight. Moreover, there is a striking perfection observable in their construction, in that inimitable perpendicular is invariably maintained." p. 189.

Always placed in the neighbourhood of a church, or some monastic establishment, need we entirely resign

the idea that these lofty insulated structures were *campanilia* or bell-towers. We shall be met perhaps by the objection that a diameter of six feet in the clear will hardly give space for a bell to be vibrated. It is, however sufficient for a bell whose diameter is 3 feet; for it would leave on either side a space of three feet in which it might describe the quarter circle. For what can that row of apertures just under the roof which these towers are described to have, be intended, but for the emission of sound? We do not recollect to have seen any where details derived from a careful survey of these round towers, or whether any of them are distinguished by the pointed arch. We are, however, rather disposed to conclude that they belong to a period much anterior to the introduction of the pointed style. We could dwell longer if our limits would allow on the topics referred to, and illustrated by this clever little volume. The idea of making the Holy Scriptures the groundwork of Antiquarian researches in matters which concern the primitive ages, does credit at once to the author's Christian feeling and good sense. The Scriptures are indeed a store-house, to which we may resort for matters even of secular history with the highest advantage; because they often treat of periods preserved by such mention only, from the deluge of universal oblivion. We can safely commend Mr. Weaver's essay to the perusal of those who revolve in their minds the origin of those structures and memorials to which no written records of our history distinctly refer.

Guy Fawkes; or a complete History of the Gunpowder Treason, A.D. 1605, with a development of the Principles of the Conspirators, and some notices of the Revolution of 1688. By the Rev. Thomas Lathbury, M.A. 12mo. pp. 133.

THIS work claims attention on two distinct grounds. First as a History of the Gunpowder Treason; the only one, as its author tells us, published in modern times "in a separate form. Many brief sketches," he continues, "have indeed been published in various modern books; but no full and complete history of the Treason has ever been set forth." In the second

place it is to be considered as a book published in an attractive form, at a moderate price, evidently designed for extensive circulation, and having for its object to arouse the people against the Roman Catholics, by exhibiting the Gunpowder Treason as the necessary result of the principles of the Church of Rome—a consequence flowing out of tenets entertained and inculcated by that Church.

We shall consider these points separately, and the first may be disposed of in a few words. As a history the book is of little value. No authorities are quoted; its biographical sketches of the conspirators are crude and prejudiced; its narrative is neither complete as to facts nor effective in style; its arrangement is confused and defective. In no respect can this "complete History" be compared with the lucid narrative of the same Treason, written by Mr. Jardine, and published in the Library of Entertaining Knowledge in 1835. There have been few recent instances in which the spirit of historical research has been more effectively exerted than in that book of Mr. Jardine's. It is founded upon the documents connected with this subject preserved in the State Paper Office and in the *Raga de Secretis*, upon Greenway's unpublished narrative, the singular Tresham papers found at Rushton, and Archbishop Sancroft's valuable transcripts preserved amongst the Tanner MSS. in the Bodleian. The information scattered in these various places, together with that previously published, has been skilfully condensed into a narrative which is as interesting as a romance, and not less conspicuous for the shrewdness of its criticism than for the moderate and gentlemanly tone of feeling which pervades it. If Mr. Lathbury was ignorant of the existence of Mr. Jardine's book, that circumstance at once accounts for the imperfections of his work; if the contrary, how came he to write the passages we began by quoting? or what justification can there be for interfering with the still unexhausted demand for a book which is confessedly worthy of public patronage, which displays undoubted research, and the price of which is only a shilling or two more than Mr. Lathbury's, whilst it contains about four times as much matter? Are

GENT. MAG. VOL. XIII.

authors like wolves that they may thus prey upon one another?

But the other point is one of infinitely higher moment than any mere question of an author's ignorance or disingenuousness—is it, or is it not, true that the Church of Rome holds doctrines which go to the justification of the Gunpowder Treason? Mr. Lathbury contends that it does, and brings forward the following facts in proof.

"It is an acknowledged principle of the Church of Rome that the decisions of general councils are binding on all." (p. 97.)

"The twenty-seventh canon of the Third Council of Lateran, [convened by Pope Alexander III. A.D. 1179] imposes a curse on all those who maintained or favoured the Waldensian opinions. In the event of dying in their alleged errors, they were not even to receive Christian burial." (ibid.)

"The fourth Council of Lateran was held A.D. 1215. One of its canons, the third, is even more horrible than the preceding." It declares, "We excommunicate and condemn every heresy which exalteth itself against this holy and Catholic Faith. Let such persons, when condemned, be left to the secular powers, to be punished in a fitting manner. And let the secular powers be admonished, and, if need be, compelled, that they should set forth an oath, that to the utmost of their power, they will strive to exterminate all heretics, who shall be denounced by the Church. But if any temporal Lord shall neglect to cleanse his country of this heretical filth, let him be bound by the chain of excommunication. If he shall scorn to make satisfaction, let it be signified to the supreme Pontiff that he may declare his vassals to be absolved from their fidelity."

"The Council of Constance, A.D. 1415, decided that faith was not to be kept with heretics to the prejudice of the Church." (p. 98.)

These are well known facts, and they prove the Church of Rome to be an intolerant, persecuting Church; they prove that the fires of Smithfield were no momentary ebullitions of transient bigotry, but the results of settled principles, woven into the very constitution of the Romish Church—sins from which she cannot be purged until she has exhibited at least that first token of penitence, the repeal of the persecuting statutes. But what are Mr. Lathbury's conclusions?

"By these Councils all heretics are de-

voted to destruction. *They proclaim principles exactly similar to those on which the conspirators acted; in other words, the conspirators acted on the principles promulgated by these Councils as those of the Church of Rome.*" (p. 98.)

And then, after alluding to the Bull In Coena Domini read before the Pope every Maunday Thursday, and by which Bull all Protestants are excommunicated, he adds, "*Such are the principles of the Romish Church as embodied in her Councils and her canon law. If they are true, then the Gunpowder Conspirators were justified in their proceedings, nay, they were acting a meritorious part in the prosecution of that design.*" (p. 101.)

Now what does this amount to? The Romish Church says, "All heretics, when condemned, shall be left to the secular powers to be punished," and all "heretics are *ipso facto* excommunicated." Mr. Lathbury concludes,—therefore they may be assassinated, traitorously murdered, blown up with gunpowder! We will not ask is this conclusion reasonable, but, can it be honest?

If Mr. Lathbury's inference were fairly deducible as a consequence from the doctrines he has cited, still it would not be right to impute that consequence to the Roman Catholics, who are known to reject it; but, it is not fairly deducible. Common sense anticipates rules of logic, and rejects it the instant it is proposed. The law said one thing, the conspirators contemplated another. The law designed a barbarous but an open judicial punishment; the conspirators meditated a concealed and treacherous act of murder. Mr. Lathbury's conclusion cannot be defended except we are also prepared to defend the following:—Because our law says of him who wilfully, and by premeditation, sheds man's blood, that by man shall his blood be shed; therefore, it would have been meritorious in any one to have killed Thurtell, before trial, and without the intervention of judge or jury.

We grieve in our very hearts when we meet with such injudicious and reprehensible publications as this. We need not make professions of attachment to the Church of England; our consistent defence of its rights and privileges at all times and seasons, "through good report and evil report," in times of laxity and in times of fa-

naticism, when church authority was sought to be raised beyond the warrant of scripture, and when the very notion of the true nature of the Church was almost overwhelmed in the flood of indifference and dissent—our conduct in these, and all other seasons of difficulty and peril, bears witness for us. We look upon our Church, built upon the rock of an apostolical confession of faith, and watered by the blood of the martyrs, as the best gift which Providence has bestowed upon us, the source of all our other blessings, the richest treasure committed to our care, and, as such, we would defend it with all the weapons which a Christian may use. Its defence is the noblest cause in which a man can be engaged, and it should call forth his best energies and highest powers; learning, eloquence, ratiocination, every good gift should be set apart and consecrated to this holy use; but never let it be said that the defence of such a cause was deformed by anything that wore even the appearance of exaggeration or untruth. We think as badly of the Church of Rome as Mr. Lathbury can. We know that her leading tenets are unscriptural; we protest against her claim to infallibility; * her admixture of human merits in the work of justification; her deeds of supererogation; her reception of traditions and of the Apocrypha in proof of doctrines which contradict the canonical scriptures; her tenet of the transubstantiation of the sacramental elements; her alleged sacrifice of the mass; her multiplication of mediators, and invocation of angels, of the Blessed Virgin, and of saints; her denial of the cup to the laity; her doctrine of indulgences and of purgatory; her distinction between venial and mortal sins; her shutting up the Bible from the people; her prayers in an unknown tongue; her restraint of marriage; her superstitious fables and feigned miracles invented for purposes of de-

* Vide a Sermon entitled "Protestantism and Popery," in Melvill's *Sermons*, vol. II. Lond. 1838, one of the best summaries of the distinctions between the two "modes of faith" which has appeared in our days. The volume was noticed *Gent. Mag.* XII. p. 288.

ception; against all these doctrines and practices we protest, and we would that every hill and valley should resound with the testimony of the Holy scripture and right reason against them. That is the mode of defence which the servant of Christ should adopt against the invidious aggressions and dangerous deceits of this crafty enemy, and in that defence none will join more heartily than ourselves. God only knows whether any resistance can now be successful. The aspect of the times is discouraging, the combination against the Church, as an Establishment, increases both in power and in numbers: but let no one despair; it is not for us to judge of the times and the seasons. Let each man in his own person and his proper sphere give proof of the efficacy of the doctrines and ordinances of our Church; let no one borrow weapons from the armoury of craft and deception: but bear in mind that the downfall of the Establishment, if it should ever come, will not be the destruction of the Church. She will still retain her hold upon our allegiance, which is a tie that no human legislature can sever; she will still remain the dispenser of those sacramental ordinances which alone can give life to the soul; and, under all circumstances, and in every situation, she will never cease to teach her children not merely to avoid, but to abhor, everything "that loveth and maketh a lie."

A Narrative of the proceedings at the laying of the first stone of the New Buildings at Bethlem Hospital, on Thursday, the 26th day of July, 1838; with historical notes and illustrations, and official documents. By Peter Laurie, Esq. I.L.B. one of the Governors. (Privately Printed.)

THE increased demand upon the resources of Bethlem Hospital (it appears), had for some time induced the Governors to turn their attention to the expediency and practicability of enlarging the present building, whenever the state of their funds should enable them to do so. The result has been the erection of additional buildings to the present hospital, for the accommodation of 166 patients, above the 198 for which it was originally

constructed. The first stone was laid by the President, Sir Peter Laurie; and the principal part of this pamphlet is occupied by the speeches, and other proceedings, on the occasion.

The historical notes appended to the speech of Sir Peter Laurie contain, among other matters, an account of the ancient Priory of Bethlehem, founded by Simon Fitz-Mary, in 1247, at Bishopsgate, the parent of the present excellent establishment. This note contains a curious notice of the singular armorial bearings of this hospital.

"These arms," it is said, "are usually blazoned *Argent, two bars sable, a file of five points gules, on a chief azure an estoile of sixteen rays or, charged with a plate, thereon a cross of the third, between a human skull placed on a cup on the dexter side, and a basket of Wastell bread, all of the fifth, on the sinister.* Bishop Tanner observes, however, that he was informed by John Anstis, Garter King of Arms, that the ensigns were *Argent, two bars sable, a label of three points gules, on a chief azure a comet with ten rays or, oppressed with a torteau charged with a plain cross of the field, between a chalice or, with an hosty of the first, and a basket of the same.* With respect to any signification to be assigned to these bearings, there is probably no positive information extant; but, supposing them to be really ancient, it may be observed that the bars and file in the principal part of the shield were most likely the arms of Simon Fitz-Mary the founder, which would account for their very prominent situation. The estoile, or blazing star on the blue chief evidently refers to the star seen in the sky at the birth of Christ, which led the wise men to Bethlehem, and, therefore, properly became its peculiar badge; whilst the cross in the centre indicates the crucifixion of the Saviour for all mankind. The basket of bread has possibly also an allusion to Bethlehem, since the best translation of that word is considered to be "the house of bread," as implying a fertile soil in the production of barley and wheat, noticed in the book of Ruth, chapter 2; but as wastell cakes were anciently especially used in Christian ceremonies and festivals, they might be designed as the English emblem of the birthplace of the Lord. Perhaps no satisfactory signification can be assigned to the present bearing of a cup containing a skull; but if the blazon of these arms given by Anstis to Bishop Tanner be accepted, the chalice surmount-

ed by the consecrated wafer will then be intended for the usual ecclesiastical figure of the sacrament; and perhaps also expresses that the Saviour born at Bethlehem, the house of bread, was 'the living bread which came down from Heaven.' Upon the same principle of interpretation, however, if the star be regarded as indicating Christ and his passion, the cup with the skull might be meant to designate the 'death which he tasted for every man' in the cup of his own sufferings at Gethsemane and at Golgotha, 'the place of a skull.' Another armorial ensign assigned to the ancient hospital of Bethlehem is Azure, an estoile of eight points or, and the connection between this foundation and that of Bridewell, which is under the same Governor, is indicated by the latter bearing the star of Bethlehem on a chief azure, between two fleurs-de-lis."

A MS. in the British Museum of "Heraldic Collections, by Ferrers, Strangman, &c." Lansdowne MS. 960 A, contains a tricking of the arms of "the house of Bedlam, near London," agreeing with those given on the authority of Anstis, which no doubt were the original arms; the skull was probably substituted for the sacrament at the dissolution, as the bearing of the host in the ciborium would at that time have been deemed superstitious.

The work is illustrated with a view of the old hospital, after the print in Maitland's London, and a plan and elevation of the present building, showing the alterations made by Mr. Sydney Smirke. The present hospital, which, it appears, was designed by Mr. Lewis, is perhaps the most unsightly building in London. The alterations effected by Mr. Smirke, though in the same style of architecture, have somewhat improved the original structure.

A practical Treatise on Bridge Building, and on the equilibrium of vaults and arches. By Edward Cresy, Arch. C.E. and F.S.A.

THE portion of the work now before us consists of plates only. It comprises seven engravings of elevations and sections of London bridge, erected by Sir John Rennie. The size and boldness of the engravings are almost sufficient to carry to a scientific eye a sufficient conception of the structure, without the aid of a descrip-

tion. The elevation of the centering in London bridge forms a very interesting subject. The bridges over the Earn in Scotland, and at Stoneleigh, Warwickshire, built by Mr. Rennie; a Railway bridge over the Lea in Essex, by Mr. Braithwaite; the bridge of St. Maxence in France, by Perronet; a skew arch over a street in Birmingham, by Mr. Buck; and the new Bow bridge, by Mr. Walker; are equally ably illustrated.

We are pleased to see that Mr. Cresy does not pass over the ancient buildings of this country, which, for science and construction, will not yield the palm to any modern work. Wells Cathedral, with its matchless Chapter House, and Bath Abbey, are displayed in sections. In one very essential particular, the architects of ancient times shewed a vast superiority of genius above modern designers; they succeeded in combining with the exertion of the utmost powers of minds fully imbued with science a taste for picturesque effect. From this cause, what a beautiful object is the scientific roof of a Gothic cathedral, when compared with the naked and bald designs of the modern bridges. This will be plainly seen by a reference to the present work, where the sections of the two cathedrals may be easily contrasted with the bridges of Rennie and Perronet; and the superiority of the ancient architect will be seen in the exquisite combination of the science of the engineer with the taste of the artist. Judging from what appears to be only a small portion of the entire work, we can safely recommend to our scientific readers Mr. Cresy's publication, which we trust will receive an extended patronage.

A comparative View of Ancient History, embracing a sketch of the contemporary history of the nations of antiquity. To which are added, an explanation of Chronological Eras, and a review of the different ancient and modern systems of computing Time. By Joshua Toulmin Smith. 12mo. pp. 123.

SO many volumes of history are in a course of publication, that it is impossible to notice them all, or even to bestow much attention on such as are noticed. That criticism should keep

pace with publication in so prolific an age of literature, is impossible; neither can sufficient time be allotted to every volume, to enter into all its details. To give a critical opinion on a single small book, requires not only some previous acquaintance with the subject, but a regular perusal of its contents, an inspection of its statements, a collation of its authorities, and a reference to other writers who have treated the same topics, to say nothing of the mental excursions which naturally grow out of the examination. How then is it possible that all, or indeed many volumes, should receive such close attention? In most cases a bird's-eye glance must suffice, or at best a rapid perusal. And to say the truth, the majority of authors and publishers wish for no more. All they desire is an eulogistic paragraph, such as may be advantageously quoted in the next advertisement, and if this be elicited, it matters not whether the criticism itself be superficial or profound.

The book now under consideration belongs to a class that may justly be called critic-*teazers*, because they are extremely difficult to examine. Narratives may be compared to a river, over which the boat glides smoothly; but works which are written in detached sentences may be compared to shallows, along which we must push our way with the oars, and often find ourselves aground.

The author has a double object in composing this work, that it may serve as "a class-book in the study of history," and also as "an assistant and book of reference in general private reading." If we were disposed to dismiss it hastily, we should say that it was too concise for the former object, and too contracted for the latter. In our opinion (not an inexperienced one) it is not from books of this description that youth should be taught; for young minds are little interested, except by narrative. On the other hand, a view of ancient history on the chronological plan should be nearly as copious as Martin, or Lenglet-Dufresnoy. But, waiving the question of copiousness, La Harpe has given an opinion on works of this kind, which is too appropriate to be omitted. "Such abridgments (he

observes) are not really useful till one has read each particular history in the authors who have treated it best, a knowledge of whom is supposed by these rapid summaries, without which one can only draw from them a very superficial instruction."* On this ground Mr. Smith's production must be considered as an advanced, and not as an elementary book.

The work proceeds chronologically, with dates and running titles in the margin, and the events of different nations are given as synchronically as possible, so that the reader has the contemporary history of an entire century in a short space. We would extract an entire century, but that in the later ages, when only the work can be fairly judged, this would occupy too much room. Nor can we dwell, at any length, on single passages, as it would be endless to do so, when the turn of a sentence would afford ground for a long discussion. We cannot assent to the tradition, "that *buildings*, and even *inscribed pillars*," remained after the deluge (p. 12.) There is an awkwardness, when speaking of Sir John Marsham, in telling us that he was "one of the six clerks in chancery;" and we would positively recommend the expunging of any such irrelevant matter, which is only excusable in a novice, such as the author (who has published other books) would not wish to be thought. Nor is it necessary to add what is known to everybody, that he (Marsham) was "a most learned man." The author is sceptical as to the accounts of Cecrops, Cadmus, and Pelops, not considering (perhaps) that fictions are often overcharged truths. Parkhurst justly observes, that Cadmus seems to have had his appellation from כדמ *Kedem* the east, q. d. *The eastern*. We must demur to the assertion that Sardapalus "was given up only to the gratification of his sensual pleasures." He may, like Holkar, the Mahratia chief, have sunk from military activity into indolence and luxury, but there is ample evidence that such was not always his character. However, if the author here adopts too implicitly the popular opinion, he makes some amends by rejecting it in the case of

* Hist. Litt. vol. xvi. p. 147.

Alexander the Great, whose alleged drunkenness he seemingly treats with contempt, and the entire sentence deserves to be copied.

"In the midst of his victorious progress, and when the most arduous portion of his task had been accomplished; when that which remained was to improve the means which he had attained, he was seized with a fever, which carried him off when only in the thirty-third year of his age,—eight years after he had achieved the conquest of Persia; leaving behind him a name celebrated alike in the annals of Oriental writers, and in those of his own country." p. 44.

In his views of Roman history he adopts the received account; but a manual of this kind is not the place to introduce the Niebuhrian theories, which are rather too young at present to be transplanted into every text as established facts. With regard to the death of Hipparchus, it is very properly stated that he was killed in a tumult, originating in individual jealousy. (p. 35.) The patriotic objects of Harmodius and Aristogiton are, indeed, imaginary, but they have received the sanction of so many later writers that they will not easily be displaced from the place they occupy in the minds of men.

It would be unfair to judge a writer rigorously by what he says concerning doubtful matters, before we come to firm historical ground. There it is that he must be judged most strictly, and there, we must candidly say, the author appears to most advantage. As the facts are common and trite, it is the arrangement and expression to which we must chiefly look. Thus, for instance, (p. 39) he terms the Peloponnesian war, "a war in which most of the states of Greece joined, and which proved disastrous and weakening to them all." Again, (p. 40) he says, "the interference of a foreign power was from this time felt, and the gold of Persia gave her an influence in *divided* Greece, which her arms had in vain striven to attain over *united* Greece." It can scarcely be said that Philip of Macedon brought the sacred wars to a close in the battle of Chæronea; still the expression may be vindicated, in some sense, as that battle grew out of the last of the sacred wars; but we

would advise the author to modify it. He has not, we think, done justice to the character of Philip, but has taken it too readily from his enemies. The defeat of the Gauls by Camillus (p. 46) is not warranted by Polybius, who is the best authority in this case. He justly calls the last Philip of Macedon (p. 47) "a monarch of great energy," for in fact he has generally been underrated, and almost the only exceptions are our author and Dr. Gast. "The Achæan league (he well observes) was able to do little more than manifest how great the power of Greece might have been, if there had been continued union, instead of dissention, between the Grecian states." (p. 48.) He characterises Egypt exactly (p. 52): "We find Egypt still sinking, and, like most other states, experiencing the interference of the Roman power." His parallel of the Pharisees and the Sadducees with the Romanists and the Protestants, the former as maintaining the equal authority of tradition with Scripture, and the latter as maintaining that the truth was in Scripture only, is ingenious; but, if it be drawn out very far, it will break. Protestants certainly will not thank him for comparing them to a sect, who denied the resurrection and the spiritual world. He says aptly (p. 53) that "A contest took place between the members of the Achæan league and Rome, in the issue of which the existence of the Grecian name was fatally involved." His political observations relate solely to ancient history, and this ought to have been pointed out. The evils which he attributes to monarchies existed in a greater degree in republics. The invaluable discoveries of modern times have changed the aspect of politics, and combined the excellences of the several forms of government. Thus, in our monarchy, we enjoy the stability peculiar to that state; in responsible ministers we have an executive aristocracy; while in an elected representation, the democratic principle is admitted to the fullest share of government, which it is capable of exercising.

The comparative chronological tables will be found useful. An explanation of the several chronological æras is given, which is serviceable for the various modes of computing time in

ancient and modern history.* The volume ends with some questions, apparently intended for youthful readers, but which will be serviceable, as exercises for the memory, to all.

Southwold and its Vicinity, Ancient and Modern. By Robert Wake, M.R.C.S.L. 8vo. pp. 420.

SOUTHWOLD is a watering-place, and everybody knows the general character of watering-place topography. It might be properly called the Eulogistic style; commencing with general eulogies on the earth, air, and water; the site, climate, prospects, rides and walks, field and flood, shipping and dipping; and then proceeding to particular eulogies on the crescents, terraces, and villas; the apartments and the lodgings, the hotels and libraries, the baths and machines, flies, sociables, and donkeys; and so through all the paraphernalia which contribute to the health or amusement of the invalid or the robust, the young or old, gay or grave; the whole interspersed with highly seasoned compliments to the several purveyors of these conveniences and luxuries, from the popular preacher or sage physician, through the various grades of the obliging librarian, the "talented" artist, the graceful *danseuse*, the attentive driver, the loquacious boatman, the considerate bather, and the venerable retailer of star-fish, shells, and sea-weed. To execute this agreeable task in the most engaging manner, the pen is never wielded more suitably than by one of the medical profession; no one is better versed in the *suaviter in modo*, no one can tinge his lights more brilliantly with the *couleur de rose*; above all, no one can so learnedly fill with grave physiological discussion a certain number of pages, which form a convenient barrier between what one likes to read at the beginning, and what one

has occasionally need to consult at the end.

Mr. Wake must pardon our having taken the liberty of drawing this slight sketch of a watering-place guide; for, though it would be unfair to class his goodly tome with the common run of such productions, it is an unquestionable specimen of the Eulogistic style, amplified (which is not difficult to be done) into an octavo shape. We will do him the justice to say that for Southwold "Modern" it is very complete, describing in succession the scenery and edifices, the trading and the bathing, the antiquities† (slightly and unscientifically), the historical annals (much better, at least for modern times), the natural history‡ (completest of all), rides and walks, &c. &c. But, for Southwold "Ancient," it is well for the lover of genuine topography that the town has already been more satisfactorily treated, eighty-five years ago, by Mr. Thomas Gardner, in his "Historical Account of Dunwich, Blithburgh, Southwold," &c. 4to. 1754, a work elaborated in the spirit of a sincere student of antiquities.

It is true that Mr. Wake has been enabled to commence his volume with the display of some grave errors in Mr. Gardner's quotations from Domesday; for the old historian (beside omitting the remarkable word *heia maris*, which we shall notice presently) has *Quartarias* for *quarentenas*, and *usque versus Nemus* for *usque Jernesmua* (i. e. Yarmouth); but it is to be remembered that Domesday Book had not been printed in Gardner's time, nor does he seem to have had access to the original, but to have received his extracts at second hand from Le Neve's Collections. This makes his "inaccuracy" not so "unaccountable" as Mr. Wake suggests.

Southwold was a manor belonging to the abbey of Bury, and its rental was assigned, as was customary, with

* Qu. would it not be in better taste, to omit the expression, *absurdly enough*, at p. 113?

† Among these is classed a collection of coins, which are treated as having been found at Southwold, though chiefly brought from London, and the *hic et ubique* customary with collectors!

‡ To the perusal of this part of the work we particularly commend those learned members of the Linnæan and Zoological Societies, who are in search of the *rarer* species of the animal creation.

the great monasteries to a particular department of their wants, viz. *ad victum monachorum*, for the provisions of the monks. Mr. Wake says this is "quaintly expressed;" but we confess we cannot perceive how it could have been stated in a more simple or business-like way. There was at Southwold one carucate of arable land, with five villans and four bordars; and another carucate in the demesne, *et quatuor hominum*, where a word seems deficient, and it may be doubtful whether the present writer is not less correct than his predecessor when he translates "and the land of four tenants," instead of "and four ploughmen," which is Gardner's version. We do not approve of the word *carue* as a translation for *carucata*; though found in Cowell's Law Dictionary; we think it was never an English word. It is here taken, we see, from Gardner, and by him from Swinden's History of Great Yarmouth; the latter, however, does not use it in translating Domesday, but in quoting the statute 28 Edw. I. "*un carue de terre*, a carve of land." It is, in fact, the same word as *carucate*, but in an abbreviated French (not an English) form, to be spelled with an *u* not a *v*.

Another word, which is really peculiar to the Domesday survey of Southwold, is *Heia maris*, literally a "sea-hedge."

"Medietas unius heimarum et quarta pars alterius medietatis. Tunc reddebat viginti millia alletium; modo viginti quinque millia."

Mr. Wake says this sea-hedge is "what is now called a pitched net or choll net;" in which we find he follows Sir Henry Ellis.*

We will now leave what Mr. Wake has, too faint-heartedly for a topographer, termed "the fogs and frosts of Domesday, and the frequent rifts of rocks amongst which its antiquated definitions are so perilously, because so invisibly, imbedded," to notice the following passage, in which his good vessel, the haziness rather increasing than passing off, runs aground on a less dangerous shore:

"The name, as is generally known,

was written *SUDWALD* or *SOUTHWOOL*. 'Probably,' writes the accomplished author of the *beauties of England and Wales*, 'it was thus named from a wood near it—as the western confines still retain the appellation of *WOODS-END MARSHES* and *WOODS-END CREEK*.' On this point, which the classical pen of Frederic Shoberl seems to have placed among the probabilities of mere conjecture, we are unable to adduce authorities. The extract from the *Harleian Miscellany*, adduced in the Appendix, will prove that 'the wood *BOVENS*, as it seems to have been called,' supplied to its occupier, Thomas Barrowe, who held it on account of services done to the King, no less than twenty acres of meadow, as well as one knight's fee."

Now, who that accomplished person might be to whose skill (in distant subservience to the great Author of nature) we were to attribute the *beauties of England and Wales*,—whether Mr. Capability Brown, or Mr. Humphrey Repton, or the no less celebrated Mr. Loudon of our own days, we should have been utterly at a loss to determine, had not the subsequent mention of the "classical Shoberl" assisted us to the truth that it was the *book* called "*The Beauties of England and Wales*" that was here referred to; but of that book Mr. Shoberl was so far from being the author, that he only compiled the single volume containing the counties of Suffolk, Surrey, and Sussex. His work was done by the volume, and of course no very deep or accurate investigation is to be expected from it; and we may ask whether it would not have better become an historian of the place to have formed an independent judgment of his own, than to have run after any casual bookmaker, however accomplished, who merely flew by, elegantly sipping the "*beauties*" as he went?

But here we have something still more extraordinary to disclose. The words quoted are, after all, not those of the accomplished Shoberl, but were first written by the despised and neglected Gardner, the very exordium of whose "*Historical Account of Southwold*" is as follows:—

"This place, in olden time, was called *Suwald*, *Suwalda*, *Sudholda*, *Southwald*,

* Ellis's *Domesday*, I. 144. Kelham, p. 229, noticing this passage, says, "*Lector! tu tibi (Edipus esto.*" No example of the phrase is given by Ducange.

and Southwood; probably from a wood growing near; for the western confines still retain the appellation of Wood's End Marshes and Wood's End Creek."

However, as we said before, a little deeper investigation would have better become an historian of the place than a blind acquiescence in any predecessor; and to conduct his steps in this investigation Mr. Wake would have required no more unattainable guide than Johnson's Dictionary, where he would have found it very clearly stated, on the authority of Bishop Gibson, that

"*Wold*, whether singly or jointly, in the names of places, signifies a plain open country; from the Saxon *wold*, a plain and a place without woods."

He would thus at once have been out of the woods into which the accomplished Shoberl had enticed him; and, though the fogs might still have partially obscured his view, he might, had he kept in sight the Pharos of Gibson, been led by a better fortune to the *terra firma* of Camden, who has given Southwold this brief but interesting notice:—

"On the south side of this point (Easton-ness) lies Southwold, in a *plains* open to the sea,* much resorted to on account of its port, formed by the mouth of the Blith, and at high water surrounded in such a manner as to look like an island, so that one would wonder the water does not cover it. So that it reminds me of Cicero's observation, 'What but Providence forms the tides on the coasts of Spain and Britain, and causes their regular flux and reflux?' the same Providence that has ordained the waves themselves."

"But surely," we think we hear Mr. Wake exclaim, "surely the accomplished Shoberl did lead me into a wood; and a wood it certainly was, for I proved it by my authorities from the *Harleian Miscellany*." As we find these authorities in the Appendix, p. 405, we feel bound to extract them, though it turns out that they come not from the *Harleian Miscellany*, but the *Harleian Manuscripts*:—

"Of the wood BOVENS, formerly existing in Southwold and noticed in our first chapter, we give the following in-

* There is a *Northwold* in Norfolk, in the high land just above the Fens, and near it are *Methwold* and *Hockwold*. *Rev.*

GENT. MAG. VOL. XIII.

formation, extracted from the sixth vol., *Suff. Collec.*, page 4, into which it had been copied from the *Harleian Manuscripts*:—

"In Southholde wood, (*Bovens*) sic vocata tenetur p. (*per*) Thomam Barrowe sibi et hered. (*heredibus*) suis de Rg. (*Rege*) in ca. (*capite*) p. (*pro*) serv (*servitio*) xx. a. pti (*prati*) unius feodi militis, 35 h viii—ut Newton Hall juxta Sudbury."

This is copied *literatim* from Mr. Wake's page. We can scarcely suppose that he could be aware that "35 h viii" implies the 35th year of the reign of Henry VIII. for if so he would surely have perceived that the existence of a wood at that date was a very poor "authority" indeed for the etymology of a name many centuries older.

But we have now something more to tell: we have followed Mr. Wake to his *Miscellanies*, and cannot find any BOVENS at all! The words he has misquoted are—

"In Southold wood boscu sic vocat', &c. (*Jermyn's Suffolk Collections*, vol. VI. f. 10^b. MS. Addit. Brit. Mus. 8173.)

This does not say that Southold wood was called BOVENS, but that a certain *boscus* was called Southold wood. We have not stopped here; we have pursued, as an historian of Southwold ought to have done, Mr. Jermyn to his authority, which is the MS. Harl. 1232, f. 309, a volume of extracts from the escheats relating to Suffolk; and there we have found that Mr. Jermyn has himself committed an error. The passage, after all, does not relate to *Southwold* in any way, but it speaks of "a wood called Southolde wood" in the parish of Newton, near Sudbury, in a distant part of the county. This will be fully proved by the following more complete extract from the same escheat, to which the preceding is only what is technically termed, by calendar and index makers, a cross reference:

"Newton hall M. juxta Sudbury cum pertin' in Newton et advocac' eccl'ie de Newton, bosc' voc' Southolde wood, Brandon wood, little westwood, hoppers close, hockett close, et al' terr' et hereditament' in Newton, tent' per Thomam Barrowe sibi et hered' suis de R. in ca. per servic. xx^a partis unius feodi militis pro 13 po. 35 H. 8."—(MS. Harl. 1232, p. 248.)

After this it is hardly necessary to point out to Mr. Wake that there is here nothing about twenty acres of meadow, but that the words which he has so translated speak of the twentieth part of a knight's fee. He is not contented with inventing woods, but he must invent meadows also.

So much for the Harleian Miscellany and the Harleian Manuscripts, or as they are elsewhere still more amusingly termed, the *Manuscript Miscellanies*; for we have not space to bestow on the correction of the other extracts from the same source; but we cannot pass unnoticed the misnomer under which one of the worthy and estimable collectors of the materials which are here so misused appears in p. 353. We there find some "extracts from Jermyn and Davies' *Suffolk Collections*, vol. iv." quoted in a way which would lead an ordinary reader to suppose some printed book was referred to. Now, we think even a printer of Suffolk (or Norfolk) should have known that the second of the two names here mentioned is Davy, not Davies.* The said collections were formed by Henry Jermyn, of Sibton, esq. and David Elisha Davy, esq. who collected in unison, but with separate transcripts of their MSS. Mr. Jermyn died in 1820, and his volumes, having been purchased by Hudson Gurney, esq. V.P.S.A. were most liberally presented by that gentleman to the British Museum in the year 1830; Mr. Davy is still living at the pleasant village of Ufford, surrounded by his MSS.—"Manuscripts

and Miscellanies,"—and long may he live, an honour to the county to which he has so patriotically devoted his time and his studies.

Another misnomer, almost as surprising, occurs at p. 265, where the signature of the late Sir Charles Bunbury, the County Member for nearly half a century, is printed Banbury.

But what shall we say of the extraordinary jumble at p. 406, where we find not merely two, but three "single gentlemen rolled into one," by "the name of Richard de Humetis, Earl of Clare, and subsequently King of England, by the title of Richard I." with the following note in further explanation, "Richard I. was 5th Earl of Clare."!!!

Still, the "fogs and frosts" of hoar antiquity do not hang over every page of the History of Southwold. In some parts it is not only clear enough, but brilliant to excess; and, there is one part in particular, relating to the *litigious* transactions of the body corporate, in which the author has so boldly given the reins to his eloquence, that we have been requested by a critical coadjutor† to insert a special rejoinder to his remarks.

However, after making allowance for all its defects, it may be conceded that the volume contains a variety of useful information. In the second chapter, the architectural features of the very fine church (erected in the reign of Edward the Fourth‡) are carefully§ discussed with the assistance of William Bardwell, esq. the West-

* In p. 329, the name of Mr. Henry Davy, the author of the *Architectural Antiquities of Suffolk*, is also misprinted Davey.

† See the Correspondence of our present Number, p. 247.

‡ "The spandrels (of the doorway of the Tower) are charged with a richly-carved Dragon. These, with the Rose-en-soleil in one of the spandrels of the door at the north, and with the Lions supporting the drip-stone of the door at the west, are all badges of Edward the Fourth; and furnish indications, clear and intelligible, that the church of Southwold, being ornamented with his emblems, had been erected in the era of that monarch." This passage (in p. 51) which we presume is from the pen of Mr. Bardwell, is satisfactory; but the author completely contradicts it in pp. 42 and 43, in which a letter M. carved as an ornament of the *sous-base* of the exterior of the porch, is conjectured first to refer to Queen Mary, and then to "Lady Margaret, in compliment to Henry VII." This letter M. which is called in p. 42 a "duplicated initial," is in fact a monogram, combining all the letters of the name of the Blessed Virgin, MARIA. It is of frequent occurrence in the churches of the Eastern counties which resemble Southwold in period and style, in conjunction with other initials and monograms of a like religious signification. We see from Gardner, p. 208, that at Southwold, besides the "duplicated M." these are also the plain letters S. M., probably the initials of Sancta Maria.

§ When we say this, we do not mean to imply that Mr. Bardwell's remarks are in any way improved by the author retaining the very flowery essay on the church which he had previously written, and in which "with much labour and pains," (p. 417) he

minster Improvements architect, and author of "Temples, Ancient and Modern," who is a native of the place. This gentleman has here proposed an important change in the nomenclature of Gothic architecture, to which we can only do justice by extracting his arguments:—

"The walls, which constitute the framework of the entire edifice, are solidly founded, strongly built, and sufficiently indicative of such a design as was entirely consistent with the prospect of durability. They are formed of rubble, cemented together with an excellent mortar, and faced with an ashlar of freestone. This again, with a view to strength as well as beauty, is tastefully intermixed with squared flints, which are generally arranged in pattern. The stone is sometimes so adjusted as to form the style of single, or of a series of *pannels*. (Or it becomes an arrangement for the outlines of *niches*—of trefoils and quatrefoils; while the flint is used for filling in these several figures. Sometimes too the flint and freestone alternate in regular squares, of five inches respectively, varying in other parts of the building from three to four inches; an effect which is visible in the porch, and in the fascia above the great western window. Immediately below the *sous-base* moulding, and entirely round the edifice, runs a band of pannels. From hence, as from a well defined starting point, all the windows with the exception of *two*, namely, the great eastern and western, systematically take their rise. The faces of the buttresses will be found in like fashion, to be shaped into pannels; and the blank niches, which contribute to this appearance, will be detected in various parts of the building, particularly on either side of the west entrance. Now it may be deemed worthy of observation while we are treating of this subject, that the circumstance of covering the surface with pannels, occasioned (? suggests) the appropriate designation of THE EMPANNELED STYLE to be given to this (the third) division of pointed architecture. Our anxiety to call attention to a discovery which has been applied with such acknowledged beauty and effect to the exterior of Southwold church, may be the more excusable, because Rickman, instead of '*the Empanneled*,' which de-

signates the style at once, thought fit to describe it as '*the Perpendicular*,' a term altogether vague and inexpressive of any meaning. We may further observe that at the period when the Empanneled style was adopted in other places besides Southwold, various buildings began to be covered with pannels both within and without; witness the Chapel of King's College, Cambridge, and the Chapel of King Henry the Seventh, at Westminster."

Upon this we shall only remark that, whilst it is confessedly difficult to find generic terms of universal application, the title EMPANNELED does not appear to us to be so *generally* applicable as PERPENDICULAR, with which we associate the idea of straight lines, both upright and transverse.

The plate of the Church, drawn by Mr. Bardwell, and engraved by Mr. G. Hollis, is all that could be wished, for accuracy and beauty. The sepulchral memorials are somewhat too summarily discussed; for the epitaphs relating to families of distinction, as the Goochs, &c. should have been given at length. We are glad a single exception was made in favour of old Gardner the Historian. He lies between his two wives, the first of whom is thus recorded:

"To the memory of Rachael, the wife of Thomas Gardner, who died 9th March 1729, aged 35 years, and Rachael their daughter, who died April 18th 1729, aged 12 years.

VIRTUE crowned during life!
Both the Daughter and the Wife."

And the second thus:

"Mary, the wife of Thomas Gardner, died 3rd May 1759, aged 67 years.

HONOUR ever did attend
Her just dealings to the end."

The centre stone is inscribed:

"To the memory of THOMAS GARDNER, Salt Officer, who died March 30th, 1769, aged 79 years.

Between HONOUR and VIRTUE here doth lie
The remains of old ANTIQUITY."

"embodied" Mr. Bardwell's description. It would have been better if here, as elsewhere, he had learnt "the art to blot." We have looked in vain for a description of the very beautiful spiral lantern, apparently placed over the rood-loft, and intended for the Saint's bell.

In his 8th chapter the author has given full particulars of Solebay fight, fought on the 28th May 1672, in the bay before Southwold; but he might have supplied some interesting touches from the Diary of Mr. Evelyn, who was sent to the coast by the King for the purpose of observing the fleets, and has left on record some sensible and affecting remarks, particularly on the loss of the gallant Earl of Sandwich, from the time when on the 16th of the month, he saw the combined English and French fleets pass Dover, "in all 170 ships—such a gallant and formidable navy never, I think, spread saile upon y^e seas. It was a goodly yet terrible sight, to behold them as I did, passing eastward by the straights betwixt Dover and Calais in a glorious day . . ." and so to the 3rd of June, when he "sailed to the fleete now riding at the buoy of the Nore, where I met his Majesty, the Duke, Lord Arlington, and all the great men, in the Charles, lying miserably shatter'd; but y^e misse of Lord Sandwich redoubld the losse to me, and shew'd the folly of hazarding so brave a fleete, and losing so many men, for no provocation but that y^e Hollanders exceeded us in industrie, and in all things but envy."

Mr. Wake's History of Southwold is followed by a brief account of the several parishes of the Hundred of Blything, under an alphabetical arrangement. They are of course treated, for the most part, in a brief and summary manner. We shall content ourselves with two further observations.

At p. 288 is inserted the epitaph at Little Bradley, of John Daye the celebrated printer and publisher of Fox's Book of Martyrs; but it is not noticed that his sepulchral brass was engraved and explained in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1832, when it was shewn, amongst other matters, that the widow was "turned to a Stone" by her marriage to a second husband so named.

In p. 333 it is stated that "a splendid

monument to the memory of Arthur, third son of EDWARD COKE," may be seen in the chancel of Bramfield church. Perhaps the capitals were here intended to answer the purpose both of titles and dates: we think, however, the reader should have been more distinctly informed that the Chief Justice Sir Edward Coke* was meant. We happen to have a copy of the inscription on this monument; and, as we think it has not yet been printed, we shall here insert it:

"Here lyeth bvried Arthvr Coke, Esq. Third sonne of Sir Edward Coke, Knight, late Lord Chiefe Jvstice of England, & of the Privye Counsell of Kinge James. Here lyeth also bvried in the same tombe, Elizabeth, daughter and sole Heire Apparent of Sr George Waldegrave, Knight, w^{ch} Elizabeth Christianly and peaceably departed this life the 14th day of November, Anno Dni. 1627. And the said Arthvr likewise Christianly and peaceably departed this life at Bury S^t. Edmunds in this Covnty of Suffolk, on the 6th day of December, 1629.

"They had issue betweene them, livinge at their deceases, foore daughters. viz: Elizabeth, Mary, Winifred, and Theophila, whom Almighty God prosper and protect."

We will now conclude by remarking that the several embellishments of this book, both views and maps, are all good in their way, and will materially contribute to make it acceptable to the modern reader, to whom the author must turn for that meed of approval which the antiquary cannot conscientiously bestow.

The Political Songs of England, from the Reign of John to that of Edward II. Edited and translated by Thomas Wright, Esq. M.A. F.S.A. &c. [Printed for the Camden Society.] 4to. pp. 408.

WE shall be obliged to give but a brief and inadequate review of this very curious volume; but we cannot allow our present Magazine to go forth without some notice of it, as al-

* See Sir Edw. Coke's record of his son Arthur's birth, among the genealogical and autobiographical notes from his *Vade Mecum*, or pocket copy of *Littlston's Tenures*, in the *Collectanea Topog. et Genealog.* vol. V. p. 113.

ready we are greeted by the presence of the succeeding work of the Camden Society, Sir John Hayward's *Annals of Queen Elizabeth*, edited by Mr. Bruce; and such is the activity of that well-planned and most popular body, that two other strangers are even now putting on their visiting costume,* and

“Another and another still succeeds.”

In this collection of “*Political Songs*,” Mr. Wright has included as well those poetical compositions which were produced with the object of encouraging a party or promoting a popular enthusiasm; and those which in the form of a ballad commemorated some success, or satirised some prevalent folly; with some few others which might more properly be termed historical poems than songs, chiefly written in the Latin verse of the monastic poets. One of these, entitled “*The Battle of Lewes*,” is a poem of nearly a thousand lines. It is, however, a highly interesting and very remarkable compo-

sition. Mr. Wright remarks that it “may be considered as the popular declaration of the principles with which the barons entered into the war, and the objects which they had in view. It bears internal proofs of having been written immediately after the decisive battle of Lewes; and the moderate and deeply moral and religious feeling which the reforming party here shows, even in the moment of triumph, is extremely remarkable, and is closely connected with the complaints against the licentiousness of the other party in the satirical songs which precede. We might almost suppose ourselves transported to the days of Wickliffe or Cromwell.”

Not having room for any specimens of this poem, we refer to the volume itself; but at the same time we must direct attention to the very curious note at p. 363, in which Mr. Wright has brought together a collection of ancient expositions of the relative duties of sovereign and people, written at

* We allude to No. VIII. *Ecclesiastical Documents*, edited by the Rev. Joseph Hunter; and No. XI. *Kemp's Nine Daies Wonder*, edited by the Rev. Alexander Dyce. From a new List of the Society's Works, issued since the last meeting of the Council, we find the following Works have been placed on the Society's list since the anniversary last year:—

The Rutland Papers: Documents relating to the Coronation of Henry VIII., the regulation of his Household, the Field of the Cloth of Gold, and his interviews with the Emperor, selected from the MS. collections of His Grace the Duke of Rutland. To be edited by WILLIAM JERDAN, Esq. F.S.A., M.R.S.L.

The Chronicle of Bartholomew de Cotton, a monk of Norwich, from the earliest period to the year of our Lord 1298. To be edited by JOHN BRUCE, Esq. F.S.A.

The Latin Poetry of Walter Mapes, Archdeacon of Oxford at the beginning of the thirteenth century. To be edited by THOMAS WRIGHT, Esq. M.A., F.S.A.

Latin Romance Narratives and Legends of the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries, relating to King Arthur and other Heroes of the Welsh and Breton cycle of Fiction. To be edited by Sir FREDERICK MADDEN, K.H., F.R.S., F.S.A.

A Collection of Letters and State Papers relating to the Proceedings of the Earl of Leicester in the Low Countries, in the years 1585 and 1586, derived from a MS. placed at the disposal of the Society by Frederick Ouvry, Esq. and other sources. To be edited by JOHN BRUCE, Esq. F.S.A.

The History of the Barons' Wars in the reign of Henry III. by William de Rishanger. To be edited by J. O. HALLIWELL, Esq. F.R.S., F.S.A., &c.

A Collection of Short Moral Stories in Latin, selected from MSS. of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, and accompanied by Translations. To be edited by THOMAS WRIGHT, Esq. M.A., F.S.A.

A Collection of Miracle Plays, from the date of the earliest existing specimen to the period when they were superseded by Moral Plays; including the unique Miracle Play of Sir Jonathas the Jew. To be preceded by a Dissertation shewing the manner in which the change from Miracle Play to Moral Play was gradually effected; by JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq. F.S.A.

A Narrative of the Commotion in the County of Clare, and particularly of the Siege of Ballyaly Castle, in 1641-2, by Maurice Cuffe, Esq. the defender of the castle. And “*Macariae Excidium, or the destruction of Cyprus*,” a narrative, written in 1692, of the struggle between James II. and William III. in Ireland, by Colonel Charles O'Kelly. To be edited by T. CROFTON CROKER, Esq. F.S.A., M.R.I.A.

the five several periods of the tenth century, the twelfth, the middle of the thirteenth, the time of Edward III. and Piers Ploughman, and the reign of Richard II. as shown in the alliterative poem before edited by Mr. Wright for the Camden Society.

Not the least striking feature in many of these compositions is the excessive freedom of the sentiments which they sometimes convey. Mr. Wright remarks that "The weak government of Henry the Third, permitted every party to give free utterance to their opinions and intentions, and the songs of this period are remarkably bold and pointed."

The earliest pieces in the volume are four, assigned to the reign of King John,—one in French on the siege of Thouars, the second a Provençal *sirvente* on the King, the third and fourth in Latin. The remainder of the volume is pretty equally divided between the next three reigns. It closes with the days of Edward the Second: and it is proposed by the editor to resume the series in another volume, and bring it down to the fall of the house of York.

If, in making an extract from this collection, we were to be guided by the curiosity of the compositions, we should certainly select one of the English songs; which are full of interest from their quaintness and singular allusions, and from their philological value; but as the best of them have already appeared (though not so accurately) in the collections of Percy and Ritson, we shall turn to a very spirited Latin composition, which is supposed to have been written in the reign of King John.

We do not think that the Editor has shown his happiest discrimination in giving it, in common with several others, the general title of a "Song on the Times;" for it comprehends no extended range of subject, but "harps" throughout, with most amusing pertinacity, on abuses in causes ecclesiastical. Its old Latin titles are *Invectio contra Avaritiam*, and *De venerandu justitia Romanæ curiæ*, (p. 402) of which the most explanatory and accurate paraphrase would be, "An Invective against the Vilitas of the Curia Rome."

Invectio contra avaritiam.

"UTAR contra vitia carmine rebelli;
Mel proponunt alii, fel supponunt melli,
Pectus subest ferreum deauratæ pelli,
Et leonis spoliū induunt aselli.

Disputat cum animo facies rebellis
Mel ab ore defluit, mens est plena fellis;
Non est totum melleum quod est instar mellis;
Facies est alia pectoris quam pellis.

Vitium est in opere, virtus est in ore,

Picem tegunt animi niveo colore:

Membra dolent singula capitis dolore,
Et radici consonat pomum in sapore.

Roma mundi caput est, sed nil capit mundum;
Quod pendet a capite totum est immundum;
Transit enim vitium primum in secundum,
Et de fundo redolet quod est juxta fundum.

Roma capit singulos et res singulorum;
Romanorum curia non est nisi forum.

Ibi sunt venalia jura senatorum,

Et solvit contraria copia nummorum.

Hic in consistorio si quis causam regat
Suam, vel alterius, hoc in primis legat,—
Nisi det pecuniam Roma totum negat,
Qui plus dat pecunie melius allegat.

Romani capitulum habent in decretis,
Ut petentes audiant manibus repletis:
Dabis, aut non dabitur; petunt quia petis;
Qua mensura seminas, et eadem metis.

Munus et petitio currunt passu pari,

Opereris munere si vis operari:

Tullium ne timeas si velit causari,

Nummus eloquentia gaudet singulari.

Nummis in hac curia non est qui non vacet;

Crux placet, rotunditas, et albedo placet,

Et cum totum placeat, et Romanis placet,

Ubi nummus loquitur, et lex omnis tacet.

Si quo grandi munere bene pascas manum,

Frustra quid objicies vel Justinianum,

Vel sanctorum canones, quia tanquam vanum

Transferunt has paleas, et inburnant granum.

Solum avaritiam Roma novit parca,

Parcit danti munera, parco non est parca;

Nummus est pro numine, et pro Marco marca,

Et est minus celebris ara, quam sit arca.

Cum ad papam veneris, habe pro constanti,

Non est locus pauperi, soli favet danti;

Vel si munus præstitum non est aliquanti,

Respondet hic tibi sic, Non est michi tanti.

Papa, si rem tangimus, nomen habet a re,

Quicquid habent alii, solus vult papare;

Vel si verbum Gallicum vis apocopare,—

Paez, Paez, dil li mot, si vis impetrare.

Papa querit, chartula querit, bulla querit,

Porta querit, cardinalis querit, cursor querit,

Omnes querunt; et si quod des uni deerit,

Totum jus falsum est, tota causa perit.

Das istis, das aliis, addis dona datis,

Et cum satis dederis, querunt ultra satia.

burse turgida, Romam veniat;

viget physica buris constipatis,

quatur marsupium singuli paulatim;

a sit gradatim.

Quid irem per singula? colligam summam,—
Omnes bursam strangulant, et expirat statim.

Bursa tamen Tityi jecur imitatur,
Fugit res, ut redeat, perit, ut nascatur,
Et hoc pacto loculum Roma deprædatur,
Ut cum totum dederit, totus impleatur.

Redeunt a curia capite cornuto :
Ima tenet Jupiter, cælum tenet Pluto,
Et accedit dignitas animali bruto,
Tanquam gemma stercori et pictura luto.
Divites divitibus dant, ut sumant ibi,
Et occurrunt munera relative sibi :
Lex est ista celebris, quam fecerunt scribi,
Si tu michi dederis, ego dabo tibi. *Finit.*"

This song, says Mr. Wright, in his introductory observations,

"is supposed to have been written during the interdict. In the fourth line the lion is said to designate King John, and the asses the Bishops; and at the end the King is represented by Jupiter, whilst the Pope receives the contemptuous designation of Pluto." (p. 14.)

and in his notes he adds that this information is conveyed in two side notes in Flacius Illyricus, who has printed this song in his "*Varia Doctorum, &c. Poemata*," with the omission of the three first stanzas, which he had previously given as a separate song. Mr. Wright admits, however, that there is nothing to show whether Flacius Illyricus derived these notes from a MS. or whether they were written by him, or by Bale, who is also found to quote them. In any case, we feel convinced that the explanation is wrong. The three last stanzas evidently refer to those who, having obtained episcopal dignities by bribery at the Roman court, came home and recreated their purses by selling inferior preferments in a similar way. Mr. Wright has well translated the line, "Redeunt," &c. "They return from the court with mitred heads;" and the next line simply means that whilst the most deserving prelate, a Jupiter, was placed in an inferior see, a simoniacal Pluto was raised to the highest. If we judged only from internal evidence, we should say there was nothing in this poem that fixed it either to the country or the age of King John, much less that alluded to him personally; but, as from the evidence of the several MSS. in which it has been found, there appears good reason to conclude that it was composed either by Walter Mapes or some other Englishman of

that time,* certainly had a very good claim for admission into the present collection, and we may regard it as evidence of the deplorable corruption of the Church, in its head and its branches, in the thirteenth century. We do not, however, at all coincide in the suggestion that it was written during the interdict: this seems rather like the apology of some good Catholic for meddling with so flagrant a libel against Holy Mother Church. But we do not believe any such thing; we regard it as the indignant expostulation of some high-spirited man at a time when the high road to Rome was most thronged with suitors, and whilst the pecuniary exhaustion arising from her never ceasing extortions was most severely felt. The same grievances are further depicted in a long English poem on "Simonie," of the time of Edward II. which Mr. Wright procured from the Advocates' Library at Edinburgh, just in time to include in his volume.

Here, we regret to say, we must stop our pen: having first remarked that the greater part of the collection is accompanied by a close and careful English translation—a matter of the utmost assistance in the Norman French and old English pieces; that a critical review of the subject is given in the Introduction, and various matters of great antiquarian and literary interest are illustrated in the Notes; and that an appendix of fifty pages is occupied with a valuable specimen of the veritable French chronicle of Peter of Langtoft, of which the English chronicle published under that name by Tom Hearne, was merely a version (with alterations), the work of Robert de Brunne. These extracts were considered by the editor an appropriate addition, in consequence of their containing fragments in what

* In a supplementary note, p. 402, Mr. Wright mentions that "Giraldus Cambrensis has inserted a copy of this Song in the *Speculum Ecclesie*, MS. Cotton. Tib. B. xiiii. and attributed it to the famous Goliath, which is commonly supposed to be only a fictitious name for Walter Mapes. This takes away all doubt as to its age, and the explanations given by Flacius Illyricus may be right." To the last conclusion we cannot assent.

was then termed *ryme cowfe*, or tailed rhyme, which are apparently taken from the songs of the time. From their extreme rudeness, we can imagine them to be the most popular songs, of the common soldiery, in the whole volume. As for instance, the reply of the English, when King Edward had fortified Berwick, to "the rhymes the Scots had formerly sung in mockery of the English"—

Piket hym and diket him,
On scorne saiden he,*
hu best hit mai be.
He pikes and he dikes,
On lengthe as him likes,
als hy mowe best y-se.
Scatered heir the Scotas,
Hodred in the[r] hottes,
never thai ne the;†
Riicht if y rede,
Thay tounble in Twede
that woned ‡ bi the se.

Observations on Medical Education. By R. Jones. 1839.—It is quite clear that the Education of Medical Practitioners cannot much longer remain in its present unsatisfactory state; unsatisfactory both to themselves and to the public: and we are glad to find from this sensible and able pamphlet, that the subject will before long be brought before Parliament: with a view of reforming abuses, and framing measures by which a scientific education must be attained, before a practitioner is allowed to take the health and lives of the community under his care. We advise those interested in the subject carefully to peruse Mr. Jones's excellent observations.

Iniquities of the Opium trade with China. By the Rev. A. S. Thelwall.—The Emperor of China, or rather the Chinese Government, have been the best commentators on this volume. The iniquity of the opium trade was something prodigious; as carried on by a Christian nation, it was altogether wicked beyond the ordinary limits of wickedness. How strange the anomaly! we left our own shores to visit the benighted nations of the East, with a Bible in one hand, and a poisonous drug in the other; with that which was to enlighten, and that which was to corrupt: performing in the same persons, the offices of the ministers of God, and the agents of Satan! truly we have thought ourselves wiser than the Scripture, and have endeavoured alike to serve both God and Mammon.

Chapters of the Modern History of British India. By Edward Thornton, Esq.—The design of this work is judicious, and its execution good; it is intended to furnish an account of the most prominent and interesting scenes and events that have occurred in British India during the last 30 years; commencing with the mutiny of Vellore in 1806, and terminating with the Burmese war, and the siege of Bhurtpore in 1825. The capture of Bourbon and Mauritius established our

possession of the Indian seas; the conquest of the Dutch settlements delivered us from an artful and grasping enemy. Then followed the Nepaul war, and the destruction of the Pindarries. The whole forms a series of brilliant pictures full of high achievements, and proving that the most undaunted and desperate courage of wild and half savage troops, can never maintain a successful struggle against the deliberate firmness and discipline of the English Army. We conquered, and generally conquer, against enormous difficulties, and with very inferior forces.

The Exiles of Zillerthal, their persecution and expatriation from the Tyrol, translated from the German of Dr. Rheinwald, of Basle. By John Saunders, 12mo. 1840.—A very interesting account of the migration of a small Protestant community from their patriot homes and hearths in the Tyrol, driven by the Roman Catholic bigotry and oppression to find a refuge in Silesia. This concession of the Austrian Government to the domination of the priesthood is the great stain upon the page of its history. This subject was first brought before the public in a Sermon by Mr. Hartwell Horne, in 1837, and lately in an article in the *Quarterly Review*, No. 127. §

Motives to the study of Biblical Literature, in a course of Lectures. By William Goodhugh. 1839.—We have read through this work with pleasure, and have derived from it much useful information; but, from the nature of the subject, it is not well adapted for extracts; we will, however, give a curious passage on the

* That is, They said in scorne, Let the King pike and dike as he can.

† They never thrive. ‡ Dwelt.

§ Mr. Turnbull in his *Austria*, vol. ii. p. 113, says he "discredits the reputed facts on certain occurrences said to have recently taken place in the Tyrol." This is high authority.

Babylonian bricks, p. 61. "A traveller who has recently explored the ruins of Babylon, remarks that on many of the bricks he found ten lines of Babylonian writing stamped across the angles of the brick. These inscriptions appear to have been stamped upon the brick while in a soft state, by a block of wood, and consist of a series of arrow-headed characters, all knowledge of which is entirely lost. Mr. Rich says, 'No idea of the purpose these inscriptions were intended to answer, can be formed from the situation in which the bricks are found. It is such as to preclude the possibility of their being read, until after the destruction of the buildings they composed. At the ravine of the mound of the Kasr or palace, I was present at the extracting above a hundred of them, and found that they were all placed on the layers of cement with their faces or inscribed parts downwards, so that the edges only, which formed the front of the wall were visible, and from subsequent observation I ascertained this to be the case in every ruin where they are found, a proof that they were designedly placed in that manner.' The prospect of one day seeing these inscriptions decyphered and explained, is not so hopeless as it has been deemed. From the specimens now before us, some points may be established, the importance of which those skilled in the art of decyphering will readily acknowledge. The language may safely be pronounced to be Chaldee; the system of letters an alphabetical and not a symbolical one, and each figure on the bricks a single letter, and not a word, or a compound character. The number of the different characters, with their variations, may therefore be easily ascertained. Any one, however, who ventures on the task, should have a thorough knowledge of the Chaldean language, as well as indefatigable application. Aided by these qualifications, and furnished with a sufficient quantity of specimens, he might undertake the labour with some prospect of success. Some of these bricks may be seen in the British Museum, as well as the inscribed cylinders."

Flaxman's Lectures on Sculpture. 2nd Edition. 8vo.—This edition is a great improvement on the former, possessing an additional lecture, and many additions, with an address on the death of Flaxman, by Sir R. Westmacott. Though we must in truth say that the lectures of this amiable and excellent artist never satisfied us, either as to the curiosity of the materials or the philosophy of the reflections; and though we still expect some production on sculpture, like the essays on the

sister art by Reynolds and Opie; nevertheless the student will find much worthy of his attention in the history of the art as here given; and the man of taste will thankfully listen to the remarks of one of the most eminent of modern sculptors on those works which it formed the study of his life to appreciate and emulate.

Thoughts on Duelling and the Christian Character. 1840.—We remember the time when duels were as plenty as blackberries, every theatre, coffee house, and race-course furnishing their heroes. With the spread of better and more Christian feelings, these barbarous acts of lawless and ignorant times are now but little known. Neither the voice of society nor the majesty of the law would now bear the ruffians who used a few years since to bully the timid, and swagger through their time, like so many Thrasos or Bobadils, fancying ferocity was courage, and a quarrelsome disposition the proof of manly spirit. We venture to say that in a few years a duel will be so rare as rarely to be heard of; and even now we think that the feelings of the community go so together with the law of the country that there will be little difficulty in altogether suppressing such acts of folly, madness, and guilt, especially as they are now so rare.

"—— numero vix sunt totidem quot Thebarum portæ, vel divitis ostia Nili."

Trip to the far West. By B. P. Smith. 1840.—Mr. Smith left his cottage at Camberwell to explore the beauties of Cornwall, which he has faithfully and graphically described. His description of the Carclaze mine (the only open tin mine in Cornwall) and of St. Michael's Mount are of peculiar interest, but he should here have quoted from Mr. Bowles's beautiful lines on the latter place.

Poems, by John Sterling. 1839.—The Sexton's Daughter is the chief poem in the volume. It is too long, and is deficient in materials, considering that it occupies the space of a hundred pages. The versification and verbal expression are good, but the effect of the whole is languid. We should say that the author should endeavour to condense his thoughts, and take care that he does not fall into an imitation of Wordsworth. We think the following stanzas well expressed, producing the picturesque effect designed.

"There is an old and costly room of state,
With roof deep groin'd of blazon'd shields
and flowers;

And arras rich, with gold and silver bright,
Hangs round the walls, and shews green
forest bowers.

And figures blent of giant, dwarf and knight,
Of lady fair, and palfry, hawk and hound,
Amid these leafy cells the gaze invite :
Invite, yet mock,—for leaves half close them
round.

In order set are works of regal price ;
Quaint carven chair and table, chest and
lute ;

And web of scarlet, black and gold device,
Spread o'er the floor, makes every footstep
mute.

The window shafts and loops of branching
Are gemmed with panes of each imperial hue ;
Where saints and angels, from the stars new
flown,

With streams of crystal splendour flood
the view," &c.

Sermons preached at Cambridge. 1839.
By Henry Melvill, B. D. 8vo. — Mr.
Melvill always writes with knowledge and
eloquence. His language is copious and
flowing ; his arguments fairly and forcibly
stated, and he appears completely free
from the bias and prejudices of any sect.
These Sermons, delivered at Cambridge
before the students, were printed at their
desire. The first, on "Idle Words," is
excellent, and the fifth Sermon, "The
Greater than Jonas," is admirably con-
structed, and written with great feeling.
In all there are passages of superior ele-
gance. We are very sorry to find Mr.
Melvill saying in his advertisement—
"that the publication called 'The Pulpit'
so injures him by printing his discourses,
as scarcely to leave him any property in
the produce of his own thought and toil."
This, indeed, is using the Temple of God
for the purposes of Mammon !

*Voyages of the Dutch Brig Dourga
through the Moluccan Archipelago, &c.*
By Kolff, jun. 1840.—It appears that the
numerous islands lying between the Mo-
luccan and northern coasts of Australia
have been but little known, and no account
of them has been made public, with the
exception of one book. These islands
were never visited by Europeans previous
to 1636. The Dutch first gained posses-
sion of some of these islands, and carried
on a lucrative trade with Japan ; but their
monopoly induced other nations, as the
French and English, to cultivate spices
in the Isle of Bourbon, and on the west
coast of Sumatra. The foundation of
Singapore by Sir Stamford Raffles, in
1819, was a wise measure, formed on
statesman-like views, and made an im-
portant era in the history of the Indian
Archipelago. There is much interesting
and entertaining information in these vo-
lumes. It is a curious fact in the distri-
bution of animals—"that monkeys do not

exist on the Ki and Tenember islands, and
that, throughout the whole Moluccan
Archipelago, they are only to be found
on the island of Batchian, near the south
end of Gilolo."

*Sketches of a Missionary's Travels in
Egypt.* By R. M. Macbriar. 1839.—
Mr. Macbriar is not a very learned tra-
veller, and not sufficiently particular, for
our taste, in his accounts of objects well
worthy of remark. His observation on
the cedar of Lebanon is a strong proof of
this (p. 112) ; but his volume is written
with ease and in good taste and feeling,
and will form an entertaining companion,
and a useful one, to those who follow
his footsteps. His account of the Slave
Trade, still existing in undiminished
horors on the western shores of Africa,
is very afflicting, and calls loudly for the
strong arm of national interference.

*Prince Albert, and the House of Sax-
ony, with a Particular Memoir of the
Reigning Family of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.*
By Frederick Shoberl, Esq. 8vo. (Col-
burn).—This interesting resumé of the
history of one of the oldest and most dis-
tinguished families among the sovereign
houses of Germany, is at once well timed
and well considered, qualities which are
seldom found united in works the publica-
tion of which is hastened to meet some
temporary occasion. Mr. Shoberl pub-
lished an "Historical Account of the
House of Saxony," so long ago as the
period of the marriage of Prince Leopold
and the Princess Charlotte of Wales : and,
relying upon the advantages of his per-
sonal knowledge of Germany, and the best
sources of information, he now comes for-
ward, as he did then, to flout away the
many false, absurd, and erroneous stories,
which ignorance and misconception nat-
urally send abroad, and to gratify the
laudable curiosity of the people of Eng-
land, respecting the "birth, parentage,
and education" of one respecting whom
they now have every right to seek that sa-
tisfaction. We shall not here quote those
passages of the work which are of most
popular and immediate interest, as they
have already gone the round of the daily
papers ; but we shall content ourselves
with a reference to two or three other
curious points. We find that the first
Albert Duke of Saxony died in 1260, and
that the present Prince Royal of Saxony,
—the first born to that dignity (in 1828),
is also named Albert. Frederick the Se-
cond, who died in 1483, left two nephews
his heirs, named, as the present Princes

of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Ernest and Albert, who were the founders of two distinct lines, which still subsist in the house of Saxony. The Albertine, or younger branch, supplanted the elder or Ernestine line, in the year 1547, when the Elector John-Frederick I. was taken prisoner by the Emperor Charles V. and his dominions declared forfeited, in consequence of his firm adherence to the doctrines of the Reformation, as declared in the Confession at Augsburg. From this memorable Elector descend in the male line all the modern houses of Saxe-Meinengen, Saxe-Altenburg, and Saxe-Coburg-Gotha; together with others now extinct. The line of Saxe-Coburg, originally Saxe-Saalfeld, was the youngest and least endowed of all. By a succession of fortunate alliances its rank has gradually advanced; and the extent of the present Duke's dominions are more than double what they were before 1815, now comprising 795 English square miles. The first wife of the present Duke (and mother of his Royal Highness Prince Albert) was Louisa Dorothea, Princess of Saxe-Gotha, niece to the last Duke of the former House of Gotha, which became extinct in 1825. Louisa-Dorothea was great-granddaughter of Frederick III. brother to Augusta Princess of Wales, the mother of King George the Third. Prince Albert is thus related to the other branches of the Royal Family of Great Britain, as well as to Queen Victoria through his aunt the Duchess of Kent. We shall now make a few extracts in reference to those who have absurdly brought forward Prince Albert's descent from the first Protestant Elector of Saxony as a sufficient answer to the scruples of Protestant England, when she asked for a declaration of the faith of the future Consort of her Queen. We will not exclude what we find in p. 109, that the Elector Frederick Augustus I. the ancestor of the present King of Saxony, was elected King of Poland in 1697, "having previously, in order to qualify himself for that dignity, *exchanged the*

Protestant for the Catholic faith, to which his successors have ever since adhered."* He was of the Albertine line: but again, in p. 169, we find, that Frederick IV. Duke of Saxe-Gotha, (the great-uncle of Prince Albert,) "in 1807 adopted the Catholic faith in Rome;" and in p. 208, that George-Frederick-Augustus, (the uncle of Prince Albert), "married in 1816, a Catholic lady, Marie-Antoinette Gabrielle, daughter of Prince Francis von Kohary;" and further (p. 209), that "As he became the founder of a Catholic line of the House of Coburg, all his children having been brought up in that religion, he was obliged at his marriage to renounce, by a particular act, the right of succession to the patrimonial possessions in Saxony, on behalf of himself and his descendants." It is this Prince whose son has become the Consort of the Queen of Portugal, and whose daughter's marriage with the Duc de Nemours is now upon the *tapis*. Of these facts some rumours had reached the ears of the people of England, and they knew that the Prince, who was once the consort of their Princess Charlotte, had become the sovereign of catholic Belgium; their fears, therefore, were natural, and they might fairly claim some better assurance than the appeal to a genealogical descent from a Protestant confessor who flourished three centuries ago. They must look rather to the education and personal character of the living Prince. He was educated at the Protestant University of Bonn in Prussia; and for his sentiments we are told in p. 241, he "has often declared himself prouder of the distinction" of being descended from the Elector John-Frederick I. "than of any personal advantage that he enjoys." We trust that this pride is founded on religious conviction; and shall now conclude by extracting one of the many interesting historical anecdotes with which Mr. Shoberl has diversified his pages. We select it from its bearing upon English history, and the opinions which

* In p. 185, we are told, that Prince Frederick-William of Saxe-Altenburg "married, in 1834, the Countess of Shrewsbury, created Princess Talbot by the King of Bavaria." We find no notice of this in our English Peerages; but we presume the lady in question is Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. James Hoey of Dublin, and widow of Charles 15th Earl of Shrewsbury, who died in 1827. Our peerages have stated, that the Princess Mary-Alatheia-Beatrix Talbot, the elder daughter of the present Earl of Shrewsbury, who was married last year to the Prince Filippo Doria-Pamfilii-Landi, had been raised to the rank of a Princess by the King of Bavaria; but probably this is an error; and Mr. Shoberl is more correct. The present Queen of Bavaria is a sister of the Prince Frederick-William of Saxe-Altenburg. Bavaria is a Catholic state: and these connexions seem to intimate, that some little "popery" has crept into *this* house of Saxe also.

foreigners seem to have entertained of the wealth of England, even three centuries ago:—

“ This prince had the misfortune to unite the ambition of recovering the dominions and dignities of which his father had been dispossessed, with extreme credulity; qualities which rendered him an easy dupe to designing persons, and finally occasioned the loss of his states and his liberty. Thus we find, that he was selected in 1558, by a female adventurer, who pretended to be his aunt, Anne of Cleves, the divorced wife of Henry VIII. of England, as a fit subject for her impositions. She pretended, that the report of the death of the princess, whom she personated, was false; and that she had escaped to the Continent with prodigious wealth in money and jewels, among which were the Crown jewels of England, a great part of which treasures she promised to the Duke and his brothers. After she had thus amused him for a year and a half, the accounts which reached him from various quarters ex-

cited suspicion; the pretended Queen underwent various examinations, in each of which she told a different story respecting her origin and circumstances. At length she was led to the scaffold, as if for execution, and there solemnly declared, that she was an illegitimate daughter of the Duke of Cleves. The family of the latter, however, denied all knowledge of the fact; and one John von Froemont, in a letter to the senate of Nuremberg, whom she had solicited to take charge of part of her treasures, says that, after great trouble, she was at length brought to confess, that she was the daughter of a count, and had been waiting-woman to Queen Anne, whose seal and other valuables she had contrived to secure after her death; that, moreover, she had been mistress to Henry VIII. and the principal cause of his separation from the Queen. She was doomed to solitary imprisonment; but whether death released her from it, or she was set at liberty after the deposition of John Frederick, is not known.”

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tions on Public and Private Lunatic Asylums, pointing out the Errors in the present System. By J. G. MILLINGEN, M.D. 12mo. 4s. 6d.

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Dictionaries.

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A meeting held in the Royal Hotel at Edinburgh on the 3rd of December, the Rev. Mr. Provost in the chair, it was resolved to form a society, to be called the Spalding Club for Printing the Historical, Genealogical, Topographical, Genealogical, and Literary remains of the North-Eastern Counties of Scotland. The Earl of Dalrymple was elected President, Viscount Dalrymple, Vice-President, and a Council of whom John Dalrymple was elected Secretary, and Mr. Dalrymple, Advocate, as the Club are admitted manuscripts of interest and importance were submitted for consideration to the Club.

such reprints desirable. The annual subscription is fixed at one guinea. We are informed that the number of 300 members, to which it was originally proposed to limit the society, is now filled up; but that it is expected that the number will be increased to 500.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.

The Report of the Council of this Institution, issued at the close of its twenty-first year, announces their distribution of the Premiums placed at their disposal by the munificence of the late President. To Mr. Jones a Telford Medal in Silver and Twenty Guineas for a description of the Westminster Sewerage. This laborious communication forms a record which is nearly unparalleled, and which must be of great value as a source of information in all future works of this nature, when other, and particularly foreign, cities carry into effect a system of drainage, in which they are at present so deficient. The same premium has been awarded to Mr. Wood for a paper on Warming and Ventilating. This communication contains a detailed account of the principles on which the salubrity of the atmosphere in crowded rooms depends, and the various methods which have been adopted for warming and ventilation. This subject is of the highest importance to the manufacturing poor, who are compelled to work in crowded rooms at high temperatures.

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ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

Jan. 6. Mr. Chawner in the chair. Mr. James Pennethorne was elected Fellow, and Mr. James Bell an Associate of the Institute. A paper was read by Mr. Edward P'Anson on the Temple of Victory Apleton at Athens; and various drawings were exhibited illustrative of its state of restoration in the spring of 1836. The foundations of this temple were first discovered in 1825; since when all the fragments have been carefully collected and

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In pursuing this investigation we should find that nature was the great source of both the animal and vegetable kingdoms, and in their ornaments were largely drawn upon, and in fact represented with accuracy drawn, rated, odd or even number out of them,

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ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Feb. 6. John Gage Rokewode, esq. Director, in the chair.

Thomas Baylis, esq. F.S.A. exhibited a very beautiful silver reliquary. It is spiral in shape, and stands about 18 inches high. Its design comprises three architectural stories, or tiers of niches, containing gilt figures of the Rood and sixteen Saints. Its other ornaments are demi-angels, long projecting gargoyle, arched tracery, crockets, &c.

J. O. Halliwell, esq. F.S.A. communicated an impression of a seal recently found at Cambridge. It is of a small oval form. Its centre is occupied by a shield, charged with a cross ragulée, surmounted by the instruments of the Passion, combined saltirewise; and below in a niche is a figure kneeling in prayer. The legend, *✠ Dicitur Custodis Cantabrigie*. The period of the workmanship is the latter part of the 14th century; but who the *Custos Cantabrigie* was has not been ascertained.

The remainder was read of Mr. Godwin's letter on the Ecclesiastical Architecture of Normandy, relating to Coutances, Falaise, &c.

The Rev. C. H. Hartshorne, F.S.A. communicated a very complete architectural description of the Norman castle of Orford in Suffolk, with conjectures upon the destinations to which the several existing parts of the building were assigned; accompanied by a large plan, and several views. This was partly read, and the remainder postponed.

Feb. 13. Thomas Amyot, esq. Treasurer, in the chair.

John Buckler, esq. F.S.A. presented a drawing of the interior of the west end of St. Mary Overies church, Southwark (lately pulled down), with a brief explanatory letter.

Mr. Richard Davis communicated an account of the discovery of several Roman urns, about half a mile east of Edenbridge in Kent. They were of half-burnt clay, from 11 to 12 inches high, and contained calcined bones.

The reading of Mr. Hartshorne's dissertation on Orford Castle was then concluded.

Feb. 20. H. Hallam, esq. V. P.

Count Pompeo Litta, of Milan, author of the "Famiglie celebri Italiani," was elected a Foreign Member of the Society.

J. O. Halliwell, esq. F.S.A. presented a copy of a pen-and-ink drawing of a portrait preserved in the archives of Dulwich College, and supposed by him to represent Shakespeare: it is drawn by the

player Henslow on the back of a letter addressed to himself, among a small collection of similar roughly sketched portraits.

A paper was then read from R. L. Pearsall, esq. giving an account of some extensive researches made by him in Germany relative to Judicial Combats, and the various modes of duelling authorised and practised in ancient times. It was illustrated by a numerous series of drawings derived from printed books and MSS.

H. W. Pickersgill, esq. R.A. exhibited a mace and a battle-axe. The former was evidently a modern fabrication, having a general resemblance only to the form of an ancient mace, but nothing of antique style in the character of its ornaments. The battle-axe is handsome, of steel, ornamented with silver; and having the arms of Poland, with the name of "Stanislaus 1660."

ROMAN INSCRIPTION DISCOVERED ON THE COAST OF GLAMORGAN.

At Port Talbot, near Aberavon, Glamorganshire, a Roman inscription has been discovered, of which the following transcript has been communicated to "the Cambrian," by Mr. Talbot, the proprietor of Margam Abbey and Park:—

IMP. C. FLAV. M. MAXIMINO
INVICTO AVGVS.

A difficulty is presented by the above reading, because it does not appear that Maximinus I., who assumed the imperial purple A. D. 235, or Maximinus II., who was raised to the same dignity A. D. 305, ever bore the prenomen of Flavius. A correspondent of the Cambrian paper suggests that there must have been an error in copying the stone, and that either Magnus Maximus, who was Emperor in Britain and Gaul A. D. 383, or his son Flavius Victor, whom he declared Cæsar, and who shared the imperial dignity with him, is the person intended. He imagines that the letter M. after Flav. may, on closer inspection, turn out to be a VI. for Victor. Too much caution cannot be used in copying ancient inscriptions; and we shall be happy to hear that a rubbing on soft paper, or a cast in plaster of the above, is laid on the table of the Society of Antiquaries.

Glamorgan and Monmouthshire are peculiarly rich in relics of the Romano-British age, and the inscriptions on monumental and votive stones, which are scattered up and down in those counties, and throughout Wales in general, deserve to be collected, before the silent unceasing operation of the rains of heaven has still further effaced them.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *Jan. 24.*

Lord *John Russell* brought forward the subject of a PROVISION FOR PRINCE ALBERT; detailing the precedents which appeared to him to bear upon the question. In the cases of Prince George of Denmark and Queen Caroline, the consort of George II. 100,000*l.* a-year was settled by Parliament, in the event of their surviving the Sovereign. The Princess Dowager of Wales, the mother of George III. had an annuity for life of 50,000*l.* Queen Charlotte, the consort of George III. had a dower of 100,000*l.* a-year settled upon her in case she should survive his Majesty; and in the late reign a similar dower was voted to Queen Adelaide, in the event of her surviving King William IV. In the case of Prince Leopold, 50,000*l.* a-year was granted in case he should survive the princess. With these several precedents before him, the proposition that he wished to make was, that the House should empower Her Majesty to grant an annual sum of 50,000*l.* a-year out of the Consolidated Fund to Prince Albert upon his marriage, and to continue for the whole of his life.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *Jan. 27.*

The Lord Chancellor moved the second reading of Prince ALBERT'S NATURALIZATION BILL. The Duke of Wellington noticed the insertion of a clause, "to give to the said Prince Albert, for and during the term of his natural life, such place, precedence, and rank, after Her Majesty, in Parliament and elsewhere, as Her Majesty shall deem fit and proper, any law, statute, or custom, to the contrary notwithstanding." He had not been made aware of this clause till last night, and he must ask that the debate be adjourned till Friday; which was done.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, Lord *John Russell* moved a resolution authorizing Her Majesty to grant 50,000*l.* a-year to Prince Albert. Mr. *Hume* thought the grant large and excessive, and therefore moved as an amendment, that the grant be 21,000*l.* The House divided, for the amendment 38, against it 305, majority 267. Col. *Sibthorp* then moved a second amendment, substituting 30,000*l.* which was supported by Mr. *Goulburn*, Sir *J. Graham*, and Sir *R. Peel*, who thought

30,000*l.* a just and liberal allowance for the joint lives of the Queen and the Prince, and for the Prince's possible survivorship, should there be no issue; if an heir should be born, then the 30,000*l.* might properly be advanced to 50,000*l.*; and, should there be a numerous issue, it would be reasonable to make a still further increase, such as would befit the father of a large family of royal children. Those events would justify the augmentation, by giving a guarantee for the Prince's permanent residence in, and attachment to, this country. He showed the inapplicability of the precedents in the cases of Queens-Consort, and animadverted upon the instance of Prince Leopold's 50,000*l.*; as the whole country had cried out that that allowance was excessive: and, on the House again dividing, the numbers were, for the amendment 262, for the motion 158, majority against Ministers 104.

Jan. 28. Sir *J. F. Buller* brought forward the motion of WANT OF CONFIDENCE IN THE ADMINISTRATION, which he characterised as a government not araying itself on the side of good order, but rather, by its support of agitation in Ireland, inducing disorder in England—a government allied with the enemies of the established religion, and joining in every attack upon the Church. He referred in addition to their conduct on the church-rates—on the education grant—and on the provision for Sir *J. Newport*—their opening of the ball and corn law questions—and their encouragement of Socialism; and concluded by moving that the House resolve "that her Majesty's Government, as at present constituted, does not possess the confidence of this House." The motion was seconded by Mr. Alderman *Thompson*; and the defence of the Ministry was commenced by Sir *Geo. Grey*, whose speech was considered the best delivered on that side of the House throughout the debate; which was continued on the three following evenings, the principal speakers being Mr. *Hawes*, Lord *Howick*, Sir *Jas. Graham*, Mr. *Macaulay*, Lord *Powerscourt*, Mr. *Forbes*, Mr. *Ward*, Lord *Stanley*, Lord *Morpeth*, Mr. *O'Connell*, Sir *R. Peel*, and Lord *John Russell*. On Saturday morning the House divided: for the motion 267; against it 308; majority for Ministers 21.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 3.

Viscount *Melbourne* being prepared to omit the clause objected to in PRINCE ALBERT'S NATURALIZATION BILL, the House went into committee upon it, when the clause was struck out, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS on the same day, Mr. *Darby* moved, "That William Evans, esq. and John Wheelton, esq. Sheriff of Middlesex, be discharged from the custody of the Serjeant-at-Arms." The Hon. Gentleman grounded his appeal on personal consideration towards the sheriffs, arguing that their release would not affect the question of Privilege; but it was opposed by the *Attorney-general*, and, a debate of considerable length arising, the matter was adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 4.

The *Bishop of Exeter*, having made an exposition of the blasphemous and immoral tendency of the new system of SOCIALISM, propagated by Robert Owen, moved an Address to her Majesty upon the subject, which after a long discussion was agreed to.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, Mr. Serjeant *Talfourd* moved for leave to bring in his COPYRIGHT Bill, the principle of which the House had affirmed three several times. Mr. *Wakley* moved, as an amendment, that a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the existing laws of copyright; which was seconded by Mr. *Hume*. Mr. *Warburton* was hostile to the Bill. Mr. *Labouchere* thought it would be peculiarly ungracious to refuse the Bill being laid on the table. The House then divided; for the motion 75, for the amendment 53, majority 22.—Leave was then given to bring in the Bill.

Feb. 6. Mr. Thomas Burton Howard was brought to the bar and examined, when he acknowledged that he had commenced another action against the Messrs. Hansard at the suit of John Joseph Stockdale, for a subsequent publication of the same libel as before; after which Lord *John Russell* moved that Howard had, in so doing, been guilty of a high contempt of the privileges of that House. Sir *E. Sugden* moved as an amendment that Mr. Howard be brought to the bar to-morrow. The House divided—for the motion 147, for the amendment 45, majority 102. Lord *John Russell* then moved that Mr. Howard be committed to Newgate. The House again divided—for the motion 149, against it 46.

Feb. 7. The debate on Mr. *Darby's*

motion for the release of the Sheriffs was renewed, and it was negatived by a majority of 71; the numbers being, for the motion 94, against it 165. Lord *J. Russell* then moved that the Messrs. Hansard be directed not to appear or plead to the action threatened by Stockdale. Sir *E. Sugden* said he had a motion on the paper, that Messrs. Hansard be at liberty to defend the action as they shall be advised, not involving the privileges of this House, and he begged to make that motion as an amendment. Sir *W. Follett* strongly protested against the course proposed by Lord John Russell. After a few words from the *Attorney-general* in its support, it was carried by a majority of 90, the numbers being 148 and 58. Lord *J. Russell* next moved that Stockdale had been guilty of a high contempt and breach of the privileges of the House in having commenced another action against the Hansards; this was opposed by Sir *E. Sugden* and Mr. *Law*, but carried by a majority of 98, the numbers being 132 and 34. Lastly, Lord *J. Russell* moved that Stockdale be committed to Newgate, which was carried without a division.

Feb. 11. Mr. *T. Duncombe* moved for leave to bring in a Bill to relieve from the payment of CHURCH-RATES, that portion of her Majesty's subjects who conscientiously dissent from the rites or doctrines of the Established Church. Mr. *Gillon* seconded the motion. Lord *J. Russell* opposed it, because it was not founded on sound principles, and if adopted, would, he believed, lead to very dangerous consequences. The House divided:—for the motion 66, against it 117.

Sir *Edw. Knatchbull* stated to the House, it had come to his knowledge that the health of Mr. Sheriff Wheelton was so much impaired by his imprisonment, that the safety of his life might be endangered if longer kept in custody. Medical testimony having been adduced in proof of this statement, a resolution that Mr. Wheelton be forthwith discharged was agreed to.

Feb. 13. Mr. *Herries* moved for sundry financial returns, including accounts showing the deficiency of the net income of the United Kingdom, compared with the expenditure for the five years preceding 1831 and 1840, the total amount of the funded or unfunded debt, &c. &c. The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* resisted the production of the papers, on the ground that there was no precedent for granting them. After a lengthened debate, the House divided; for the motion 182, against it 172; majority against Ministers 10.

Feb. 14. The order of the day having been put for the second reading of the IRISH CORPORATIONS Bill, Sir R. Inglis moved that it should be read a second time on that day six months. Mr. Litton seconded the motion. Mr. Shaw and Mr. Serjeant Jackson, though opposed to the details, would vote for its second reading, that it might be amended in Committee. Mr. O'Connell denied that the Bill would give any exclusive advantage to Roman Catholics; it would merely place them and Protestants on the same footing, and give them equal rights. Sir R. Peel, though opposed to the establishment of new corporations in Ireland, would sacrifice his own opinion to what appeared to be the general sentiment. The Bill, in its present form, would be likely to allay angry feelings. On those grounds he would vote for it. After a few remarks from Lord J. Russell, the second reading was carried by a majority of 149 to 14.

On the question being put that the FLOUR IMPORTATION (IRELAND) Bill be read a second time, Mr. E. Tennent moved as an amendment, that the Bill be read a second time that day six months. Col. Conolly supported the amendment. The House divided; for the second reading 154, against it 102.

Mr. Alderman Thompson moved that that William Evans, esq. Sheriff of London and Middlesex, be immediately discharged out of the custody of the Serjeant-at-Arms. Mr. Darby seconded the

motion. Lord John Russell said, that the mere commitment had not worked out the necessary vindication of their privilege. The House could no more release the Sheriff from personal compassion than a court of law could refuse an attachment from a like feeling. For the motion 76, against it 149. Sir Edward Sugden then moved that the order directing the Sheriff of Middlesex to repay the sum of 640*l.* to Messrs. Hansard be rescinded. The motion was put, and negatived without a division.

Feb. 17. Lord J. Russell stated that a new action had been commenced by Stockdale, on which an inquiry of damages was appointed before the under-sheriff for the 20th instant. He proposed therefore a Resolution, that to take any steps in this matter would be a breach of privilege in the Sheriff, under-sheriff, officers, and others, and would cause them to incur the high displeasure of the House. This was carried without a division.

Feb. 18. The son of Stockdale's attorney and his clerk, accessory to the serving of the new processes upon Messrs. Hansard, were brought to the bar, and by large majorities ordered to be committed—Howard to Newgate, and the clerk, named Pearce, to the custody of the Serjeant-at-Arms.

Feb. 19. On the motion of Mr. Serjeant Taylor, the COPYRIGHT Bill was read a second time, by a majority of 59 to 39.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

On the 20th Feb. the Chamber of Deputies, after a very short general discussion of the *projet de loi* relative to the dotation of his Royal Highness the Duke de Nemours, decided by a majority of 226 against 200 that the Chamber should not discuss the paragraphs of the bill.

All the ministers have in consequence placed their resignations in the hands of the King.

INDIA.

Dispatches from Gen. Willshire announce the capture of Khelat on the 13th Nov. and the death in the conflict of Mehrab Khan the chief, all of whose principal Sirdars were killed or taken, and hundreds of other prisoners. This was accomplished by a weak brigade of Infantry, (her Majesty's 17th and 2nd Foot, and Bengal 31st Regiment,) and six light guns, at mid-day, by storming the place in the teeth of 2000 Beloochees—the elite of the nation, after a previous

march and assault of some heights commanding the approach, on which the enemy had six guns in position. Our loss was severe—140 killed and wounded—about one-fifth of the number actually engaged—one officer, Lieut. Gravatt, of the Queen's, among the former; and six or seven officers among the latter, but none severely. Khelat is a town and fortress of the same relation to Persia which Dover or Plymouth is to England; and the uncle of the King of Persia, whom the King contrived to expel from his throne, until lately retained this garrison, but recently surrendered it to the King.

CHINA.

A war with the Celestial Empire seems to be inevitable; indeed it may be said to have actually broken out. Captain Elliot, the Superintendent, and Captain Smith of the Volage, had gone to Marco to negotiate a continuance of the trade outside the Bogue. It appears that the

Chinese commissioner agreed to that proposition, and also not to insist for the present on the surrender of the seaman who killed the Chinese at Macao. This temporary arrangement seemed to be satisfactory; but the wrath and suspicions of the Chinese authorities were again roused by the appearance of the ship *Thomas Coutts* at Whampoa, and the offer of her commander, Capt. Warner, to sign the opium bond. Commissioner Lin immediately renewed his demand for the surrender of the murderer of the Chinese, and issued an edict commanding all the British ships to enter the port of Canton and sign the bond, or to depart from the coast immediately. In case of non-compliance with either of these conditions within three days, the commissioner declared he would destroy the entire British fleet. On the publication of this edict, Capt. Elliot went to the Bogue

with the *Volage* and the *Hyacinth*, to demand explanation from the Chinese Admiral Kwan. That officer at first pretended readiness to enter into some negotiation; but immediately afterwards he ordered out twenty-nine war-junks, evidently intending to surround the British ships. They were repeatedly warned off, but continued to close in upon the *Hyacinth* and *Volage*; when Capt. Smith opened a fire upon them, and in a short time five junks were sunk, and another blown up, each with from 120 to 200 men on board. The rest made off, and Capt. Elliot ordered the firing to cease; otherwise nearly all might have been destroyed. It is allowed that the Chinese fought pretty well; but the only damage sustained on our side is stated to be a twelve-pound shot in the mizenmast of the *Hyacinth*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Feb. 3. During a severe storm, the steeple of *Much Cowern Church*, Herefordshire, was struck by the electric fluid, and set on fire. The steeple was built of wood, and the roof composed of shingles. Engines were immediately sent for to Hereford; but, before they could arrive, everything combustible in the church had fallen a prey to the flames.

Feb. 6. Prince Albert of Saxe Cobourg and Gotha, conducted by Lord Viscount Torrington, and accompanied by the Duke his father, and his elder brother, arrived at Dover.

Feb. 10. This day the marriage of the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty with Field Marshal His Royal Highness Francis Albert Augustus Charles Emanuel, Duke of Saxe, Prince of Saxe Cobourg and Gotha, K. G. was solemnized at the Chapel Royal, St. James's.

A breakfast was provided at Buckingham Palace for the Royal Family and their immediate attendants, and for her Majesty's Ministers.

Prince Albert, attended by his suite, proceeded from the Palace about half-past eleven o'clock, to St. James's Palace, in the following order:—

The first carriage, conveying Gen. Sir George Anson, G. C. B., George Edward Anson, esq., and Francis Seymour, esq., the Bridegroom's Gentlemen of Honour.

The second carriage, conveying the Lord Chamberlain of the Household, the Earl of Uxbridge (who afterwards returned to Buckingham Palace, to attend in her Majesty's procession), and the officers of the suite of the reigning Duke and Hereditary

Prince of Saxe Cobourg and Gotha, viz. Count Kolowrat, Baron Alvensleben, and Baron De Lowenfels.

The third carriage, conveying His Royal Highness the Prince Albert, His Serene Highness the reigning Duke of Saxe Cobourg and Gotha, and the Hereditary Prince.

Her Majesty, attended by her Royal Household, accompanied by Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, proceeded at twelve o'clock, from Buckingham Palace to St. James's Palace, in the following order:—

The first carriage, conveying two Gentlemen Ushers, Charles Heneage, esq. and the Hon. Heneage Legge; the Exon of the Yeoman of the Guard, Charles Hancock, esq.; and the Groom of the Robes, Capt. Francis Seymour.

The second carriage, conveying the Equerry in Waiting, Lord Alfred Paget; two Pages of Honour, Charles T. Wemyss, esq. and H. W. J. Byng, esq.; and the Groom in Waiting, the Honourable George Keppel.

The third carriage, conveying the Clerk Marshal, Col. the Hon. H. F. C. Cavendish; the Vice-Chamberlain, the Earl of Belfast, G. C. H.; and the Comptroller of the Household, the Right Hon. George Stevens Byng.

The fourth carriage, conveying the Woman of the Bedchamber in Waiting, Mrs. Brand; the Captain of the Yeoman of the Guard, the Earl of Echester; the Master of the Buck Hounds, Lord Kinnaid; and the Treasurer of the Household, the Earl of Surrey.

The fifth carriage, conveying the Maid of Honour in Waiting, the Hon. Caroline Cocks; the Duchess of Kent's Lady in waiting, Lady F. Howard; the Gold Stick, Gen. Lord Hill, G.C.B., G.C.H.; and the Lord in Waiting, Viscount Torrington.

The sixth carriage, conveying the Lady of the Bedchamber in Waiting, the Countess of Sandwich; the Master of the Horse, the Earl of Albemarle, G.C.H.; the Lord Steward, the Earl of Erroll, K.T., G.C.H.; and the Lord Chamberlain, the Earl of Uxbridge.

The seventh carriage, conveying Her Most Excellent Majesty the Queen; her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent; and the Duchess of Sutherland, the Mistress of the Robes to her Majesty.

The illustrious personages, and others composing the Procession, then assembled in the Throne-room, and having been called over by Garter Principal King of Arms, the Processions moved in the following order to the Chapel Royal:—

THE PROCESSION OF THE BRIDEGROOM.

Drums and Trumpets.

Serjeant Trumpeter.

Master of the Ceremonies, Sir Robert Chester, Knt.

Lancaster Herald,
George Frederic Belz, esq. K.H.

York Herald,
Charles George Young, esq.

The Bridegroom's Gentlemen of Honour, viz.

Francis Seymour, esq. Gen. Sir George Anson, G.C.B. George Ed. Anson, esq.
Vice-Chamberlain of H.M. Household, Lord Chamberlain of H.M. Household,
the Earl of Belfast, G.C.H. the Earl of Uxbridge,

THE BRIDEGROOM,

wearing the Collar of the Order of the Garter,

Supported by their Serene Highnesses the reigning Duke of Saxe Cobourg and Gotha, K.G. and the Hereditary Prince of Saxe Cobourg and Gotha, each attended by officers of their suits, viz.:

Count Kolowrath, Baron Alvensleben, and Baron de Lowenfels.

On arrival at the Chapel, the Drums and Trumpets filed off in the Ante-Chapel, and, the Procession advancing, his Royal Highness was conducted to the seat provided for him on the left hand of the altar. His supporters, the reigning Duke of Saxe Cobourg and Gotha, and the Hereditary Prince, with the officers of their suits, occupied seats near the Prince. The Master of the Ceremonies and the officers of

the Bridegroom stood near the person of His Royal Highness.

The Lord Chamberlain and Vice-Chamberlain, with the two Heralds, preceded by the Drums and Trumpets, returned to attend Her Majesty.

Her Majesty's Procession moved from the Throne-room to the Chapel, in the following order:—

THE QUEEN'S PROCESSION.

Drums and Trumpets.

Serjeant Trumpeter.

Pursuivants of Arms, in their tabards:—

Rouge Croix, W. Courthope, gent. Porteuillia, A. W. Woods, gent.
Rouge Dragon, T. W. King, gent. Bluemantle, G. H. R. Harrison, gent.

Heralds in their Tabards and Collars of S.S. :—

Windsor, Robert Laurie, esq.

Richmond, James Pulman, esq. Chester, W. A. Blount, esq.
Lancaster, G. F. Belz, esq. K.H. York, C. G. Young, esq.

Pages of Honour,

Henry Wm. John Byng, esq. James C. M. Cowell, esq. Charles T. Wemyss, esq.

Equerry in Waiting, Clerk Marshal,
Lord Alfred Paget. Col. the Hon. H. F. C. Cavendish.

Groom in Waiting, Lord in Waiting,
the Hon. George Keppel, Lord Viscount Torrington.

Comptroller of Her Majesty's Household, Treasurer of Her Majesty's Household,
the Right Hon. Geo. Stevens Byng. the Earl of Surrey.

Master of Her Majesty's Buck Hounds, The Lord Steward of Her Majesty's Household, the Earl of Erroll, K.T. G.C.H.
the Lord Kinnaird.

Kings of Arms, in their Tabards and Collars of S.S.:—
 Norroy, Francis Martin, esq. Clarenceux, Joseph Hawker, esq.
 Lord Privy Seal, Lord President of the Council,
 the Earl of Clarendon, G.C.B. the Marquess of Lansdowne, K.G.
 Two Serjeants at Arms. Lord High Chancellor, Two Serjeants at Arms.
 Lord Cottenham.

Senior Gentleman Usher Quarterly Waiter, the Hon. H. Legge.
 Gent. Usher Daily Waiter Garter King of Arms, Gent. Usher of the Black Rod,
 and of the Sword of State, in his tabard and collar of S.S. bearing his Rod,
 William Martins, esq. bearing his Sceptre, Sir Aug. William James
 Sir William Woods, K.H. Clifford, Bart. C.B.

The Earl Marshal of England, bearing his Baton,
 the Duke of Norfolk, K.G.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Sophia-Matilda of Gloucester,
 her train borne by Lady Alicia Gordon.

Her Royal Highness Princess Augusta of Cambridge,
 her train borne by Miss Louisa Grace Kerr.

His Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge,
 attended by Lieut.-Colonel Cornwall.

H.R.H. the Duchess of Cambridge, and H.R.H. the Princess Mary of Cambridge,
 the Duchess's train borne by Lady Augusta Somerset.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent,
 her train borne by Lady F. Howard.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta,
 her train borne by Lady Mary Pelham.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, K.G. G.C.B. G.C.M.G. carrying his
 Baton as Field Marshal; attended by Baron Knesebeck.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, K.G. K.T. G.C.B.
 attended by Colonel Wildman, K.H.

Vice-Chamberlain of her Ma- The Sword of State Lord Chamberlain of her Ma-
 jesty's Household, the borne by jesty's Household,
 Earl of Belfast, G.C.H. Lord Viscount Melbourne. the Earl of Uxbridge.

THE QUEEN,
 wearing the Collar of the Order of the Garter.
 her Majesty's train borne by the following twelve unmarried ladies, viz. :
 Lady Adelaide Paget, Lady Caroline Amelia Gordon-Lennox,
 Lady Sarah F. C. Villiers, Lady Eliz. Anne G. D. Howard,
 Lady Frances Elizabeth Cowper, Lady Ida Harriet Augusta Hay,
 Lady Elizabeth West, Lady Catherine Lucy W. Stanhope,
 Lady Mary Aug. Frederica Grimston, Lady Jane Harriet Bouverie,
 Lady Eleonora Caroline Paget, Lady Mary Charlotte Howard,
 assisted by the Groom of the Robes, Captain Francis Seymour.
 Master of the Horse, Mistress of the Robes,
 the Earl of Albemarle, G.C.H. the Duchess of Sutherland.

Ladies of the Bedchamber,
 The Marchioness of Normandy, The Duchess of Bedford,
 The Countess of Burlington, The Countess of Sandwich,
 The Lady Portman, The Dow. Lady Lyttelton, The Lady Barham.

Maids of Honour,
 The Hon. Amelia Murray, The Hon. Harriet Pitt, The Hon. Caroline Cocks,
 The Hon. Henrietta Anson, The Hon. Matilda Paget,
 The Hon. Harriet Lister, The Hon. Sarah M. Cavendish.

Women of the Bedchamber,
 Lady Harriet Clive, Viscountess Forbes,
 Lady Charlotte Copley, Lady Caroline Barrington,
 Mrs. Brand, Hon. Mrs. Campbell, Lady Gardiner.
 Captain of the Yeomen Gold Stick, Captain of the Band
 of the Guard, General Lord Hill, of Gentlemen-at-Arms,
 the Earl of Ilchester, G.C.B. G.C.H. the Lord Foley.

Silver Stick, Lieutenant-Colonel John Hall.
 Six Gentlemen-at-Arms.
 Six Yeomen of the Guard closed the Procession.

On arriving at the entrance of the Chapel the drums and trumpets filed off: the Gentlemen-at-Arms remained in the Ante-Chapel during the ceremony, and the Yeomen of the Guard at the foot of the staircase in the Ante-Chapel. Her Majesty's Gentlemen Ushers conducted the respective persons composing the Procession to the places provided for them; the Princes and Princesses of the Blood Royal to the seats prepared for them on the *haut-pas*; and the several ladies attendant upon the Queen to the seats provided near her Majesty.

Her Majesty, on reaching the *haut-pas*, took her seat in the chair of state provided for the occasion on the right of the altar, attended by the Ladies bearing her Majesty's train.

Her Majesty the Queen Dowager was present during the Solemnity, on the left of the altar, attended by the Countess of Mayo and Lady Clinton, Ladies in Waiting; Earl Howe, G. C. H. Lord Chamberlain the Earl of Denbigh, G. C. H. Master of the Horse; the Hon. William Ashley, Vice-Chamberlain and Treasurer; Col. Sir Horace Seymour, K. C. H. Equerry; and J. G. C. Desbrowe and J. G. T. Sinclair, esqs. Pages of Honour.

The Service was then commenced by the Archbishop of Canterbury, having on his right the Archbishop of York, and on his left the Bishop of London, who assisted as Dean of the Chapel Royal. The Duke of Sussex gave away his Royal Niece: and at that part of the Service, where the Archbishop of Canterbury read the words, "*I pronounce that they be man and wife together,*" the Park and Tower guns fired. At the conclusion of the service, the procession returned, that of the Bridegroom preceding as before, excepting that Prince Albert conducted Her Majesty from the Chapel Royal to the Throne-room, where the registry of the Marriage was attested with the usual formalities. Her Majesty and the Prince proceeded the same afternoon to Windsor Castle. A banquet, at which the Earl of Erroll presided as Lord Steward of the Household, was given at St. James's Palace; and honoured by the presence of the Duchess of Kent, the Reigning Duke and Hereditary Prince of Saxe Cobourg; and by all the members of her Majesty's Household. In all, about 130 persons were present. Most of the Cabinet Ministers gave dinners at their own houses; and there was a grand dinner at the Carlton Club, at which Sir Robert Peel took the chair, with the Duke of Wellington at his right hand. In the evening the Duchess

of Sutherland, Mistress of the Robes, gave a Ball at Stafford House.

The day was universally kept as a holiday throughout the country, and in the evening there were very splendid illuminations in the metropolis and in all the principal towns.

The neat and elegant church of St. Peter's, Dale End, *Birmingham*, is built in the Grecian style of architecture, with a regular front in the order of the Parthenon. After being partly destroyed by fire it was not long ago restored, under the superintendence of the present incumbent, the Rev. C. Craven, and a building committee; and it has been just embellished by the erection of a splendid window of stained glass. It consists of three compartments, of which the central one is considerably the largest, representing the Ascension of our Saviour, after a design by Raphael, and a picture by Oliver, who is well known to have embodied with spirit and effect many of the outlines of that great master. The outer compartments contain ornamental designs corresponding together, with a sacramental cup in the centre of one, and the Holy Dove in the other. Each compartment has a rich Grecian border, assimilating with the other ornaments of the church. The window is executed in a masterly style; and the depth and richness of colouring, particularly in the drapery, are most striking. The artists are Messrs. Pemberton of New Hall Hill, *Birmingham*. A short time since a splendid and elegant organ, built by Messrs. Bewaber and Fleetwood, of *Liverpool*, was erected in this church. These ornaments, combined with its beautifully decorated roof, render this church one of the handsomest modern churches in the country.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

Jan. 22. *Mary Stuart*, a new tragedy, from the pen of Mr. James Haynes—a gentleman whose tragedy of *Conscience*, played here some years ago, gave promise of his future dramatic excellence—was re-presented for the first time, and was successful. The plot of the play is extremely simple; its single object being the death of *Rizzio*.

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

Feb. 8. *A Legend of Florence*, a new Play by Mr. Leigh Hunt, was produced at this theatre. It exhibits a fine contrast between a jealous tyrannical husband and a suffering patient wife. It was received with loud applause.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

SHERIFFS APPOINTED FOR 1840.

Bedfordshire—W. F. Brown, of Dunstable, esq.
 Berks—H. Hippisley, of Lamborne Place, esq.
 Bucks—J. P. Deering, of the Lee, esq.
 Cambridge and Huntingdon—Thomas Mortlock, of Little Abington, esq.
 Chesh.—John Tollemache, Tilstone Lodge, esq.
 Cornwall—Sir R. R. Vyvyan, Treloarwarren, Bt.
 Camb.—Sir G. Musgrave, of Eden Hall, Bart.
 Derb.—Sir H. J. J. Hunloke, Wingerworth, Bt.
 Devon—Augustus Stowey, of Kenbury, esq.
 Dorsetshire—John Samuel Wanley Sawbridge
 Erie Drax, of Charborough Park, esq.
 Durham—Sir H. Williamson, of Whitburn, Bt.
 Essex—C. T. Tower, of Weald Hall, esq.
 Glouc.—Sir M. H. Hicks-Beach, of Williamstrip Park, Bart.
 Heref.—T. Heywood, of Hope End, esq.
 Herts—C. S. Chauncy, of Little Munden, esq.
 Kent—Arthur Pott, of Bentham Hill, Tunbridge Wells, esq.
 Leic.—Sir G. J. Palmer, of Wanlip, Bart.
 Linc.—T. G. Corbet, of Elsham hall, esq.
 Monm.—Summers Harford, of Sirhowy, esq.
 Norf.—H. Villebois, of Marsham House, esq.
 Northamp.—T. A. Cooke, Peterborough, esq.
 Northumb.—W. Lawson, of Longhirst, esq.
 Notts—Sir J. G. J. Clifton, of Clifton, Bart.
 Oxfordshire—Hugh Hamersley, of Great Haseley-house, esq.
 Rutland—S. R. Fyell, of Morcott, esq.
 Shropshire, Thomas Byton, of Byton, esq.
 Somerset—John Jarrett, of Camerton, esq.
 Stafford—H. J. Pye, of Clifton Hall, esq.
 Southampton—John Meggott Elwes, of Bosington-house, Stockbridge, esq.
 Suffolk—G. St. V. Wilson, of Redgrave, esq.
 Surrey—The Hon. Peter John Locke King, of Woburn Farm, Chertsea.
 Sussex—J. D. Gilbert, of Eastbourne, Esq.
 Warw.—Demster Heming, of Caldecott, esq.
 Wilts.—W. H. F. Talbot, Lacock Abbey, esq.
 Worc.—James Foster, of Stourbridge, esq.
 Yorkshire—Sir Thomas Aston Clifford Constable, of Burton Constable, Bart.

WALES.

Anglesey—Sir L. P. J. Parry, of Madryn, Knt.
 Brecon.—R. D. Gough, of Yniscedwin, esq.
 Cardigan.—J. W. Lewis, of Llanarchayron, esq.
 Carmarthen.—J. L. Price, of Glangwilly, esq.
 Carnarvon.—Hon. E. M. L. Moatyn, Plas Hen.
 Denb.—T. Mainwaring, of Marchweil-hall, esq.
 Flint.—W. S. Conway, of Bodryddan, esq.
 Glamorgan.—M. Williams, of Morfa, esq.
 Merioneth.—G. P. Lloyd, of Plasynre, esq.
 Montg.—Thomas Evans, of Maenol, esq.
 Pembrokeah.—R. Llewellyn, of Tregwynn, esq.
 Radnor.—E. Rogers, of Stange Park, esq.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Jan. 21. Major-Gen. Sir Willoughby Cotton, K.C.B. to be G.C.B.

Jan. 24. Coldstream Guards, Lieut. and Capt. F. Paget to be Captain and Lieut.-Col.—Scots Fusilier Guards, Lieut. and Capt. G. Moncrieffe to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col.—Henry Robinson, esq. to be Standard Bearer to Her Majesty's Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, *vice* Sir T. N. Reeve, retired.

Jan. 31. 8th Light Dragoons, Capt. J. M'Call to be Major.—Royal Sussex Militia, Capt. R. H. Hurst to be Major.

Feb. 1. Master Henry Wm. John Byng to be Page of Honour to Her Majesty, *vice* Cavendish, appointed Ensign in the Fusilier Guards.

Feb. 4. The Earl of Listowel to be one of the Lords in Waiting to her Majesty.

Feb. 6. His Serene Highness Francis-Albert-Augustus-Charles-Emanuel Duke of Saxe-Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, K.G. to be styled and called "His Royal Highness," before his name and such titles as now do, or hereafter may, belong to him.

Feb. 7. His Royal Highness Francis-Albert-Augustus-Charles-Emanuel Duke of Saxe, Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, K.G. to use and bear the Royal Arms, differenced with a label of three points Argent, the centre point charged with the cross of St. George, quarterly with the Arms of his illustrious house, the Royal Arms in the first and fourth quarters.—35th Foot, Capt. D. L. Fawcett to be Major.—90th Foot, Capt. T. W. Eyles to be Major.—Unattached, Major M. J. Slade, from the 90th Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel.—Brevet Major W. Onslow, to be Lieut.-Colonel.—Col. W. Lord Dinorben, of the Royal Anglesy Militia, to be one of Her Majesty's Aides de Camp for her Militia Force; and to take rank as one of the Senior Colonels of Militia, immediately after the Junior Colonel of Her Majesty's Forces.

Feb. 13. John Reeve, jun. of Great Walsingham, co. Norf. esq. in compliance with the will of his maternal uncle Wm. Brooke, esq. to take the name of Brooke only, and bear the arms of Brooke in the first quarter.

Feb. 14. Scots Fusilier Guards, Lieut. and Capt. J. T. G. Taubman to be Capt. and Lieut.-Colonel.—Wilts Regular Militia, the Rt. Hon. Sir John Cam Hobhouse, Bart. to be Colonel, *vice* the Earl of Suffolk.

Feb. 17. Saml. Edw. Cook, of Carlton hall, Stanwick, co. York, esq. Comm. R.N. and K.T.B., in compliance with the will of John Widdrington, of Widdrington in lieu of Cook, to take the name of Widdrington in lieu of Cook.

Feb. 18. James Baker, esq. (sometimes Consul at Mobila) to be Consul for the province of Livonia, to reside at Riga; Marcus Wright, esq. to be Consul at Wiborg; Chas. Lionel Fitzgerald, esq. (sometimes Consul at Mahon) to be Consul for the province of Murcia, to reside at Carthagena.

Feb. 19. Knighted, Thomas Wilde, esq. her Majesty's Solicitor-general, and one of her Majesty's Serjeants at Law; and William Martins, esq. Gent. Usher of the Sword of State, and one of her Majesty's Gent. Ushers Daily Waiters.—Thomas Hodson Pickering, of Acton, co. Chester, gent. in compliance with the will of Thomas Hodson, of Chester and Christleton, to take the name of Hodson in lieu of Pickering.

Feb. 21. 17th Foot, Gen. Sir F. A. Wetherall, G.C.H. to be Col.—44th Foot, Major A. Campbell to be Major.—69d Foot, Lieut.-Gen. Sir A. Campbell, Bart. G.C.B. to be Col.—77th Foot, Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. Macleod, K.C.H. to be Col.—Capt. T. Canch, 5th Foot, to be Fort Major of Edinburgh Castle.—Brevet, Capt. F. W. Clements, 82d Foot, to be Major in the Army.

Baron Crofton has been elected one of the Irish Representative Peers, in the room of the late Earl of Kingston.

Members returned to sit in Parliament.

Denbigh Co.—Hon. Hugh Cholmondeley.

North Co.—M. E. Corbally, esq.

Rutland.—Hon. Charles George Noel.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. G. Lea, to be Prebendary of Lichfield, and Incumbent of Christ Church, Birmingham.
 Rev. J. Bagge, Templemichael V. Cork.
 Rev. J. Bellairs, St. Thomas's P.C. Stockport.
 Rev. J. Birchall, Church Kirk P.C. Lanc.
 Rev. W. Brewster, Widdrington P.C. Northumberland.
 Rev. C. Brigham, Dodding Green P.C. Westmoreland.
 Rev. J. M'Cheane, Killmaganny P.C. Kilkenny.
 Rev. R. Collyer, Gisleham R. Suffolk.
 Rev. T. T. Cuffee, Carlisle-street new church, Lambeth, Surrey.
 Rev. F. Demainbray, Barcheston R. Warw.
 Rev. R. L. Freer, Mansel-Lacy V. Herefordsh.
 Rev. C. Gayer, Dunurin R. Kerry.
 Rev. T. C. Haddon, Tunstall P.C. Norfolk.
 Rev. T. J. Hogg, Clunbury P.C. Salop.
 Rev. C. E. Kennaway, Lansdowne P.C. Cheltenham, Glouc.
 Rev. J. T. Maine, Brinkhill R. Linc.
 Rev. T. Maurice, Harnhill R. Glouc.
 Rev. J. O. Parr, Preston V. Lanc.
 Rev. M. Perrin, Athentry R. Galway.
 Rev. M. Phayre, Threapwood P.C. Flintshire.
 Rev. J. Roberts, Templeton R. Devon.
 Rev. E. Shuttleworth, Penzance P.C. Cornwall.
 Rev. A. Stuart, Aghadoun V. Cork.
 Rev. F. Studdert, Clonlea V. Clare.
 Rev. G. T. Turner, Monewdon R. Suffolk.
 Rev. W. C. Twiss, Eyeworth V. Bedfordshire.
 Rev. J. Wigram, East Tisted R. Hants.
 Rev. J. Williams, Trinity Church P.C. Sheerness, Kent.
 Rev. J. Wray, Combinteignhead R. Devon.

CHAPLAINS.

Rev. W. Darnell, to the Duke of Buccleuch.
 Rev. J. D. Freeman, to Lord Visct. Doneraile.
 Rev. J. Hassall, to the Earl of Sefton.
 Rev. F. M. Knollis, to Earl Howe.
 Rev. Professor Pinder, to the Bishop of Bath and Wells.
 Rev. H. Randolph, to the Marq. of Downshire.
 Rev. F. F. Tuson, to the Earl of Huntingdon.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

James Manning and John Halcombe, esqrs. of the Western Circuit; W. F. Channell and W. Shoe, esqrs. of the Home Circuit; and E. C. Wrangham, esq. of the Northern Circuit, have been admitted to the honourable degree of Serjeants-at-Law.
 Daniel Maclise, William-Fred. Witherington, and Solomon-Alexander Hart, esqrs. elected Royal Academicians, *vice* Sir W. Beechey, C. Rossi, and W. Wilkins, deceased.
 Morgan O'Connell, esq. (late M.P. for co. Meath), to be First Assistant Registrar of Deeds for Ireland.
 Rev. A. B. Power, to be Clerical Principal of the Norwich Diocesan Training Institution.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

Captain Edw. Barnard to the Cambridge.—Comm. W. J. Williams to the Thunderer.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 22. At Brightstone Rectory, Isle of Wight, the wife of the Ven. Archdeacon Wilberforce, a son.—23. At Maidstone, Lady Katharine Balders, a dau.—26. At Derwent Lodge, the Hon. Mrs. John Roper Curson, a son.—28. At Rowfant, Sussex, the wife of C. Bethune, esq., a son.
Lately. In Upper Harley-st. Lady Agneta Bevan, a son.—In Lancashire, the wife of
 GENT. MAG. Vol. XIII.

the Hon. Richard Bootle Wilbraham, M.P. a dau.—At Cheltenham, the wife of the Hon. J. A. Lysaght, a son.—In Upper Seymour-st. the Baroness de Moncorvo, lady of the Portuguese Minister at this Court, a dau.—At Kellyville, Queen's Co. the wife of the Hon. W. Wingfield, a son.—At Ostend, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Fulton, K.H. a dau.—At Hardwick, the wife of H. P. Powys, esq., a dau.—At Dinton-house, Glouc. the wife of Wm. Gist, esq., a son.—At Everingham-park, Mrs. Wm. Constable Maxwell, a dau.

Feb. 4. In Bryanstone-sq. the wife of the Ven. Edw. Pope, D.D. Archdeacon of Jamaica, a son.—8. At Astley Castle, near Coventry, Lady Mary Hewitt, a dau.—9. At Nocton, Linc. the wife of the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor, a dau.—11. At Lower Brook-st. the Hon. Mrs. A. Duncombe, a son.—15. At Cornbury Park, the wife of the Hon. Thomas Geo. Spencer, a dau.—19. At Wormsley, the wife of the Rev. Frederick Fane, a son.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 21. At the Cape of Good Hope, Lieut.-Col. N. Alves, of the Madras army, to Emily-Elizabeth-Eleanor, eld. dau. of the late W. D. Greaves, esq. surgeon of the same army.

Dec. 24. At Athens, the Baron Philip de Wurtzburg, son of the Baron de Wurtzburg, to Anne-Bickerton-Theresa, eldest dau. of Sir Edmund Lyons, her Majesty's Minister Plenip. in Greece, and sister of Lady Fitzalan.

Jan. 10. At St. Helier's, Jersey, Alfred J. Buxton, youngest son of J. Buxton, esq. late Paymaster of the 24th Inf. to Ann, youngest dau. of the late Capt. James Grant, R.N.

14. At Florence, the Rev. C. Bradley, Vicar of Glasbury, Brecknockshire, to Emma, dau. of the late John Linton, esq. of Clapham-rise.

15. At Epsom Church, the Rev. Augustus-George How, to Clara-Frances, eld. daughter of the Rev. J. Darby, Vicar of Skenfrith, co. Monmouth, and Curate of Epsom for twenty-eight years.

16. At Old Windsor, the Rev. James Elliott, of Hartfield-grove, Sussex, to Marianne-Grant, youngest dau. of J. C. Clarke, esq. of Coworth-park, Berks.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Lieut. the Hon. Chas. H. Maynard, R. Horse Guards, only son of Viscount Maynard, to the Hon. Frances Murray, sister to Lord Glenlyon.

18. At Buttevant, Charles Winter, esq. Capt. 76th Reg. to Emily-Dorcas, dau. of James Norcott, esq. of Springfield, Cork.

20. At Gretna, William Clarke, esq. of Bristol, to Louisa, second dau. of the Rev. J. F. Doveton, M.A. of Clifton.

21. At Bettws, co. Denbigh, James-Glynn Bateson, esq. of Liverpool, to Anne-Margaret, eldest dau. of the Rev. Robert Phillips, Vicar of Bettws.

22. The Rev. Hyde-Wyndham Beadon, Vicar of Latton, Wilts, to Frances-Isabella, youngest dau. of the late Major-Gen. the Hon. Sir W. Ponsonby, K.C.B.

23. At Clifton, Edmund Lomax, esq. of Netley-place, Surrey, to Helena, third dau. of the late Henry O'Callaghan, esq. of Clare, Ireland.—At the Chapel of St. Peter ad Vincula, in the Tower of London, Henry Smith, esq. of her Majesty's Ordnance Office, Tower, to Charlotte-Gordon, only dau. of W. B. Whitnall, esq. of her Majesty's Paymaster-general's Office, Whitehall.—At Remenham, Berks, the Rev. Augustus Fitzroy, Rector of Pakenham, Suffolk, third son of the late Lord Henry Fitzroy, to Emma, sixth dau. of E. Fuller Maitland, esq. of Henley.

24. At Kenmare Castle, William Copland,
 2 S

esq. of Colliston, to Harriet-Frances, dau. of the late Charles Bellamy, esq. Hon. East India Company's service, and grand-niece of the Earl of Kenmare.

26. At Tisbury, Wilts, M. R. Jeffreys, of Lincoln's-inn, esq. eldest son of the Rev. John Jeffreys, of Eaton-place, to Anna-Maria, third dau. of John Bennett, of Pythouse, esq. M.P.

27. At Stockland, Dorset, Francis Dummergue, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Anne, youngest dau. of the late Benj. W. Tucker, esq. of Axminster.

28. At Dennington, Suffolk, the Rev. C. M. Doughty, of Theberton-hall, Suff. to Frederica, third dau. of the Hon. and Rev. Fred. Hotham, Rector of Dennington and Prebendary of Rochester.

29. At Wareham, George Curme, esq. of Dorchester, to Elizabeth-Catharine Hanwell, youngest dau. of the late Adm. Joseph Hanwell.—At Charlton King's, William-Lionel, second son of the late Sir H. V. Darell, Bart. to Mary, eldest dau. of the late Sir F. Ford, Bart.—At Prestbury, W. J. Dixon, esq. eldest son of William Dixon, esq. of Cheltenham, to Isabella, eldest dau. of Andrew Green, esq. of Cockermouth, and grand-dau. of the late Henry Thompson, esq. of Cheltenham.—At Biffon, William Hart, esq. E. I. Civil Service, youngest son of the late Gen. Hart, of Kilderry, Donegal, to Frances-Anne, fourth dau. of Edw. Frere, esq.

30. At Bramcote, Notts. Edw. Markham, esq. only son of the late Very Rev. the Dean of York, to Charlotte-Sherwin, eldest dau. of the late John Longdon, esq.—At Lambeth, A. H. Loughnan, esq. second son of And. Loughnan, esq. of Nottingham-place, to Maria-Antoinette, dau. of the late Alexander Scott, esq. of Beaumont-street.

Latety. At Weedon, the Rev. Edw. Horton, Vicar of Dencworth, Berks, to Elizabeth, dau. of William Smith, esq.

Feb. 1. At St. Marylebone, W. F. Elrington, Capt. Scots Fusilier Guards, only son of the late Gen. Elrington, to Mary-Anne, eldest dau. of B. B. Williams, esq. of Portland-pl.

3. At Brighton, John-Henry Brummell, esq. eldest son of William C. Brummell, esq. to Georgina-Eliza, only child of Arthur Magan, esq.

4. At Camberwell, Edward, second son of William Woolley, esq. of Peckham, to Ann, eldest dau. of Thomas Kingsley, esq.—Edw. Greene, third son of Benj. Greene, esq. of Russell-sq. to Emily, third dau. of the Rev. H. G. Smythies, B.D. Vicar of Stanground, co. Huntingdon.—At Aberdeen, Thomas N. Farquhar, esq. of Abingdon-st. to Robina-Duff, youngest dau. of Gavin Hadden, esq.—Lieut. Robinson Thomas, R.N. of Ballynakill-house, near Waterford, to Sarah, dau. of J. P. Murphy, esq. of Stratford, Essex.—At Lewisham, the Rev. Charles Burney, M.A. to Ann-Jane, eldest dau. of Simeon Warner, esq. of Blackheath.—At Kensington, Heathfield Tupper, esq. to Julia-Ann, only child of W. Geering Clarkson, esq.—Griffin Bascom, esq. late of Demerara, to Henrietta-Louisa, third dau. of John Reynolds, esq. of Knowle-green, Staines.—At Petworth, Samuel Lane, esq. of Greek-street, Soho, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Chas. Murray, esq. of New Grove, Petworth.

5. At Tidenham, Glouc. the Rev. H. S. Burr, to Jane, only child of Capt. C. Gordon, R.N.

6. At Horsington, Somerset, James Hurd, esq. of Yatton, near Bristol, to Julia Mercy, eldest dau. of the Rev. T. W. Wickham, Rector of Horsington.—At Southsea, Hants, Robt. Pollock, esq. 8th Madras Cav. second son of Sir F. Pollock, M.P. to Ellen, second dau. of

Capt. Douglas, R.N. Commodore on the Jamaica station.—At Ash, next Sandwich, Kent, John Bladdon, esq. of Ash, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Thomas Coleman, esq. of Gos Hall.—At Redenhall, the Rev. Tatton Brockman, M.A. Vicar of Rottingdean, Sussex, to Anna, eldest dau. of the late Rev. John Holmes, M.A. Rector of Southamham.—At Edinburgh, William Gordon, esq. eldest son of the late W. Gordon, esq. of Aberdeen, to Albina Isabella, second dau. of John Gorson, esq. of Cairnbulg.

10. At St. George's, Han.-sq. E. P. Woolrich, esq. of Quebec, Canada, and Southam, Warwickshire, to Harriett, relict of the late Lieut.-Col. Leslie Walker, K.H.

11. At Hennock, W. D. Horndon, esq. of Callington, Cornwall, to Sarah Emma, third dau. of Arthur Chichester, esq. of Stokelake, Devon.—At Kensington Palace, Lord Dinorben, to Miss Gertrude Smyth, sister of her Royal Highness the Princess of Capua.—At Great Yarmouth, Charles-John Palmer, esq. to Amelia-Graham, eldest dau. of John-Mortlock Lacon, esq.—At Twickenham, Charles Arrowsmith, jun. of Devonshire-st. eldest son of C. Arrowsmith, esq. of Burton-crescent, to Belinda, dau. of the late B. Courtenay, esq. of Twickenham-park.—At Hackney, the Rev. W. C. Bishop, Minister of St. Katharine's, Northampton, to Janet, third dau. of the late Robert Dunbar, esq. of Highbury-grove.

12. At St. Peter's, Dublin, Richard Hall, esq. of Copped-hall, Totteridge, to Susan, dau. of Henry Heneffather, esq.—At St. Neot's, the Rev. F. Latham, B.C.L. second son of the Rev. T. Latham, Vicar of Hillingborough, Linc. to Mary-Ann, eldest dau. of John Hill Day, esq.

13. At Kensington, Richard-Henry Ford, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Frances-Sophia, eldest dau. of Lambert Hotchkiss, esq.—At Grappenhall, Cheshire, Benson Riuddell, of Lincoln's-inn, esq. to Hannah, eldest dau. of Joseph Wagstaff, esq.—At Brighton, the Rev. R. F. B. Rickards, of Offwell, near Hinton, to Rachel, youngest dau. of Joseph Heald, esq. of Wakefield.—At East Bourne, W. S. Holmes, esq. of Gawdy-hall, Norfolk, to Heister-Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Davies Gilbert, esq. of East Bourne, Sussex, and Tredrea, Cornwall.—At St. Luke's, Norwood, Thomas Loughborough, esq. of Austinians, to Frances-Cornelia, second dau. of the late Thomas Lawrence, esq. of Demerara.—At Long Horsley, Northumberland, by the Bishop of Durham, the Rev. H. J. Maltby, youngest son and Chaplain to his lordship, to Julia-Katharina, youngest dau. of C. W. Biggs, esq. of Linden.—At Kensington, J. J. M. Bond, esq. of Leighton, Montgomeryshire, to Juliana-Matilda, second dau. of the late Robert Dickinson, esq.

17. At St. Luke's, Old-street, Warren de la Rue, esq. to Georgiana, youngest dau. of Thos. Bowles, esq. of Guernsey.

18. At Melcomb Regis, H. G. Hopkins, esq. eldest son of Henry Hopkins, esq. of Hubborne-lodge, Hants, to Sarah, youngest dau. of Joseph Bond, esq. of Tours.—At Heaton, the Rev. J. R. Bogue, of Denbury, Devon, only son of the late Capt. Bogue, R. H. Art. to Sophia-Elizabeth, youngest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Mudge, R. Eng. of Beechwood.—At Hillingdon, Richard Wilson, esq. of Sydenham, to Emma, third dau. of M. Rayner, esq. Uxbridge.—At St. Pancras, Henry Pelleau, esq. 63d Reg. to Louisa-Ann, youngest dau. of Henry Perigal, esq. of Torrington-sq.—At St. James's, J. N. Nott, esq. Comm. R. N. to Mary, eldest dau. of Sir W. Burnett, K.C.H. Physician-Gen. of the Navy.

OBITUARY.

H. R. H. THE LANDGRAVINE OF
HESSE HOMBURG.

Jan. 10. At Frankfort, in her 70th year, Her Royal Highness Elizabeth, Princess of England, Dowager Landgravine of Hesse Homburg.

The Princess Elizabeth was born at Buckingham House on the 22nd May 1770, the seventh child and third daughter of King George the Third and Queen Charlotte.

Her Royal Highness, when living in England unmarried, was always distinguished for the propriety of her conduct, the amiability of her manners, and her elegant accomplishments. She was much attached to the arts of design; and several of the productions of her pencil were published, accompanied by the poetical effusions of the minor bards of the day, under the following titles:—

The Birth and Triumph of Cupid; a Poem, by Sir James Bland Burges. 4to. 1796.

Cupid turned Volunteer; with poetical illustrations, by Thomas Park, F.S.A. 4to. 1804.

The Power and Progress of Genius, in a series of Twenty-one Etchings, fol. 1806.

Six Poems illustrative of Engravings by H. R. H. the Princess Elizabeth, 4to. 1813.

After the peace of Europe had settled the affairs of the several continental sovereigns, and the death of the Princess Charlotte of Wales instigated the younger children of King George the Third to provide for the succession by forming additional matrimonial alliances, the Princess Elizabeth was induced to accept a husband in the person of his Serene Highness Frederick-Joseph-Louis, the Hereditary Prince of Hesse Homburg. The marriage took place at the Queen's palace, Buckingham-house, on the 7th April 1818. As any matters connected with Royal marriages have recently possessed a more than usual interest, we are tempted here to subjoin a description of the Princess Elizabeth's Marriage, written by Mr. Rush, Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States of America to the Court of Great Britain, who was present at the ceremony:—

"We got to the palace at seven o'clock. Pages were on the stairs to conduct us to the rooms. The ceremony took place in the Throne-room. Before

the throne was an altar covered with crimson velvet: a profusion of golden plate was upon it; there was a salver of great size on which was represented the Lord's Supper. The company being assembled, the Bridegroom entered, with his attendants. Then came the Queen, with the Bride and royal family. All approached the altar. Her Majesty sat; the rest stood. The marriage service was read by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The Duke of York gave the bride away. The whole was according to the forms of the Church, and performed with great solemnity. A record of the marriage was made. When all was finished, the Bride knelt before the Queen to receive her blessing.

"Soon after the service was performed, the Bride and Bridegroom set off for Windsor. The company remained. The evening passed in high ceremony, without excluding social ease. From the members of the royal family, the guests had every measure of courtesy. The conduct of the Queen was remarkable. This venerable personage, the head of a large family—her children then clustering about her—the female head of a great empire—in the seventy-sixth year of her age—went the rounds of the company, speaking to all. There was a kindness in her manner from which time had struck away useless forms. No one did she omit. Around her neck hung a miniature portrait of the King. He was absent, scathed by the hand of heaven; a marriage going on in one of his palaces; he, the lonely, suffering tenant of another. But the portrait was a token superior to a crown! It bespoke the natural glory of wife and mother, eclipsing the artificial glory of Queen."—*Rush's Narrative of a Residence of the Court of England.*

The Prince succeeded his father as Landgrave of Hesse Homburg, on the 30th Jan. 1820: he died without issue on the 2nd April 1829, in his 60th year, and was succeeded by his brother the present reigning sovereign.

Left a widow in 1829, her Royal Highness never ceased to be dear to the family of the Prince, and to the inhabitants of Hesse Homburg, whose veneration and attachment she possessed in the highest degree.

As a widow, the Landgravine visited this country in 1835, but we think not afterwards. She preferred to become the

benefactress of the country of her adoption. She continued to reside at Hanover, where her brother, King William IV., had given her a palace. It was only during the last three years that she passed the winter at Frankfort. It was in this city that she sunk under an inflammation of the intestines. This disorder, which had been long combated by the care and ability of Dr. Downie, her own physician, but strengthened by the advanced age of the princess, ended in mortification, which carried her off in a very short time. So far back as last April, Dr. Downie had in vain entreated her royal highness to allow him to call in another physician. It was not till the disorder became more alarming that she consented to summon Sir Charles Herbert, of London.

The following tribute to her memory has appeared since her death in the *Journal de Francfort*:—

“Two precious qualities enhanced the splendour of her birth. If her mild and amiable disposition rendered her the idol of the companies which she honoured with her presence, her beneficence and charity made her a second Providence to the distressed. Independently of a gift of 5,000*l.* sterling, which she made annually to the municipality of the town of Homburg, a great number of families, both of that place and of Frankfort, subsisted in part by her beneficence; and strict orders were given to all the domestics of her household never to send away unrelieved any poor person who should apply at the door of her palace. To her may be truly applied the Divine precept—‘Let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth;’ and the greater part of her numerous charities would have remained in unmerited oblivion, but for the affectionate indiscretion of her servants and her *protégés*. It may be imagined how painful her loss will be to her august relations, and how many benedictions will follow her to the tomb. She passed through the world doing good.”

Her Royal Highness is said to have left two wills, one deposited in London, the other in Hanover. She cannot have made any great saving out of what she received from England. Out of the sum of 10,000*l.* a year, she had assigned 6,000*l.* per annum to improve the finances of Hesse. In fact, when she gave her hand to the Landgrave, in consequence of the war, and other unfavourable circumstances, the little state, which is otherwise not rich, was burdened with heavy debts. By means of that assistance, and by the judicious management of M. Ibel, the President, the debts were so well regulated, that the finances of the country are now in a

good condition. The jewels of the deceased princess are said to be of great value.

Her funeral took place in the family mausoleum of the Landgraves, at Hesse Homburg, in the presence of the reigning Landgrave Philip, Prince Gustavus, the Duke of Nassau, and his brother Prince Maurice, and other illustrious relatives.

In her latter days her Royal Highness did not entirely relinquish her former elegant amusement. In 1834 she had copies made at Frankfort, on a smaller scale, of the 20 engravings she had formerly engraved, depictive of Genius, Fancy, and Imagination; and they were published in 1835, accompanied by some German sonnets by Minna Witte, for the benefit of the poor of Hanover, dedicated, in a fac-simile letter, to her brother the Duke of Cambridge. In August 1837, it was announced that she had again sent to the managing committee of the infant school at Hanover, a sum of 103 rix-dollars, the further profits on the work published by Her Royal Highness, “Genius, Imagination, Phantasie, nach Entwürfen I. K. H. der Frau Landgräfin von Hessen Homberg, gebornen Prinzessin von England, gezeichnet von Ramberg, mit erklärenden Sonnetten von Minna Witte.” This, with the sums previously forwarded to the committee, made the profits then realized upon the sale of the work amount to 900 rix-dollars.

MARCHIONESS DOWAGER OF HASTINGS.

Jan. 9. At Kelburne Castle, the seat of the Earl of Glasgow, in her 60th year, the Right Hon. Flora Mure Campbell-Rawdon-Hastings, Marchioness dowager of Hastings; Countess of Loudoun (1633), Baroness Campbell of Loudoun (1601), Farringean, and Machline, in the peerage of Scotland.

Her Ladyship was born at Edinburgh, Sept. 2, 1780, the only child of Major-Gen. James fifth Earl of Loudoun, by Flora, eldest daughter of John Macleod, of Rasay, co. Inverness. Her mother died in giving her birth; and her father died on the 28th April, 1786, when she was only in her sixth year. She thereupon became a peeress of Scotland, by the title of Countess of Loudoun.

Her infancy was entrusted to the care of the Earl and Countess of Dumfries, with whom her Ladyship constantly resided, until the death of the Earl in 1803. She was married at Lady Perth's, in Grosvenor-square, London, on the 18th July, 1804, to Francis Earl of Moira, then Commander-in-chief of the Forces in Scotland. His Royal Highness the Prince

of Wales gave away the bride, and the ceremony was performed by Bishop Porteus.

The distinguished career of the Earl of Moira, who was advanced to the title of the Marquess of Hastings in 1816, is well known. He died on the 28th Nov. 1826, leaving five children, of whom the late Lady Flora, whose lamentable fate was recorded in our last volume, p. 321, was the eldest, born at Edinburgh, 11th Feb. 1806. The next child died soon after birth; and the present Marquess was born in London on the 4th Feb. 1808, and baptized with great pomp on the 7th April following, the Prince of Wales being one of the sponsors. He has now by his mother's death succeeded to her Scottish dignities, and is a Peer of each of the three kingdoms. It is remarkable that he also, as his father, has married a Peeress in her own right, the Baroness Grey de Ruthyn. The Marchioness's other children are daughters, at present unmarried.

Her Ladyship had occupied the residence of the Earl of Glasgow for the last few weeks, in the hope that the mildness of the climate at Kelburne during the winter would prove beneficial to her shattered health. Although her Ladyship's constitution was much impaired by the severe affliction she and her family have undergone, yet she did not feel alarmingly or seriously indisposed until three days before her decease. Her medical attendant is of opinion that the immediate cause of her death was water on the brain, and that this disease was the result of extreme mental anxiety and distress. The body was deposited by that of her lamented daughter in the mausoleum at Loudoun castle. The last and rather romantic request of the late Marquess has been complied with. During his fatal illness (at Malta), on learning that the Marchioness could not be buried in the same place as his own body, he desired the medical gentleman who attended him to cut off his right hand after death, to be preserved and placed in the coffin with the body of his lady, in token of his great affection. This was accordingly done.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF PARIS.

Dec. 31. At Paris, in his 62d year, Count Hyacinthe Louis de Quélen, Archbishop of Paris, Peer of France, Commander of the Order of the Holy Ghost, and Member of the Académie Française.

M. de Quélen, descended from an ancient Breton family allied to the Dukes d'Aiguillon, was born in Paris the 8th Oct.

1778, and, being destined for the church, was entered in due time at the celebrated Ecclesiastical Seminary of St. Sulpice, where he greatly distinguished himself by his proficiency in all branches of classical and theological learning. After having been admitted into Holy Orders, and into the Priesthood, he became attached to Cardinal Fesch, and was charged by his Eminence with the formation of his ecclesiastical household; on the disgrace of the Emperor's uncle he followed him into exile, and refused to accept the place of Chaplain to the Empress Maria Louisa, which the Abbé de Pradt, Archbishop of Mechlin, had obtained for him. Subsequently, however, M. de Quélen returned to Paris, and remained there till the restoration as one of the assistant clergymen of the church of St. Sulpice. On the return of the Bourbons, Cardinal de Talleyrand-Perigord, Archbishop of Paris, presented him to Louis XVIII., who honoured him with his confidence; and M. de Quélen took part in all the ecclesiastical negotiations that were carried on at that time with the court of Rome concerning various *concordats* for the Gallican church. He was appointed Vicar-General of the Grand Almonry; was then consecrated Bishop of Samosata, *in partibus infidelium*, and was ultimately named coadjutor, with the right of succession, to his friend and benefactor Cardinal Talleyrand, in the metropolitan see of Paris. Having become Archbishop on the death of the Cardinal in 1821, M. de Quélen was raised to the Peerage, in virtue of his office; and in 1824 was elected a member of the Académie Française, in the room of Cardinal de Beaussset deceased. In the Chamber of Peers the Archbishop distinguished himself by an elevated and firm line of political conduct; was a warm and conscientious supporter of the Bourbons, but always preserved his connection and friendship with the distinguished personages of the empire who formed his early friends. At the revolution of 1830 the Archbishop of Paris made no secret of his fidelity to his legitimate sovereign, and his disapprobation of the new order of things. As an ecclesiastical peer he was excluded from the Upper Chamber, and as a clergyman and a leading partisan of the fallen dynasty was chosen by the government and the mob as a peculiar object of persecution. In 1831, at the time of the sack of the church of St. Germain l'Auxerrois, the Archiepiscopal palace was assailed with peculiar fury by the populace, encouraged by the ministry of the day and headed by officers of the National Guards, and various persons of influence with the bourgeoisie of Paris,

The ancient and interesting residence of the prelates of this capital, built by Bishop Maurice de Sully, on the southern side of the cathedral, was in the course of two days levelled with the ground. The infuriate mob threw all the Archbishop's library, all his furniture and valuables, into the Seine that flowed beneath the windows; broke up and stole most of his plate, and abstracted all the money found in the palace. The Archbishop had a few days before received 213,000fr. on account of his brother, being the proceeds of the sale of an estate. This sum was taken away by the mob; and the total amount of other property destroyed or lost was estimated at 400,000 fr. The Archbishop, had he fallen into the hands of the mob, would certainly have been sacrificed; fortunately, this was not the case, and the fickle fury of the Parisian rabble speedily passed over. It was on this occasion that the people broke into the vestry of Notre Dame, and cut up the splendid vestments of the priests given by Napoleon, together with the Emperor's own coronation robe, in order to get at the golden ornaments with which they were studded. A more disgraceful scene hardly occurred even during the great revolution; and it is one of the many faults with which the new dynasty may be fairly reproached, since it was fully in the power of the government to have prevented it.

The Archbishop was too sensible of his own dignity to demand any compensation for his losses from the Government or municipality of Paris; and neither the latter body nor the legislature have ever had either the honour or the justice to offer him any indemnification. The prelate took up his town residence in the Convent of the Dames du Sacré Cœur, in the Rue de Varennes, and thenceforth spent his time between that place and the country seat of the Archbishops, at Conflans, just above Paris. On the breaking out of the cholera in 1832, the zeal of the Archbishop for his suffering flock knew no bounds: his comparatively slender means were given all in aid of the sick, and after the cessation of that scourge he instituted a noble foundation for the education and maintenance of the young girls who had been left orphans by this public calamity.

The first time of any public recognition of Louis Philippe being made by the Archbishop was in 1833, on occasion of the attempt by Fieschi; on that occasion the head of the state went to Notre Dame to return thanks for his escape, and he was received at the door of the cathedral by the prelate at the head of his clergy. Although subsequently to this period on rather better terms with the new court, the

Archbishop kept studiously aloof from the Tuileries and the politicians of the day. He baptized the infant son of the Duke and Duchess of Orleans in 1838, but refused to proceed to christen him, because the court wished the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, who is a Protestant, to stand as godmother,—a compliance with which wish would have been impossible for a Catholic prelate to give.

The last moments of M. de Quélen were worthy of a pious and sincere Christian. He performed all the duties enjoined by the rubric of that church of which he was one of the leading dignitaries. The painful crisis of his complaint, (the dropsy) and the tortures of slow suffocation, which generally attend it, he supported with the greatest fortitude; remaining seated in his arm-chair, for he could not bear the horizontal position of a bed, receiving all who came to him, and giving his pastoral benediction to all around him. The members of his family, between whom and himself a very warm attachment always subsisted, were in constant attendance; his vicars-general and his seculars were by his side; the Papal Internuncio had an interview with him on the eve of his decease, and Sisters of Charity performed the offices of nurses.

On the following day the Archbishop's body, after having been washed by his seculars according to the rules of the Church, and after having been embalmed by the new method, which obviates any operation of dissection, was arrayed in the robes in which he received his episcopal consecration; it was then laid on a bed of state with the mitre on the head, the hands with the episcopal ring by his side, the crozier and cross also by the side, the face uncovered with closed eyes as if in sleep, and was thus exposed to public view in the Chapel of the Convent of the Sacré Cœur, where he died, until the 4th Jan., about three thousand persons coming every day to visit it; and the more devout bringing chaplets, rings, handkerchiefs, and other articles to touch the hands or face of the deceased, and to be afterwards preserved as sacred mementos of their revered pastor.

The Archbishop died without any money and without any debts! It became a question of importance by whom the expenses of his funeral were to be defrayed; and before it was known that his brother, a gentleman by no means rich, and other members of his family intended to sustain all the charges themselves, application was made by the Chapter of Notre Dame to the Government, but was refused; indirect application was made to the Municipal Council of Paris, but the Prefect declared that the proposition

could not even be entertained! Louis Philippe, at this juncture, sent 12,000fr. to the Chapter, and that body, on learning the intention of M. de Quélen's family, decided on appropriating this sum to charitable purposes. A subscription, set on foot by the Princess de Beauvremont, had been filled up to a large amount in a few hours, but this testimony of private respect was not needed. The revenues of the Metropolitan see of Paris are under 50,000 francs or 2000*l.* per annum.

On the 4th January the Archbishop's body was transferred to the Cathedral Church of Notre Dame, where it was deposited in the Lady Chapel behind the choir, and lay there in state till the 9th, when the solemn interment took place. During this interval the clergy of all the churches in Paris came in bodies, at appointed hours of succession, to sprinkle holy water on the corpse and to pray by its side; while the public were allowed to circulate through the aisles of the great edifice, to go in front of the Lady Chapel, where they might see the body and so pass on. The crowd was so great for the four days that this lasted that a long file of many hundreds of people was formed outside the Cathedral from an early hour in the morning till dark waiting their turns of admission.

The interior of the Cathedral was hung in black round the nave and choir up to the triforium galleries: in the midst of the choir was placed a gorgeous catafalque covered with black velvet studded with silver stars and tears, and over it a black velvet canopy, above which were the armorial bearings of the Archbishop as a Count.

The clergy and family of the deceased were in the choir; the members of the Institute and the personal friends of the prelate in the nave and transept; the "Orphans of the Cholera" and the Sisters of Charity were near the high altar. All the clergy of Paris followed the Chapter of Notre Dame in procession round the Cathedral to fetch the body which had been enclosed in a triple coffin from the Lady Chapel to the choir. Here it was placed on the catafalque with lofty tapers ranged at each side, some of them burning blue lights; and the solemn mass of the dead commenced. The officiating prelate was the Bishop of Chartres, head suffragan of the province: he was assisted by two of the titular canons as deacon and sub-deacon, and by the grand vicar and another canon as priests. Near the catafalque stood the other suffragan Bishops of Versailles, Orleans, Beauvais, and Meaux. In the sanctuary were the Papal Internuncio, the Archbishops of Lyons,

Auch, and Chalcedon, and the Bishops of Viseu, Morocco, and Dijon. The service was chanted without the organ by the full choir; after the mass was concluded the five suffragan Bishops pronounced each their absolution; the Bishop of Chartres advanced to the opening of the vault of the Archbishops in front of the altar, and while the *De profundis* was sung the coffin was lowered to its final resting place. All the persons present were subsequently admitted to sprinkle holy water on the entrance of the tomb; and the stone covering, having been replaced, was sealed up.

The deceased prelate was very tall, with a handsome and benevolent countenance, an air of great dignity, and when at the altar, it might be almost said, of elegance. No one better understood or more exactly practised all the little formalities of the Catholic ritual. He has left two brothers; the Count Amable de Quélen, formerly Deputy for the Côtes du Nord in Brittany, and the Viscount de Quélen, formerly Colonel of the fifteenth Dragoons; besides numerous nephews and nieces.

The see of Paris from the time of the first Bishop St. Denis, A.D. 250, numbered one hundred and ten Bishops up to 1622, when it was erected into an Archbishopric by Pope Gregory XV.: after this period, and including M. de Quélen, the number of Archbishops has been thirteen.

GENERAL SIR JAMES DUFF.

Dec. 5. At Funtington, near Chichester, in his 87th year, General Sir James Duff, Knt. Colonel of the 50th regiment of Foot; the oldest general officer in the army.

This veteran officer was appointed Ensign in the 1st Foot-guards on the 18th April, 1769; Lieutenant and Captain 1775; Adjutant 1777. He received the honour of knighthood on the 30th April, 1779, on occasion of acting as proxy for Sir James Harris at the installation of the Bath, being then styled of Kinstoure, North Britain. He was promoted to be Captain and Lieut.-Col. 1780; Colonel in the army 1790; Major-General 1794; 3d Major in the 1st Foot-guards 1795, 1st Major 1797. He commanded the garrison at Limerick in 1798 and 1799, and opened the communication to Dublin, which was then cut off by the rebel forces. His aid-de-camps at that time were the present Major-General Napier and Major-General Sir James Douglas. He was appointed Colonel of the 50th Foot, Aug. 1, 1798; was raised to the rank of Lieut.-General in 1801, and to that of full General in 1809.

ADM. SIR HENRY TROLLOPE.

Nov. 2. At Freshford, near Bath, in his 84th year, Sir Henry Trollope, Admiral of the Red, and G.C.B.

Sir Henry Trollope was a native of Norwich. He was a second cousin of the late Sir John Trollope, of Casewick, co. Lincoln, Bart. being a son of John Trollope, esq. (grandson of the third Baronet) by Anne Guyon. His elder brother, Thomas, was a Colonel in the army.

He entered the Royal Navy in 1770. He was present at the battles of Lexington and Bunker's Hill; was employed by Lord Duncan in quelling the insurrection in Virginia, and afterwards at the siege of Boston, and assisted at the taking of Rhode Island. In 1777 he was appointed third Lieutenant of the *Bristol*, 50 guns, and assisted at the attack of Forts Montgomery and Clinton, and afterwards of Philadelphia and Mud Island.

On the commencement of the war with Holland, Lieut. Trollope distinguished himself by his activity in the command of the *Kite* cutter, in which his services were so highly approved, that Lord Sandwich thought fit to raise that vessel to the establishment of a sloop of war, by which Mr. Trollope obtained the rank of Commander. In the spring of 1781 he accompanied Vice-Adm. Darby's squadron to the relief of Gibraltar, and on the 4th June following was promoted to the rank of Post-Captain.

His first ship with that rank was the *Rainbow* 44, armed entirely with carronades (an experiment of Capt. Keith Stewart), in which, on the 4th Sept. 1782, he captured off Ushant the French frigate *Hebe*, of 38 guns, but 300 tons greater weight, and manned with 100 more men. This was nearly the last action of that war.

In 1790, on Capt. Trollope's applying for employment, Lord Chatham, then First Lord of the Admiralty, asked him whether he would take a 28-gun ship immediately, or wait for a larger frigate. "An eight-and-twenty now," was his ready reply; which so pleased Lord Chatham, that, on the following day, he received his commission for *la Prudente* of 38 guns; and in the following year he was appointed to the Hussar frigate, in which he was employed on the Mediterranean station.

In 1795 he was appointed to the *Glatton* of 56 guns, a ship then purchased from the East India service; and during the ensuing winter and spring he was employed in the North sea. On the 14th July 1796, when cruising off Helvoetsluys, he unexpectedly fell into the

midst of a French squadron, which was at first mistaken for British. It was found to consist of three large frigates, two smaller, and a cutter; besides another frigate and a large brig, about to join them to leeward. Nothing daunted at so formidable a force, but considering the encounter as a fair opportunity for trying the effect of the heavy carronades with which the *Glatton* was equipped, Capt. Trollope selected the largest vessel for attack, and was shortly after engaged with one on each side, into both of which the *Glatton* opened her fire with tremendous effect, and finally put the whole to flight. A particular account of this action is given in James's *Naval History*: and it conveys a highly honourable view of the conduct of the *Glatton*. The prompt decision of Capt. Trollope to become the assailant when two of the opponent ships were of greater weight than his own, no doubt had the effect of dismaying the enemy; and there is every probability that, had any other of the British cruisers arrived in time, some of the French squadron would have been captured. The merchants of London presented Capt. Trollope with a piece of plate of the value of 100 guineas, in testimony of the high sense which they entertained of his conduct; and it was understood that the honour of knighthood, afterwards conferred by the King, was intended to have reference especially to this achievement. A picture of the engagement, painted by H. Singleton, was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1804.

In the summer of 1797 Capt. Trollope removed into the *Russell* 74; and in October following he was left with a small squadron to watch the Dutch fleet in the Texel, during the absence of Adm. Duncan, who had proceeded to Yarmouth roads to refit his ships. The enemy availed themselves of this opportunity to put to sea; but, by the vigilance of Capt. Trollope, Adm. Duncan was immediately apprised of their sailing, a service which he acknowledged in these words: "Captain Trollope's exertions and active good conduct, in keeping sight of the enemy's fleet until I came up, have been truly meritorious, and I trust will meet a just reward." We need scarcely add that the result was the glorious victory of Camperdown.

On the 30th of the same month, the King, being anxious to visit his victorious fleet, embarked at Greenwich on board the *Royal Yacht*, commanded on this occasion by Capt. Trollope: but, owing to a foul wind, was prevented from proceeding beyond Gravesend, and therefore returned two days after. Previously to his landing, his Majesty conferred on

Capt. Trollope the honour of knighthood, saying, "I was in hopes to have knighted you on the quarter-deck of the Venerable." It was at first announced that Capt. Trollope had on this occasion received the ancient dignity of a Knight Banneret; but to this some official objections were subsequently raised, and it was decided by a resolution of the Privy Council, that a Knight Banneret could only be made in the field where a battle had actually been fought, and in which the person so created had borne a part. Sir Henry was therefore considered a knight bachelor. He was one of the officers who walked in their Majesties' procession to St. Paul's, on the day of Thanksgiving, Dec. 19, 1797; when His Majesty particularly introduced him to the Queen, saying, "This is Sir Henry Trollope; and Lord Duncan will never forget that he owes his victory to Sir Henry's keeping so good watch on the Dutch fleet, and showing them to him in the day of battle."

In the following year, Sir Henry Trollope, continuing with the Russell, served in the Channel Fleet; and he afterwards commanded the *Juste* 84, on the same service. He was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral, Jan. 1, 1801; to that of Vice-Admiral, Nov. 9, 1805; and full Admiral, Aug. 12, 1812. He was created an extra K.C.B. on occasion of the coronation of King George IV. May 20, 1820; and advanced to the rank of a G.C.B. May 19, 1831.

Sir H. Trollope married, about 1782, Miss Fanny Best; but lost his wife in 1816, and had no children. A nephew resided with him. His death ensued from an act of insanity, which at his advanced age appears peculiarly lamentable. He had for the last forty years been subject to the gout, which latterly affected his head, and was no doubt the cause of his committing the rash act. On the inquest, James Kelson, gardener, stated that he had lived with the deceased for upwards of sixteen years, and had slept in the room with him for the last five or six months. Deceased always went to bed with an open knife in his hand, wrapped up in his handkerchief, in order, as he stated, that he might be ready to stab the first person that broke into his room. He kept a blunderbuss, a knife, and several brace of pistols in the bed-room; and had long been impressed with the idea that some person had an intention to break into his room and rob him. On the morning of his death, he had obtained from his nephew his powder-flask, saying, he should like to see it once more. Shortly afterwards Mr. Trollope went out, and when he came home he was informed that

Sir Henry had shut himself up in his room, and locked his door. Mr. Trollope thought nothing of this, as deceased was frequently in the habit of doing so. He had not, however, been at home more than 10 minutes when he heard a report of a pistol, and on breaking open the door, the deceased was found lying across the bed, his head completely blown away. The pistol used was a boarding pistol; it was shattered in many places, and there was no doubt that it had been loaded up to the muzzle. His body was interred in the vault underneath St. James's church, Bath.

REAR-ADMIRAL F. G. BOND.

Oct. 26. At his residence in Exeter, aged 74, Rear-Admiral Francis Godolphin Bond.

He was born in the year 1765. At eleven years of age, he entered the Navy, in the Southampton frigate. Two years after, when lying in the Shannon, he was blown up, together with four others, in a French frigate taken by the *Crescent*. Whilst in the *Crescent*, a 28-gun frigate, commanded by the Hon. Captain Pakenham, and in company with the *Flora* of 36 guns, he was engaged with two large Dutch frigates off Gibraltar, in a severe action, which lasted two hours and a half, and in which the *Crescent* had 97 men killed and wounded. At the age of eighteen he went to the East Indies, as second Lieutenant of the *Bristol*, and was present in the general engagement under Admiral Hughes, with the French fleet, under Admiral Suffrein. In 1791, he accompanied his relative, Capt. Bligh, as first Lieutenant of the *Providence*, appointed to carry the bread-fruit from Otaheite to the West Indies. He was first Lieutenant of the *Active* frigate, when she was wrecked on the island of Anticosti. For his skill and conduct in the *Arrow*, of which he was first Lieutenant during the storms of the winter of 1797, he was appointed by Lord Spencer to the command of the *Netley* schooner, of 16 guns, where he was so successful in protecting the trade of Lisbon and Oporto, that he received the thanks of the merchants, and was voted a piece of plate. On this station he captured 47 vessels, many of which were armed privateers, and some of a force superior to his own. He was made Post Captain in 1802, and appointed to a command in the *Sea Fencibles* about June 1803. He attained the rank of Rear-Admiral in 1836.

In the year 1801, he married Sophia, daughter of Thomas Snow, esq. of Oporto; and by her, who survives him, he has left a family of five sons, two of whom are in the Navy, and five daughters. From

the period of his marriage he retired from the active duties of the naval service, in which he had so long been usefully and honourably engaged, and applied himself to the diligent cultivation of those virtues which adorn the character of a Christian, in all the relations of private life. His body was interred on the 2nd of Nov. in his family vault, in the churchyard of Trinity church, Exeter.

COLONEL KINGSCOTE.

Jan. 18. At Kingscote, Gloucestershire, aged 88, Robert Kingscote, esq. Colonel of the Royal North Gloucester Militia.

Colonel Kingscote was the representative of a family which has been seated from Norman times at Kingscote, in Gloucestershire, having derived its name from their residence. The manor of Kingscote was given to their ancestor, Nigel Fitz-Arthur, by Robert Fitz-Harding, the ancestor of the Berkeleys, together with his daughter Aldena in marriage; and a full pedigree of the family, compiled by the Rev. T. D. Fosbroke, F.S.A. will be found in that gentleman's publication of Smyth's Lives of the Berkeleys.

The Colonel was born in April 1751, the eldest son of Robert Fitz-Harding Kingscote, esq. by Mary, daughter and coheir of — Hammond, esq.

Col. Kingscote entered the regular army at the age of 22, and was gazetted Ensign of the 31st Foot, then commanded by Sir James Adolphus Oughton, K.B. the 5th of April, 1773. He embarked for America, and was promoted to a Lieutenancy in that corps 22d February, 1776. In 1778 he quitted the regular service. In 1793 he was appointed Major of the Royal North Battalion of Militia in Gloucestershire; and on the 31st March, 1794, he was nominated to the Colonelcy of the same regiment, which he continued to hold to the time of his demise, nearly half a century. As a commanding officer Col. K. was universally esteemed and respected by all who served under him, and few men could be more actuated by the *esprit de corps et de service*, and of which we may mention two instances. In 1798 Lord Grenville brought a bill into Parliament, which passed the 21st June of that year, for enabling his Majesty to accept the services of such militia as might offer to serve in Ireland; on this occasion Col. K. volunteered with the greatest part of his regiment, and embarking at Bristol, served in that kingdom. And again when in 1811, a bill was brought in by Mr. Ryder to allow, by volunteering, the interchange of the British and Irish Militia Regiments, Col. K. at that time volun-

teered with the whole of his officers and men; and subsequently the regiment was ordered to Dublin, and remained in the garrison till, in 1814, it returned to England to be disembodied.

By the demise of his uncle, Major Nigel Kingscote, he became possessed of his estates in 1773. He first qualified as a Magistrate for Gloucestershire, on January 23d, 1792, and at his death was the oldest Magistrate in the county. On the disembodiment of the militia, he finally settled on his paternal estates at Kingscote, where he has continued ever since to reside, fulfilling his duties as a magistrate and landlord, and winning, by an undeviating rectitude and consistency of conduct, the just tribute of universal respect. Col. Kingscote was an honest Constitutional Whig. His unbending adherence to the principles he believed to be the best, has repeatedly drawn forth the approbation even of political opponents. Indeed, as a perfect gentleman, he well knew how to conduct his opposition, and could say at the termination of his long life, that he had never been called upon to apologize to any man. His love of Constitutional liberty did not carry him into democratic or latitudinarian extremes.

A more loyal heart could not have been found in her Majesty's realms, and he was the first to condemn the disturber of the public peace. A truly British spirit of independence was the boast of his life; he would have made any sacrifice to maintain it. As a magistrate, Col. Kingscote was fearless, uncompromising, and judicious; as a landlord, beloved by a tenantry, in whose welfare he was deeply interested; as an encourager of honest industry, and the rebuker of sloth and improvidence, he was known among the poor on his estates; as a friend and patron, he was firm and attached; as a relative, affectionate and generous; having adopted his brother's family, he has ever been as a father to his nephews and nieces. During his latter years he had retired from public life, and it is the best consolation of his surviving relatives to believe that he had sought the pardon of sins and an everlasting rest, through a simple trust in the merits of his Saviour. Having lived unmarried, he is succeeded in his estates by his eldest nephew, Thomas, the son of the late Thomas Kingscote, esq. and Harriet, sister of the present Sir H. Peyton, Bart.

JOHN BEAULCKER, Esq.

Jan. 8. In Eaton-place, aged 78, John Beauclerk, esq. M.A., Barrister-at-Law, and a Commissioner for the Lieutenancy of London.

He was born Feb. 10, 1772, the second

son of the Rev. Henry Beauclerk, Rector of Greens' Norton, Northamptonshire, (a grandson of Charles first Duke of St. Alban's, K.G.) by Charlotte, daughter of John Drummond, esq. He was a member of Christ church, Oxford, where he received the degree of M.A. April 22, 1796 : and he was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple, on the 6th May following. He was formerly a Commissioner of Bankrupts.

Mr. Beauclerk married, Aug. 14, 1798, Mary, daughter of Thomas Fitz-Hugh, of Portland-place, esq. ; by whom he had issue three daughters and one son : 1. Charlotte-Mary ; 2. Harriet, who died in 1826 ; 3. Henry-William Beauclerk, esq. a Clerk to the Board of Control ; and 4. Clarhine.

BENJAMIN GOTT, Esq.

Feb. 14. In his 78th year, Benjamin Gott, esq. of Armley house, near Leeds.

Mr. Gott was born on the 24th June, 1762, the son of a man who by his energy and talents raised himself to eminence as an able civil engineer. He was educated at Bingley school, and in early life his abilities and amiable disposition endeared him to his school-fellows and friends. He entered, and afterwards became a partner of, the firm of Wormald and Fountaine, which by the retirement of the other partner became eventually the establishment alone of Mr. Gott and his sons. Thus placed in a commanding situation, Mr. Gott's superior qualities acquired an ample field for their development. Untiring energy, an enlarged intelligence, and an enterprising spirit, soon raised the subject of this memoir to the head of the woollen manufacture of Yorkshire. During the war his establishments were on so large a scale, that at one period 10000, a week in wages were paid by his house. Wealth thus acquired was nobly dispensed. Mr. Gott was the active supporter of every charitable institution ; a patron of the fine arts, and a firm and enlightened upholder of our Constitution in Church and State, from a conscientious conviction of its excellence. He was one of the founders of the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society, and of the Leeds Mechanics' Institution, to both of which he gave large donations. To the poor he was a most bountiful benefactor, both at Leeds and at Armley, and to the numerous persons in his employment he was a generous and kind master,—many of them having spent a lifetime in his service, and not a few having received liberal pensions on their superannuation.

Mr. Gott's health had lately somewhat declined, but on the Sunday preceding his

death he was well enough to attend Kirkstall church, on the occasion of the Bishop of Ripon preaching for a charitable purpose. That evening, however, he became ill, and a spasmodic attack ensuing, he sunk under its effects on the Friday following. His funeral on the 21st presented a scene which evinced a melancholy but gratifying evidence of the universal esteem in which his character was held. The principal gentry attended, amongst whom were the Messrs. C. and W. Beckett, Dr. Hook, Vicar of Leeds, J. Blayds and Wm. Hey, esqrs. All the manufactories at Armley suspended their works ; the shops were closed, and the chapel of Armley was filled by a large and respectable company, dressed in mourning. One of the most affecting incidents was the appearance of the 12 inmates of an almshouse, endowed a few years ago by the munificence of the deceased.

We have only sketched a faint outline of the qualities which adorned the life of this estimable man. His understanding was vigorous ; his mind, either in the study of books or men, was ever acquiring fresh stores of knowledge. His mansion at Armley, and his collection of pictures and books, testified his taste and pursuits. He was well known to the most enlightened of his day, and ranked amongst his friends Rennie, Watt, and Chantrey. In domestic life he sustained all its relations with undeviating kindness and integrity. Mr. Gott has left two sons and six daughters, all of whom, except one, have been married, but two are now widows.

SIR W. C. ELLIS, M.D.

Oct. 21. At Southall Park, Middlesex, at an advanced age, Sir William Charles Ellis, M.D. late Governor of the Hanwell Lunatic Asylum.

He previously held a similar situation at the Pauper Lunatic Asylum of the West Riding of Yorkshire, situated near Wakefield. His active energy, his warm benevolence, and fervent piety, peculiarly qualified him for the path he had chosen ; his sympathies were with those whose disease destroys all that makes life valuable, which strikes at the attributes of reason and the powers and privileges of man ; he governed the afflicted around him by love ; he soothed their sorrows by employment, and cheered their despair by hope. Long experience had taught him that the sufferings of the insane are often frightfully augmented by undue coercion, needless restraint, and the want of employment, and their malady is increased rather than alleviated. Well he knew that the cries of poverty and of sickness can make themselves heard, while the

voice of the mentally diseased does not reach the ear. Thus was he stimulated to try gentleness, employment, liberty (as far as was prudent), and social intercourse. His perfect success induced him to labour for the establishment of such a system for the wealthy classes of the insane, calling public attention to the subject by his work on "Insanity," and taking every opportunity of influencing in private those who might assist in furthering his scheme.

Sir William Ellis was knighted by King William the Fourth, soon after his appointment to the Hanwell Asylum, which he resigned about two years ago.

CAPTAIN ALEXANDER GERARD.

Dec. 15. At Aberdeen (his native city), Captain Alexander Gerard, of the East India Co.'s Military service, F.G.S.

The scientific labours and travels of this gentleman, made in conjunction with his brother, the late Dr. James Gilbert Gerard, well entitle him to a record amongst those who have been eminent in advancing the interests of this country in her Eastern possessions. During a period of above 20 years Captain Gerard was employed in exploring, surveying, and mapping the northern districts of India, having been selected by the Bengal Government for that purpose on account of his acknowledged skill in those departments of professional duty. Captain Gerard had the advantage of scientific instruction at an early period of his life, his father having been one of the Professors of King's College, at Old Aberdeen, and a well-known and valuable author; indeed, he appears to have inherited a taste for knowledge and research, being grandson of Dr. Alex. Gerard, also a Professor in the same university, and author of an "Essay on Taste" and other works, which have been received as standard authorities, both in this country and on the continent. Captain Gerard went to India at the early age of sixteen, and was not long afterwards sent by Sir David Ochterlony to survey Malacca, which he executed with great accuracy, mostly at mid-day under a burning sun. He was afterwards appointed to many of the surveys which were deemed difficult and important, which led to his residing many years in the then almost unknown district of Chinese Tartary, and amongst the mountains of the Himalaya. He traversed these gigantic mountains in paths before untrodden by Europeans, and reached heights previously deemed quite inaccessible. At one part he had ascended above 20,000 feet, and by ways steeper than it had been deemed possible to climb for any distance together. In these ex-

cursions he endured, as may be supposed, extreme vicissitudes of heat, cold, hunger, and deprivations of every description. Some of his excursions were attended by the most extraordinary difficulties and disasters, and were made by the most frightful routes, but were interesting to him, even in the greatness of the obstacles. Sometimes he lost an attendant, through the rigour of the climate, as it was not every constitution that could support the accumulated torments of cold, fatigue, and sickness. By day they had to contend against a burning sun, and at night against a temperature occasionally below zero; and it was not until his health had been completely sacrificed, and a state of extreme debility had rendered impossible the continuance of his labours, that he was persuaded to abandon them and return to England.

Captain Gerard was well known in India as a scientific traveller. While exploring and surveying he made patient researches into the customs and antiquities of the tribes he fell in with, and into the geology and natural history of these sublime regions. The mountains are inhabited at extraordinary altitudes, and he found cultivated fields and crops of corn at heights of from 14 to 16,000 feet above the level of the sea; and flocks of sheep and tribes of Tartar shepherds, with their dogs and horses, found their subsistence at these enormous elevations. It appears that learning had flourished in Chinese Tartary to an extent of which we are but little aware. In the Thibetan language was discovered an Encyclopedia of 44 volumes, which treated of the arts and sciences. The medical part of this work forms 5 volumes. Dr. Gerard had fallen in with a learned Hungarian, named Cosmo de Konas, who resided in Thibet, and who had made great progress in bringing to light much curious information respecting that little-known people. The art of lithography had been practised in the city of Thibet from time immemorial, and it had been used, amongst other purposes, for displaying the anatomy of different parts of the human body. It would appear that science and letters, flying from tyranny, abandoned the plains of Hindostan and took refuge in the mountains of Thibet, where until lately they have remained totally unknown to the rest of the world. Captain Gerard appears not to have taken all the means that might have been desired to place before the public the results of his accurate observations, though many occasional notices and papers from his pen have appeared in India, and some in this country. One larger work has, however, just been pub-

lished, entitled "A narrative of a Journey made by Sir William Lloyd; and Captain Gerard's Account of an attempt to penetrate by Bukhur to Gorroo and the lake Manasarouara." We understand Captain Gerard has left a large quantity of manuscript papers, from which some further selections may probably be made for publication by his friend and companion, Mr. George Lloyd, the editor of this publication.

—
MR. ROBERT REEVE.

Jan. 8. At Lowestoft, Mr. Robert Reeve.

He was the last surviving brother of Lady Smith, of whose mind we have a beautiful picture in the memoirs of her husband, Sir Jas. Edw. Smith, founder and president of the Linnæan Society, as we have of her features in Miss Turner's lithographic drawing, after one of the happiest efforts of Opie's pencil. Their father, of the same name as his son just deceased, was, like him, a solicitor at Lowestoft, where they both of them resided. Of a singularly placid and kind disposition, happy in the affection of his family, and in the regard and confidence of his townsmen and neighbours, Mr. Reeve was a man who eminently employed the position naturally assigned to talents and property in promoting the comfort of those around him, guiding them in their pursuits, assisting them at once with his advice and his purse, and healing any differences among them. The benefits which it is in the power of an individual, and particularly a legal man so gifted and so disposed, to bestow upon a small country-town, can only be fully appreciated by those who have had the good fortune to live within the sphere of such influence; nor always, even by them: the existence of a genial soil to receive the seed is no less essential than that of an able and liberal sower. In this respect, however, Mr. Reeve had no cause for complaint. Lowestoft is a town which has always enjoyed a degree of importance more than commensurate to what would naturally be expected from its size, as taking, conjointly with Yarmouth, the lead in one of the most important branches of the fisheries of the kingdom. It was at the time referred to, about 60 years ago, remarkable as one of the few places in England in which the porcelain-manufacture had been established and conducted with spirit; and what is most to the present purpose, it was in the number of those where the then infant doctrines of Methodism took the earliest and the deepest root. Both John Wesley and Adam Clarke had resided there, and no

less by their moral example than by their strong energies of mind and by the strictness of the discipline they taught and practised, had produced an effect that has to the present day continued most honourable to the character of its population, and particularly of its merchants. Among such men, therefore, Mr. Reeve found willing coadjutors, where he would, in but too many instances, have met with vexatious opposition. He also enjoyed the privilege of living in habits of intimacy with Mr. Potter, the translator of *Æschylus*, then Vicar of the town; Mr. Anguish of Somerleyton, brother to the Duchess of Leeds and heir to Sir Thomas Allen and the Jerninghams; Mrs. Leathes of Herringfleet Hall, subsequently wife to Mr. Merry, ambassador to Sweden, a lady who for beauty and talents had few superiors; and the Rev. Norton Nicholls of Blundeston, the intimate friend of Gray and Mathias. In early life he had married the daughter of Mr. Clarke, a solicitor at Saxmundham, with whom he served his clerkship, and who was descended from a family of some note in Suffolk, formerly the proprietors of Chediston hall, one of its most respectable residences.

The more immediate subject of the present brief memoir, brought up under his father's roof, and treading carefully in his steps, sought, like him, his happiness in his own fireside, but never added to it the greatest of ornaments and comforts, a wife. To the active pursuits of business he joined those of a more refined description, which, at the same time that they confer grace and polish on life, are but too apt to lead into what Horace beautifully denominates the "*fallentis semita vitæ*," and thus, while they fascinate their votary, to confine him within a more contracted sphere of usefulness. In the beauties of the works of nature he felt the keenest delight: they were his everyday pleasures, and pleasures that never failed him, not even in the long and painful illness which terminated his existence. In the productions of art he had almost equal gratification, and, without being a learned man, in elegant literature. But his attention was principally directed to the study of numismatics and antiquity, in both of which his knowledge was extensive. Of coins and medals he has left a cabinet, which, for the number and beauty of its specimens, may be ranked among the best in the kingdom. His antiquarian collection lies in the department of topography, and is more especially the object of the present notice of him. It is not only expedient that the existence of such collections should be put upon re-

cord, but that a clue should be afforded to the places where they are deposited. This, which is in all cases desirable, is particularly so in districts that have not at present been fortunate enough to meet with an historian, and it is in none more so than in Suffolk, where the specimen afforded by Mr. Rokewode of what may be hoped from his pen must satisfy every one that encouragement to that gentleman is alone wanting to render the county more satisfactorily illustrated than any other in England. Mr. Reeve had chiefly bestowed his care upon the town of Lowestoft and the adjoining hundreds of Mutford and Lothingland. For the history of the latter he has left materials, transcribed by himself with much care and neatness, not less than would suffice to form eight good-sized quarto volumes.* These are accompanied, by way of illustration, with a large quantity of ancient deeds, and with drawings of all the churches in the county, as well as of its public seals, and with three portfolios of engravings of its more remarkable inhabitants. In what concerns his native town he was still more rich. His library contains, among much other matter, Gillingwater's own copy of its History, with the addition of three similar volumes filled with maps, engravings, original drawings and MSS., the former collected by the author, the latter in his own handwriting. Both the Gillingwaters—for the historian had a brother no less remarkable than himself for his zeal in the pursuits of antiquarian lore—resided at Lowestoft, and never rose, or aspired to rise, beyond the humble occupation of country-barbers, till Edmund removed to Harleston, and added to his stock of combs and razors and wigs and blocks a small number of books for sale. Here too he published his History and here he died; not, however, unnoticed or unregarded, for some of the neighbouring gentlemen urged him to quit his trades both of hairdresser and bookseller, and to study for the church, offering to defray the necessary expenses. But the excellent simple-hearted man could never be brought to listen to the proposal. It were a disgrace, he said, to religion that one so educated and so trained should presume to enter upon the sacred office. The anecdote, derived from a personal friend of the subject of it, is surely worth preserving: it may not have the effect of operating as an example or a stimulus to

many, but it is creditable to the individual; and to record what does honour to human nature can never be unbecoming of "a man and a fellow."

CLERGY DECEASED

Oct. 24. At Cairo, the Rev. *Joseph Clay*, of Stapenhill, Burton-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, son-in-law of General Bonham, of Great Warley Place, Essex.

Dec. 5. Aged 31, the Rev. *John Nurse*, B.A. Curate of Bridgetown, Barbadoes.

Dec. 8. At Darton, near Barnsley, aged 32, the Rev. *Alfred Sadler*, B.A. late of King's college, Cambridge. His elder brother, Mr. Benjamin Sadler, of the firm of Sadler, Fenton, and Co. Manchester and Belfast, died at Bilton, near York, three days before him, aged 27.

Dec. 13. At Trowbridge, aged 81, the Rev. *J. Avons*, for many years Master of the Free Grammar School at Calne.

Dec. 17. At Shireoaks, near Worksop, Notts, in his 67th year, the Rev. *George Savile*, Rector of Howell, Lincolnshire, Perpetual Curate of Shireoaks. He was instituted to Shireoaks (in the patronage of the Duke of Norfolk) in 1809; and to Howell in 1828.

Dec. 21. At Ovington, Essex, aged 57, the Rev. *Charles Fisher*, Rector of Ovington with Tilbury. He was of Caius coll. Camb. B.A. 1808, M.A. 1811, and was presented to his living in 1809 by John Fisher, esq.

Dec. 24. At Mansfield, at a very advanced age, the Rev. *Robert Wood*, D.D. for more than thirty years Chaplain of the County Gaol, and for more than forty years, first Usher, and afterwards Head Master of the Nottingham Free Grammar School. He was a relation of the late Very Rev. James Wood, D.D. Dean of Ely, and Master of St. John's College, Cambridge, who died in April last. He has left a widow and two children, and a brother and sister, to lament his loss.

Dec. 25. Aged 35, the Rev. *G. Lee Warner*, Vicar of St. Mary Bredin, Canterbury, late of St. John's college, Cambridge.

Dec. 26. In his 75th year, the Rev. *M. Dunn*, for upwards of thirty years Curate of Cheadle, Cheshire.

Dec. 27. The Rev. *J. Nicholson*, M.A. Vicar of Great Paxton, Hunts, to which church he was presented by the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln, in 1825.

At Peterborough, aged 24, the Rev. *William Day Youels*.

* We find Mr. Reeve a correspondent of our Magazine, under the signature of *Juvenis Suffolciensis*, in 1806: vol. LXXVI. i. 17.—*Edit.*

Dec. 28. The Rev. *John Hutchins*, M.A. for 43 years Rector of the united parishes of St. Anne and St. Agnes, with St. John Zachary, Aldersgate, London. In 1802-3, he was Chaplain to the late Sir C. Price, Bart. when Lord Mayor, and printed the usual Civic Sermons.

Dec. 29. Aged 87, the Rev. *Robert Wilkinson*, B.D. for nearly fifty years Vicar of Darton, for fifty-six years Perpetual Curate of Lightcliffe, and Head Master of Queen Elizabeth's school at Heath, near Halifax; from which he had sent many eminent scholars to both Universities. He was formerly of Trinity hall, Camb. B.D. 1790.

Dec. 30. At Caldbeck, Cumberland, aged 51, the Rev. *William Pattinson*, for nineteen years Curate of that parish.

Lately. At Heighington, aged 97, the Rev. *Robert Blackin*, long Curate of that parish, and master of the Grammar school. He was a native of Westmorland.

At his residence, Fort Elizabeth, near Croom, the Rev. *John Croker*, one of the Minor Canons of the cathedral of Limerick, and Vicar of Clonely and Cloncagh.

The Rev. *J. Jones*, Vicar of Kilmacaber, Cork.

At a very advanced age, the Rev. *John Peddle*, Vicar of Charlton Horethorne, Somersetshire. He was of St. Mary hall, Oxford, B.C.L. 1778, and was presented to his living in 1784. It is in the gift of the Marquess of Anglesey.

Aged 63, the Rev. *Edward Swatman*, Rector of Little Fransham, Norfolk. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1798, as 12th Wrangler, M.A. 1801; and was instituted to his living, which was in his own patronage, in 1803.

In London, aged 82, the Rev. *W. Volland*, for fifty years Rector of Hemsworth near Wakefield, and formerly Rector of Skirbeck near Boston. He was of Sidney Sussex college, Cambridge, B.A. 1789, M.A. 1793. The living of Hemsworth (net value in 1831, 1064*l.*) is in the presentation of W. B. Wrightson, esq.

Jan. 2. Aged 71, the Rev. *R. Berkeley*, of Cothridge Court, Worcestershire. He is succeeded in his estates by the Rev. J. R. Berkeley, Vicar of Much Cowarne, near Hereford.

Jan. 3. Aged 54, the Rev. *W. E. Girdlestone*, Rector of Kelling with Salt-house, Norfolk, a family living, to which he was instituted in 1821.

At Bath, in his 63d year, the Rev. *William Warner*, Rector of Widford, Essex. He was the son of John Warner,

esq. of Rotherhithe; was educated at Merchant-Tailors' school; but, being superannuated, he entered St. John's College, Oxford, as a commoner in 1795; and graduated B.A. 1799, M.A. 1803. He was instituted to Widford in 1814, on his own petition.

Jan. 5. Aged 74, the Rev. *John Hodgkin*, Vicar of North Molton, Devon, to which he was presented in 1820 by the Earl of Morley.

Jan. 9. At Torquay, aged 39, the Rev. *William Marriott Caldecott*, of Oriol college, Oxford; which he entered as a commoner in 1820, and proceeded B.A. 1825, M.A. 1826.

At his seat, Christ Church Park, Ipswich, in the 76th year of his age, the Rev. *Charles William Fonnereau*, LL.B. Minister of St. Margaret's in that town, and Vicar of Tuddenham St. Martin. In early life he served for several years in the royal navy, and he was one of the few of those now surviving who were present in Rodney's celebrated action of the 12th April, 1782; being acting Lieutenant of the Conqueror, which led into action on that day. Mr. Fonnereau afterwards quitted the navy, and was a member of Trinity hall, Cambridge; where, in 1795, he took the degree of Bachelor of Laws and entered into holy orders. He was for some years Rector of Hargrave in Northamptonshire; which preferment he vacated on going to reside in Suffolk, where he accepted, in 1796, the family livings of Tuddenham and St. Margaret's, Ipswich. He married in 1793 Deborah, the daughter of Thomas Neale, M.D. of Ipswich, and has left a son, who succeeds to the family seat of Christ Church, and a daughter, the wife of Charles Lillington, esq. formerly of Elmdon Hall, Warwickshire, but now of the Chantry, near Ipswich.

Jan. 14. At Dumfries, in his 80th year, the Hon. and Right Rev. Dr. *Alexander M'Donnell*, Bishop of Kingston, Upper Canada.

Jan. 15. At Ashburnham, Sussex, aged 61, the Rev. *Edward Warnford*, Vicar of that parish, to which he was presented by the Earl of Ashburnham in 1830. He has left eleven children, of whom only one is provided for.

Jan. 18. At Clifton, aged 32, the Rev. *Robert Forsyth*, Curate of St. Warburgh's, Bristol, and Chaplain to the Mayor of that city, son of Thomas Forsyth, esq. late of Clifton.

Jan. 19. At New Park, co. Meath, the Rev. *John Digby*.

Aged 79, the Rev. *J. F. Miville*, for 52 years Minister of the French Protestant Church at Canterbury.

and brother to the late Benj. Rouse, esq. of the same office.

At North End, Fulham, Sarah, widow of Major R. M. Bagshaw, Bengal Serv.

At Portland-place, aged 19, Elizabeth-Arbutnot, eldest daughter of D. C. Guthrie, esq.

Feb. 14. At Bartrams, Hampstead, aged 69, William Winfield, esq.

At Brixton, aged 81, Mrs. Green, late of Old Bond-st. relict of the Rev. Wm. Green.

In St. James's Palace, Laura Maria, second dau. of Major-Gen. Sir H. Wheatley, G.C.H.

In Montagu-st. Russell-sq. aged 61, John Oldham, esq. of the Bank of England.

At Clapham, aged 82, Capt. Hooper, late of E. I. C. Service.

Feb. 15. At Camberwell, aged 68, Benjamin Penny, esq. formerly of Watling-st.

At Dorset-place, Dorset-sq. aged 55, James Tilby, esq.

Feb. 16. Aged 70, Thomas Danson, esq. of George-st. Euston-square.

Feb. 17. At Bayswater, aged 68, Ann, widow of S. Sweatman, esq.

Elizabeth, wife of John Holland, esq. of Clapham Common.

BEDS.—*Jan.* 22. Susannah, wife of Thomas Smith, esq. of Great Bramingham.

Feb. 16. Aged 19, Joanna-Harriet-Maria, eldest dau. of N. Fitzpatrick, esq. M.D. of the Lodge, near Bedford.

BERKS.—*Jan.* 28. At Windsor, aged 26, Sarah-Jane, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Sharpe, esq.

Feb. 10. At Speen, aged 60, Richard Townsend, esq. a magistrate of the county.

CHESHIRE.—*Jan.* 21. Aged 71, Jos. Leigh, esq. of Belmont, the father of the Rev. John Leigh, Rector of Egginton, Derb.

CUMBERLAND.—*Feb.* 3. At Papcastle, aged 93, Joseph Birbeck, esq. He commenced business as a hat manufacturer with very limited means, and died worth upwards of 100,000*l.*

Feb. 11. At Wigton, aged 65, John Lightfoot, esq. solicitor.

DEVON.—*Jan.* 3. At Stonehouse, Alexander Copland Hutchinson, M.D. and F.R.S. formerly Surgeon of Deal Hospital and Sheerness Dockyard.

At Buckish, at the house of his brother W. C. Loggin, esq. Edward, 4th son of the late Rev. W. Loggin, Rector of Woolfardisworthy, Devon.

Jan. 4. At Plymouth, Letitia, wife of Thomas Bristow, esq. late of Poole.

(*GENT. MAG.* VOL. XIII.)

Jan. 23. At Dawlish, aged 55, Frances, relict of Ralph Creyke, esq. of Rawcliffe hall and Marton, Yorkshire.

Jan. 28. At Exmouth, Harriet, widow of Major Wilkinson, E. I. C. Service, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Frome, of the 5th Dragoons.

Feb. 7. At the residence of her son the Rev. S. Manley, M.A., Crediton, aged 71, Elizabeth, widow of Capt. Manly R.N.

Feb. 11. At Exeter, aged 76, John Pidsley, esq.

DORSET.—*Jan.* 2. At Longfleet, near Poole, aged 57, Comm. Bartholomew Bonifant, R.N. (1818). He was a native of Corsica, and a schoolfellow of Napoleon Buonaparte. He obtained the rank of Lieutenant in the British navy 1809; saw much service, and was highly esteemed as an excellent officer. His remains were interred the following Tuesday, with naval honours, in the churchyard at Longfleet. The coffin was covered with an Union Jack, for a pall, on which was lying a silver hilted sword, crossed by its sheath, which was of silver, and which had been presented to Capt. B. by the Dey of Algiers, on the capture of that place by Lord Exmouth.

Jan. 11. At Shaftesbury, Maria, formerly the widow of T. B. Rawes, esq. and late of Lieut. T. W. Nicolls.

Feb. 5. At Longfleet, Pool, aged 44, Amy, wife of Christopher Spurrier, esq. daughter of the late Geo. Garland, esq. and sister of the late B. L. Lester, esq. names long associated with the borough of Poole.

DURHAM.—*Jan.* 31. At Sunderland, aged 25, Agnes-Caroline, the wife of Reginald Orton, esq. second dau. of Orton Bradley, esq. of Kirkby Stephen.

Feb. 12. At the Spa Hotel, Durham, the Right Hon. Maria Countess of Leitrim. She was the eldest dau. and coh. of the late Wm. Bermingham, esq., was married to the present Earl of Leitrim in 1804, and has left issue Viscount Clements, M.P., three other sons, and three daughters.

ESSEX.—*Jan.* 31. At Harwich, aged 60, Philip Hast, esq. formerly one of the capital burgesses of the old corporation.

GLOUCESTER.—*Oct.* 23. At Bredon house, near Tewkesbury, aged 62, Lieut.-Col. Fowle.

Jan. 3. At Clifton, Jane, wife of Charles Whyte, esq. Surgeon to the Forces, and third dau. of the late John Luscombe Luscombe, esq. of Combe Royal, Devon.

Jan. 14. At Cainscross, aged 93,

Elizabeth, relict of Edw. Mason, esq of
Enfield, Middlesex.

Jan. 18. At Clifton, William Rogers
Lawrence, esq. late of Bath, and formerly
of Andford.

At Westbury-upon-Trim, aged 79,
Mary Ann, relict of Sam. Bowden, esq.

Jan. 25. At Bristol, aged 86, Hum-
phrey Jeffreys, esq.

At Ham Green, aged 85, Richard
Bright, esq. merchant and banker, a highly
honourable and excellent man.

Jan. 28. At Clifton, Lieut.-Col.
Wm. Brewster Kersteman, late of 10th
Foot. He was appointed Ensign 46th
foot, 1800; Lieut. 1802; removed to 67th
foot, 1803; Capt. 10th foot, 1805; brevet
Major, 1814; Lieut.-Col. 1837.

Feb. 2. At Cheltenham, aged 73,
Nugent Kirkland, esq.

Feb. 5. At Henbury-hill, Elizabeth,
wife of James N. Franklyn, esq. Mayor
of Bristol.

At Stapleton, aged 55, Joshua Fother-
gill, esq. Lieut. late R. V. Battalion.

Feb. 6. At Clifton, aged 85, greatly
respected, Nicholas Hurst, esq. formerly
of Hinckley, Leicestershire, and for many
years in the Commission of the peace for
that county.

Feb. 12. At Kingsdown, Sarah, relict
of the Rev. Basil Woodd, Rector of
Thorpe Bassett, Yorkshire, and formerly
of Bristol.

At Tormarton, Eliza Anne, wife of
the Rev. Horatio Neilson, dau. of the late
Henry Burn, esq. of London.

HANTS.—*Jan. 16.* Aged 45, Wil-
liam L. Easton, esq. late of Erme House,
Ivybridge, solicitor, eldest son of Wil-
liam Easton, esq. of Hoe Place House,
Plymouth.

Jan. 22. In her 75th year, the widow
of David Graham, esq. banker, of Basing-
stoke.

Jan. 26. At Shirley, near South-
ampton, aged 66, Mrs. Atkins, relict of
James Atkins, esq. of Bishop's Stoke.

Feb. 6. At Petersfield, aged 82, H.
Atkinson, esq.

Feb. 8. At Farringdon rectory, Frances
Mary, third daughter of the Rev. John
Benn.

Feb. 9. At Bishopstoke, aged 74,
Henry Twynam, esq.

Feb. 11. At Kempshott Park, aged
18, George Allen, second son of E. W.
Blunt, esq.

Feb. 16. At Fir-grove, Eversley,
Dame Elizabeth Dorothea Cope, wife of
Henry Rush, esq. and relict of Sir Denzil
Cope, Bart. of Bramshill.

HEREFORD.—*Jan. 30.* At the house
of her brother, at Colwall, aged 63, Pene-
lope, eldest daughter of the late James

Martin, esq. of Overbury, formerly M.P.
for Tewkesbury, and aunt to J. Martin,
esq. one of the present representatives of
that borough.

Jan. 26. At Ballingham, aged 82,
Mary, wife of John Kempson, esq., late
of Hornsey.

HERTS.—*Jan. 26.* Fanny, relict of Ed-
ward Waller, esq. of Burfords, Hoddeston.

KENT.—*Nov. 18.* At Eastry, aged 57,
Charlotte, wife of William Fuller Boteler,
of Eastry, and of Lincoln's Inn and Gower
Street, esq. Q. C.; daughter of the late
James Leigh Joynes, of Gravesend, esq.
and sister of Dr. Joynes, Rector of Graves-
end. Also *May 1, 1839,* in Gower st.
aged 19, Anne, youngest daughter of the
above William Fuller and Charlotte
Boteler.

Jan. 16. At Westerham, aged 64,
Anne, relict of William Loveday, esq. of
Huntingdon.

Jan. 22. At Dover, aged 76, John
Shipdem, esq. He was for about thirty
years Town-clerk of that borough; was
afterwards a magistrate, and was the last
Mayor of Dover under the old corpora-
tion.

Jan. 23. At Dover, aged 74, Mrs.
Elizabeth Fry, eldest daughter of Robert
Fry, esq. late of Chancery-lane.

Jan. 27. At Rochester, aged 76,
George Ely, esq.

William Adams, son of F. H. Bran-
dram, esq. of Cowden.

Jan. 29. At Rochester, aged 78,
Archibald C. Windeyer, esq. D.P.G.M.
of Freemasons for Kent.

Feb. 2. At Dartford, aged 75, Richard
Cooke, esq.

LANCASTER.—*Jan. 14.* At Culbeth
Hall, near Warrington, aged 33, Thomas
Ellames Withington, esq. justice of the
peace for the county.

Jan. 18. At Preston, aged 73,
Thomas Miller, esq. a magistrate for the
county.

Jan. 27. At Belle Vue, near Lan-
caster, aged 64, Chas. Jones, esq. formerly
a Captain of Dragoons, and latterly a
Lieutenant in the Second Lancashire
Militia.

Jan. 28. Anne, wife of the Rev.
Richard Loxham, Rector of Halsall.

Feb. 6. At Preston, aged 67, Mrs.
Mary Fletcher, sister of the late Lieut.-
Gen. Fletcher, of that town.

At Burnley, aged 48, Miss Ellen
Greenwood, daughter of the late Henry
Greenwood, esq. and sister of the late
John and William Greenwood, esqs.
justices of the peace for that county. By
her sudden death, the poor have lost a
generous benefactress, and the Church of
England a consistent and zealous daughter.

Feb. 10. At Liverpool, Matilda Sarah, wife of B. Williams, esq. of Iver, Bucks.

LEICESTER.—*Jan. 15.* At Overseal, aged 86, Thomas Thorp, esq. He was founder, and during forty-eight years senior partner, in the Loughborough Bank.

Jan. 19. Aged 64, Ann, wife of R. B. Heygate, esq. of Market Harborough.

LINCOLN.—*Feb. 6.* At Grimsby, aged 60, Sarah, wife of H. S. Wilson, esq. Comm. R. N.

Feb. 7. John Chapman, esq. of Louth.

MIDDLESEX.—*Jan. 26.* At Hampton Court, in the house of her brother, Wm. S. Poyntz, esq. Charlotte-Louisa, widow of the Hon. and Rev. George Bridgeman, rector of Wigan. She was the second daughter of the late Wm. Poyntz, esq. of Midgham House, Berks; and sister to Lady John Townshend, the Countess of Cork and Orrery, and to the Hon. Lady Courtenay Boyle. On the marriage of his late Majesty, George the IV. then Prince of Wales, Mrs. Bridgeman (then Miss Poyntz.) was for a short time attached to the household of the Princess of Wales. She became in 1809 the second wife of the Hon. and Rev. George Bridgeman, 3rd son of the first Lord Bradford (and widower of Lucy, daughter of Edmund 7th Earl of Cork,) with whom she resided at Weston under Lizard in Staffordshire and at Wigan, highly beloved by the parishioners of these places, where her benevolence and kind attention to her poorer neighbours will be long remembered. She was left a widow in 1832. Mrs. Bridgeman was a lady possessing the kindest affections, and exercising a most unostentatious but genuine piety.

Feb. 1. At Enfield, aged 94, William Burgess, esq.

Feb. 12. Aged 47, Mary Ann, wife of William Craib, esq. of Hampton Court.

Feb. 13. At Hampton Court Palace, aged 77, Mrs. Ann Secker.

MONMOUTH.—*Feb. 2.* Aged 42, Eliza, wife of James Dowle, esq. Chepstow.

NORFOLK.—*Feb. 8.* At North Walsham, aged 69, Mary, widow of Lieut. Col. Stransham, R. M.

NORTHAMPTON.—*Jan. 28.* At Northampton, Edmund Thornton, only surviving child of the Rev. E. T. Prust, and grandson of Stephen Prust, esq. of Bristol.

Lately. At Kingsthorpe, aged 80, Rebecca, relict of the Rev. G. Beet, of Harpole.

Feb. 11. At Clipston, aged 77, William Wartnaby, esq.

Feb. 16. In her 70th year, Mary Lucy, wife of the Rev. Egerton Stafford, Vicar of Chacombe.

Feb. 18. At Litchborough, aged 60, William Grunt, esq. of Berkeley-st.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—At Morpeth, aged 74, the wife of the Rev. J. Cook, of Newton Hall.

Feb. 8. At Newcastle-upon-Tyne, aged 71, John Hall, esq.

OXFORD.—*Jan. 18.* Aged 75, Margaret, wife of Richard Green, esq. of Headington-hill, near Oxford, brother of the late Rev. W. West Green, D.D. Rector of Husband's Bosworth, co. Leic.

Feb. 6. Accidentally drowned in a small skiff, at Sandford, about three miles from Oxford, aged 21, John Richardson Currer, esq. a Commoner of Balliol College. His remains were interred in the church-yard of St. Mary Magdalen: the Master, Fellows, and every other member of Balliol, were at the head of the melancholy procession: the father and brother of the deceased followed the corpse to the grave.

Feb. 7. At Holmwood, Charles Henry Stonor, esq. brother of Lord Camoys. He was watching the fall of a large beech in his park at Holmwood, when, from the saturated state of the ground, it suddenly fell on, and so seriously injured him, that he survived the accident but a few hours.

Feb. 13. The beloved wife of the Rev. Edward Milnes, Vicar of Watlington.

SOMERSET.—*Aug. 12, 1839.* At Bath, aged 80, Lieut. Gen. Sir Thomas Dallas, of the E. I. C. Service.

Jan. 10. At Shepton Mallett, aged 42, Sarah-Jane, eldest dau. of the late Edmond Estcourt Gale, esq. of Ashwick, Somerset, and Milborne, Wilts.

Jan. 19. Aged 100, Miss Nicholls, late of Wells, aunt of William Pulsford, esq. solicitor, of Bath, and of Mr. John Dawbin, of Stawell, near Bridgwater, at whose residence she expired.

Jan. 22. Aged 80, Mrs. Penny, formerly of Bath.

Jan. 23. Aged 83, Mrs. Michell, of Huish Episcopi, Somerset, relict of the Rev. Dr. Michell, Preb. of Gloucester and Wells.

Jan. 26. At Bath, in his 17th year, William Lyster Willis, eldest son of the Rev. W. Downes Willis, M.A. Lecturer of Walcot, and Minister of all Saints, Bath.

Jan. 28. At Bath, aged 58, Fleming John Brisco, esq. son of the late Sir John Brisco, Bart. of Crofton Park, Cumberland.

Feb. 6. At Springfield-place, Bristol, deeply regretted, Easter, the beloved wife of Capt. Griffiths, Hon. E. I. C. Service.

Feb. 10. At Bath, Miss Shuttleworth, only sister of the Rev. the Warden of New College, Oxford.

Feb. 12. At Bath, aged 84, John Bennett, esq. formerly of Maidford, Wilts.

STAFFORD.—*Feb. 4.* At West Bromwich, aged 47, John Bagnall, esq. coal and iron master.

SUFFOLK.—*Jan. 11.* At Bury St. Edmund's, aged 71, Sarah, wife of the Rev. J. B. Sams, Rector of Honington, eldest dau. of the late Andrew Hewitt, M.D. of Holt, Norfolk, and formerly of Oundle.

Lately. At Bury St. Edmund's, aged 81, Mrs. Anne Bromfield.

Feb. 14. At Tostock Place, near Bury, Emma, wife of the Rev. Nathl. Colville, youngest dau. of the late C. B. Metcalfe, esq. of West Ham, Essex, and Hawsted, Suffolk.

SURREY.—*Jan. 22.* At Croydon, aged 76, Mary, relict of William Griffith, esq.

Lately. At Beers, near Reigate, aged 75, Isaac Clutton, esq.

Feb. 6. At Mortlake, aged 77, Mary, relict of the Rev. Samuel Williamson, late of Congleton.

Feb. 11. At Embergrove, Ditton, aged 55, Ann, wife of John Easthope, esq. M.P.

SUSSEX.—*Jan. 29.* At Brighton, aged 83, Mrs. Darby, relict of Z. F. Darby, esq. late of Woburn-place, and Hampstead-heath; and formerly a partner in the firm of Walkden and Darby, of Shoe Lane.

Lately. At Brighton, Mr. Chas. Wm. Lyon, of St. John's College, Cambridge.

Feb. 1. At Hastings, aged 16, Salvadora Hannah, fifth and only surviving dau. of the Rev. Dr. Birch, Archdeacon of Lewes.

At Hastings, aged 31, Richard Favell, esq. late of Lincoln's-inn.

Feb. 11. At Hastings, aged 21, Julia Georgiana Louisa, eldest dau. of the Rev. Robert Heath, of Clapton, and niece to Lord Byron.

Feb. 12. At Walberton, Mrs. Elizabeth Neale, relict of Francis Neale, esq. Siddlesham.

Feb. 14. At Brighton, aged 68, John Woolley of Beckenham Lodge, Kent, esq. a Justice of the Peace for Surrey.

At Chichester, aged 59, Fred. Vigne, esq.

Feb. 16. At Brighton, aged 54, Sarah Anne, relict of W. Holloway, esq. of Cowes.

Feb. 17. At Hastings, in the 19th year of her age, Frances Ursula, eldest dau. of the Hon. and Very Rev. George Pellew, D.D. of Corpus Christi College, Dean of Norwich.

WARWICK.—*Jan. 26.* At Solihull, aged 24, George Henzey Bate, eldest son of the late J. H. Bate, esq. of West Bromwich.

Jan. 29. At Aylesbury House, in her 75th year, Helena Ferrers, widow of Edward Ferrers, esq. (who died in 1795) and mother of the late Edward Ferrers, esq. of Baddesley Clinton.

Jan. 30. At Arden House, aged 59, Thomas James Philip Burman, esq.

Feb. 8. In Leamington, aged 31, Jane, wife of Robert Bent, esq. of Wincleton Cottage, near Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Feb. 13. At Small Heath, aged 63, Richard Harborne, esq. formerly of Birmingham.

Feb. 16. At Leamington, aged 40, William Hampson Morrison, esq. Queen's Clerk and Clerk of Papers of Her Majesty's Mint.

WESTMORLAND.—*Feb. 5.* At Acorn Bank, near Templesoverby, aged 37, John Boazman, esq.

WILTS.—*Jan. 17.* Louisa, wife of John Houghton, esq. of Boreham.

Jan. 25. At Netherhampton, aged 82, Mrs. Philippa Grove, sister of Thomas Grove, esq. of Fern.

Jan. 28. Aged 65, Benjamin Coffin Thomas, esq. F. S. A. solicitor, of Malmesbury. He was transacting business at a bank in that town when he fell, and immediately expired.

At Heytesbury, aged 21, the Hon. Frederick Ashe A'Court, youngest son of Lord and Lady Heytesbury.

Lately. At Devizes, at an advanced age, John Fowler, esq. surgeon.

Feb. 6. Aged 82, Sarah, relict of Richard Halliday, esq. of Wedhampton.

WORCESTER.—*Jan. 25.* At Worcester, in her 87th year, Cecilia Maria, relict of John Macdonald Kinneir, esq. of Kinneir and Sanda, N. B. and mother of Archdeacon and Captain Macdonald.

YORK.—*Jan. 26.* At Hull, aged 46, Sarah, second dau. of the late William Swainson, esq. of Halifax.

Jan. 29. At Hull, aged 31, Mr. John Greenwood, engraver.

Feb. 2. At Beverley, aged 77, Warton Pennymann Berry, esq.

Feb. 11. At Barnsley, aged 88, Joseph Beckett, esq. one of her Majesty's Deputy Lieutenants for the West Riding, uncle to Sir John Beckett, Bart. and to the Messrs. Beckett, of Leeds, bankers. Also on the 13th, aged 79, Mary, his wife, dau. of John Staniforth, esq. of Hull.

Feb. 15. At Harewood House, aged 70, the Right Hon. Henrietta Countess of Harewood. She was the eldest dau. of the late Sir John Saunders Schright Bart. and was married to the Earl of

Harewood in 1794. She had issue a very numerous family, of whom the eldest son, Viscount Lascelles, is lately deceased at Munich.

Aged 105 years and seven months, Mrs. Hannah Hodgson, of Herod Well, near Halifax; she retained the use of her faculties to the last.

SCOTLAND.—*Jan. 26.* At Locherbie House, aged 65, the Right Hon. Lady Catharine Heron Douglas, youngest dau. of Sir William Douglas, of Kelhead, Bart. and sister to the Marquess of Queensberry. She was raised to the rank of the daughter of a Marquess in May 1837.

Lately. At Edinburgh, Catharine, second dau. of the late Rev. Sir Henry M. Wellwood, Bart.

IRELAND.—*Jan. 2.* At Dublin, Mary relict of the Rev. James John Moore, mother of Mr. H. M. Moore, B.A. of Liverpool.

Jan. 24. Were interred at Doone, co. Limerick, John Nolan, aged 114 years, and his wife, aged 105. This centenarian couple died on the same day, and were buried in one grave.

Lately. At Berchaven, Dr. P. Sharkey, senior physician to the Cork General Dispensary. In his collegiate career, distinguished among the first, if not the first Greek scholar of his day, he obtained the prize for a Greek poem, on a subject proposed to the Irish as well as the British Universities, by the Rev. Claudius Buchanan, on the occasion of founding a college in India. He was also the author of a Latin poem on the death of Dr. Young, for which he was awarded a silver medal by the late Historical Society; and the successful competitor for more than one of the Royal Irish Academy's Prizes.

At Rathfarnham Castle, Mrs. Burton, widow of the Dean of Killala.

Feb. 4. At Dublin, Lady Mary, widow of the late Rt. Hon. William Saurin, and sister to the Marquess of Thomond. She was married first to Sir Richard Cox, Bart. who died in 1784; and secondly to Mr. Saurin, who died in Feb. 1839 (see our Vol. XII. p. 88.)

ISLE OF MAN.—*Jan. 17.* Aged 63, Mrs. Ann Gore, second daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Gore, many years Bishop of Limerick.

EAST INDIES.—*Oct. 8.* At Bombay, William Bromley Cadogan Graham, esq. M.D. second son of Alexander Graham, esq. of Ballagan, Stirlingshire.

Nov. 10. At the Cape of Good Hope, aged 33, Capt. Adolphus E. Byam, E. I. C. Horse Art., Mil. Secretary to the Resident at Hyderabad, second son of the late Rev. Dr. Byam.

Nov. 29. At Shikarpoor, of cholera, whilst on his march with the returning troops from Ghiznee, Capt. Bertram Newton Ogle, 4th Light Dragoons, sixth son of the Rev. J. S. Ogle, of Kirkley Hall, Northumberland.

Nov. 30. Near Bangalore, of cholera, aged 38, Capt. William Way Baker, 32d Madras N. Inf. third son of Sir Robert Baker, of Montagu-place.

Dec. 15. At Calcutta, Thomas James Taylor, esq. second son of Thomas Taylor, esq. Comptroller-general of the Customs.

Lately. At Bombay, aged 21, George Macleod, esq. Assistant Field Engineer to the Scinde Reserve Force, second son of the late Norman Macleod, esq. Bengal Civil Service.

WEST INDIES.—*Sept. 17.* On board her Majesty's ship Satellite, off St. Domingo, aged 18, W. Chetwynd Plowden Wood, esq. midshipman, second son of Gen. John Sullivan Wood, Lieutenant of the Tower of London.

Sept. 30. At St. Lucia, in his 44th year, William Salter, esq. Landing Surveyor of Her Majesty's Customs, and formerly resident at Exeter.

Oct. 19. At St. Lucia, Emma, wife of Charles Bennett, esq. M.D. stipendiary magistrate, eldest daughter of Robert Ward, esq. of Brighton.

ABROAD.—*May 9.* At sea, on his passage from Port Philip to Sidney, aged 41, Frederic Charles Ebbart, esq. late Captain 45th.

Aug. . . . At Port Macquarie, New South Wales, Capt. E. L. Adams, late Commander of the Hon. East India Company's ship, Kellie Castle.

Oct. 31. On his estate, Querineland, near Elsinore, aged 71, Charles Stonor, esq.

Nov. 1. At Rio de Janeiro, aged 37, Dr. A. F. Goodridge, son of John Goodridge, Esq. R.N. of Paington, Devon.

Nov. 9. At Buenos Ayres, aged 25, in consequence of a severe fall, Edward Josslyn Lay, of her Majesty's ship Calliope, youngest son of the late John Lay, esq. of Crepping Hall, Wakes Colne, Essex.

Nov. 10. At Three Rivers, aged 80, Helen Macdonell, widow of James Mackenzie, esq. a native of Invernesshire, and daughter of Allan Macdonell, of Lundie, esq. who emigrated to North America (the Mohawk), with many others of his clan, 1773, and was one of the first settlers of Glengarry, in Upper Canada. He was out with his chief, Glengarry, to whom he was related, in 1745, and was engaged in the battle of Culloden; but at the breaking out of the American war, he

joined the Royal Forces, in 1776, as Lieut. in the 84th Loyalists, and also held an appointment in the Commissariat, until the close of the war, and ended his days in Three Rivers in 1822, at an advanced age. Mrs. Mackenzie was the mother of Mrs. Bell, Mrs. Munro, and Capt. Mackenzie, 67th Regt.

Nov. 12. At Quebec, aged 73, the Hon. Jonathan Sewell, LL.D. of the Executive Council, and for many years its President, Speaker of the Legislative Council, and late Chief Justice of the Province.

Nov. 13. Aged 53, Capt. J. N. Creighton, late of the 11th Dragoons, Barrack-master at Sierra Leone, Africa.

Nov. 15. At St. Petersburg, Benjamin Hickson, esq. merchant, formerly of Hull.

Nov. 24. At Paris, aged 75, Diana-Jane Countess of Ranfurly. Her Ladyship was the eldest dau. and coheir of Edmond-Sexton Viscount Pery, uncle to the present Earl of Limerick, by his second wife Elizabeth, dau. of John Lord Knapton; was married in 1785, and has left four sons and one daughter.

Dec. 10. In the Gulf of Smyrna, aged 22, Edward F. North, of her Majesty's ship Princess Charlotte, youngest son of the late Francis Frederick North, esq. of Hastings and Rougham.

Dec. 11. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 60, John Fawcett, esq.

Dec. 14. At Messina, Maria Catharine Constantia, wife of Alphonso Matthey, esq. Assistant Commissary general.

Dec. 17. At Munich, aged 48, the Rt. Hon. Edward Viscount Lascelles, eldest son of the Earl of Harewood. He married in 1821, Miss Louisa Rowley, who is deceased, without issue. The title descends to his next brother the Hon. Henry Lascelles, who married, in 1823, Lady Louisa Thynne, and has a very numerous family. The mortal remains of the deceased were interred in Germany.

At Paris, John Warburton, esq. eldest son of Rich. Warburton, esq. of Garryhinch, Queen's county.

Dec. 20. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, Mrs. Hartley, relict of Winchcombe Henry Hartley, esq. of Bucklebury House, Berkshire, many years M.P. for that county, and Colonel of the North Gloucester Militia.

At Paris, aged 67, Major James Brown Horner, of Charlton, Kent, formerly of the 84th Regiment, and within a few hours his wife, Helen C. Horner, aged 64.

Dec. 22. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 61, Lady Emily Wellesley. She was the eldest daughter of Charles first Earl Cadogan, by his second wife Mary, eldest

dau. of Charles Churchill, esq. and was married in 1802 to the Hon. and Rev. Gerald Valerian Wellesley, D.D. Prebendary of Durham, younger brother of the Duke of Wellington. Lady Emily has left a numerous family. Her third daughter is married to the Viscount Chelsea, eldest son of Earl Cadogan.

On board the ship *New Jersey*, on his passage from Savannah, aged 27, Francis Holyoake Moore, B.A. late of Queen's Coll. Cambridge, third son of the late Mr. Moore, of Mappleborough-green, Warw.

Dec. 26. At Malta, aged 21, Mary-Anne C. C. G. wife of Charles Brett, esq. of Eaton-place, eldest daughter of J. Ede, esq. Ridgeway Castle, Southampton.

Dec. 28. At the residence of her father, William Cookesley, esq. at Boulogne, Miss Harriet Young Cookesley.

Dec. 30. Drowned off Talle, near Venice, aged 26, Alfred, fifth son of William Searle Bentall, esq. banker, of Totnes, Devon, Commander of the Brig *Permei*, of London.

Dec. 31. At Rome, Professor Nibi, the great antiquary. He has left many learned works, but is said to have died extremely poor.

Jan. 1. In his 82nd year, Colonel Harry Compton, of Chateau de la Brere, France, and formerly of Wallop Lodge, Hants.

Jan. 3. Aged 83, Dom Patricio da Silva, Cardinal Patriarch of Lisbon. He was originally a friar of the order of St. Augustine, and was successively Doctor of Theology, Professor of the same in the University of Coimbra, Fellow of the Royal Academy of Sciences, Bishop of Castello Branco, Archbishop of Evora, Secretary of State for Ecclesiastical Affairs and Justice, Cardinal, Patriarch of Lisbon, a Peer of the kingdom, and Vice-President of the Chamber of Peers.

At Amsterdam, George Anthony Sawyer, esq. of Severn House, Henbury.

At Pisa, Mary, wife of James Capel, esq. of Russell-square.

Jan. 4. At Gibraltar, Emily, wife of Major P. W. Walker, R. A. dau. of the late Col. Glasse, East India C. Service.

Jan. 5. At Smyrna, aged 63, William Mattass, esq. formerly of Balham-hill, Surrey.

Jan. 10. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, Charles Presbury, esq. formerly of New-street, Covent Garden.

Jan. 11. At Marseilles, aged 23, Frederick, youngest son of William Henry Holt, esq. of Enfield.

At Paris, Henry, only son of Thomas Finimore Hill, esq. late of Southover, Sussex.

Lately. At Halifax, N.S. in his 60th

year, Thomas Wahab, esq. M.D. Surgeon of her Majesty's 37th Regt. to which he was appointed Assistant-surgeon 1811, Surgeon 1830.

M. de Tiszkievitz, the richest landholder in Russian Lithuania. He was said to have refused the hand of his daughter to Duke Alexander of Wurtemberg, who afterwards married the Princess Marie d'Orleans. His daughter has since married Prince Sapieha, and had 2,000,000 crowns for her dowry. His property comprised forty-six extensive domains, on which there are 20,000 families of peasantry, reckoning in them 60,000 males. In money he possessed 56,000,000 Polish florins, equal to 864,000*l*. He had had six children, of whom three sons, besides

his daughter, survive him. The eldest, according to the laws of Lithuania, inherits the whole of this immense wealth. He, however, has assigned one-fourth to be equally divided between his two brothers.

At Adelaide, South Australia, aged 27, Mary, wife of Capt. John Bishop, only dau. of the late Danl. Watkins, esq. of Bisley, Glouc.—Also, on the 6th of June, Elizabeth-Charlotte, her infant daughter.

At Friburg, aged 69, Aloyse Mooser, the celebrated organ builder. His masterpiece is the organ of the church of St. Nicholas in that town.

Aged 88, Dr. Blumenbach, of Göttingen, one of the most distinguished philosophers and professors in that University.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from Jan. 28 to Feb. 18, 1840.

Christened.	Buried.									
Males 513	Males 522	} 983	} 1024	Between	2 and 5	91	50	and	60	102
Females 470	Females 502				5 and 10	34	60	and	70	104
		10 and 20	46		70	and	80	86		
		20 and 30	79		80	and	90	43		
		30 and 40	99		90	and	100	5		
		40 and 50	95	100			1			

Whereof have died under two years old...239

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, by which the Duty is regulated, Feb. 21.

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>
65 5	39 0	23 11	37 9	40 3	40 2

PRICE OF HOPS, Feb. 21.

Sussex Pockets, 2*l.* 0*s.* to 3*l.* 3*s.*—Kent Pockets, 2*l.* 2*s.* to 6*l.* 0*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, Feb. 21.

Hay, 3*l.* 5*s.* to 4*l.* 8*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 16*s.* to 2*l.* 2*s.*—Clover, 4*l.* 10*s.* to 5*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.*

SMITHFIELD, Feb. 24. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, Feb. 24.
Mutton.....4 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	Beasts..... 2771 Calves 75
Veal.....5 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>	Sheep..... 21,130 Pigs 403
Pork.....4 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	

COAL MARKET, Feb. 21.

Walls Ends, from 16*s.* 0*d.* to 25*s.* 6*d.* per ton. Other sorts from 16*s.* 6*d.* to 22*s.* 0*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 56*s.* 6*d.* Yellow Russia, 53*s.*

CANDLES, 8*s.* 0*d.* 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, 219.—Ellesmere and Chester, 81.—Grand Junction 181.—Kennet and Avon, 27.—Leeds and Liverpool, 750.—Regent's, 12.—Rochdale, 112.—London Dock Stock, 6½.—St. Katharine's, 106.—East and West India, 105.—Liverpool and Manchester Railway, 183.—Grand Junction Water Works, 67½.—West Middlesex, 99.—Globe Insurance, 132.—Guardian, 35½.—Hope, 5½.—Chartered Gas, 57½.—Imperial Gas, 54.—Phoenix Gas, 31.—Independent Gas, 50.—General United Gas, 37.—Canada Land Company, 28.—Reversionary Interest, 133.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From January 26 to February 25, 1840, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.						Fahrenheit's Therm.					
Day of Month	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	10 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	10 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Jan. 26	50	48	42	28, 90	hvy rn. ltng.	Jan. 11	47	50	48	29, 96	fair
27	39	45	37	29, 50	fair	12	48	49	47	, 70	cloudy, rain
28	44	54	46	, 24	rn. fr. cldy.	13	44	50	41	, 84	do. fair
29	47	47	40	, 70	cloudy	14	33	42	31	, 98	do. do. fog.
30	35	35	42	, 90	foggy, fair	15	40	46	47	, 80	do. rain
31	44	48	41	, 60	fair	16	47	54	50	, 80	do.
F. 1	44	45	41	, 26	cloudy	17	48	48	42	30, 03	rain
2	46	49	42	, 36	fair, cloudy	18	37	41	37	, 24	cloudy
3	40	49	46	, 20	do. do. rain	19	34	37	33	, 35	do. snow
4	45	46	42	28, 40	cldy. do. wd.	20	31	32	31	, 47	do. do.
5	42	47	44	29, 30	do. rain	21	31	32	30	, 41	do.
6	41	48	48	, 76	do. do. fair	22	31	34	29	, 34	do. fair
7	49	51	46	, 70	do. do.	23	31	35	29	, 21	do.
8	41	38	42	, 54	fair, hail, rn.	24	30	37	32	, 40	do.
9	42	48	44	, 76	do. cloudy	25	34	42		, 60	do.
10	47	49	44	, 64	cloudy, rain						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

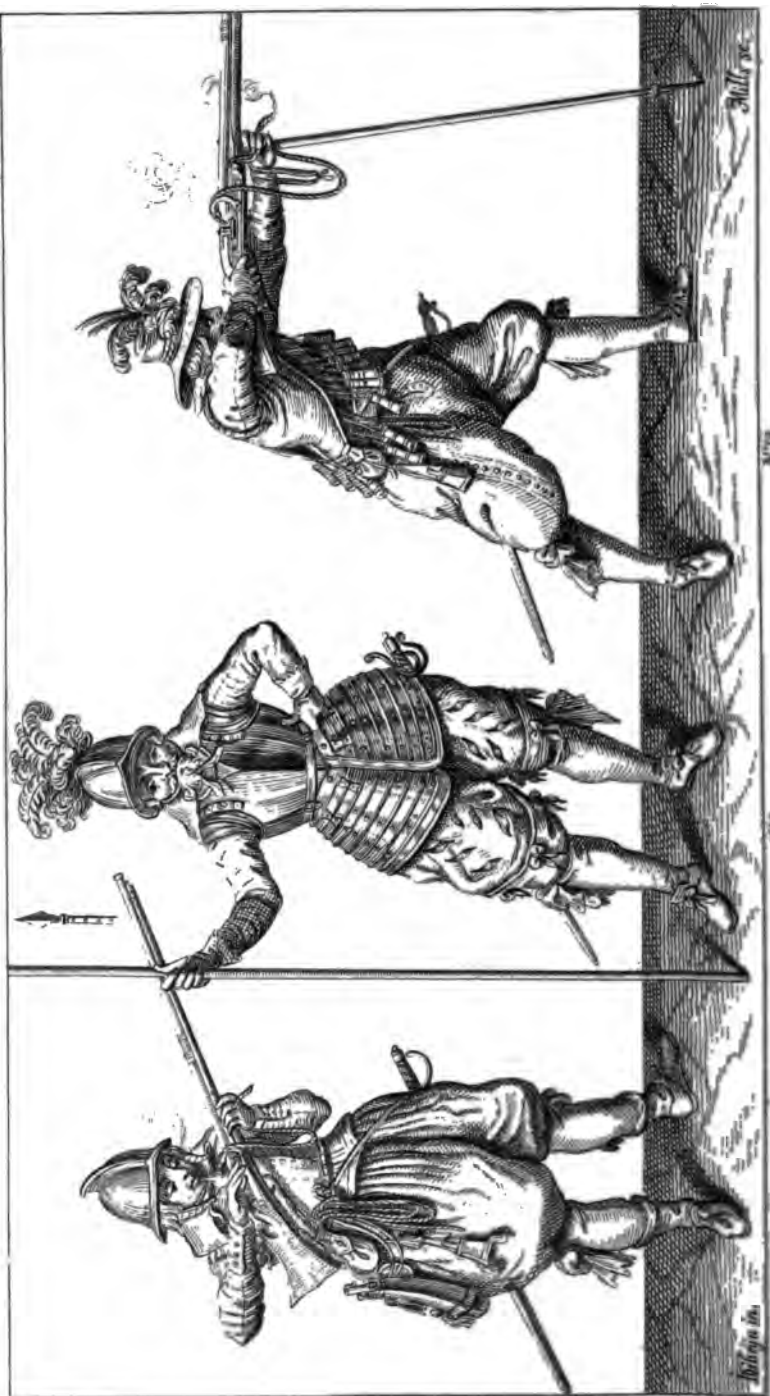
From January 29 to February 26, 1840, both inclusive.

Jan. & Feb.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent. 1818.	3½ per Cent. Reduced.	New 3½ per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
29	179½	92	91½	99½	99½	99½	14½				6 4 pm.	20 22 pm.
30	179	91	91½	99½	99	99	14½	89½		249	6 4 pm.	17 19 pm.
31	179½	92	91½	99½	99	99	14½			249	6 pm.	19 16 pm.
1		92	91½	99½	99½	99½	14½				3 pm. par.	16 14 pm.
3	179	91	91½	99½	99	99	14½			249½	par.	13 15 pm.
4	178½	91	91½	99½	99	99	14½	89½		249		14 10 pm.
5	178	91	91½	99½	99	99	14½			249½	3 pm. par.	10 12 pm.
6	179	91	91½	99½	99	99	14½			249½		13 11 pm.
7	179	91	91½	99½	99	99	14½			249	3 pm.	12 14 pm.
8	179	91	91½	99½	99	98	14½			249		12 14 pm.
10												
11	179	91	91½	99½	99	98	14½			249	3 pm.	12 14 pm.
12		91	91½	99½	99	98	14½	89½	101		3 pm.	12 14 pm.
13	178½	91	90½	99½	99	98	14½			248½	par.	13 11 pm.
14		91½	90½	99½	99	98	14				1 dis. pm.	8 10 pm.
15	178	91	90½	99½	99	98	14	89½		248½	1 dis.	9 11 pm.
17	178½	91	90½	99½	99	98	14			248½	1 dis. pm.	10 6 pm.
18	178½	91	90½	99½	99	98	14			248½	1 dis. pm.	6 8 pm.
19	178	91	90	99½	99	98	14½			248½	1 dis. pm.	5 3 pm.
20	178	91	91	99½	99	98	14					5 3 pm.
21	178½	91	90½	99½	99	99	14½			248½	2 dis. par.	4 1 pm.
22		91	90½	99½	99	99	14					3 1 pm.
24	178½	91	90½	99½	99	99	14½	100½			2 dis. par.	2 5 pm.
25	178½	91	90½	99½	99	98	14½			248½		4 7 pm.
26	178½	91	90½	99½	99	99	14½	89½				6 4 pm.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock Broker, 1, Bank Buildings, Cornhill, late RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and ARNULL.

J. B. NICHOLS AND SON, 25, PARLIAMENT-STREET.





MILITARY CULTURE IN THE REIGN OF JAMES I

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

APRIL, 1840.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.—Library of Trinity College, Dublin—Barony of Hoo—The surnames of the Earls of Chester, Gernons, and Meschines—The first Common Seal of Bristol—The families of Burland and Girlington....	338
LORD DUDLEY'S LETTERS TO THE BISHOP OF LANDAFF.....	339
English Armour and Arms in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. (<i>with a Plate</i>).....	348
Notes on Boswell's Johnson, by Croker.....	353
Particulars of the great Fire of Southwark in 1676.....	359
The Common Seal of Penrith in Cumberland.....	360
Birth, Marriage, and Adventures of Nour-Mahal.....	361
On Sanctuaries, particularly those of Britany.....	365
The Old Font of St. George's, Southwark (<i>with a Cut</i>).....	367
Gold Gothic Ring found in Rhôailly Sands, Glamorganshire.....	368
The Rev. Joseph Hunter on the Orthography of Shakespeare.....	369
Mr Bruce on the Orthography of Shakspeare.....	374
Mr. Bolton Corney on the same subject.....	378
Document relating to Wycliff, the Reformer.....	379
Mr. Jesse on the Identity of Herne's Oak.....	380
Colonel John Jones of Maes-y-Garnedd, the Regicide.....	382
The Arrangements of the State Paper Office.....	383
RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW.—The Poems of James Yates, 1582.....	385
REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.	
Dr. Pye Smith's Relation between Scripture and Geology, 389; Poems by R. Moncton Milnes, 393; Farr's Remedy for the Distresses of the Nation, 394; Timperley's Dictionary of Printers and Printing, 395; Sir John Hayward's Certain Yeeres of Queen Elizabeth's Reigne 398; <i>Deliciae Literariæ</i> , 400; Miscellaneous Reviews.....	401
FINE ARTS.	
Gibson's Sculptures—Hayter's Picture of the Coronation, Panorama of Benares, &c.....	404
LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.	
List of New Publications, 404; Foreign Literary Intelligence, Royal, Geological, Microscopical, and Botanical Societies; Institute of British Architects.....	408
On the Architecture of the Nineteenth Century.....	409
Recent Destruction of Exchequer Records at Somerset House.....	412
ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.	
Society of Antiquaries, 416; French Antiquarian Intelligence, 417; Ancient Articles of Amber, 418; Imperial Statues found at Cervetri, 419; Mount Athos, <i>id.</i> —Salonica, Roman Skeleton found in London, Egyptian Mummy, &c.....	420
HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.	
Parliamentary Proceedings, 421; Foreign News, 423.—Domestic Occurrences	424
Promotions and Preferments, 425.—Births, 426.—Marriages.....	427
OBITUARY; with Memoirs of the Earl of Mansfield, Right Hon. John Sullivan, Sir W. Williams Wynu, Bart. Sir C. R. Blunt, Bart. Rear-Adm. Hancock, Capt. W. Hill, Capt. W. H. B. Proby, Capt. C. Phillips, Capt. R. Dickenson, Lieut.-Col. Holmes, Lieut.-Col. Arnold, Major Byam, Rev. John Wordsworth, Mr. Luke Clennell, W. J. Ward, esq. A.R.A.....	428—439
CLERGY DECEASED, 439.—DEATHS arranged in Counties.....	440
Bill of Mortality--Markets--Prices of Shares, 447--Meteorological Diary--Stocks	448
Embellished with a Representation of MILITARY COSTUME, temp. James I.; and of the OLD FONT of St. George's, Southwark.	

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

A. C. writes: "In the observations upon the early Irish press made by J. R. in February (p. 145), a doubt was expressed whether a copy of the first work which issued from this press, the Book of Common Prayer, is preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin. I beg to inform you that the Library contains a copy of this book in fine condition, and that it is generally believed there is no other copy in existence. Your correspondent's acquaintance with the Library of the University cannot be of recent date, or he could not have spoken of its treasures as being unrevealed, as if entombed in the cryptic receptacles of the East, described by Colonel Tod. Owing to the indefatigable exertions of the learned Under-Librarian, the Rev. J. H. Todd, the numerous MSS. and printed treasures of this valuable Library have been arranged, classified, and made accessible to the learned inquirer."

J. S. in reply to CANTIANUS on the family of Toke, (Jan. p. 38, where he says, "The ancient Barony of Hoo and Hastings, created 24th of Henry VI. in the person of Thomas Hoo, who died without issue, there is reason to believe is in *abeyance* in the family of Toke of Godinton, as John Toke of Beere married Joyce, only daughter of Sir Thomas Hoo, brother of the Lord Hoo, from which marriage the Rev. Nicholas Toke, the present possessor of Godinton, is lineally descended,") begs leave to observe, that "as the barony of Hoo was created by *Letters Patent* it would immediately become extinct on the failure of heirs male, and even if it had been created by *writ* it would not be in *abeyance* in the family of Toke, as Lord Hoo left issue (beside a son who died in his father's lifetime issueless) four daughters, of whom Jane married Sir Roger Copley, Knight, from which marriage the present Sir Joseph Copley maternally descends. It is also remarkable that Lord Hoo's name was Thomas, which makes it improbable that he should have a brother bearing the same." This Correspondent is nearly correct in his statement. Lord Hoo left *three* daughters and coheirs, *Anne* married to Roger Copley, Eleanor to James Carew, and Elizabeth to Sir John Devenish, whose sons Roger Copley, æt. 40, Richard Carew, æt. 40, and Richard Devenish, æt. 36, in 4 Hen. VIII. were found to be co-

heirs, in right of their respective mothers, of Eleanor Lady Hoo and Hastings.

The CORRESPONDENT who inquires, "where was Gernon Castle in Normandy, at which Ranulph third Earl of Chester is said to have been born?" (Burke's Extinct Peerage, p. 347), is informed that he was "surnamed Gernons from his moustaches; not, as some say, from the castle of his nativity." (Hist. of Lacock Abbey, by Bowles and Nichols, p. 71.) We perceive that in Burke he is also called "de Meschines," but neither was this an hereditary surname; the distinction of that "le Mescheyns" belongs to his father. It is not complimentary, as will be seen on reference to a French dictionary, *hodie mesquin*.

C. W. L. writes: "It is with great diffidence that I call in question the explanation of the first common Seal of the city of Bristol given by such a man as the late Mr. Dallaway; but to me it appears that his translation is not the correct one, and therefore submit to your judgment that which follows,—but will first remark that 'custodio,' among its other meanings, signifies 'to observe—to watch—to mark diligently,' and that 'Porta' means 'a gate—a port, a narrow passage.' I should then translate the passage 'Secreti clavis sum portæ. Navita navis Portam custodit. Portam vigil indice prodit.' 'I am the key of the secret port. The seaman of the ship observes diligently the narrow entrance. The warder points out the port with his forefinger'—and thus each is engaged in his duty, the warder in pointing out the port, and the sailor in marking the difficulty and danger of entering it." For some animadversions on Mr. Dallaway's hypothesis on the more important part of this legend, the words *secreti portus*, we beg to refer to our number for August 1835, p. 165.

An OLD CORRESPONDENT inquires, "who is the present representative of the family of Burland," at one time settled in Somersetshire. The last trace he has found of them is, that Mary Burland married James Lloyd Harris, who in 1809 obtained the Royal license to take the name of Burland.

Mr. SAVAGE'S communication referring to a pedigree of Gurlington in the Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica, has been forwarded to the Editor of that work.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

Letters of the Earl of Dudley to the Bishop of Llandaff. 8vo. Murray.

SOME years have elapsed, which remind us how rapidly the noon of life is gliding away, since, arriving at the Hotel at Turin, we met Lord Dudley, then Mr. Ward, on the staircase; and resumed an acquaintance which had been slightly formed in the "academic bowers," but which had been broken off by subsequent separation. He had lately left Nice and the Mediterranean shores, where he had been passing the winter, and was enjoying at Turin the elegant hospitality of Mr. Hill's table, and the bright delicious progress of an Italian spring;* undetermined whether to return to England,—for the "clangor tubarum" of the distant senate sounded in his ears,—and to see the sun on the northern side of the Alps vanish from him "like a fairy gift," or to remain a few months longer in Italy; when we mentioned our design of proceeding to Florence, with great good-nature he agreed to accompany us, and for about six weeks we had the enjoyment of his constant society. We well remember his first misfortune at Asti, which is not mentioned in his correspondence, and which was subsequently the occasion of much amusement: and his second—a very serious one—which he has noticed, † and which took place when he was riding a wretched post-horse to the quarries of Carrara. At Genoa we found that the new road then forming from that place along the coast towards Lucca—though much unfinished—was to be opened for a single day for the Grand Duchess Constantine, and we obtained leave to follow in her train, being the first Englishmen who ever passed it. The drive from Genoa to Sestri is not surpassed in beauty by any scene even in southern Italy; but the beauty of its winding and varied shores is now well known, and need not detain us. Lord Dudley was always a very leisurely traveller, and his journeys bore a great resemblance to morning airings; and thus a few weeks passed quietly and delightfully, gliding through the olive groves of Spezia, or gazing on the marble splendours of Pisa, or the palaces and galleries of Florence. The day before we left for Rome, we dined with him in company with Sir John Malcolm and his aid-de-camp, who were then on their way to England, having travelled overland from India. Sir John, we remember, amused us much by his description of the Viceroy of Egypt paying him the honours of a grand field-day, in which he showed his Arab army for the first time clothed in European dress, and trained to our tactics. On that evening

* We see by our journal that the Oriental plane was in full leaf in Turin on the 2d of April. So was the *Ailanthus glandulosa*, the fig tree, and the walnut. The pear tree had fruit set as big as a cherry. The wheat was also in ear. Trees do not leaf in the same order and succession in Italy as in England. We had peas, asparagus, and strawberries at the Palazzo Rosso, in Genoa, on the 7th of this month.

† See *Letters*, 65, p. 310. When recovered from the surprise and alarm of his first accident, Lord D. joked on the effect of his supposed untimely fate, on his political opponents,—the cruel triumph of Copley and the Latin epitaph by Parr.

we parted, and we saw him no more. Lord Dudley appears to us to have given a very faithful account of his tastes and feelings as regarded the objects of art which Italy presented to him. He visited the palaces, and churches and museums, and galleries of pictures, but expressed no peculiar enthusiasm or delight.* When asked by some one at Lord Bradford's table, "whether he admired pictures," he answered, "that Italy had taught him to look only on the best." Nor do we recollect that his ear was more finely attuned to the music of sounds, than his eye to the graceful proportions of art, and the forms of intellectual beauty. His attention seemed more directed to the state of the country through which he was travelling: the government, taxes, formation of new roads, character of the sovereign, of the nobility (we well remember his conversation on Prince Borghese at Florence), and generally of the civil and political system of the different states; while an evening ride among the pine-groves of the Cascina, or on the banks of the Arno, in a balmy atmosphere, and amid beautiful scenes, was a pleasure he was not willing to forego. Every one who was acquainted with this very accomplished person must have been struck with the quickness of his fancy, and the readiness and variety of his knowledge. His reason was vigorous and disciplined; his judgment discriminate; his political views temperate and sagacious; his taste was delicate, and formed from the highest models; and his memory, which seemed very retentive and faithful, was stored with happy illustrations, and chosen passages from the best writers. His general conversation was light, unaffected, and elegant; but in argument, and when that argument was on a subject of weight, he was serious and energetic, and pressed his reasonings with precision and force, and sometimes with great earnestness and animation.

We are very sorry to find that the Bishop of Llandaff has met with much difficulty, and some apparently not yet overcome, in obtaining permission to publish these letters, which are all addressed to himself, and thus become his own property. We should have supposed that all who respected Lord Dudley's memory, or admired his abilities, would gratefully have met the wishes of one who eminently, and above all his other friends, was able

* "The Venus," says Lord Dudley, (p. 65) "has been replaced by a statue of the same deity by Canova. It is not a copy, but executed upon a design of his own; and I very much suspect wants nothing but ten or fifteen centuries passed over its head to be thought little or nothing inferior to the work of the Grecian artist." The Medicean Venus is not to be dethroned by such an assertion as this. The form of Canova's Venus is defective, as those who *do not travel* may see in the duplicate at Lord Lansdowne's: the same fault exists in the *central* figure of the group of the Graces at Woburn, by the same artist. We should be inclined to make a query whether a female figure could be placed in any attitude different from that of the Medicean Venus, and equally elegant and fascinating. Could the arms in any other position form such soft and flowing lines, and be so beautifully balanced? We think not: *and that the one attitude of sovereign beauty, bidding defiance to all rivalry, has in that statue been selected.* We mention this, apart from its consummate beauty in other respects. We remember standing by this figure when Lord M— asked Sir George Beaumont why a copy from it could not equal it. Sir George answered, "it could not be copied." The late Mr. Coleridge somewhere says, "that the only *modern* statue is the Moses of M. Angelo." We should agree with him, but that we recollect the noble air, the melancholy grandeur, of the Lorenzo d'Urbino in the Medicean chapel, by the same great master. As we are on the subject of sculpture we may observe, that there appears to us to be a great defect in the well-known statue of Newton, by Roubiliac, at Cambridge. As the statue now stands, if the spectator passes in front and then turns towards the hinder part on the left side of the figure, it appears hump-backed, and the head almost hidden behind the shoulders. It has indeed the appearance of great deformity. The best view of this statue is the side one as you enter; but a statue that affords only a one-sided beauty must be defective.

and willing to do honour to his memory. In what other hands could his letters, his literary fame, his character, be placed with such perfect and assured safety? By whose pen could a portrait of the deceased be more tenderly, more correctly drawn, than by his who, in his own peculiarly appropriate and elegant language, could describe the virtues and talents which he had assisted to unfold, which he had watched with interest, and which his long intimacy had enabled him at once to appreciate and admire. We should be inclined, could we presume to address the editor, to borrow the language which one eminent scholar used towards another, on the publication of the correspondence of one still greater than themselves: "Ego quidem persuasissimum habeo, sanctissimos maximi viri manes, si quis manium sensus est, sibi maximopere gratulari, *hanc provinciam tibi præcipue mandatam esse, in quo quasi imaginem hic superstitem contemplantur.*"* We must now make an extract from the Bishop's preface, relating to the design of the publication, and the manner in which he has conducted it.

"It was not my intention to write a full biographical memoir of Lord Dudley, nor to enter into a very minute delineation of his character. A just idea, indeed, of that character may better be collected from his letters than from any portrait which my own pen could draw. If another volume of these letters should be permitted to appear, there will be an opportunity of completing this sketch, and of giving a general view of the principal incidents and the course of his life. The first letter is dated Dec. 27, 1799; the last Feb. 11, 1831. That they are all equally worthy of publication cannot be supposed or pretended; but I assert with confidence that they all bear marks of the same intellectual and manly character, strong sense, acute yet candid observation on men and manners, and political affairs, original and deep reflection, combined with a lively imagination, and a knowledge of books and of the world rarely found united in the same individual. They afford also the same evidence of a sincere, virtuous, and honourable mind, intent upon being useful, and upon performing his duty well in public and private life,—exhibiting in the season of youth, as well as in more advanced age, that most engaging of all compounds, a playful fancy joined with a vigorous understanding and a serious heart. Intellectual energy, and contempt for an idle and indulgent life, are also prominent features in his correspondence, from its very commencement; and this, together with his extensive reading and his exquisite taste in literature, makes one lament that he has left behind him no

other productions of his pen (although he certainly wrote a great deal) besides letters to his friends, and a few papers in the Quarterly Review. Some of these are by name acknowledged in the following collection; of others the authorship, though generally attributed to him, must still remain matter of conjecture.

"It would, however, be almost injustice to his memory not to state, as the result of my own unvarying experience, that a deep and awful sense of religion formed one ingredient of his character: together with a hatred of profaneness in those who profess outwardly a belief in Christianity. He was distinguished also by constancy in friendship, gratitude for acts of kindness, and for benefits of any sort, warm affection and esteem for real friends, considerate and kind behaviour towards dependants and inferiors, and a never-failing sense of filial duty and respect. His main infirmity, which increased with years and with the accession of large property, consisted in a sensitive apprehension of being duped or overreached in ordinary transactions; and this vigilant and over-nice jealousy was often construed into a closeness and parsimony unbecoming his great fortune. His expenditure was indeed carefully, but not sparingly regulated; and the duty of alms-giving, and of contributing to charitable and religious objects, was never forgotten. As an example, I may refer to one donation of £200 bestowed unhesitatingly at my recommendation, to a single family in distress."

In a subsequent part of the volume (p. 323) the Bishop thus writes on the occasion of a great depression of spirits under which Lord Dudley suffered for some time, and which resulted probably from bodily disease:

* See the dedication by Grævius, of the *Epistles of Is. Casaubon*, to T. Reincsius, 1636, 4to.

"From this time till the beginning of August the correspondence assumes a new and a very distressing character, inasmuch that it has been a matter of some deliberation, whether it ought to be laid before the public or not; but my judgment was, after much hesitation, at length fully decided for it. Imperfections of character indeed, moral faults and aberrations, infirmities of temper, or the grosser errors of opinion, ought never to be exposed, except for the benefit of mankind; and then the task belongs not to a personal friend, much less if the evidence of such infirmities came into his possession through the confidence of friendship, and in full reliance upon his fidelity. But in the instance before us, no one of these objections applies. The altered tone is purely the result of physical disease. There is alternate depression and agitation of spirits, and morbid anxiety and deep distress; but there is no aberration of mind, no fatuity, no delusion, much less any obliquity of moral sentiment. The powerful intellect, the acute perception, are ever apparent through the gloom, while the estimable moral qualities and religious principles, which, in the gaiety of social intercourse, or the bustle of life,

were sometimes disguised, but which really formed the basis of his character, now shone more brightly from the cessation of those sparkling lights which attracted the admiration of the world, and often dazzled the eyes of those who most lived in his society. Another consideration also had its weight with me. If my friend's reputation should be not only uninjured, but even heightened by the disclosure, I could not but think it a public service to record an example of such sufferings, happily of no long duration, and succeeded by years of recovered health and happiness; since it must tend to administer solace and support to others when visited with similar affliction. It may calm the agitation of many a wounded mind, and may reconcile them to themselves, and counteract the influence of despondency, to know that their case is not singular,—that it is one of the ills which flesh is heir to; and they will surely be encouraged to hope that the cloud which hangs over them may soon pass away, as it did from one who, with an understanding naturally strong and vigorous, felt as they feel, and yet within a few weeks regained his ordinary tone of spirits, and the enjoyment of life with all its blessings."

We must extract, from the letters, the few lines that relate to Sir Walter Scott, if only from the natural curiosity and pleasure which we feel in hearing one celebrated man's opinion of another.

"I see there is as usual a great arrear of reading to be fetched up. The two last novels, *Rob Roy* and the *Heart of Mid Lothian*, I keep for my post chaise; as long as they are unread I consider myself as possessed of a little fund of pleasure, upon which I can draw whenever I please. What a happy genius that of Walter Scott! When a man can do great things only at the price of severe incessant labour, I don't know that he is much to be envied. It is almost sure to spoil his stomach and his temper, and to make him pass many dismal hours. The case is still worse where great talents are combined with a frantic misanthropy, like that of Rousseau and Byron. But it is hardly possible to conceive a more fortunate mortal than him that is possessed of such powers, along with such

felicity in the exercise of them, and who unites the finest genius to a cheerful, social disposition, and an undiminished relish for the pursuits and amusements of ordinary life. He is a great poet grafted upon the excellent stock of a good-natured, lively, active, reasonable, companionable man. As to Byron, his first fruits savour of the parent crab, or rather the noxious upas of his pride and malevolence. You know how late Scott's talents were in developing themselves. He was eight-and-twenty years old. I happened to be in Scotland when he stumbled upon this great genius—just as a man finds a treasure in his garden, or a gold mine upon his estate. He has lived upon it jollily ever since, and scattered his doctand over the world," &c. p. 208.

Again,

"I saw Heber one of the days I was in town. He told me that you prefer *Ivanhoe* to any of its predecessors. I don't recollect to have heard that from yourself. It is Canning's opinion too, but I cannot subscribe to it. *Waverley*, the *Antiquary*, and *Old Mortality*, all appear to me more diverting, more affecting, happier effects of the same genius. But

still it is the same genius, and if I had not seen the others I should think *Ivanhoe* a master-piece. As it is I am delighted with it, though I cannot forget that the others gave me still more pleasure. After all, will they last, like *Don Quixote* or *Gil Blas*? or will a new generation arise to which the reading of them will appear a melancholy duty, as that of *Grandison*

and *Clarissa** does to us? Luckily I have two thirds of the last volume to read, and that will be enough to make this a pleasant evening. *Si duo preterea tales, &c.* two

more writers of equal charm and equal fertility, and I could give up society altogether," &c. p. 248.

Respecting Lord Byron, he says—

"I suppose you had not seen the 'Corsair' when you wrote, or you would hardly have refrained from mentioning it; to me it appears the best of all his works. Rapidity of execution is no sort of apology for doing a thing ill, but when it is done well the wonder is so much the greater; I am told he wrote this poem at ten sittings—certainly it did not take him more than three weeks. He is a most extra-

ordinary person, and yet there is G. Ellis who does not feel his merit. *His* creed in modern poetry (I should have said *contemporary*) is Walter Scott—all Walter Scott—and nothing but Walter Scott. I cannot say how I hate this petty factious spirit in literature; it is so unworthy of a man so clever and so accomplished as Ellis undoubtedly is." p. 12.

Again,

"Lord Byron has written another poem which I have seen. It is very beautiful, but I doubt whether you would be inclined to show any mercy to its great and palpable defect—the repetition of the same character. *Lara* is just the sort of gloomy, haughty, and mysterious villain as *Childe*

Harold, the *Giaour*, the *Corsair*, and all the rest. This is a strange mixture of fertility and barrenness. One would think it was easier to invent a new character than to describe the old one over and over again,"† &c. p. 53.

We must now quit the company of these illustrious men, and observe the effect which was produced on Lord Dudley's mind, and the objects which most delighted him, when he, for the first time, entered the

—————"Magnæ mœnia Romæ,
Cujus divinas orbis adorat opes."

for there, and there alone, are the master-pieces of ancient and modern art so assembled as to put a traveller's knowledge and taste to a severe trial, and in most cases perhaps, certainly in our own, to cross the line of enjoyment, with the regret that they had not, by previous study, rendered themselves more capable of building their admiration on a deeper acquaintance with their principles and ends. If a person's knowledge of the fine arts is confined alone to those specimens which he has access to in England, many of his impressions on important points must be erroneous; a journey to Italy would be highly valuable, were it only to correct and remove these. As regards exclusively the mouldering relics of antiquity, which are scattered like the dim, discoloured bones of a giant amid the florid beauty and youthful luxuriance of modern Rome, our sensations of curiosity and delight appear to arise not from the superior excellence of the works alone, or their long and venerable age; but we *feel*, as we admire, that they were

* See a very just criticism on *Clarissa* and *Grandison* in *Memoirs of Sir J. Mackintosh*, vol. ii. p. 237. The character of *Lovelace* is totally out of nature. There never was nor ever will be, such a person as *Lovelace*. Sir C. *Grandison*, with all his excellence, is like "Sir Robert, rather dull." We assert, upon the most deliberate conviction, that "*Clarissa*" is the most dangerous and inflammatory work of fiction, pretending to be moral, that has been published in our language to our knowledge. It is monstrous that ladies could ever have read it and written of it, as they did.

† But it must be recollected that it was Lord Byron's great object to show in his favourite portraits the union of high intellect, with daring purpose and feelings of fine sensibility, the real grossness of which was not concealed by a flowery veil of sentimentality. Such are the elements of his favourite heroes, and such the union of excellence which he wished the world to believe—to admire—perhaps to imitate.

the creations of a people separated from us not only by the interval of years, but as living under a dispensation, a moral economy, a law of conscience and reason distinct from ours. A people whose destinies were all unlike our own—between whom and us a gulf has been drawn; with whom our relations have become so remote that the objects they pursued, however beautiful and refined, must appear to us disproportionate to all just desires, visionary, unsubstantial; their noblest virtues built on incorrect views and erroneous motives; so that the models on which they formed themselves, being alien from the truth, have long since “crumbled to the dust or been scattered to the winds.” Their high genius, their great achievements, their calamitous fate inspire something of a melancholy and mysterious awe. They fell beneath the authority of a moral legislation which they could neither comprehend nor receive. The deities of Olympus, and their august abodes, have all vanished into empty air: but the Genius of Rome may still be seen with solitary and dejected countenance weeping over the ruins of the Capitol he loved.

“In the first place I am bold enough to think, and rash enough to say, with deference, however, to better judgments, that the merit of the *ancient* buildings here, has been a good deal exaggerated. No doubt they deserve a great deal of praise and admiration, but they have received a double share of both from fancy, affectation, and that blind attachment to classical antiquity which swayed the minds of artists and scholars for some centuries after the revival of learning. There are two ways of considering these objects,—as what they are, or as what they have been. Now there are not above four or five of the ancient monuments that are still perfect enough to give much pleasure, except to a very enthusiastic eye. First, and much before anything else, comes the Pantheon—complete, beautiful, and of the purest age. I really think it deserves all that has been said in its praise, though one's pleasure in seeing it is in part to be attributed to the satisfaction and surprise one feels at the singular good fortune which has preserved it entire amidst the wreck of almost everything else. Besides, one is a good deal awed by Agrippa and the Augustan age. Still I will fairly own if it stood at Turnham-green, and had been finished yesterday by a man from Birmingham, it would still strike one as a noble and beautiful work. Its size, however, which in architecture is a very material point, is (as I need not tell you) not by any means remarkable. It is surpassed by all the great modern churches. Then comes the Coliseum, which, though sadly ruined, it is impossible to look at without being very much struck with its enormous mass.

Then the Triumphal Arches, Trajan's Pillar, and the little Temple of Vesta. This is pretty nearly all that actually pleases the eye. The obeliaks, indeed, are numerous and perfect, but they are curious rather than beautiful. What else remains of antiquity consists of unsightly ruins.* There are, perhaps, some few exceptions I ought to have made, but not many. You may find a great many pretty bits and scraps, but nothing else sufficiently entire to be admired as a whole. I am sensible, however, that the present beauty and perfectness of these monuments is not the most interesting subject of consideration. They are to be looked at chiefly as traces in which, by the help of history, we may discover the state of ancient art, wealth, and power. And certainly in every part of Rome there are abundant proofs of its having been once the capital of a great, rich, enlightened, and victorious people. Yet I own that when I recollect how long and how completely the Romans were masters of the world, how severely they governed it, how unmercifully they plundered it, and how much of their greatness and authority was concentrated in this single city; I am not at all surprised at the extent or splendour of their public works. All that they did when compared with the vastness of their empire, is very much inferior indeed to what was accomplished by the little republics both of Greece and its colonies. Indeed, there is no point on which travellers seem now to be more agreed, than on the preference that is due to the remaining monuments of Grecian architecture. Those that have seen

* The “Aqueducts” should not have been overlooked; entering Rome from the Naples Road their broken arches appear stretching in long lines across the plain with great effect; to our eye the most picturesque of all the remains of *Roma Antica*, are the
“*Acrium per iter suspensis fluctibus amnes.*”

Greece first—and there are several of that description here now—speak of the Roman buildings much less respectfully than I have ventured to do. Something must be ascribed to the strength of the first impressions, and to the vanity which induces people almost always to overrate what they have seen, particularly if it is at all difficult of access; but still their opinion is so decisive and so universal, that I am persuaded it is founded in truth. * * * * There are, I apprehend, but few specimens of completely pure architecture among the Roman churches.

Many of them are particularly ugly, St. Paul's without the Walls for certain, which outside looks like a huge barn. In others, even of those that have just pretensions to beauty, the defects are still obvious enough to strike the eye at once of an unskilful beholder. However, they are all worth seeing, at least once, either for what they are, or for what they contain; and on the whole they give one a very high notion of the riches, taste, and liberality of papal Rome—even exclusively of St. Peter's, which forms a class of itself."

The impressions from a first view of the magnificent temple of apostacy, that have been formed by different persons, we have found to be singularly unlike. Our own was that of majesty and beauty, united with wonderful effect, not equalling the Gothic cathedral perhaps in the former, but in the latter quality far surpassing it: and on the whole, when strong and sudden feelings have subsided, more fitted to produce and sustain a permanently pleasing impression. We remember Lord Dudley saying to us as we entered together one of the Florentine churches during the performance of the service—"If I could but believe that all this is true, how beautiful would it be;"—but our business is to give his opinion of St. Peter's.

"I suppose (he writes), I should generally speaking be reckoned among those that are inclined to undervalue Rome both ancient and modern. But, whatever praise I have subtracted from other objects, I am disposed to keep upon this one. My expectations were of course great, but they have been more than fulfilled. Indeed, I had no notion that such an effect could be produced by a mere building. There is no getting accustomed to its grandeur and beauty. I see it every day, but my veneration and delight are as great as ever. The Duomo of Milan has not even prepared you for it. You have, I dare say, often seen and heard the common remark, that, owing to the accuracy of its proportions, people are not aware of its prodigious size, when they first enter it. This observation, however, has not been confirmed by my own experience. Its size is what struck me most at the first moment, and before I had time to attend to

the symmetry of its form, and the richness and exquisite workmanship of its ornaments. It has too, another quality which one should not perhaps have expected to find, united to so much grandeur and magnificence—that of being remarkably cheerful. But it is a decent, tempered cheerfulness, which is perhaps quite as well suited to its destination, as the awful gloom of the Gothic churches. I say this, though I am extremely fond of Gothic architecture. Indeed, if I could imagine anything finer than St. Peter's, it would be a Gothic church of the same enormous dimensions, in as pure a taste, and as finely executed as the cathedral at York. You have seen a great many fine palaces at Genoa. They can hardly be upon a grander scale than those at Rome, which are by much the most magnificent habitations I ever saw for private persons, in point both of size and of exterior decoration."

The "inmondizia" of Rome seems to have affected Lord Dudley much more than it did us; though, perhaps, there was some real difference as to the state of the city between January, when he dates his letter, and when we were enjoying its blue skies and golden prospects in that charming season "twixt Midsummer and May."

"Now comes the drawback upon the splendid and interesting objects in Rome, and which I own diminishes their effect,

in my eyes at least, to a wonderful degree. It is the extreme filth and shabbiness of the wretched town that surrounds them.

Regular streets of lofty well-built houses are not at all necessary in order to set off fine public buildings. Oxford is a sufficient proof of that, where there is hardly a single handsome private house, and yet where every thing appears to the best advantage. But cleanliness, neatness, space, and a tolerable state of repair, are quite indispensable. In Rome you search in vain for any one of these advantages. There is not a single wide street, and but one handsome square (Piazza di Navona.) Poverty and dirt pursue you to the gates of every monument, ancient or modern, public or private. You never saw any place so nasty nor so beggarly—nor I, except one. Lisbon is a little worse than Rome, and only a little, and it is a disgrace to civilized man. The description of dirt is no very pleasant thing, and therefore for your sake and my own, I will not make one. But if you ever come to Rome you must prepare yourself for having your senses outrageously offended wherever you go. The dignity of a palace—the sanctity of a church—the veneration that is due to the remains of ancient greatness—nothing commands the smallest attention to decency or cleanliness. One of our earliest and most natural associations is that of purity with a fountain. Rome has destroyed that in my mind for ever. It contains an incredible number of beautiful fountains, most abundantly supplied with water, but they are all so surrounded by every object that is calculated to excite disgust, as to be absolutely unapproachable. So much dirt implies negligence and sloth. Accordingly every thing is kept in a careless, slovenly way. Not a trace of that neatness and attention to details, which gives so much additional beauty to the splendid scene you have beheld from the Place de Louis XV., and which in England is quite universal. In every thing here, and in every body, you see symptoms of that sort of foolish laziness, of which among us none but children and very bad servants are guilty: you meet with it on all occasions, great and small. When they repair a church, the rubbish remains to spoil the roof, and encumber the steps. When they cut a garden hedge,

they leave the clippings to stop up the walks. The effect of this disposition on the buildings, is quite deplorable—nothing looks its best, and most things look their worst, except St. Peter's, for, to do them justice, they have the grace to keep that in good order. All the rest, looks as if it had been thrown into Chancery for the last twenty years. I believe the *substantial* repairs, (as our builders speak), are in general pretty well attended to, but in spite of that, they continue to preserve all the effect of incipient ruin. Rome is like a beautiful woman slipshod, in a dirty gown, with her hair *en papillote*. It requires great enthusiasm, or great power of abstraction to prevent disgust from being the prevalent feeling, even while one is looking at some of the most considerable objects. It has been observed that the Spaniards *sniff* nothing—the Italians *take care* of nothing. They have suffered more fine things to go to ruin in Rome from mere neglect, than almost any other capital ever possessed. Some of the finest works of Raphael,* Domenichino and Guido, have been destroyed for want of the most trifling expense or trouble. One half of Rome is to me invisible. With respect to the fine arts, I am in a state of total, irrecoverable blindness. I have caused myself to be carried round to all the fine pictures and statues, and placed in the full blaze of their beauty; but scarce a ray has pierced the film that covers my eyes. Statues give me no pleasure, pictures very little;† and when I am pleased, it is uniformly in the wrong place, which is enough to discourage me from being pleased at all. In fact, I believe that if people in general were as honest as I am, it would be found that the works of the great masters are in reality much less admired than they are now supposed to be; not that I am at all sceptical about their merit, but I believe that merit to be of a sort which it requires study, habit, and perhaps even some practical knowledge of the principles of the fine arts to perceive and relish. You remember that Sir Joshua tells us that he was at first incapable of tasting all the excellences of Raphael and Michel Angelo. And if he, already no mean artist, was still uniniti-

* "Look homeward now!" When we reproach the Italians for suffering the works of Raphael to perish, let us not be unmindful that we are falling into the same sin. See what was said before the Committee on the Fine Arts, in evidence of the present state of "the Raising of Lazarus" in our gallery; and see also what Dr. Waagen says on the same subject, in his "Arts and Artists in England."—Vol. i. 191. What answers Mr. Seguier?

† Lord Dudley did not always speak so unreservedly and unconditionally of his want of taste for the fine arts; but he used to say, that his residence in Italy, where pictures of all kinds abound, made him care for none but the masterpieces of art.

ated in the higher mysteries of his art, and obliged at first to take upon trust much of that which was afterwards made clear to him by further study and labour, what shall we say about the sincerity of those who, knowing so much less, pretend to feel so much more? * for my part, I think of them as much as I should think of any body who, being just able to pick out the meaning of a Latin sentence, should affect to admire the language and versification of the Georgics. So much by way of apology, 'pro me ipso et pro omni Mummiorum domo.' I learn from others that the riches in all that belongs to the fine arts, which Rome still contains, are quite prodigious. They have been a good deal diminished by the robbery of the French, and by the poverty of Prince Giustiniani, and the baseness of Prince Borghese, who both sold their collections. But what remains is sufficient to afford an inexhaustible subject of admiration to artists and connoisseurs. It is but justice to the French to say, that, though 'they deprived Rome of some of its greatest ornaments, yet in other respects they rendered it great service.' My good friend Eustace wrote under the influence of a most childish prejudice, when he represented them as enemies of the fine arts. Napoleon was beginning to improve Rome with

the same magnificence and good taste of which he has left such monuments at Paris. By his order immense accumulations of earth and rubbish were removed from some of the ancient ruins, an operation by which in all instances the appearance of them was much improved, and in some curious discoveries were made. From what I have said (and indeed from what you well know already,) you must be aware, that what is wanted here is not any new buildings. All that is necessary is to take care of those that already exist, and set them off to advantage, and above all, to cleanse the Augean filth of this imperial city. He had already directed his attention to all these objects, and in a few years Rome would have assumed quite a new aspect, and, in my opinion at least, the loss of all that was taken away, would have been more than compensated by the improvement of what remains. Consider for instance, if you happen to have a plan of Rome, what an effect would have been produced in one single instance by throwing down the wretched houses, that now come up to the colonnade of St. Peter's, and opening a magnificent street to the Castle of St. Angelo and the Tiber. But the whole spirit of improvement is gone, and the power," &c.

We now give the editor's parting words, and sincerely do we hope that all obstacles may be removed which serve to impede a further publication, and that the unfinished portrait may be completed without interruption, by the same friendly and able hand which has commenced it. †

* Would not Lord Dudley's argument tend to prove that pictures can only be understood and truly admired by painters? a picture consists of the colouring and the composition; but many an eye, besides that of the artist, is gifted with the power of understanding the harmony of colours; and with regard to the composition of a picture, it surely is not beyond the reach of good taste and careful judgment. The unprofessional admirer is also less subject to be biassed than the painter by favourite views and systematic principles. George the IV. for instance (we know from the best authority,) had a really good taste in pictures to a certain extent; and he knew the point where his knowledge stopped.

† We cannot withhold the satisfaction of extracting the Bishop's very able and interesting character of the late Dean of Christ Church, Dr. Cyril Jackson; ὁ πολυκλειτὸς καὶ πολυμαθὴς: whose memory will be preserved, when his contemporaries and his pupils have passed away, equally by the Bishop's pen, and by the chisel of Chantrey:—

"I cannot let this sentence pass, without bearing testimony to the extraordinary merit of the individual here alluded to, Dr. Cyril Jackson. During 30 years that he presided over Christ Church, he uniformly consulted not only the particular interests of that body, but the general good of the university, of which it was the principal component part. His talents for government, his knowledge of the world, his insight into character, his native energy, his thirst for knowledge, his universal information, his classical taste, his learning, and his love of learning, all conspired to fit him admirably for the station which he adorned. Added to these qualities, there was a generous desire to encourage and reward merit, and infuse a love of liberal and honourable pursuits into young minds, over whom his personal qualities gave him a commanding influence. If measured by that which is perhaps the surest test of intellectual ability, ascendancy, imperceptibly acquired over all with whom a man has to

" Having now arrived at a period in Lord Dudley's life when a new position in society, and a new sphere of action were opened for him, through the death of his father, which happened in the following April, I have thought it best to regard this as an epoch, and to close the volume with this letter. Whether any more letters will be published is a question not to be determined, it seems, by my own judgment; and I confess, whatever construction may be put on the avowal, that I cannot submit either to solicit permission as a favour, or to recognise the duty of executors in such a case, and forbid the publication of letters addressed to myself, merely because they have the legal power of doing so, as possessing a share in the copyright. As far as tenderness for the reputation of the testator, whose property they administer, may influence the proceedings, their motives must be respected; but I may perhaps be forgiven, considering the relation that subsisted between me and the writer, if I assert a moral claim to be regarded, not only as a safe guardian of that reputation, but as the safest perhaps that could be found among his surviving friends. There is a well-known passage of Cicero, which has been often quoted in reprobation of the practice of divulging private correspondence. 'At etiam literas (he exclaims indignantly against Antony,) quas me sibi misisse diceret, recitavit, homo et humanitatis expers, et vitæ communis ignarus. Quis enim unquam, qui paululum modo bo-

norum consuetudinem nōsset, literas ab amico missas, offensione aliqua interposita, in medium protulit, palamque recitavit? Quid est aliud tollere e vitæ societatem, quam tollere amicorum colloquia absentium?'—'Quam multa jocosolent esse in epistolis, quæ prolata sint, inepta videantur? quam multa scribere neque tamen ullo modo divulganda.'—*Ci Phil. ii. 3.* Now, to the first part of the censure I have no fear whatever of being exposed. So far from being actuated by feelings of enmity and resentment, my sole object is to do honour to the memory of a deceased friend; and in case the partiality of friendship should be thought likely to lead me into the latter error, fearlessly appeal for my vindication, in the letters now published, written in the freedom of familiar and confidential intercourse, written often in haste and on the spur of the moment, under the influence of various feelings and fluctuations of animal spirits; yet in no one of them, nor in the remainder which are unpublished do I discern a single passage which betrays weakness or puerility, or impropriety, much less a single line which ought to be suppressed upon any moral or religious consideration.

" Not one which dying he would wish to blot But I am content to wait the issue; and for the present to dismiss the volume, full confidence that it will justify my original design, and perhaps tend to its final completion."*

ENGLISH ARMOUR AND ARMS, IN THE REIGNS OF ELIZABETH AND JAMES I.

(With a Plate.)

THE following document, which by the kindness of a friend is here printed from the original, becomes interesting on a consideration of the circumstances under which it was framed. It contains, in the first place, a catalogue of the military stores of the City

of Coventry, at a date shortly subsequent to a period when there can be no doubt they were recruited, on the alarm of the Spanish Armada; and secondly, a list of those articles which were dealt out to the principal citizens on occasion of their next publ

do, his superiority was decisively proved. If he carried too far his attachment to the 'little platoon he belonged to in society,' it was more than compensated by the great public services which through that medium he rendered, and by the disinterested part he took in establishing the system of examination for degrees. By this system a new spirit was breathed into the university, and the comparative importance of his own college was proportionally reduced, a consequence to which he could not be blind, but which did not restrain him from promoting zealously what he felt to be an act of duty, in all persons enjoying endowments for the encouragement of learning and invested with a public trust for that purpose.'

* Since the volume was written, the Editor observes that fresh restraints are imposed upon him, which tend to make any future publication a matter of great uncertainty.

alarm, about sixteen years after, arising from the disclosure of the Gunpowder Treason. At the latter period, as is well known, it was part of the plot of the conspirators, after they had destroyed the members of the Royal Family in London, to seize upon the person of the only remaining individual, the Lady Elizabeth (then nine years old), and, under the name and authority of Elizabeth the Second, to assume the government of the kingdom. The Princess was then resident at Coombe Abbey near Coventry, under the care of Lord and Lady Harrington of Exton; * but, on the news arriving in the country, which it seems was not until the 7th of November, she was removed into Coventry for greater safety, and was there lodged at the house of Mr. Hopkyns.†

21 Maij 1589.

1. Ten newe corslettes wth head-peece, vambraces, taces & collers.
2. Eight Almon coralettes wth head-peece, collers, vambraces, and taces.
3. Thre coralettes wth collers, vambraces & taces, wthout headpeece.
4. One Almon coralet wthout coller, or headpeece.
5. One Almon coralet wthout coller, headpeece, elbowe or forpart.
6. One back and brest of an Almon coralet.
7. Two old complet armors.
8. Eleven whit comorrians wth viij crestes.
9. Twelve white Dutche morrians lyned wth yellowe buckeram.
10. Foure black Dutch morrians, one of them lyned wth yellow buckeram.
11. Fourtene flaskes wth flappes unstrong.
12. Eleven tuchboxes wth stringes.
13. Thre dosen of newe flappes.
14. Foure bandeliers.
15. One broken flaske & the topp of a flaske.
16. Foure bundles of matche waying (*blank.*)
17. Foure horne flaskes wthout stringes.

18. Thirtene old swordes wthout skabardes, wherof iij be broken.
19. Foure old daggars, and ij old dagger blades.

In the Gallery.

20. Seaventene black comorrians.
21. Two old white sallettes.
22. Foure partizantes.
23. Two holberdes.
24. Foure gleves.
25. One spere poynt.
26. Twenty-two black bills.
27. Twentie-two bowes.
28. Twentie-foure sheaffe of arrowes.
29. Thirtie-one sculls.
30. Fourtie-one pikes headed.
31. Ten light horsmens staves hedded.
32. Nyne pykes wthout headdes.
33. Twentie light horsmens staves unheaded.
34. Eleven bill helves.
35. Fourtene short staves.
36. Eleven curriars.
37. Twentie-three callivers, wherof ij be broken.
38. Twentie newe flaskes & tutchboxes stringed.

Ric' Smyth, maio^r.

These things under written were lent out the 7 of November 1605, when the lady Elizabeth laye at Mr. Hopkyns.

1. To m^r. Breres iij pikes, i partizant, & ij black bills.
2. To m^r. Sewall ij coralettes, iij pykes, j partizant, & ij bills.
3. To m^r. Richardson j coralet, j pike, iij black bills.
4. To m^r. Howcott iij pikes, j coralet, iij bills, j partizant.
5. To m^r. Walden ij pikes, ij black bills, j gleve.
6. To m^r. Bedford ij horamens staves, j coralet, & ij bowes.
7. To m^r. Graveno^r j coralet, ij pikes, & ij billes.
8. To m^r. Rogerson iij bills, ij pikes, & one corlett.
9. To m^r. Letherbarowe iij bills.
10. To m^r. Collyns, maio^r, j partizant & ij halberdes.

* See a letter of Lord Harrington in Park's *Nugæ Antiquæ*; and also a letter of the Princess in Ellis's *Collection of Letters*; copied in Nichols's *Progresses, &c. of James I.* vol. i. p. 590; vol. iv. p. 1069.

† Of the latter part of the document, a copy was communicated to Mr. Nichols's *Progresses* (iv. 1069), by Mr. T. Sharp, as a Council-house minute. It is there thus headed, "Delivered forthe of Armory the 7th of November 1605, when the Lady Elizabeth laye at Mr. Hopkyns." The paragraphs 2 and 10 are omitted, but in other respects it agrees with the present copy. Mr. Breers (the first name mentioned,) was M. P. for Coventry, and Henry Prince of Wales slept at his house in 1613. (*Progr. of K. Jas. II.* *459.)

In further illustration of the same of the memorable year 1588, showing subject we extract from Mr. Gage how a country parish in Suffolk was (Rokewode)'s History of the Hundred then armed towards the defence of the of Thingoe, p. 334, another document kingdom:—

*Trayned Men in Chevyngton the third of Maye, an. Dⁿⁱ 1588.
A^o. R. Elizabeth xxx.*

Henry Moase.	A pykeman, furnished with a coralet of the town, with sword, daggard, and gyrdle of Henry Paman and Martin Paman, and with the pyke of John Fletcher.
William Johnson.	A pykeman, furnished with the other coralet of the town, with sword, daggard, and gyrdle of Edward Paman, and with the pyke of John Bartylmew.
Robert Norman.	A shotte, furnished with a calyver, flask, and touch-box of the widow Norman, the burgenet of John Bartylmew, with the sword of widow Norman (def. sword-hilt), and daggard and gyrdle of John Lynge, Thomas Barnard, and Robert Gooday.
John Gooday (he was removed from this to the town muskett).	A shotte, furnished with the calyver, flaske, touch-box, sword, daggard, and gyrdle of the widow Chapman, and burgenet of Henry Wymarke.
John Lynge.	A byllman, furnished with almayn ryvet, head piece, gorget, sword, daggard, gyrdle, and black byll of the widow Paman.
John Petit (Trowton was afterwards in his room).	A byllman, furnished with almayn ryvet, head piece and black byll of Edward Paman, Henry Paman, and Martin Paman. Def. sword, daggard, and gyrdle.
Edmund Fyrmyn.	An archer, furnished with his own bow, sheefe of arrows, steele capp, redd cappe, sword, daggard, and gyrdle.
Thomas Baxter (afterward Gerard was in his room).	An archer, furnished with bow and sheefe of arrows of Edward Paman and Henry Paman, and with steels cap and red cap of Mary Paman, widow; def. sword, daggard, and gyrdle.
Christopher Gooday.	An archer, furnished with bow, sheefe of arrows, steele cap, red cap, sword, daggard, and gyrdle of George Sparrow.

Afterwards, viz. at a muster of trayned soldiers, before Sir John Heigh^m Knight, the vith of August 1595, 37^o Elizabeth, new supplies were spoken of, to be thus, viz. Clement Paman a corslet furnished, Henry Paman a calyver furnished, George Sparrow a calyver furnished, Christopher Gooday and Edmund Fyrmyn a calyver furnished. And then bowmen and billmen were not called for, neither was it then proposed to call for them any more, but yet every person bound by statute law to have the furniture for them are left chargeable still by the same statutes.

Mr. Rokewode has not accompanied this curious document with any remarks; but it may be here pointed out that its postscript is particularly observable with reference to the decline of archery. It states that in 1595 neither bowmen nor billmen were called out; and, though the law requiring their equipment remained unaltered, yet it was understood that they would be demanded again. As a substitute, two new calivers were furnished. Only eleven years before this, when two hundred men were raised in Lancashire for the Irish service, eighty were directed to be furnished with calivers, forty with corslets, forty with bows, and forty with halberds, or good black bills; all were to have swords and daggers.* They were also to "be furnished with swords & daggers, and likewise convenient doublets and hose, and alsoe a cassocke of some motley or other sadd grene collar or russet;" there was to be delivered "to every soldior, beinge a harquebusier, two pounds of good poulder, with convenient match and bullet for the use of his peece, and likewise for every soldior vs. of money, to provide a mantle in Ireland, besyde his livery coate, when he shalbe there

* Printed in Peck's *Desiderata Curiosa*, and more recently in *Baines's History of Lancashire*.

aryved." At this period (1584) the following were the prices of armour at the city of Chester:—

The caliver, furnished with flaske and touch box, laces and moulds xiiis. ivd.

The corslet, furnished, xxvii. viiid.

The morispyke, iiis.

The offensive arms of the men provided with corslets are not mentioned, but it may be supposed they were archers, bringing their own bows.

The figure which occurs first in our plate,* reviving the fire of his match,† is armed with a caliver. This was a fire-arm which derived its name from being a harquebuse of a standard calibre;‡ it was lighter than the unwieldy musket, and could therefore be fired without a rest;§ and on that account Falstaff says, with regard to one of his undersized recruits, "Put me a caliver into Wart's hands."|| Dependent from the Harquebusier's girdle will be perceived his string of match, his powder flask and his touch-box, both stringed, as mentioned in the pre-

ceding documents, and also a small pouch for his bullets. His only defensive armour is a morion or headpiece of iron; and he wears a rapier at his side.

The second figure, the Pikeman, wears also a morion, which, in De Gheyn's plates, is ornamented with a plume, but in the English set, from which Grose's plates are copied, that ornament is omitted. He has also the cuirass or corslet of Almaine rivett, (i. e. of German manufacture,) with iron taces, or flaps for the protection of the thighs, but no vambraces, or armour for the arms. He wears a handsome pair of gloves, which was not allowed to the other footmen. His pike, of which the point is separately shown, was about fifteen feet long; and at his side is a rapier.¶

The third figure is a Musketeer, discharging his piece, which is supported from the ground by the rest. The barrell of the musket was in England four feet in length, and its bore suited to bullets of twelve in the pound. He wore, suspended from his left shoul-

* These figures are taken from some very spirited engravings by Jacques de Gheyn; of which there are three series, in quarto: 1. Armed with calivers, forty-two plates; 2. Pikemen, thirty-two plates; 3. Musketeers, forty-two plates (or thereabouts). The first plate of each series is engraved in the first volume of Grose's *Military Antiquities*: and in his second volume Grose has given a series of the exercise of Pikemen, thirty-three figures; and another of Musketeers, forty-eight figures, evidently derived originally from De Gheyn's designs, though modified to a somewhat later style of costume.

† The word of command to this part of the exercise was, "Blow off your Coal."

‡ See in Meyrick's *Crit. Inquiry into Antient Armour*, vol. iii. p. 42, the statement of Sir John Smith that a caliver was the same weapon as a harquebuse, only "of greater circuits," or bore; and the account of one Edmund York, who was employed to regulate the militia of London by Queen Elizabeth: "Before the battle of Mountgunter the Princes of the Religion caused several thousand harquebuses to be made, all of one calibre, which was called *Harquebuse de calibre de Monsieur le Prince*; so I think some men, not understanding French, brought hither the name of the height of the bullet of the piece, which word *calibre* is yet continued with our good cannoniers."

§ Fosbroke says of the caliver, it "had a wheel-lock;" quoting Meyrick as his authority; but in this respect that author directly contradicts him, for he says (iii. 48), "This was in England, as well as the musket, a match-lock piece; for, notwithstanding the invention of the wheel-lock, it was too expensive to be used by the common soldiery." It is to one individual specimen (Meyr. 44) that the statement "it had a wheel-lock" applies, and to two others what follows,—"sometimes a portrait of the owner on the stock, and a magazine for bullets in the stock. It was three feet two inches long,"—that is, the first mentioned is of that length, two others each three feet. (Meyrick, *ibid.*) This generalising from particular (and possibly extraordinary) instances, is too much the fault of Mr. Fosbroke's work.

|| Shakspeare's *Henry IV. Part II.*

¶ This equipment agrees with the description of Pikemen given by John Bingham in his account of the armour of the English, appended to his translation of the *Tactics of Ælian*, fol. 1616.

der, a bandalier, at the lower end of which were suspended his leathern bag for bullets and his touch-box; and on either side were strung fifteen or sixteen charges for powder. His strings of match hang from the same girdle as his rapier. The English musketeers wore iron head-pieces, as shown in the series Grose has engraved; but in the series by De Gheyn they appear in a variety of those very picturesque hats, ornamented with bands and feathers, which occur in other pictures of the time of James the First, and particularly in the conversation piece of the Gunpowder Conspirators, representing the fashion of the very period which has led to these observations.

It is, perhaps, scarcely necessary to be added, that the morrians, comorrians, and sallettes which occur in the Coventry inventory, were all different kinds of head-pieces; as was the burgenet, of which there were two at Chevington. The *morion* was a name applied to those which had a rim round them like that of a hat, a fashion supposed to have been derived from the Spanish *moors*; they had also a ridge down the front, (as shown in the plate) which was called the *comb*, whence the *comorrian*, or combed morion. The *sallet* was an older name for a steel cap for infantry, which had the ridge, but not the rim.* The *burgenet*, or *bourgoinet*, was a more complete helmet, with a large ledge at bottom, enabling it to turn on the *hausse-col*, or collar.

The partizants, halberds, gieves, and bills, come into the class of weapon between a spear and an axe.

The *curriors*, of which there were eleven at Coventry, seem to have been a more rare species of weapon. They were fire-arms, differing little from the hagbut or harquebuse; and are mentioned once or twice in a letter of Lord Wentworth to Queen Mary respecting the siege of Calais.†

The following extracts may here be appended from the schedule of rates and prices of armour fixed in London by Royal Commission in 1631, the whole of which may be found in the works of Grose and Meyrick.

The prices of the parts of the whole Colet, or Footman's Armour, russetti
viz:—

	s.	d.
The breast	v	vi
The backe	iiii	vi
The tassets	v	-
The combd headpeece lyned	iiii	vi
The gorget lyned	ii	vi

The totall £i ii -

If the breast, back, and tassets be lyned with red leather, the price will be li. iiiii

The price of a pike was 4s. 6d. that of a new musket, with mould worm and scowrer, 15s. 6d.; that of a harquebuz with a firelocke an belte, swivell, flaske, key, mould worme and scowrer, 1l. 16s.; and for new bandalier with twelve charges, prymer, a pryming wyre, a bullet bag and a strap or belt of two inches breadth, 2s. 6d. It may be added that all the parts of the armour of Charles reign, as well as the military costume of both officers and men, are excellently represented in colours, in the painted glass of a window in Farnold church, Cheshire, at p. 408, vol. i of Ormerod's History of that county J. G. N.

LAMPADOPHORIA.

THE custom of illuminating wit torches or lamps, at certain times of the year, has been common in many parts of the East. . . . It likewise constituted a particular festival at Athens the Lampadophoria, which were celebrated in honor of Minerva, Prometheus, and Hephæstus.

The remains of this game, I think can be now traced in an amusement of children in Cheshire and Lancashire where, say four or five, are sitting round the fire, a lighted stick is handed from hand to hand, the one holding it repeating the following nonsense.

Robin alive, alive it shall be,
If it dies in thy hand thou saddled shall be
With sticks, stocks, and stones,
And old marrow-bones;

Prythee, good fellow, take to thee.
On its going out, for it is handed about till it doth, the person whose hand it was in, is immediately rolled down, and chairs, tables, stools, and anything for fun, put upon him: thus ending the game. I. E. P.

* See in Meyrick's plate LXVIII. four men, an archer wearing a plain skull-cap, a harquebusier a sallet, a billman a morian, and a pikeman a combed morian; temp. Mary.

† Meyrick, iii. 27.

NOTES ON BOSWELL'S JOHNSON.

(Concluded from Vol. XI. p. 133.)

VOL. VIII. p. 146. "Dr. John Jortin, a voluminous and respectable writer on general subjects, as well as an eminent divine." CROKER. This account is scarcely precise enough to be satisfactory; Jortin's Works are all either critical or theological, with the exception of his poetry; as to his being "an eminent divine," we quoted, in our number for February 1839, p. 131, the judgment of the late Mr. Rose on that subject, and we will now give the words of another well-informed writer. "The remarks of Jortin [on Ecclesiastical History] are a vulgar caricature, distinguished not more for their uselessness, and the absence of every noble feeling, than for the author's shameful ignorance of the subject which he presumed to handle." V. Dowling's Introduction to Ecclesiastical History, p. 196. In this work of Jortin's occurs one of the very first notices of Dr. Johnson that we have met with. Jortin quotes a passage in Morhof concerning a dream related by Grotius, Salmasius, and others; and then adds, "I am obliged to Mr. Samuel Johnson for referring me to this place of Morhof." Vide Notes on Eccl. Hist. ii. p. 120. Dr. S. Parr told the writer of this note that Morhof's work was a great favourite with Dr. Johnson.

P. 147. "Styan Thirlby, a critic of at least as much reputation as he deserves." CROKER. Surely such notes as these impart little information; but we will give something more satisfactory. Walchius, in his excellent work *Bibliotheca Patristica*, p. 131, speaking of Thirlby, says, "Non mediocrem negligentiam atque ignorantiam in ornanda illa Justini editione, Thirlbius prodidit." Next see the *Acta Eruditorum*, ann. 1723, vol. 42, where the work of Thirlby is reviewed with great learning and accuracy. The reviewer says, "Nihil in illa Editione apparet, sola inanissima loquacitas, arrogantia, temeritas, nugæ, et lascivientis adolescentiæ lusus," and he ends thus, "De reliquis illius observationibus judicium fieri potest, eum nempe qui J. Martyri illiusque scriptis et interpretibus omnique orbi erudito tam juvenliler, tam impudenter, tam audacter, tamque præter omnem rationem insultavit, vix aliquantulum boni proferre potuisse." Consult also Le Clerc's *Bibliothèque Ancienne*, t. xxiii. p. 1. I believe the elegant Latinity of the Dedication, which the foreign scholars said was not then common in England, and perhaps the extraordinary beauty of the types, &c. brought this edition into temporary reputation.

P. 162. On the subject of the right employment of wealth, Johnson made these observations: "A man cannot make a bad use of his money so far as regards society, if he does not hoard it; for if he either spends it or lends it out, society has the benefit. It is in general better to spend money than to give it away, for industry is more promoted by spending money than by giving it away. A man who spends his money is sure he is doing good with it; he is not so sure when he gives it away. A man who spends ten thousand a-year will do more good than a man who spends two thousand and gives away eight." Mr. Croker has justly remarked that the first proposition is too broadly stated, viz. that a man cannot make a bad use of his money, so far as regards society, if he does not hoard it.* And this may be said of the whole argument; for money given

* By hoarding, assuredly Johnson must mean, not *saving*, but burying, or locking up money; because, in the common acceptation of hoarding, hoarded or saved money is equally useful to the community as any other; being *lent* out and producing interest.

may be equally, or more, advantageous to society than money *spent*; but, in fact, all money that is not hoarded must be *spent*. I *give* ten thousand pounds to build a hospital. The governors of the hospital *spend* the money that I have *given*.

Johnson says, "A man who spends his money is sure he is doing good with it; he is not so sure when he gives it away." But the good that a man is sure of doing who spends his money, only extends to the *circulation* of that money; he can be sure of nothing more; and it will equally circulate when *given*. I buy goods of a tradesman, or I give money to a poor and distressed widow and family, who spend it equally in the purchase of goods. The distinction between giving and spending seems to be a *moral* one, and not one that is important to society. If I never *give*, I shall be much more likely to *spend* amiss. My *giving* will tend to keep my expenditure in a proper line, and under due restraint. The importance to society is not found in the distinction between giving and spending, but in the nature of the spending; *in spending so as to reproduce*. One man spends ten thousand pounds on a house; this money is to him for ever lost: another spends the same sum on the improvement of his estate, and to increase the fertility of his land; and this same sum, instead of being lost, is continually multiplying itself, and procuring a further increase of the capital of the country.

P. 166. Johnson.—"Raising the wages of day labourers is wrong, for it does not make them live better, but only makes them idler." Raising the wages of day labourers, unless the productiveness of the soil is also increased, would tend to raise the prices of commodities, and thus make them no richer than they were before; but idleness is not the *necessary* consequence of high wages, except in a very debased and corrupt state of the lower orders.

P. 180. "That learned and ingenious prelate (Hurd), it is well known, published at one period of his life 'Moral and Political Dialogues,' with a woefully whiggish cast. Afterwards, his Lordship having thought better, came to see his error, and republished the work with a more constitutional spirit. Johnson, however, was unwilling to allow him full credit for his political conversion."

The first edition of Hurd's "Moral and Political Dialogues" was published in 1759, 8vo. with a curious preface and postscript, omitted in all subsequent editions. See Johnstone's Life of Dr. Parr, vol. i. p. 315, for the alterations in the different editions; also Bibliotheca Parriana, p. 439. "For the purpose of knowing," says Parr, "whether I had once spoken too severely of Bishop Hurd, respecting changes silently and gradually made in his celebrated Dialogues, I carefully compared this edition (1771) with the former ones, and the result was my conviction that I had done the Bishop no injustice. If I had thought differently, my determination was to retract and apologise." It would appear that Richard Porson first acquainted Dr. Parr with these variations in the different editions; for, in a note to the Tracts of a Warburtonian, p. 157, he says, "I am told, by one whom I esteem the best Greek scholar in this kingdom, and to whom the hat of Bentley would have 'vailed,' 'that many notable discoveries might be made by comparing the variæ lectiones, the clippings and the filings, the softensings and the varnishings of sundry constitutional doctrines, as they crept by little and little into the different successive editions of certain Political Dialogues.'" Mr. George Dyer has added to the above by giving the supposed *cause* of Hurd's alteration of opinion. "Hurd was thought a proper person to be advanced to a Bishoprick; but the abdication of

certain obnoxious principles was to be the *condition*. The first edition of his Dialogues, therefore, widely differs from the subsequent ones, 'quantum mutatus ab illo Hectore.'—v. Epilogue to Ignoramus.

P. 182. Maurice Morgan, Esq. "author of the very ingenious Essay on the Character of Falstaff," &c.

This work, called ingenious by Mr. Boswell, is of very superior merit indeed, and very high praise is justly bestowed on it by Mr. Pye, in his entertaining notes in his Translation of Aristotle's Poetics, p. 308. "To recommend (he says) that original and convincing piece of criticism partially is doing it injustice, since every part of it is replete with elegance of taste, and accurate and impartial judgment.*" The accomplished author of this work died at Knightsbridge, in March 1802, aged 77. He was Under Secretary of State when the Marquis of Lansdowne was in power. See sketch of his life in *Censura Literaria*, vol. iv. p. 178, and an animated character of him may be found in Symmons's *Life of Milton*, p. 122. "When he read over his manuscript to Tom Davies the bookseller, he was as much diverted as any of his hearers; interrupting the lecture by repeated bursts of laughter." See Ritson's *Letters*, vol. ii. p. 181.

P. 209. "One might be led from the practice of *reviewers* to suppose that they take a pleasure in *original writing*; for we often find that, instead of giving an accurate account of what has been done by the author whose work they are reviewing, which is surely the proper business of a literary journal, they produce some plausible and ingenious conceits of their own, upon the topics which have been discussed."

For this change in the style of criticism the following reasons may be given: 1, the multiplicity of books inducing persons of education, yet of engagements too extensive to allow of leisure for examining their respective merits, to look up to some writer, who, at stated times, will afford a general view of the character and principal points of the subjects treated of; 2dly, the large remuneration for intellectual labour of a high quality, inducing writers of eminence to engage in this department of literature, who conceive it more serviceable to their purpose, and also more acceptable to the readers, to give their original views of the subjects discussed, perhaps, by inferior writers; 3rdly, when questions of high importance are examined, and some of pressing exigency, the style engages less attention, and the argument more. Criticism is not so *verbal* as it was; therefore, there is less matter for remark on the works of authors. Compare a paper in the *Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews* on Fox's or Mackintosh's *History*, or any other, with the remarks on Thucydides' *History* by Dionysius of Halicarnassus, in his *Treatise de Structura Orationis*, and the difference between the spirit of ancient and modern criticism may be observed.

P. 273. "Mrs. Montagu is a very extraordinary woman; she has a constant stream of conversation, and it is always impregnated ——" What was an *impregnation* in London, however, turned out to be a mere *tympany* at Paris. What says Mad. Deffand:—"Je vois quelquefois Mad. Montagu. Je ne la trouve pas trop pédante, mais elle fait tant d'efforts pour bien parler notre langue, que sa conversation est *penible*. J'aime bien mieux Milady Lucan, qui ne s'embarrasse point du mot propre, et qui se fait fort bien entendre." Again: "La Dame de Montagu ne me déplaît

* There are two good critical papers in the *Lounger*, Nos. 68, 69, on the character of Falstaff.

point : sa conversation est *penible*, parce qu'elle parle difficilement notre langue : elle est très polie, et elle n'a point été trop pédante avec moi." The last account is less favourable : "Mad. Montagu s'est très bien comportée à l'Académie ; elle ne se laisse aller à aucun emportement : c'est une femme raisonnable, *ennuyeuse sans doute*, mais bonne femme, et très polie." Mr. Hallam places her at the bottom of the list of the Shakespeare commentators. See Hist. of Liter. vol. iii. p. 580.

P. 273. See some account of *Foote* in Polwhele's *Memoirs*, vol. i. p. 27-31. He is alluded to in the *Lounger*, vol. ii. p. 29, No. 49. "Particular persons may come to be represented on the stage instead of general characters. Something of this kind was some time ago introduced on the English stage ; though it may be observed that this mode of writing owed its success more to the mimic qualities of the author, than to its being approved of by the taste of the audience." G. Colman says, "There is no Shakespeare or Roscius on record, who, like *Foote*, supported a theatre for a series of years by his own acting in his own writings, and for ten years of that time upon a *wooden leg*. This prop to his person I once saw standing by his bedside, ready dressed in a handsome silk stocking, with a polished shoe and gold buckle, awaiting the owner's getting up. It had a kind of tragi-comical appearance, and I leave to inveterate wags the ingenuity of punning upon a *Foote* in bed and a *leg* out of it." Cooke's *Memoirs* of him is a very poor performance.

P. 277. A catalogue of Dr. Douglas's Editions of Horace was printed in 1739 ; again, Lips. 1775. It contained four hundred and fifty. This collection was sold at the Chevalier D'Eon's sale at Christie's, Feb. 1813, under *fourscore pounds!* Some part of the Douglas' collection was made for him by Foulis. See Life of Dr. W. Hunter. Dr. Douglas died April 1, 1742, in his 67th year. See Dr. King's Anecdotes of his Own Times for some account of Douglas, p. 71. He had no editions of the highest rarity. See Pope's *Dunciad*, iv. 394,

"And Douglas lend his soft, obstetric hand,"

with the note affixed.

P. 289. "Voltaire and Rousseau were less read." Those who are acquainted with the curious and extensive correspondence of Voltaire, know that he invariably ends his letters to some of his friends with the words "*écrasez l'infame*;" nor is it till we become familiar with his mode of thinking on matters of religion, from other passages in his works, that we can understand its meaning ;—but by "*l'infame*," he means the "establishment of the Roman Catholic religion and church—the Jesuits—the priesthood—the whole of its ceremonies, and all its parts."

P. 292. To this long note on the personality of the "*Devil*," I shall add, that Mr. Coleridge (see his *Remains*) has pointed out the importance of the distinction between the words *διαβολος* and *δαίμων* in the New Testament. In another place, in his notes on Luther's *Table-talk*, he thus observes. "Queries.—1. Abstractedly from, and independently of all sensible substances, and the bodies, wills, faculties, and affections of men, has the *Devil*, or would the *Devil*, have a perfect self-subsistence? Does he, or can he, exist as a conscious individual, agent, or person? Should the answer to this query be in the negative, then, 2d, Do there exist finite and personal beings, whether with composite and decomposable bodies, that is, embodied, or with simple and indecomposable bodies (which is all that can be meant by disembodied, as applied to finite creatures), so eminently wicked, or wicked and mischievous in so peculiar a kind, as

to constitute a distinct *genus* of beings, under the name of *Devils*? 3rd. Is this second hypothesis compatible with the acts and functions attributed to the Devil in Scripture? Oh! to have had these three questions put by Melancthon to Luther, and to have heard his reply!"—Remains, vol. iv. p. 26.

P. 297. "I mentioned Jer. Taylor's using in his form of Prayer—'I am the chief of sinners!' and such self-condemning expressions. Now, said I, this cannot be said with truth by every man, and therefore is improper for a general printed form," &c. Mr. Coleridge has observed, on Henry More's Explanation of the Grand Mystery of Godliness—Dedication, "Servorum illius *omnium indignissimus*," "Servus indignissimus," or "omnino indignus," or any other positive self-abasement before God, I can understand: but how an express avowal of unworthiness, comparatively superlative, can consist with the Job-like integrity and sincerity of profession especially required in a solemn address to Him to whom all hearts are open—this I do not understand, in the case of such men as Henry More, Jer. Taylor, Rich. Baxter, men who, by comparison at least with the multitude of evil doers, must have believed themselves," &c. v. Remains, iii. 160.

P. 301. "I mentioned Thomas Lord Lyttelton's vision, the prediction of the time of his death, and its exact fulfilment," &c. See on this singular and well-known subject, Maurice's *Memoirs of an Author*, pt. iii. p. 29, and *Memoirs of Fred. Reynolds*, vol. ii. p. 192-196, where the circumstances are detailed.

P. 305. "Mr. Greville's *Maxims, Characters, and Reflections*, a book which is entitled to much more praise than it has received." The fullest account of Mr. Greville that we have is in *Madame D'Arbly's Life of Dr. Burney*: see vol. i. pp. 24, 56, 112, &c. Also consult *Lady M. Montague's Letters*, ed. Wharnclyffe, vol. iii. p. 102. Some mention of him occurs in *Mad. Deffand's Letters*. H. Walpole calls it a "wonderful book, by a more wonderful author." His wife, the author of the elegant *Ode to Indifference*, was Fanny Macartney, the *Flora* of the *Maxims*. She was the mother of the beautiful and ingenious Lady Crewe. Mrs. Montague is intended in the character of *Melissa*, see p. 111, and Lord Chatham in that of *Praxiteles*, p. 34.

P. 306. "Mrs. Kennicott related a lively saying of Dr. Johnson to Miss H. More, who had expressed a wonder that the poet who had written *Paradise Lost* should write such poor sonnets. 'Madam, Milton was a genius that could cut a Colossus from a rock, but could not carve heads upon cherry-stones.'" The Sonnet came to us from the Italian poets, by whom it was formed, and was a favourite species of poetical composition. There is scarcely a single specimen of the sonnet in the English language, between the time of Milton and Gray; but when the study of the poetry of Italy again revived in England, which during the days of Dryden and Pope had been superseded by that of France, the sonnet reappeared with it; see those of T. Warton, and of Edwards. Milton studied with attention the sonnetti of B. Varchi, which are not exceeded in the Italian poetry by any other. I know of only *one* sonnet written before the time of Milton that has his flow and cadence, so different from the style of the Elizabethan sonnet writers—and that is one by Spenser. It begins,

Harvey, the happy above happiest men,
I read;—that, sitting like a looker on
Of this world's stage, dost note with critic pen
The sharp dislikes of each condition, &c.

P. 332. "I dined with him (Dr. Johnson) at Dilly's, where were the Rev. Mr. Knox, Master of Tunbridge School," &c. Dr. Knox informed the writer of this note, that at the party here mentioned Dr. Johnson appeared dressed with considerable care, in a fine laced brown suit of clothes; but having the strongest marks of disease and decay in his countenance:—he looked like a corpse!

P. 342. "I argued that a refinement of taste was a disadvantage, as they who have attained to it must be seldomer pleased than those who have no nice discrimination, and are therefore satisfied with every thing that comes in their way. Nay, Sir, said Johnson, that is a faulty notion," &c. Supposing, which however is not the case, that an ignorant man has the same amount of delight in viewing a daub as an artist has in a picture of high excellence, yet the advantage of the connoisseur, or man of finished taste, would still be greater; inasmuch as his pleasure is founded on the fixed principles of the art he studies and admires—what Raphael or Titian has been to him, that they will continue to be; his pleasure will be permanent, while the ignorant person will ever be changing in his attachments, or, if he improves in knowledge, will desert his former favourites, and alter his opinions. It is, as Johnson says, a very paltry, though common argument.

P. 389. "Sir George Baker."—This celebrated physician will long be remembered for his flowing and elegant Latinity; in which he is hardly excelled by any writer of our country. See his *Opuscula Medica*, 1771, 8vo.

In his *Treatise de Affectibus Animi*, p. 125, in speaking of the effect of "Tristitia," to whom does Sir G. Baker allude in the following description? "Hujusce rei grave *nuper* exemplum præbuit vir magni in primis, et præstantis ingenii. Is, postquam Hiberniam suam poesi, leporibusque Athenis, et eloquio ornaverat, dolens usque parem meritis non respondisse favorem et observantiam, pariterque amicis, inimicis, et sibi iratus, tandem in exilem hominis imaginem et meram quasi umbram extenuatus est. Cum autem, prope acta jam atque decursa ætate, præ tanta morum asperitate et immanitate naturæ, mens illi subversa esset; et ingenium illud excelsum, sublime et eruditum, turpissimè deliravit; illico animatum senis sibi superstitis cadaver nutrirî cæpit, et pinguescere, ab hospite tam inquieto liberatum." There is a very clever and classical epitaph by Sir G. Baker, on Maria van Butchell, whose body was preserved, and is now in Surgeons' Hall. It ends thus:

"O fortunatum virum! et invidendum!
Cui peculiare hoc et proprium contingit,
Apud se habere foeminam
Constantem sibi
Et horis omnibus eandem."

P. 390. "As Johnson was undoubtedly one of the first Latin scholars in modern times, let us not deny to his fame some additional splendour from the Greek." No doubt but that Johnson was a very good Latin scholar; and could compose in that language with ease, if not with finished elegance, or critical precision. A readiness in using the dead languages may exist without any profound acquaintance with the more recondite laws that regulate their structure; and scholars of far more erudition than Johnson might have yielded to him the palm of rapid composition, or unembarrassed elocution. Neither Sigonius, nor Facciolati, nor Frienshemius, nor even Salmasius, *ὁ πᾶν*, ever ventured to converse in Latin, though eminent masters of its verbal niceties, its most refined and delicate beauties, and its elaborate and entire construction.

MR. URBAN,

THE name of "The Fire of London" is familiar in everybody's ear; our thoughts are at once directed to the catastrophe which occurred in the year 1666, which is otherwise correctly described as "The Great Fire." But "The Fire of Southwark" was one I had not heard of, when I met with the following passage in the Diary (or rather Common-place Book) of the Rev. John Ward, published a few months ago.

"Groves and his Irish ruffians burnt Southwerk, and had 1000 pounds for their pains, said the narrative of Bedloe. Gifford, a Jesuite, had the management of the fire. The 26 of May, 1676, was the dismal fire of Southwerk. The fire begunne att one Mr. Welsh, an oilman, neer St. Margaret Hill, betwixt the George and Talbot Innes, as Bedloe, in his narrative, relates."

On reading this passage, I turned to the historians of the metropolis, expecting to find this calamity duly recorded; but I did not find that to be the case. Whether their sympathies had been wholly absorbed by the Great Fire of 1666—or whether they deemed Southwark not within their province,—or whether (which is most probable) this event really escaped the notice of Strype, who, I believe, was the first London historian of any note after its occurrence,—in either case they keep a total silence; and the only notice of the event that has been found in any modern publication is a brief paragraph in Manning and Bray's History of Surrey, iii. 549 (and thence transferred to the recent History of London by T. Allen) to the following effect:—

"A fire, which broke out 26 May, 1676, burnt the Town Hall and a great part of the town, in consequence of which an Act of Parliament was passed erecting a Judicature* concerning differences touching houses so burnt and demolished;" the provisions of which act (formed on the model of the London Fire Act) are then described, but no account is given of the fire itself.

Having made this investigation I now beg to supply such particulars as I have been able to glean from contemporary publications. And first from the London Gazette, Numb. 1098.

"London, May 27. Yesterday, about four in the morning, broke out a most lamentable fire, in the Burrough of *Southwark*, and continued with much violence all that day, and part of the night following, notwithstanding all the care and endeavors that were used by his Grace the Duke of *Monmouth*, the Earl of *Craven*, and the Lord Mayor, to quench the same, as well by blowing up of houses as otherwise; His Majesty, accompanied with his Royal Highness, in a tender sence of this sad calamity, being pleased to go done (*sic*) to the Bridge-foot, in his Barge, to give such orders his Majesty found fit for the putting a stop to it; which through the mercy of God was finally effected, after that about 600 houses had been burnt and blown up."

The next quotation is from Bedloe's Narrative, † the publication referred to by Mr. Ward:—

"Several other attempts were made on Southwark, but without any considerable effect, until the 26th of May 1676, and then they fatally accomplisht their design, setting fire to the house of one Mr. Welsh an oylman, situate near St. Margaret's Hill, between the George and Talbot Inna,

* The decrees of this court of judicature are preserved at the office of the Town Clerk of London. They relate only to such property as was the subject of any difference between landlord and tenant or neighbour and neighbour, and direct the surrender or extension of leases, reduction of rents, exchange of intermixed property, and other arrangements for rebuilding the houses destroyed by the fire. The extent of the destruction cannot be accurately ascertained from these records, but they show that the ravages of the fire extended to both sides of the High Street northwards from St. Margaret's Hill, Compter Street, (so called from the Borough Compter which then stood there,) Three Crowns Square, Foul Lane (now called York Street), and on the north side of St. Saviour's Churchyard into Montagu Close, where a house belonging to Mr. Overman was blown up in order to stop its progress. Besides the Town Hall and Compter, the Three Tuns, Talbot, George, White Hart, and King's Head Inns were involved in the destruction. It appears from the records that the George Inn had been previously in great part burnt and demolished by a violent fire which happened in Southwark in 1670.—G. R. C.

† Narrative and Impartial Discovery of the Horrid Popish Plot; carried on for the Burning and Destroying the Cities of London and Westminster, with their Suburbs, &c. By Capt. William Bedloe. fol. 1679, p. 18.

which broke out about four of the clock in the morning, and was carried on with that art and violence that it consumed 500 dwelling houses or upwards, many stately Inns, the Meal market, the Prison of the Compter, &c. The whole loss, as to what was actually destroyed, was modestly computed to be between eighty and one hundred thousand pounds, besides damage to the inhabitants by loss and interruption of their trade. St. Thomas's Hospital was happily preserved, chiefly by means of a new invented engine for conveying of water."

Bedloe proceeds to affirm that one John Groves, recently executed, had confessed that he was chiefly concerned in contriving this fire, together with three Irishmen, procured by Doctor Fogarthy; and that for this service the Popish Society (Richard Strange then being Provincial) had given a thousand pounds, viz. 400*l.* to Groves, and 200*l.* a piece to the three Irishmen.

In another publication* of the next year the same story is thus repeated.

"The next considerable fire was that in Southwark, which happened in the year 1676. This fire was begun by one John Groves, who had several fire works made for that purpose, and three Irishmen that were his assistants. So prosperous in their villainy, that they set an oyl shop, near St. Margaret's Hill, on fire. For which noble act the said Groves had 400*l.* and the three Irishmen 200*l.* a piece paid them by the Jesuit here in London that set them on work. However, the Jesuits were no losers by the bargain, for by the dexterity of their plundering emissaries they got no less than 2000*l.* sterling by that desolation."

The Town-hall of Southwark,† which was involved in the destruction, was not rebuilt for ten years after. The front (of which a view is preserved in Wilkinson's *Londina Illustrata*;) was then adorned with a statue of King Charles the Second, beneath which was an inscription beginning:—

"*Combustum an. 1676. Reedificatum annis 1685 et 1686.*"

In Concanen and Morgan's *History of the Parish of St. Saviour's*, p. 64 it is mentioned that when the Hall erected after the fire, was pulled down in 1793, the royal statue above mentioned was set up on the Watchhouse in Three Crowns Square, on which some wit wrote—

"Justice and Charles have left the Hill,
The City claim'd their place;

Justice resides at Dick West's still; ‡

But mark poor Charles's case—
Justice, secure from wind and weather,
Now keeps the tavern score;
While Charley, turned out altogether,
Stands at the Watchhouse door."

This Watchhouse, I am informed was taken down a few years since when the statue was removed to the garden of Mr. Edmonds, the surveyor to the Commissioners of Pavements, a Walworth; and there it still exists.

Yours, &c. J. G. N.

Mr. URBAN, *Carlisle, Feb. 11.*

I shall be much obliged to you or any of your readers if you would inform me whether any towns, not corporate, had a Common Seal. The town of Penrith, in Cumberland, is not known to have ever had a corporation, and yet it appears to have possessed a common seal. This seal which is of brass and about 2½ inches in diameter, was found a few years since in digging out an old hedge, near Brampton in the same county. It is supposed to have been lost by the Scots when returning from one of their predatory excursions in Cumberland. The seal is now in the possession of Mr. Bell of Irthington. The inscription is:—*Sigillum Commune Villæ de Penreth*, surrounding a cross of St. Andrew (to whom the church is dedicated,) the spaces between the limbs of which are filled up with ornaments resembling quarterfoils and trefoils.

Yours, &c. S. JEFFERSON.

* "A Compendious History of the most remarkable passages of the last 14 years, with an Account of the Plot as it was carried on, both before and after the Fire of London, to this present time. London, 1680."

† The Town Hall and Compter, which were burnt, appear to have been part of the Church of St. Margaret, which was granted to John Pope Oct 3, 1545. The Compter was demised by the Corporation to Wm. Eyre, High Bailiff of Southwark, by lease dated 25th Oct. 1664, for ninety-nine years if he should so long live and continue Bailiff of Southwark, at a rent of 50*l.* per annum, which lease was surrendered in pursuance of a decree of the Court of Judicature after the fire, and a new Compter built in Mill Lane, Tooley Street, where it now is.—G. R. C.

‡ In allusion to a figure of Justice which supported the Lord Mayor's chair in the Town Hall, and was purchased by Mr. West of the Three Crowns Coffee-house, and placed as an ornament at his bar.

BIRTH, MARRIAGE, AND ADVENTURES
OF NOUR-MAHAL.

[Taken from the "Histoire de l'Inde,"
by M. de Marlé. Appendix, No. 2.]

EVERYTHING concerning this celebrated favourite of Jehangire is so extraordinary, that in reading the history of her life we seem to be perusing a Persian tale. The reader, perhaps, will not be displeased to be informed of its principal features.

Shaja-Ayas, her father, belonged to an old but a poor family in Eastern Tartary. He had married from choice a young woman who was no richer than himself. At first the young pair did not feel their privations, but this pleasing illusion did not last long. Being utterly destitute, they turned their thoughts toward India, the ordinary resource of such Tartars as wish to make their fortune. They set out without delay; their whole property consisting of a bad horse and some money, the produce of the sale of a few moveables. The wife, who was some months pregnant, travelled on the horse with the provisions, while Shaja walked behind. As they could only make very short journeys; their money was soon exhausted, and they found themselves altogether without resources, when they arrived at the border of the great desert which separates Tartary from Cabul.

As they entered on this wild wilderness they felt some irresolution, but they considered that it would be humiliating to retrace their steps, to return to their own country still poorer than when they left it, and plunged into the desert. The fatigues which they had to endure were innumerable; the want of food for three whole days had exhausted their strength. The wife could hardly keep herself on horseback, the husband dragged himself along and could not get on; the heat was overpowering, they stopped at the foot of a solitary tree, which they fortunately found, and which yielded them a little coolness and shade; but the wife had no sooner alighted from the horse than she was taken with the pains of labour; in a few moments a little girl was born.

They waited in this spot for some hours, in the hope of travellers passing
GENT. MAG. VOL. XIII.

by; but nobody appeared, and as the sun began to decline they thought of setting out again, to reach the nearest caravanserai. The fear of becoming a prey to the tigers appeared to supply them with a little strength; nevertheless, it was not without great difficulty that Shaja succeeded in placing his wife on the horse; but in vain did she try to take her infant in her arms, she was so weak that she let it fall. Her husband in turn made unavailing attempts to carry it in his own; he could not walk a step without sinking.

Still the sun was descending toward the horizon; night was nearly coming upon them in this dismal place; it was necessary to depart without delay, or to make up their minds to perish. After painful conflicts between the growing tenderness for their child, and the hard necessity which compelled them to abandon it, Shaja made a bed of leaves at the foot of the tree, placed his daughter there, and, commending her to Providence, set out again with his wife, all in tears. They had not gone a quarter of a league, when, overcome with grief, she fell off the horse, exclaiming, "My child! my child!" The unfortunate Shaja found in his love for her a moment of energy which recalled his exhausted strength. He helped her up, comforted her, and promised to bring back her child, and went to look for her. As he approached the mournful tree, his restless eyes were looking out for the cradle of leaves. The first object which struck his sight was an enormous serpent, which, with the long folds of his tail was pressing the limbs of the child. Shaja uttered cries of terror and dread; nature made a new effort for him, lending him a vigour equal to his love for his child, and he advanced with a rapid pace. The frightful reptile, scared by the voice of Shaja, went back into a hole of the tree, which served him for a retreat. Shaja, shedding tears of tenderness and joy, took up the child unhurt, raised his eyes to Heaven in thanks, and hastened to rejoin his wife, to whom he related what had passed. At that moment the noise of several horses was heard; it was some travellers who were going to Multan. Shaja and his wife received help from them which restored them

to life; and thus they arrived happily at Lahore, where the emperor Akbar was then holding his court.

An omrah, named Azof-khan, a distant relative of Shaja, received him kindly, and made him his secretary. The Tartar shewed abilities which placed him far above a subordinate employment; Azof presented him to the emperor, who, being quick at discerning merit, gave him a command. Shaja conducted himself so well in his post that, having attracted his master's attention, he was not slow in rising to the highest employments; he became at length *actimad-ul-dowla*, or grand treasurer of the empire. As he did not abuse either his credit or his fortune, he made himself friends and acquired political importance. His daughter, who was abundantly gifted with personal charms, received through his care the most finished education. She obtained the name of *Mher-ul-Nissa* (sun of women); in fact, she might be regarded as the ornament and praise of her sex, both for her beauty and for her various talents and her intelligence. As for her disposition, it was proud, and jealous of independence; her humour was lively and fickle.

Prince Selim, the eldest son of Akbar, and already designated as his successor to the empire, went one day to see the grand treasurer, who, to honour his noble guest, lavished attentions and festivities upon him. After the banquet, when all the guests were retired, except the prince, wine and goblets were brought, and the women of the haram came to perform songs and dances. Among them was Mher-ul-Nissa; she could not see the prince without feeling a wish to engage his affections, and she succeeded but too well. She sang several airs, accompanying herself with various instruments, and then performed a fascinating dance before him. The prince was transported; he burned to see the features of the person who had excited such emotions; he imagined, he supposed that she must be as handsome as her figure, her manner, and her steps appeared enchanting. What would he not have given to raise the tiresome veil which concealed from him a face of doubtless celestial beauty!

Mher-ul-Nissa observed

and read in his eyes the feelings which possessed him. At a moment when his impassioned looks were fixed upon her, her veil slipped, and fell off; Mher-ul-Nissa then appeared in all the brilliancy of her charms. She remained in appearance amazed and confused at an accident which discovered her features to the eye of a stranger; her own, disconcerted and trembling, lifted itself timidly on the prince, and succeeded in carrying agitation to his heart. The love-stricken Selim did not conceal from the grand treasurer the impression he had received; but Shaja had promised his daughter to the omrah Shere-Afkun and resisted the prince's entreaties. Selim then addressed himself to the emperor. Akbar would not force his minister to break his word, and he forbade Selim to think any more of an impossible union. Mher-ul-Nissa became the wife of Shere. He was a Turkoman, proud of his extraction of his exploits, and his reputation. He had spent a part of his youth in the service of the king of Persia, and had distinguished himself therein by extraordinary courage. His renown had increased since his arrival in India, and he passed without contradiction for the bravest officer in the army.

Fearing for his wife, Shere retired into Bengal, where he was governor of the district of Burdwan, and while Akbar lived he enjoyed some repose but scarcely had Selim ascended the throne, under the name of Jehangire when Shere was summoned to Delhi. As the emperor received him kindly and even granted him some new distinctions, he flattered himself that Mher-ul-Nissa was forgotten. He was mistaken. Jehangire only thought how to obtain his charmer; but his secret was only known to a few persons, and Shere might not be aware of it.

The emperor set out for the chase and, according to Asiatic usage, was accompanied by all his omrahs, and a considerable number of officers, soldiers and servants. An enormous tiger, roused by the huntmen, leaped toward the spot where the emperor happened to be, Shere being near him. "Is there any one among you (said

Jehanguire) who is bold enough to attack this monster alone?" Every eye was turned on Shere; but he, who perhaps suspected the intentions of his master, made no answer. Three omrahs then presented themselves to Jehanguire, to solicit the honour of the enterprise. The pride of Shere was stirred; he no longer considered the secret design of the emperor, and mindful only of glory, he offered to engage with the tiger, close and unarmed. Jehanguire made a feigned effort to prevent him from exposing himself to the dangerous conflict; but Shere, hurling his sword,* went up to the tiger, attacked him, vanquished and slew him.

Not long after his escape from this danger, Shere had to defend himself against an elephant, who was let loose upon him in a very narrow street, through which he was passing in his palanquin. The emperor was at a window, and had the mortification to see Shere victorious again. Unable any longer to conceal his conviction that his life was sought, he set out for his fortress at Burdwan. The emperor dared not detain him; but the Soubah of Bengal, Cuttub, who was in his confidence, determined to use every attempt to rid him of this troublesome rival. Forty soldiers, gained over by the Soubah, undertook to murder the husband of Mher-ul-Nissa; they succeeded in getting into his house, and even into his chamber, where they found him asleep. One of them, when the others were preparing to strike him, exclaimed with a loud voice, "What! are you not ashamed? forty to a man asleep! Awaken him rather." In fact Shere woke up, snatched his sword, slew several of these assassins, and put the others to flight. The man whose voice had aroused him from sleep received an ample reward.

The Soubah was only bent the more on Shere's destruction. He bethought himself of making the circuit of his province, that he might have a plausible pretext for passing by Burdwan, without the appearance of design. He supposed that Shere would come out

of the town to receive him, and with this idea all was planned for the catastrophe. Shere, indeed, came to meet the Soubah. A man in the suite sought a quarrel with him, under the pretence that he hindered their passing; Shere, little disposed to bear this, threatened to punish the man's insolence, and at the same moment a hundred swords were drawn against him. Shere saw the danger without being terrified, and considered its magnitude; he might fall, but the traitor who sought to sacrifice him should not rejoice in his triumph. Immediately urging his horse toward the Soubah's elephant, he sprang on the animal's hind-quarters, broke and overturned the *amari* in which Cuttub was inclosed, and with a back stroke of his dreaded sword cut off his head. He then turned his fury against the others, many of whom fell under his blows. The assassins were more than three hundred, and yet they were afraid of him; they drew off, formed a circle around him, and the musqueteers who were mingled in their ranks fired several shots at him. Shere soon saw that all resistance would be unavailing; he felt that he must perish, and resigned himself to his fate. Turning himself toward Mecca, he awaited the deadly stroke, and soon fell pierced with several balls.

Scarcely had Shere ceased to live, when the Soubah's lieutenant went to his house and demanding admittance into the haram, he informed Mher-ul-Nissa that her husband was no more, and that she was to set out for Delhi. This fickle woman saw only in the base assassination of her husband, an accident which restored her to her former hopes of grandeur and elevation. She followed the officer of Jehanguire with a feigned distress, and when she mounted the closed palanquin, which was to remove her to the imperial palace, she could scarcely retain her joy. She was severely punished for this culpable feeling. Jehanguire refused to see her. It is true that the mother of the emperor received her tenderly, but as for Jehanguire, whether another passion had possession of his heart, or whether he regarded Mher-ul-Nissa as the cause of the death of the Soubah, to whom he was very partial, or whether he

* The translator is not certain that he has accurately rendered the expression *jeta son epde*; but cannot find any explanation of it.

suffered himself to be influenced by some inexplicable caprice,—he sternly persisted in his refusal, and even assigned to her the worst apartment in the haram, and appointed for her maintenance a very small sum, scarcely sufficient to supply her with necessaries.

For several days Mher-ul-Nissa gave herself over to regret and anger; but too high-minded as she was to behave in accordance with the real cause of her tears, she seemed to shed them for grief at the loss of Shere-Afkun. When she saw no change in her condition, she took courage, dried her tears, and bore her fate with all the appearance of calmness and resignation, awaiting everything from opportunity and time. She well knew her charms, and believed herself sure of bringing the emperor to her feet, if he could only see her, but several months passed away in vain and tiresome expectation. The mother of Jehanguire, who took her part, could not overcome her son's pertinacity, and at length Mher-ul-Nissa lost all hope. Then the privations and the constraint which she endured appeared harder, and wishing at least to soften the rigour of her confinement by easy circumstances, she applied herself to working in embroidery, in which she excelled. These works were taken to the apartments of the haram by care of the sultana mother, and sold at high prices. Everything that came from the hands of Mher-ul-Nissa was in high demand, even in the city, where the women of the richest omrahs sought them at any price. Thus she acquired the means of furnishing and ornamenting her apartment, and maintaining her slaves in considerable luxury.

Every day and everywhere, Jehanguire heard speak of the wonderful productions of the former object of his passion. It was already four years that she had been in the palace. More than once, without doubt, in this long interval, he had restrained his impatience to see her. One day, being no longer able to resist his secret wish, which, to release himself in his own eyes from his resolution to avoid her, he called in mere fancy to see her embroideries, tapestries, and dies, which she had made for her apartment, he suddenly went to visit her without any

announcement, or even communication of his intention to any one. A single moment avenged Mher-ul-Nissa for four years of coldness and indifference. It was now the emperor's turn to sue; rapt with astonishment, transport, and love, he conjured her to forget his injustice, and his outrageous injuries, vowing to sacrifice all for her, and to devote himself to her for the rest of his life.

On the morrow Mher-ul-Nissa became the wife of Jehanguire; sumptuous feasts, and largesses to the people and soldiery, announced the reign of the new favourite. While the emperor lived, she preserved the same ascendancy and influence over his disposition and heart, and never had any rivals. An imperial *firman* changed the name of Mher-ul-Nissa to that of *Nour-Mahal* (*Light of the haram*); Shaja, her father, was raised to the post of grand-vizir, and in that eminent situation proved himself gifted with every talent. The two brothers of Nour-Mahal became omrahs of the first degree; one of them, Asaph-Jah, succeeded eventually to his father, and was one of the greatest ministers the empire ever saw at the head of the government. All her relations hastened from Tartary, as soon as they learned by report that prosperity had entered the house of Shaja, and received employments suitable to their merit. However, the elevation of the father and brothers of Nour-Mahal excited no jealousy, because they knew how to enjoy it with moderation.

The foregoing account (which reminds us, in its general features, of the history of Edgar and Elfrida,) may admit of a more favourable construction in some particulars. The grief of Mher-ul-Nissa for the loss of her husband may have been real; and the unwillingness of Jehanguire to see her, may have arisen from a feeling of remorse. Under this conviction, he may laudably have preferred stifling his former passion, and have left it to time and future interviews to form a new one, which would bear a more honourable character.

Her elevation took place in 1610. In 1617 she lost her father, for whom death she was inconsolable, and designed to raise a mausoleum of silver

to his memory. But on hearing a just remark, that this was not the way to preserve it to posterity (as it would be exposed to depredations), she decided upon one of stone, which still exists at Agra.* Her subsequent history is wound up with that of Hindostan. During the rebellion of the injured Mohabet-Khan, when she repaired to his camp, where the emperor was detained, that officer (who regarded her as his inveterate enemy), thought of putting her to death, and was only dissuaded by the tears and entreaties of Jehanguire. His friends reproved him for his generosity, which they treated as weakness, and the event justified their representations too well, for not long after she sent one of her slaves to assassinate him in the emperor's apartment. Jehanguire, however, warned him of his danger, and advised him to seek his safety in flight; a price was then set upon his head by the vindictive empress, contrary to *her brother* the vizir's wishes. Mohabet prevailed on the vizir to bring forward the prince Shah-Jehan, who had married his daughter, as a claimant for the throne, but the sudden death of Jehanguire, from an attack of asthma, saved the nation from the horrors of a civil war (1627). It was not till 1645 that she followed him to the tomb. "Too haughty (says the historian) to appear at court without authority, power, and influence, she, who had formerly governed the empire, had shut herself up in her palace at Lahore; and to impress others with the belief that this choice of retirement was not a concealed vexation, she devoted herself entirely to study. She probably lived more happy or less agitated," (vol. v. p. 160.) She was buried at a place called Shah-Durrah, about two miles south of Lahore, near the tomb of Jehanguire, but without any inscription; to have composed one, when her memory was held in little respect, would have been a diffi-

cult task. Beside her tomb is another, nearly in ruins, which is said to be that of her confidential female attendant.
CYDWELL.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 20.

I AM not aware that any English, or indeed any foreign writer, has investigated the subject of Sanctuaries, such as they formerly existed, at full length. Nevertheless, copious materials exist for such an inquiry, and the subject is connected with the history of almost every country, during the Middle Ages. This remark is suggested by a circumstance which occurs in our own history, in the reign of Edward IV. That monarch, in his fear of Henry of Richmond, endeavoured to secure his person in Bretagne, under plausible pretences of attaching him to his interests, by giving him one of his daughters in marriage. Francis II. Duke of Bretagne, had nearly fallen into the snare, when Cheulet, one of his council, opened his eyes to the treacherous intentions of Edward, and the Duke accordingly dispatched his minister, Landais, to prevent their taking effect. What followed, I shall give in the words of Miss Roberts, in her History of the Houses of York and Lancaster.—"The delay of an hour would have changed the destinies of Henry Tudor, upon the point of embarking at St. Maloes, to meet a doubtful fate; his voyage was arrested by the joyful interposition of the Duke's faithful servant; a stratagem was necessary to recover him from the grasp of Edward: the ambassadors were secure of their prize, and Landais engaged them in conversation, whilst Pembroke and Richmond, apprised of the Duke's change of measures, hastened into Sanctuary, and remained protected by the inviolable privileges of their asylum until the return of Edward's messengers to England." Vol. ii. p. 151.

M. Delaporte, in his *Recherches sur la Bretagne*, vol. i. has appropriately introduced this event into that work. He adds, that the ambassadors demanded the restoration of Henry's person from Landais, but that he replied it was impossible,

* M. de Marlé, who states this at vol. v. p. 101, says at p. 126, that Shaja is buried at Lahore. Both accounts may be true; for he may have been buried in one place, and a monument erected to his memory at another.

"since the town of St. Malo was a place of asylum," and that they departed in great anger. (p. 292.) And he mentions, that Conan III. of Bretagne, (who died in 1148,) is said to have given the privilege to that place. At p. 268, he enters more fully into the subject: he derives the institution of sanctuaries from the reign of Theodosius, and says that it dates, March 23, 431; but he omits to say, that the person meant was Theodosius II. In 398, the Emperor Arcadius had enacted, that the *Œconomi* of churches should discharge the debts of such creditors as the ecclesiastics refused to deliver up. This proves its antiquity; and in fact the usage may be traced up to Paganism, and even to Judaism, for the cities of refuge were sanctuaries in cases of accidental homicide. In 431, Theodosius enacted, that the churches should be open to persons who were in danger, and that these should be safe, not only near the altar, but even in all the buildings which formed a part of the church, provided they entered unarmed. This law was owing to the profanation of a church at Constantinople, where a number of slaves took refuge near the sanctuary, and maintained their position, by arms, for several days, when they slew themselves. In 466, the Emperor Leo, by a law dated the last day of February, forbade the forcing of persons away from sanctuaries, or molesting the bishops or the *Œconomi* for the debts of the fugitives, for which the law of Arcadius had made the latter responsible; Charlemagne, however, ordered by the capitulary of 779, that criminals who deserved death should not be protected in the churches; though in that of 778, (which was intended for his Saxon subjects,) he recognises the privilege of sanctuaries, which are to serve for refuge to such as seek it, nor are they to be condemned to death or mutilation; hence it seems that capital punishment was evaded by taking refuge. The preceding particulars are extracted from Macquer's *Histoire Ecclesiastique*, a work drawn up in annals, after the model of Henault, 2 vols. 1757. (Anonymous.)

M. Delaporte, with reference to

such as existed in Bretagne, remarks, that "They were places, whither persons withdrew who had committed crimes, and whence they could not be taken for punishment; their clothes were marked with a cross. Places which were noted for the residence or the penitence of some celebrated saint, were regarded as sanctuaries; of this number was the town of St. Malo, because it had formerly served as the retreat of several saints."

In Bretagne these sanctuaries were called *minichi*, a term of doubtful origin. "Some (says M. Delaporte,) suppose that the etymology of this word is *mane hic*, remain here; others say that it comes from two Celtic words, which signify *monk's house*; and others derive it from the Celtic *minichi*, which means immediately." (Franchisè.) Le Gonidec, in his Celto-Breton Dictionary, 1821, spells it *menechi*, and says, "I have no doubt that this word is composed of *menech*, the plural of *manach*, monk, and of *ti*, house; *menachi*; therefore, must mean originally, monastery, house of monks." He explains it by *asile*, *franchise*, *lieu de refuge*, thus agreeing with the second and third opinions related by M. Delaporte, whose first is much less probable. A few circumstances may be added, concerning their restriction and abolition. The Dukes of Bretagne often complained to the Pope, of the abuses which these sanctuaries caused. In 1451, April 10, Cardinal d'Estouteville, the papal legate, made a regulation by which their number was diminished in that province. In 1453, Pope Nicholas V. commissioned the Abbot of Redon to order the bishops of Bretagne to restrict the rights of asylum to churches, thereby depriving monasteries of it. "Subsequently (adds the historian) they have justly been suppressed entirely."

Macquer mentions, that a bull is extant of the year 1488, by which the Pope (Innocent VIII.) restricted the privileges of sanctuaries in England, at the request of King Henry VII. "These privileges (he remarks) had been carried to the greatest abuse, without considering that thus more favour was allowed to crime than real

prerogative to religion. This bull was published and executed in spite of the clergy, who were much displeased at it." It is singular, that the request to restrict these privileges, should come from a person who was so deeply indebted to them, indeed who owed to them his liberty, his crown, and perhaps, his life. Some powerful motive must have induced him thus to destroy the bridge, over which he had made his own escape. Perhaps he feared that conspirators might elude his grasp by these means. Perkin Warbeck indeed took refuge in the monastery at Sheen, and its privilege or its character was respected, but this occurred some years later, and the restriction was made in the earlier part of his reign.

The disputes between Innocent XI. and Louis XIV. of France in 1687, belong partly to this subject. The

Pope was anxious to suppress, or rather to limit the franchises enjoyed by ambassadors residing at Rome, which "had, on many occasions, proved a sanctuary for rapine, violence, and injustice, by procuring impunity for the most heinous malefactors."* The right was finally suppressed by the King's consent, though not till after a disreputable struggle on his part, which is well related in Perceval's History of Italy.

Immunity from arrest, within the verge of the King's court, partakes of the nature of this privilege, and perhaps some other remains of it may be traced in the usages of our own country.

Yours, &c. ANSELM.

* Mosheim, Cent. xvii. s. 2, part i.



THE OLD FONT AT ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, SOUTHWARK.

THE accompanying drawing represents an ancient font formerly belonging to St. George's Church, Southwark, which was removed from the church on its being rebuilt in 1736.

It is composed of two blocks of stone, one forming the pedestal, the

other the basin; and previous to the year 1838 they were disunited and used in the parochial workhouse in the Mint for the purpose of beating oakum upon, which then formed a part of the employment of the paupers; after the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act, some alterations having taken

place in the workhouse amounting nearly to the rebuilding of the structure, the old font was thrown aside among the discarded rubbish of the building, as not suitable to the discipline of the new system; and it would without doubt have been consigned to the repair of the road, if a gentleman, who takes a lively interest in the history of the parish (Mr. Griffiths) had not by accident heard of its original use, and determined to preserve it.

It would have been creditable to the parishioners if they had deemed it proper to restore this ancient font to its proper station in their parish church, again to be applied to the sacred purpose for which it was designed; but, as they did not consider it worthy of their attention, it is pleasing to find that it has been rescued from destruction, and is likely to be safely preserved by the care of Mr. Griffiths.

It is somewhat extraordinary that the font should be in such good preservation after the vile use to which it has been applied for upwards of a century; but it is observable in this, as well as every ancient production, the best materials were used, and in consequence such works will stand secure from the effects of time, neglect, and ill usage, whilst modern structures formed within memory, are from the unsoundness of their substance already crumbling into decay.

The general form of this font is octagonal, and from the appearance of the shaft, which is square at the base, and ingeniously formed into an octagon by mouldings at the angles, it had originally, in addition to the present members, a square plinth. The basin has a panel in each face inclosing a small flower, the mouldings are simple, and less expense appears to have been bestowed on it than is usually seen in old works.

The date of its construction may be about the reign of Henry VIII. The church being entirely modern, and little historical matter having been published concerning the old edifice, there is no means of ascertaining the exact date of the font, but the workmanship is not earlier than the period above assigned. The old church underwent a thorough repair in 1629, (New View of London, vol. i. p. 245,) but

the font is evidently older than this period.

On pulling down the ancient steeple in 1733, a fragment of an inscription was discovered, which is preserved in Pegge's *Sylloge*, p. 56, which appears to relate to the laying of the first stone either of the church or steeple; but judging from the engraving in the above work, it was so far mutilated as to afford little information. Mr. Pegge states that he received the copy from the Rev. Mr. Lewis of Margate, and copies appear also to have been exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries, by Mr. Frederick in 1734, and Mr. Ames in 1737, and it is also engraved in *Archæologia*, vol. ii. pl. xiii., and illustrated by observations made by Mr. Gough. This stone has not been preserved in the parish, and it would be satisfactory to know whether it now exists. E. I. C.

MR. URBAN, *Oxford, Feb. 10.*

A GOLD ring was found a few years since in Rhôsilly sands, in Glamorganshire, bearing two inscriptions, or *posies*, in a language hitherto supposed to exist only in the *Meso-Gothic* version of the *New Testament*, by Ulphilas. But as the Western or Saracenic Goths were settled in Spain for many centuries,—say from the 5th to the 8th,—we may conclude they carried their language with them; and some of them may have crossed the seas, or passed through France into South Britain. Certain it is, that these inscriptions, though perhaps from the hands of a Gentilizing Jew, are in pure *Zumerzet Gothic*. They here follow:

1. ZARA ZAI DE ZEVEL, "Serah! See the Sun!" (On the outside.)
2. DE BAL GVT GVTTANI, "The Sun (Baal) is the God of the Goths;" or, "the God of Gods." This latter *posy* was in the inside of the ring, and accords with the Heathen mythology of Western Europe.*

It should be added that a Spanish vessel was wrecked about a century ago near this spot.†

Yours, &c. J. I.

* See *Hermes Britannicus*, &c.

† But it does not seem probable that such a circumstance should have any connexion with the history of the ring.

MR. URBAN, March 17.

SIR F. MADDEN, p. 263, objects to my having called the new orthography "unsightly." I will tell you why I so call it. It is not that there is any thing really less pleasing to the eye in the combination of letters which forms *Shakspere*, than when by another combination we obtain *Shakespeare*. It is not that the one is simply *new*. But that it exhibits departure from long established practice, without any real advantage being gained, and also without, as I conceive, a due consideration of all the circumstances which ought to have been taken into account before so violent an innovation was made, and I venture to add in opposition to the law, by which affairs of this kind ought to be determined. It is "unsightly," because it suggests a short and sharp pronunciation, when in all our poetry, and there is much fine poetry in which the word occurs, it must be read with at least the first syllable long and grave: and it is "unsightly," because it carries with it (at least it does so to me) an appearance of exact knowledge and minute attention without the reality. I am sure that neither Sir F. Madden nor Mr. Bruce will interpret this in a manner to be inconsistent with the high respect I bear them. To my eye, I repeat, it comes like the words *favor* and *honor*, which one may sometimes see; proofs that the writer of them has seen a certain way into the history of the word further than the generality, and has paid attention to the principles which determine our orthography, but that he has not seen far enough. And these are the things which render the word to me "unsightly."

I have said that there is not an adequate advantage gained by this disturbance of an ancient practice. So far from it, I see not the smallest advantage, and there are certain positive disadvantages, one of which is suggested by Sir F. Madden himself. He tells us that he "is in much perplexity how to write the name of the great Reformer of Lutterworth." Now this arises chiefly from Mr. Baber having committed on this name, that which has been committed on the name of *Shakespeare*. There may have been here and there a fanciful or a careless person

GENT. MAG. VOL. XIII.

who might write it otherwise; but the great body of English authors wrote the name with unanimity, *Wickliffe*, till Mr. Baber chose to print the name cut down to *Wiclif*. Before Mr. Baber's edition of the version of the New Testament appeared with this name *Wiclif*, no writer would I think have found himself in any state of perplexity.

But in determining the question whether we shall continue to write the name *Shakespeare*, or adopt the proposal to change it for *Shakspere*, it is not the sightliness or the unsightliness of either, or the advantage or disadvantage of the change that ought to determine us: but whether there are sufficient reasons shown for the innovation. A habit, though persevered in for two centuries and a half, may be a bad one, and evidence may spring up at the expiration of two centuries and a half, which may convict the persons who began and continued the practice, of being in error. This, and not the advantage or the sightliness of the proposed change, I willingly admit to be in this instance the material point.

The habit, however, of writing the name in the form for which I have of late contended is of very respectable origin. The first time in which, as far as our knowledge at present extends, that name appears in print, it is in the form *Shakespeare*, printed by the poet himself. It would seem as if this were sufficient authority for all other persons to do the same. But we are told to consider it a typographical error, or a conceit of the printer. This is the sheerest conjecture, and few conjectures can be more improbable. The name of an author is the last word in which typographical incorrectness may be expected to appear, when the work is passed through the press by the author himself. But observe, when next the poet prints one of his works, we find his name in the same orthography. What are the chances that a typographer will twice blunder in the same word; or that a typographer will force upon an author his own fancy respecting the mode in which that author shall print his own name?

We begin therefore with the poet himself, and from the time when he

first appeared as an author there is a current of usage, and if you will, of testimony, unbroken or nearly so until we approach the times in which we ourselves have lived. It is this concurrence of the whole community, which constitutes the *usage*, the authority to which in questions of this kind I apprehend we ought to defer. Sir F. Madden a little misunderstands what I mean by *usage*. I shall go into the point no further than to say that when I spoke of *usage* as the great authority in questions of orthography, I meant that great *Jus et Norma* which determines not this only but all questions of verbal propriety, the consent of the cultivated portions of society, which consent is not disturbed by the accident of there being a few persons who, like a celebrated lawyer, with his *authority*, shall make themselves in some point exceptions.

Having thus shewn that when first the name was presented to the public in the pages of a printed book it appeared in the form *Shakespeare*, and that this was under the eye of the poet himself, who, in another work, persisted in presenting the name in the same orthography, and that therefore we have what surely is an authority which on a first view at least ought to be commanding; I next observe, that in every book printed during the poet's life-time, whether his own single plays, in the publication of any or all of which he may or may not have had any concern, or the writings of contemporary poets, the name, if it occur, with scarcely an exception, is printed *Shakespeare*, and NEVER *Shakspeare*. This is surely a strong reason why we should so print it, unless there is some very commanding reason indeed to determine us to the other practice; and especially when it is considered that the persons so printing it were, many of them, his own friends, and all those whose practice is justly to be esteemed the practice or usage of the cultivated persons of the time. Who shall say that Jonson, or Jonson's master, Camden, during all their lives mis-wrote the name of the friend at least of one of them? Ought not their testimony, or rather the usage by them, when it is supported by the usage of numberless other writers

of the time, to leave without excuse those who would depart from the poet's own printed authority?

Go then next to the generation who succeeded him, or rather to other persons whose testimony comes after the poet's death. Have we *Shakspeare* on the monuments at Stratford? The name is *Shakespeare*, except on the monument of the poet himself, where it is *Shakspeare*. When Heminge and Condell published the collection of the plays, they were the plays of Mr. William *Shakespeare*. In the second edition the orthography is the same, and so in the third and fourth. When Milton wrote the verses on Shakespeare, his orthography is the same, and it is clear that he meant the name to be so pronounced:

"What! needs my Shakespeare for his
honoured bones
The labour of an age in piled stones," &c.

From this time for more than a century onwards, there was, I believe, a uniform practice of writing *Shakespeare*, with or without the final *e*, but *Shakspeare*, I conceive, is never to be found; and it so continued till the time of the commentators of the last age, to whom it became known that in the parish register of Stratford, in the records of the corporation of that town, and in other *written* evidence, the name appeared in a great variety of orthographical forms, which is indeed the case; and it being found that in the majority of these forms the first syllable wanted the *e*, and that sometimes the form *Shaspere* was found, from whence it was inferred that the pronunciation of the first syllable was as that orthography suggests, the *e* was struck out, and accordingly in Reed's, Malone's, and other editions, the name of the author appears in the form *Shakspeare*.

The very diversity in which the name presented itself when seen in *written documents*, ought to have convinced them that written documents of that age are not the kind of authority to which an appeal in questions of this kind is to be made. Every person acquainted with the manuscript of the Elizabethan period knows that there is extreme licentiousness and want of uniformity in the orthography, and

especially in proper names. A set of documents has lately passed through my hands of the sixteenth year of Elizabeth, in which the name of a Yorkshire esquire is written in five several forms, *Thurgarlande, Thurgerlande, Thurgerland, Thurgland, and Thrugland*. This diversity shews that they were committing themselves to a very insufficient authority, and it would have been, I conceive, to the credit of the critics of that age if they had discerned the unsuitableness of the word written as a guide, especially when placed in opposition to the word printed. They should also have remembered that there are two modes of pronouncing many words, surnames amongst the number, that of the vulgar and that of the cultivated, and that it was most probable that the writings at Stratford presented what was the pronunciation of the vulgar, *Shaxpere*, while the printed books of the author presented the name as pronounced by the author and his friends of the better sort. If it had also occurred to them to look at the poetry in which the word occurs, they would have seen at once that the Stratford pronunciation and the Stratford orthography never could have been that by which Shakespeare was known or could wish to be known. Read only the verses of Ben Jonson, or those written in noble rivalry of them, signed by the unappropriated letters, J.M.S. Could these writers mean that the name should be pronounced as the new orthography suggests, and as the modern critics intended who first struck out the *e* from the first syllable? Or read this couplet of Digges, and see if it is possible that he can have intended to have the word either written or pronounced *Shakspere*,—

“But why do I dead Shakespeare’s praise recite,
Some second Shakespeare must of Shakespeare write.”

And so of later poets. What would Churchill say if he knew that he could be supposed guilty of such an offence against euphony as to have written,—
“In the first seat, in robe of various dyes,
A noble wildness flashing from his eyes,
Sat *Shakspere*.”

But enough of this. The innovation, however, found favour. When I en-

tered life *Shakspeare* was the form which the name was usually written. Sir F. Madden, I doubt not, is right when he says that I have misprinted it. In fact I have printed three several forms, not thinking upon the subject till roused by the proposal of the new novelty of *Shak*, and entering myself into the company of the professed critics on this author. But I find that, in a work of mine printed in 1829, the name is uniformly printed *Shakspe*.

It now seems to me that a suggestion ought to have been made against innovation of 1780 or thereabouts. though this, as every deviation from any established practice is sure to find favour with many, yet there were still a faithful few who adhered to the ancient and accustomed practice; and I beg leave to name, as in this respect particularly deserving of honour, Mr. Pickering and Mr. Rodd, in whose books the name is I think, uniformly found in the original form *Shakespeare*.

“But the Poet himself wrote the name *Shakspere*, and, therefore, we ought to do the same.” This is the main argument on the other side, and, therefore, it must be fully considered.

The position which I take here is this: (1) that there is not sufficient evidence that he did so *uniformly* and *designedly*; and, (2) that, if there were, this would not be a sufficient reason for disturbing the orthography which he used in his own printed works, which is the form in which his contemporaries exhibit the name, and which till lately had the support of the *usage* of all men of cultivation.

(1) There is not sufficient evidence that he did so *uniformly*, or in other words that he did not indulge himself in that carelessness about the form of writing the name, of which we find so many examples. There is very much force in the remark of Mr. Burgon, p. 265, that there is no proof of what was his practice in writing during the first forty-nine years of his life, and he died at fifty-two. It seems also that two of the alleged autographs of the name are not now to be produced, and when we consider what tricks have been played with Shakespeare documents, and *that there are*

still documents of no small importance as connected with his history, by many deemed genuine, which only wait their day, we must not too readily acquiesce in testimony to the reading of instruments which cannot be produced. Mr. Burgon suggests that the signatures to the different sheets of the Will can hardly be counted as three independent testimonies. Yet these five, together with the autograph in the Montaigne, are all the autographs of Shakespeare that are known to exist. So that the testimony of his own hand-writing, originally weak, becomes very much attenuated indeed, and cannot be thought, (at least so it seems to me,) sufficiently strong to establish an invariable practice, when against it we have to set that in his own printed works he prints the name *Shakespeare*.

But on the signatures to the Will more is to be said. I do not doubt that the name as written in the Montaigne at the Museum is a genuine autograph. It seems to me to speak for itself, as being of the time, and to be so like the signatures to the will, as to deserve to be regarded as the autograph of the poet. But there is no absolute proof that it is not the autograph of some other William Shakspeare of the time. The signatures to the will cannot be disputed. They are his beyond all question. But how is it, if he was tenacious of that mode of writing his name, that he suffered the name in the body of the instrument to be written differently and did not correct it, when the corrections in the Will are so exceedingly numerous? I shall one day shew how much misread by all who have printed it, has been one clause of this well-known document; which I am happy to say has lately been carefully and most judiciously repaired, by Mr. Musset of Doctors' Commons. But the most remarkable circumstance respecting these three autographs remains to be noticed. It is, it seems, by no means certain that the name is written *Shakspeare*. I read in your last number, p. 262, that Mr. Rodd and Mr. Dyce, on the 3rd of February last, inspected the original will with a view to the determination of this very question, and that "after a most patient and minute examination of the

signatures by the aid of a powerful magnifying glass, they both felt perfectly convinced that it is written in each instance, *Shakspeare*, the contested *a* in the second syllable being, in fact, as clear and well defined as any other therein." This announcement must have come with a kind of surprise upon the persons who have introduced this novelty into their works.

If then the three signatures to the Will depose to another orthography, then there is evidence that the poet wrote his name *diversely*, if the name in the Montaigne be his, which I would by no means be understood to express a doubt of; and therefore there is no ground whatever for asserting that he uniformly wrote the name according as it is now contended it ought to be printed, and as a consequence no ground from any usage of his own for disturbing the long-accustomed practice.

But, (2) were there any stronger testimony than allowing it the full force which Sir. Frederick Madden, in his paper in the *Archæologia*, gives to it, I should still contend that there was not in this sufficient ground for disturbing the established practice. First, on account of the variety of forms in which we find the same name written, and even when written by the same person: and secondly, on account of the multitude of changes which we must now set ourselves resolutely to make in the mode of writing the names of the men of Shakespeare's period, if their own orthography, and not the usage of the cultivated and intelligent, is to be the guide.

But before entering on this part of the subject, let us state briefly the account as it stands. Taking it first on the supposition that Mr. Dyce and Mr. Rodd have been both mistaken, which is hardly possible, we have then the three signatures to the several sheets of the Will, the name in the Montaigne, and the name in the two documents not now to be produced: all it is said, *Shakspeare*: and *per contra*, we have the name as printed by Shakespeare himself in two of his works. Again, suppose that Mr. Dyce and Mr. Rodd have read the Will correctly, then we have three instances in which the poet writes the name *Shakspeare*, in a document of

indisputable authenticity, and on the other side two signatures said to be *Shakspeare* in two instruments which cannot now be inspected, and the name in the Montaigne. That is, there is no proof that he wrote his name uniformly, but on the contrary, proof that he indulged in that licentiousness which was the fashion of the age.

The rule which Sir F. Madden would establish is very simple, very intelligible, and on a first view seems to be a sound one. *Show me how a person wrote his name, and I am bound now so to print it.* But I have shown that, if this is a rule, the historical families of Grey and Dudley must at least in a very eminent member of them, appear with their names in a very different orthography to that in which we find them everywhere printed. It must no longer be Lady Jane Grey, but Lady Jane Gray or Graye, and when she becomes a wife Lady Jane Duddley. I mentioned that name as the first which occurred to me. But the number is great of historical personages whose names must henceforth be written differently from the form in which we have been accustomed to see them, and which their descendants use, if the rule contended for be good for anything. Sir Henry Cromwell of Hinchinbroke for instance, wrote in a formal hand *Henrye Cromwell*; Sir Henry Nevil of Berkshire, *Henri Nevell*; and Sir Edward Hastings of Leicestershire, *Ed. Hastynge*. The whole family of the Saint Johns, or at least the more eminent members of it, wrote the name usually *Seynt John*. And what shall we do with the people who took the liberty of writing the Christian name of John, *Ihon*, of which I have seen several instances, and among them is that of John Lilly the dramatist. But I will confine myself to printed and published autographs of men of the time. If the works of Shakespeare are to appear as *The Pictorial Shakspeare*, so in *The Pictorial History of England*, consistency requires that when it reaches the reign of Elizabeth we should find *Phillippe Sidney*, *R. Leicester*, *Penbroke*, *E. Clynton*, *Francys Englesfyld*, *W. Rauley*, (or some other of the many orthographies,) *Foulk* or *Fulke* (for there are both,) *Grevyll* or *Grevell*, for there are

both, *Martin Frobiser*, and *Arbella Seymaure*. In fact, when once examined, the rule ceases to be a rule. Under it "Motley would be your only wear."

Mr. Bruce, p. 164, in remarking on the argument raised on the signatures of the family of Grey, states that it is of little force because the name before the time of Lady Jane was uniformly written Grey, and Lady Jane only fell into a fashion of the time peculiar to persons of elevated rank, of writing in new and somewhat fantastic orthographies. But with submission I cannot find that there was ever that uniformity which is assumed in the mode of writing this name. Long before the days of Lady Jane, it appears as *Grey*, *Gray*, *Graye*, *Graa*, and *Gra*. In fact, there never was a period, till the art of printing gave a degree of stability unknown before, in which there was any approach to uniformity in the orthography of proper names. The indexes to the Record books will make this manifest to every one. Again this affectation, if affectation it were, was not peculiar to persons of elevated rank. Persons of far inferior dignity to the family of Grey, and approaching nearer to the rank of the family of Shakespeare, often wrote their names in a manner very different from that which is now the universally received orthography. The Drydens of the reign of Elizabeth were *Dreydens*.

I trust, then, Mr. Urban, that it has now been shewn that there never has been any sufficient reason for disturbing the orthography of which the poet himself in his own printed works set the example, which was generally used among his contemporaries in their printed works, and which long continued to be the unvaried orthography of the press. I must not intrude further upon you, but I beg again to call attention to the havoc which must be made of some of our finest poetry, if we are to pronounce the honoured name of Shakespeare in the manner in which both the new orthographies, *Shakspeare* and *Shakspeare*, suggest. Allow me, now, to ask a question:—How did this name of *Shakespeare* arise? That is, how has it happened that a family became thus designated? There are few names with which it can be

classified: *Breakspear, Wagstaff, Shakeshaft*, and *Drawsword*, are all which have occurred to me, and it is possible that some or all of them may not really be composed of the elements of which on a first view they appear to consist. And again, what is the earliest period at which the name is found in England? I have not succeeded in tracing it to an earlier period than the close of the fourteenth century, when I find it in Warwickshire.

The following curious allusion to the name is found in Zachary Bogan's additions to Rous's *Archæologia Attica*, 5th edit. 4to., 1658, p. 324: "The custom first, *πάλλειν*, to vibrate the spear before they used it, was so constantly kept, that *Ἐγγέσπαλος*, a Shake-speare, came at length to be an ordinary word both in Homer and other poets to signify a soldier."

Yours, &c. JOSEPH HUNTER.

P.S.—I was not aware till I read Mr. Rodd's remark, p. 260, that I could have been supposed to have meant to intimate that he was a joint-editor of the Pictorial Shakspeare with Mr. Knight. The remarks on the chronology of the plays prefixed to the play of King Henry the Fifth are said in the book itself to be a joint work of Mr. Rodd and Mr. Knight. I referred to them to shew that only a few months ago Mr. Knight had published his opinion, being supported by Mr. Rodd's, that *the Tempest* was a late play; while, as soon as my disquisition appears, Mr. Knight contends that to the early period to which I have referred it, Mr. Coleridge had long ago referred it in an arrangement which, from the tone in which Mr. Knight speaks of it, we must suppose that he most highly approved. Beyond this I know of no connection of Mr. Rodd's with this work, nor did I mean to intimate that there was any.

MR. URBAN,

THE orthography of SHAKSPEARE is important, because it involves principles which are extensively applicable, and the proper application of which is a question of some interest. I contend for the affirmative of two propositions.

First; That a man's own mode of spelling his own name ought to be fol-

lowed; except his practice, in that respect, has been continuously various, or he has departed, without good reason, from an orthography previously well-ascertained.

And second; That, as an educated man generally knows his own name, the testimony of his autograph signature is the best evidence that can be obtained.

In applying these rules to the case of Shakspeare I contend for the uniformity of the poet's signature upon all the occasions that have yet been discovered. I distinguish the latter clause by italics, because it involves the main question raised by the communication of Mr. Burgon, inserted in your last Magazine. Mr. Burgon's treatment of me is very like a manœuvre which is extremely common amongst controversialists; he mistakes my argument, refutes his own mistake, and then fancies he has obtained a victory over me. He treats me as if I were a dummy, plays my game for me, loses it, and leaves the standers-by to infer what a poor hand I am.

Mr. Burgon says,

"The syllogism on which those who advocate the adoption of *Shakspeare* proceed, is evidently this. The poet invariably wrote himself 'Shakspeare,'—names are to be spelt as their owners invariably spelt them; therefore 'Shakspeare' is to be spelt *Shakspeare*: and this would be all very well, and very conclusive, if it were true; but it is not true. The premises are unsound from which the conclusion is drawn. In the first place there is no proof that Shakespeare invariably spelt his name *Shakspeare*, as I will presently more fully explain; and in the second place we do not spell names as their owners invariably spelt them."

If this were really a statement of what I wrote, I know not how I could have been sufficiently grateful to Mr. Burgon for taking the trouble to put my very imperfectly arranged arguments into such a pretty, logical form; but—fortunately for me—I can relieve myself from the burthen of so much gratitude, as well as from the stigma of having stated what "is not true."

I began my former communication by referring to the number of signatures of Shakspeare known to have existed—six—and I then stated "We rest upon the continued and consistent usage of the great Bard himself, and

upon his unvaried signature of his own name, upon all the occasions that have yet been discovered."

Now who does not see that when Mr. Burgon represents this as an assertion that "the poet INVARIABLY" wrote himself "Shakspeare" he overstates what I wrote; and when, after commenting upon the six signatures, he proceeds with an air of triumph—

"Let me ask, what kind of proof have we here that it was the *invariable* practice of the poet to write his name *Shakspeare*? We do not possess, as far as we know, a single scratch of his pen during the whole of his theatrical career; namely, from about 1585 to 1613. In other words there exists *no proof whatsoever* of THE ASSERTED uniformity of his practice in this particular during the first forty-nine years of his life!!!"—

who, I again ask, does not see that Mr. Burgon is here refuting his own mistake, and not my statement? I did not assert that the poet's signature was INVARIABLY *Shakspeare*; I said nothing about the first forty-nine years of his life. My argument was—we know of six signatures—they are all alike—they are the best evidence—as far as they go they evidence an uniformity of signature, and we follow them.

So much for the *major* of Mr. Burgon's syllogism; now for the *minor*. He says that I contend that "names are to be spelt as their owners invariably spelt them," and his answer is, that I am wrong because "We do not spell names as their owners invariably spelt them." That is, I have asserted, or rather Mr. Burgon says I have asserted, that a certain practice ought to prevail, and he replies that I am wrong, because it does not prevail. This may be logic—I dare say it is as Mr. Burgon employs it—it is obviously nothing more.

It is quite clear, Mr. Urban, that by such means as Mr. Burgon has used, anything may be achieved. Allow a man to state his opponent's argument for him, and in so doing to misstate it, and to shew that black is white, is nothing to the wonders he may accomplish. With half the liberties which Mr. Burgon has taken with my arguments, many an ingenious gentleman would have proved his opponent to be the man-in-the-moon, or a green

cheese, or anything else that suited his fancy. I look upon it as extremely kind in Mr. Burgon that under these circumstances he has *merely* placed me before your readers as an assertor of what "is not true."

There must in this matter, as well as in every thing else, be a something which is right, and, for my own part, I am only anxious to discover *that* something, and, when it is discovered, to follow it. To tell me that "we do not spell old names as their owners spelt them," that "we never inquire how they were spelt by them—we spell them as our fathers spelt them," and so forth, is rather to reiterate my objections than to answer them. When a practice is shewn to be contrary to reason, what sort of argument is it against a change, that we are not in the habit of doing what is right,—that we follow our fathers and never inquire?

Nor am I at all afraid of following out any rule which I have ascertained to be reasonable, just, and applicable. It seems to me a very little matter that adherence to a good rule would extricate us from confusion at the small expense of adding an *l* to Cecil,* or an *e* to Mason, even if it would do so, which, at this present time, I am not inclined to inquire. When the period for making that inquiry arrives, every case must be judged by its own facts, as to whether it is within the rule or not. Of the instances adduced by Mr. Burgon, many are clearly answered by the rules I have laid down, but even if that were not so I should remain quite unterrified by any of the contemplated consequences. There is nothing which alarms me in *Cecil*; nothing frightful in *Mountague*; nothing unsightly in *Leycester*. If there were, I care not. Satisfy me that they are legitimate consequences from a rule which is clearly right, and I should adopt them without hesitation.

* When Mr. Burgon asks—"What would be thought of a person who chose to spell Sir William Cecil, *Cecil*?" he treats that form of spelling the name of our great statesman as if it were more entirely obsolete than it is. It lives on the title page of Haynes's State Papers published in 1740, and also on that of Murdin's Collection published in 1759.

This, however, is not Mr. Burgon's opinion; and he seems therefore to have fancied that the publication of his letter, and his exposure of the dreadful consequences which he conceives likely to ensue from the Shakspeare heresy — (the conversion of Cecil into Cecill and so forth), would produce a great change in our opinions.

"I suspect, (he says,) and cannot suppose I err in suspecting, that Mr. Bruce, and those who entertain the same opinion as himself, must HENCEFORTH adopt one of the three following courses:— 1st, return to Shakspeare . . . 2ndly, stick to *Shakspeare* . . . or 3dly, be consistent, and revolutionise the whole system of orthography of proper names. The third would be an impracticable, besides a very disagreeable alternative; the second cannot be adopted without manifest inconsistency. I therefore beg leave to recommend the first alternative."

Any recommendation from Mr. Burgon will of course be received with due attention. As the third of his suspected results is said to be very disagreeable, I rejoice to find that it is also impracticable; being both, there is no necessity to take any further notice of it. Why the second is inconsistent, or with what it is inconsistent, I do not know, nor does Mr. Burgon explain: italics render a passage emphatic, but do not necessarily make it clear. I am most anxious to escape any thing like inconsistency; and, if that would be the result, would do every thing in my power to take advantage of Mr. Burgon's recommendation—but let us see what he says in favour of it. He advises us to lay aside our revolutionary opinions, and sink quietly down into *Shakspeare*, and he follows up his recommendation by the statement of nine "circumstances," which he requests us to bear in mind.

The first relates to the autographs, and the substance of it is—three of the signatures are to the will, they are considerably damaged, and being appended to one document are entitled to only one vote; two others were not clearly *Shakspeare*, and they have disappeared; all the signatures together do not prove that it was the invariable practice of the poet to sign

Shakspeare. I have before shown that I did not say that they proved any thing of the kind, nor has anybody else said so. I contend that three signatures are three signatures, whether attached to a will, or anything else. If they are not entitled to any more than one vote, then what is the meaning of all the fuss that is made about the want of clearness, for it is nothing more, in the third of them? I saw them a few days ago, and I am happy to assure Mr. Burgon that they are not "considerably damaged." The first only is imperfect; but, by the assistance of Malonc's *fac-simile*, it may still be read very clearly; the second is plain, perfect, and unquestionable; the third is as complete as ever it was, but certainly the last three letters are shaky and indistinct. If gentlemen on the other side could find a clear second *a* in any one of them, I have no doubt they would sever them quickly enough. They would be but too happy to prove, in that case, that these signatures are entitled to more than one vote; and why should they be entitled to less when they tell against them?

As to Mr. Burgon's criticism upon the two autographs to the deeds, it admits of a short reply. It has been clearly and satisfactorily answered by Sir Fred. Madden, in his paper in the *Archæologia*, xxvii. 120. Mr. Burgon takes no notice of that answer. Why is this? When the brains are beaten out of an argument, why should it not be allowed to die? It is neither courteous nor convenient to resuscitate it if once defunct. Mr. Burgon's remarks about *Grey* and *Gray* are in the same predicament. Either controvert the arguments which have been adduced against those instances, or withdraw them. I should fancy, Mr. Urban, that your pages might be filled more profitably than by mere revivifications of arguments which have been refuted.

There is nothing here in favour of *Shakspeare*: but let us pass on.

Circumstance 2nd is, that *Shakspeare*'s name, placed under the dedications of the first editions of his poems, stands "*William Shakspeare*." This is another resuscitation; a fact which has already been commented upon and answered. But the oddity of it is,

that Mr. Burgon, who recommends us to adopt *Shakspeare*, in order to avoid inconsistency, should direct our attention to this instance of a different orthography. Shakspeare's dedications of his poems are subscribed *Shakespeare*; therefore, to avoid inconsistency, Mr. Burgon recommends us *not* to copy that example! If his name subscribed to these dedications has anything to do with the question, why does not Mr. Burgon follow it? if not, why does he re-recommend it to our consideration, after we have already given our reasons for not being guided by it?

The 3d circumstance is, that a single autograph in the form of *Shakspeare* would destroy the only argument adduced in favour of *Shakspeare*. I do not know that it would; but *de non existentibus et non apparentibus eadem est ratio* is a sound rule in law, and I believe also in logic. Does Mr. Burgon think that we should forsake a practice which is consistent with what we know, because we may possibly some day or other find something or other that may run counter to it? If that is not his meaning, what is it?

The 4th circumstance is, that it was not coxcombrity and affectation, but indifference, that led men in *Shakspeare's* age to spell their names several different ways. I cannot accept the compliment which, in stating this circumstance, Mr. Burgon pays to my antiquarian knowledge at the expense of my honesty. I adhere to what I have stated; and if I am anything of an antiquary, which Mr. Burgon is polite enough to say I am, I suppose our assertions are upon a par.

The 5th circumstance is Mr. Burgon's home-thrust. He says that the parish-clerk spelt the name of the poet's family in the register *Shakspeare* twenty-seven times out of thirty; but he adds that, in 1616, *Shakspeare's* beloved daughter spelt his name on his monument as he (Mr. Burgon) spells it, *Shakespeare*; and that somebody or other in 1623 spelt the poet's wife's name on her tomb *Shakespenre*, and that the same orthography occurs again on the tomb of Dr. Hall in 1635, and on that of *Shakspeare's* daughter, Mrs. Hall, in 1649. What do these alleged facts amount to? I read them thus:—on the one hand

GENT. MAG. VOL. XIII.

the parish-clerk,—I write the singular upon the authority of Mr. Burgon, who knows, I suppose, that there was but one parish-clerk from 1558 to 1623—the parish-clerk wrote *Shakspeare* twenty-seven times out of thirty, and the bard himself, I beg to add, wrote so upon every occasion that we are acquainted with; on the other hand the bard's-beloved-daughter's-stonemason inscribed *Shakspeare* on the bard's monument, in 1611; and the bard's-beloved-daughter's-stonemason, or somebody else's stonemason, inscribed *Shakespeare*, in 1629, and the same, or some other stonemason, or stonemasons, inscribed the same in 1635 and 1649. Shall we then follow the parish-clerk *and the bard*, or the stonemasons; and, if the latter, which of them? Mr. Burgon prefers the bard's-beloved-daughter's-first-stonemason:—why, does not appear.

The 6th circumstance is, that in the first folio the name is *Shakespeare*; therefore, to avoid inconsistency, Mr. Burgon would *not* have us spell it in that way.

The 7th circumstance is, that it is *rather odd* that the printers did not spell the bard's name as he spelt it; agreed,—but that is no reason why we should not. Mr. Burgon, to avoid inconsistency, would have us differ from the bard, and also from the majority of the printers.

The 8th circumstance is, that it is *still more odd* that *Shakspeare's* friends did not spell it as he spelt it. Perhaps so, but why should not we? If printers, friends, notaries, lawyers, lawyers'-clerks, and all the others whom Mr. Burgon enumerates, are of better authority than the bard himself, they ought to be followed; but they are various, and, therefore, they cannot be followed, except we throw aside all rule and be wholly indifferent about the matter, as Mr. Burgon, cutting the throat of his own argument, tells us they were.

The 9th, the last, and the *oddest thing of all*, is, that the autographs should never before have suggested this controversy. Like many other *very odd things*, all that this assertion wants is accuracy. I refer Mr. Burgon to your vols. LVII. 24, 125, 204, 478, 480, and 689, LIX. 494, LXXII.

i. 310, and LXXVII. i. 498, ii. 98, for proofs that this is not a new question. It would seem from one of those papers that much was then written upon the subject in various publications.

Of these nine circumstances the great majority are mere resuscitations of defunct arguments; but admit them all,—printers, players, friends, stonemasons,—take them all together, with all their varieties and contradictions; I oppose the positive, and, as far as we know, the uniform testimony of the poet's hand, and am willing to abide by the decision of your readers as to whether the inconsistent and contradictory rabblement do not kick the beam. Above all,—and this is more germane to the matter with Mr. Burgon,—there is not one of them which, directly or indirectly, does not contain an argument or a precedent against *Shakspeare*, the form which that gentleman would have us adopt. He must indeed be the most heroic of mankind; one who not only holds by an opinion in defiance of his own arguments, but who even seeks to make converts by the influence of facts which tell against him. In these days of concession it does one's heart good to meet with a specimen of such fine old English pertinacity. These powerful "nine" prove Mr. Burgon and the other followers of the bard's-beloved-daughter's-first-stonemason, to be clearly wrong; and yet he wishes us to follow him. He cuts the ground from under himself, and would have us accompany him in his descent. If we will not join him he will fall alone, for he has determined that he will "always write the poet's name Shakspeare." Far be it from me to disturb the happy equanimity of his settled faith, nor indeed do I think it within my power to do so. If he can resist his own arguments he is unconquerable.

Mr. Burgon concludes with some well-meant advice. If we will not forsake the bard for his beloved-daughter's-first-stonemason, Mr. Burgon would, at least, have us imitate his example. His way of defending *Shakspeare* is by adducing proofs in behalf of *Shakspeare*: he advises us in like manner to defend our consistency by declaring that "we know we are inconsistent." We are much

obliged to him, and in return I beg to tender to him a little of my advice. I am astonished that having, as it appears, determined—*coûte qui coûte*—to adhere to Shakspeare, he should have taken upon himself to reply to me. Gentlemen of his very decided turn of mind should keep themselves out of controversies, which are, or ought to be, disputations carried on for the purpose of arriving at truth. But how can truth be arrived at with an opponent who meets you at the outset by a declaration that he will not alter his opinion? Prove that he has mistaken facts,—it is no matter; that his arguments are overstrained, unfounded, inapplicable,—it is to no purpose. He shakes his impenetrable head with most edifying obtuseness, or flies off upon the wings of some of those extremely subtle distinctions in which gentlemen delight who argue for victory, and not truth. A controversy to be conducted upon such terms cannot be beneficial, and, with all friendliness, I advise Mr. Burgon to consider well before he enters further into it.

And having thus made my bow to Mr. Burgon, permit me to add a word or two upon the subject of the autograph signatures to the will. Since I read Mr. Rodd's letter in your last Magazine, I have carefully examined them, and I most unhesitatingly and emphatically declare my conviction that there is not the smallest trace of an *a* in the second syllable of the first or second signature. The third signature is no doubt a difficult one; but in my opinion the confusion in it arose either from the correction of an incipient mistake or from the tremulousness of the writer's hand. I do not think it was intended for an *a*. In stating my opinion upon the first and second signatures I do it without hesitation, as the first can be made out very easily, and the second is as clear as can be. Upon the third I speak with more diffidence. The question to which it gives rise is one which ought to be determined upon the testimony of men better skilled in the handwriting of that period than I feel myself to be, and even the most skilful are not unlikely to be misled by their prepossessions. Sir Frederick Madden's ex-

perience in such matters adds infinite weight to his judgment, which, as you know, has been given with equal clearness and candour; and I am authorised to state, that Mr. Rodd's opinion respecting the first and second signatures has astonished him beyond measure. I attribute the mistake to that abominable magnifying glass: it is a clear case of optical illusion. I am, Mr. Urban,

Yours, &c. JOHN BRUCE.

MR. URBAN, *Greenwich, March 18.*

THE preface to your last volume contains a grave admonition on the blessings of peace in the world of letters,—and you now open the field to a host of combatants! I do not, however, mean to tax you with inconsistency: it is only a new proof of the *magic of the name of W. Sh.*

I have had frequent occasion to reflect on the *orthography of names*, chiefly with reference to the places which should be assigned to them in dictionaries of biography; and I submit to your correspondents, rather as an experimentalist than as a dictator, two aphorisms which bear on the controversy:—

“1. Names not recorded by the individuals should be spelt as in coeval histories and documents. If such authorities vary, and there is no preponderance of evidence, as in the best recent histories.

“2. All other names should be spelt in conformity with the practice of the individuals. If the specimens vary, autographic evidence is to be considered as superior to printed evidence; and if there is no other preponderance of evidence, the decision to be on the side of posteriority of date.”

It remains for me to apply these aphorisms to the point in dispute. We have three principal modes of writing the name of our dramatist; 1. Shakspeare, 2. Shakspeare, and 3. Shakspeare.

1. SHAKSPEARE.—We have no autographic authority for this form—nor does it receive, in a single instance, the sanction of the Stratford Register. Be it admitted that *Venus and Adonis* in 1593, *Lucrece* in 1594, *Richard III.* in 1598, the *Merchant of Venice* in 1600, &c. exhibit it. We must bear in mind the habits of compositors, and

the orthography of the period. Now, a compositor with a MS. before him is always more or less a critic—sometimes a pertinacious critic; and the orthography of the period was remarkable for a superabundance of vowels. No man of experience in the labours of editorship can deny the truth of the former remark; and in proof of the latter, I shall produce John Stowe: “*Queene Elizabeth reigned 44 yeares, 5 moneths, and odde dayes.*” While such a system prevailed, the poet might indeed write Shakspeare—but, I conceive, the compositors would have it Shakespeare. Once in print, there would be every chance of its repetition—for the compositors would not be over-apt to criticise their own work. The poet, moreover, may have acquiesced in it. The *Comedies* of 1623 have this mode in every instance. The circumstance, remarkable as it is, seems to have been the result of chance rather than design—for the names of the editors themselves, which appear only thrice, vary! We have John Hemminge—John Hemmings; and Henry Condell—Henrie Condell. The *arms* of the poet afford no evidence, for the grant was to his father; and the *shake-scene* allusion of Robert Greene (first detected by the ingenious Oldys) is of the same stamp. We might with as much reason contend, on the authority of a certain pictorial pun, that the new translator of *Demoisthenes De Coronâ* was once my Lord Broom.

2. SHAKSPEARE. We have no *incontrovertible* autographic evidence in favour of this form; but it has, in three instances, the sanction of the Stratford Register. It also appears on the monument of the poet. This might be deemed valid evidence,—but the monumental inscription of his widow has Shakespeare!—I return to the autographic evidence. The two signatures to the deeds of 1613 are abbreviated, and therefore unsatisfactory. The three signatures to the will are controverted. Between the tracing made by Mr. Steevens in 1776, and the engraving published by Mr. Gough Nichols in 1829, some deterioration is evident,—yet the disputed *a* in the second syllable is much more visible! I almost suspect the autograph had been *touched on*.—This second mode has become nearly universal. It has pre-

vailed, because it was believed to have autographic authority. The principle was sound; and with superior information the result would have been critically correct.

3. SHAKSPERE.—This form has, with only three exceptions, the sanction of the Stratford Register from 1558 to 1623. It is that of the only *distinct* autograph of the poet—which was written in, or subsequently to, the year 1603; and it appears to be that of the signatures to his will in 1616. If, in behalf of truth, we can divest ourselves of the influence of early associations—if we can resolve to suppress the feelings of literary clanship—and if we prepare ourselves to encounter the inconveniences of reform—the superior claims of this latter mode must inevitably be admitted.

Whenever I ask you, Mr. Urban, to do me the *favor* to insert a communication, it is always converted into a *favour*! To this pertinacious habit on the part of compositors in *some* instances, and to imitation in *others*, I conceive we should ascribe it that the name of the bard of Stratford has been printed otherwise than William SHAKSPERE.

Yours, &c. BOLTON CORNEY.

MR. URBAN, 18th March.

SIR Frederick Madden's demand for "six genuine autographs" of the great Reformer of Lutterworth, (p. 264,) is ironical: for who can expect the production of autographs of the fourteenth century? But, as I have been always puzzled in writing the name of that glorious individual, and (if I rightly remember) one of his biographers, Lewis or Baber, hath shown *fourteen* different ways of writing it, I beg leave to furnish a document, which seems to me to have as good a claim as any other to decide this doubtful point, by directing us to write "JOHN WYCLIFF."

It is a copy (on which I have accidentally alighted at this moment) of an *original account* that I discovered, in the summer of 1837, among the Miscellaneous Records of the King's Remembrancer, at Westminster. I do not believe that the document is in the Reformer's handwriting; it having been the ancient practice of the *clerks*

of the Exchequer to ingross the *parcels* for accountants in that court. The subjoined is a literal translation: the transcript I shall hand over to Sir Frederick, for use in a memoir of the first translator of the Bible into English, which (I presume) he will prefix to the version, now passing through the press, under his able superintendence. W. H. BLACK.

(TRANSLATION).

"Parcels of the account of Master JOHN WYCLIFF, Professor of Theology, of his receipts, wages and expenses, in going as the King's Envoy (*eundo in Nervetium Regis*), toward the parts of Flanders, for dispatching the King's affairs there in the 48th year. [48 Edw. III. A.D. 1374.]

"The same rendereth account of 60l. received by his own hands, at the Receipt of the Exchequer, from the Treasurer and Chamberlains, upon his wages, on the 31st day of July, in Easter term, in the 48th year. "Sum of receipt—60l.

"The same accounteth in his wages, at 20s. by the day, from the 27th day of July aforesaid, in the 48th year, on which day he took his journey from London toward the parts of Flanders, in the affairs aforesaid, unto the 14th day of September next following, on which day he returned thither; to wit, in going, tarrying, and returning, by 50 days, both days reckoned,—50l.

"And for his passage and repassage of the sea, in the same voyage, (*viagio*.)—42s. 3d.

"Sum of expenses—52l. 2s.

"And he oweth—7l. 16s. 9d."
(W. H. B.)

MR. URBAN, Hampton Court,
24 Feb.

AS the last number of your Magazine is embellished with an engraving of Herne's Oak, I take the opportunity of making a short reply to some statements which have appeared as to the identity of that celebrated tree, since my letter on the subject inserted in your January number of last year. I allude more particularly to some remarks in Mr. Knight's delightfully illustrated edition of "Shakspeare," when referring to Herne's Oak in the Merry Wives of Windsor, a play which has been embellished and commented upon in the happiest manner. I am ready to admit that I was in

error respecting the old foot-paths across the Little Park at Windsor, but this circumstance does not, I think, weaken my argument as to the identity of the present tree. My argument rests upon the following facts, viz. :—

That his late Majesty George the Fourth constantly asserted that Herne's Oak had not been cut down by order of George the Third, but that it was still standing.

That I have been personally assured by a member of the Royal family, not only that Herne's Oak had not been cut down by command of George the Third, but that the King was in the constant habit of pointing out the present tree as the real Herne's Oak.

That the communication made by Mr. Engall to me of the present oak having been placed under his charge by George the Third as the real Herne's Oak would appear conclusive as to the point in dispute, as this was not done during a season of afflicting malady, but at a time when the King's strong and retentive memory was in full force. Mr. Engall is incapable of inventing such a story, and the strongest reliance may be placed on his accuracy. Mr. Knight says he did not reside at Windsor forty years ago. I said *about* 40 years ago, repeating Mr. Engall's words which I wrote down at the time. They might imply generally 37 or 38 years. The exact date can be readily obtained.

I might refer to the late Sir Herbert Taylor, the late Sir David Dundas and others (who had the best opportunities of ascertaining the facts) as constant assertors of the identity of the present Herne's Oak. I will, however, only refer to many aged and respectable inhabitants of Windsor who have assured me, that they, and their fathers and mothers before them, had always considered the tree in question as the one referred to by Shakespere.

I readily admit that there might and probably were two or more Oaks in the Park, which were called "Herne's Oak," and whether one of these was cut down by order of George the Third or blown down is now of little consequence. I admit that an old oak was cut down near the picturesque dell, which Mr. Knight so feelinglyaments should have been filled up,

and that that oak was supposed by many persons to have been Herne's Oak. I admit the probability of George the Third having told Lady Ely that he had inadvertently given directions, *when he was a young man*, for having some unsightly old oaks in the Park cut down, and that he was afterwards sorry he had given such an order, because he found that, amongst the rest, the remains of Herne's Oak had been destroyed. But having made these admissions, I must again refer to the constant assertion of George the Fourth, viz. that George the Third thought that he had cut down Herne's Oak, but that he had not. It is, I think, evident that he was afterwards undeceived in this respect.

Lady Ely told Mr. Nicholson that George the Third informed her he had caused the tree in question to be cut down *when he was a young man*. Now George the Third was born in 1738, and Mr. Knight says that Mr. Delamotte made a drawing of the tree from another drawing of it made by Mr. Ralph West, the eldest son of the President, some fifty or sixty years ago; so that George the Third could not then have been a young man, although Mr. Knight's Herne's Oak must have been standing at that time. I cannot think that Mr. Crofton Croker has added any weight to his friend Mr. Knight's arguments.

It is, however, time for me to finish this hasty letter, which I wish to do by offering my thanks to Mr. Knight for the very agreeable and pleasing manner in which he has discussed this subject. At the same time I cannot but express my regret that, whether right or wrong, so much pains should have been taken in several quarters to destroy the interest, and, I might add, the enthusiasm which every lover of our immortal bard must feel in viewing Herne's Oak, even should its identity have been left as a matter of doubt. Yours, &c. EDW. JESSE.

MR. URBAN, *Shrewsbury,*
March 7.

HAVING, in a former communication, stated to you that the passage in the Obituary of the late Sir T. J. Tyrwhitt Jones, published in the Gentleman's Magazine for December, 1839, which described him as of the same family with Colonel John Jones,

the Regicide, was erroneous, and having also stated that Colonel John Jones, the Regicide, was not in any way connected with the family of Jones of Fonmon, I find by your number published on the first instant, that Mr. W. HARDWICK, of Bridgnorth, the writer as I presume of the Obituary, is still of opinion that the passage to which I have referred is correct.

As I am quite sure that Mr. HARDWICK would not have stated that which he did not believe to be true, and although I have no reason to doubt that the parties whom he quotes in his letter might from some of the causes to which he refers, have been of opinion that a relationship between the families of Jones of Shrewsbury, Jones of Fonmon, and Jones the Regicide, did exist; still, you must be aware that no *proof* is produced by Mr. Hardwick to support that opinion, with the exception only, as to one fraction of it, that he quotes a passage in Mr. Malkin's work on South Wales, with reference to the Fonmon family, and which passage, unfortunately for Mr. Hardwick's theory, is utterly unfounded; for, so far from the present owner of Fonmon Castle being descended from *John Jones, the Regicide*, as Mr. Malkin asserts, he never had an ancestor of the name of *John Jones*, but is actually the descendant of Colonel *Philip Jones*, of Fonmon, who was a Privy Counsellor to both the Protectors, and one of Oliver's Lords of the Upper House, and who, having survived the Restoration, must have made his peace with the regal government, for he was in 1672 appointed High Sheriff of Glamorganshire; and this you will find confirmed in your own pages, in the Obituary of Robert Jones, Esq. of Fonmon Castle, published in the Gentleman's Magazine in 1834.

That Colonel John Jones the Regicide was the representative in the Parliament of the Commonwealth for Merionethshire in 1640, and subsequently, and for the counties of Denbigh [not *Derby*, as Mr. Noble has it] and Merioneth in 1656, there can be no question; for in or about the year 1649, Robert Vaughan, Esq. of Hengwrt, Merionethshire, the celebrated antiquary, and who was him-

self of the same line of Antient-British descent, compiled the Regicide's Pedigree, and having traced the descent and history of the family from Cadwgan, the son of Bleddyn ap Cynfyn, Prince of Powis, down to the Colonel, he thus describes him:—

“ Colonel John Jones, Esquire, a Member of Parliament, one of y^e honourable Counsel of Estate of England.”

Mr. Vaughan also states his wife to be Margaret, daughter of John Edwards, of Stansty (near Wrexham), Esq. This lady was the first wife of the Regicide, and by her he had a son, John Jones, Esq. who was living at Wrexham in 1702. Dying without issue, his property passed or was bequeathed to the relatives of his mother, whose sister Catharine married Watkin Kyffin, Esq. of Glaswed; Anne, the fifth daughter of Mr. Kyffin, married Thomas Edwardes, Esq. of Kilhendre, and the issue of this marriage being two daughters, the last of whom died unmarried in 1730, the estates of Mr. Edwardes, with many family documents, including the pedigree of the Regicide's family as written for him by Mr. Robert Vaughan, passed to the family of Merrall, Mr. Edwardes's sister Judith having married John Merrall, Esq. of Plas Yollen, co. Salop; in the possession of one of whose descendants, Cyrus Merrall, Esq. or of his brother, from whom I had the loan of it, the pedigree to which I have made reference, now remains.

In the collection of Pedigrees made by Owen Salusbury, Esq. of Rôg, in the county of Merioneth, about the year 1640, and subsequently enlarged by John Salusbury, Esq. of Erbistock, in the county of Flint, about the year 1650, the descent of the family of Edwards of Stansty appears, and Margaret, the fifth daughter of John Edwards, Esq. is there stated to have married—

“ John Jones, one of the Counsell of State a^o 1649, and Colonell for the Parliament of England.”

Against which is written in another hand,—

“ A Grand Rebel, one of the traitors executed at Tyburn.”

This collection of Pedigrees is now in the possession of Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart. and is in the library at Wynnstay.—The MS. was

lent to me by the late honoured Baronet, and I copied the above memoranda from it.

Mr. Pennant, the historian, also states that Jones the Regicide was a Merionethshire man.

If further proof were wanting that Colonel John Jones, of Maes-y-Garnedd, in Merionethshire, was the Colonel John Jones, who was executed as a Regicide on the 17th of October, 1660, it will be found in a curious 4to book of 88 pages, entitled "ΕΝΙΑΥΤΟΣ ΤΕΡΑΣΤΙΟΣ, Mirabilis Annus," &c. which being printed and published in 1661, the year following the execution, and I need scarcely say without any reference to a dispute as to the Colonel's identity or connexions, must be admitted to be good evidence in the present case. In this book, at page 43, is the following passage:—

"In the county of Merioneth, in North-Wales, in a field or close which did belong to Colonel John Jones, who was executed at Charing Cross, Oct. 17, 1660, was seen by a tennant of his, going forth into the said field that morning or very near the time, a Crab-tree covered all over with blossomes. He was so astonished at it that he could not believe it was so till he came near to the tree, and cut off a bough of it, which he carried home with him and shewed to his familie and divers of his neighbours; severall other credible persons saw the tree; and many gentlemen that were near and heard of it, sent for boughs, which when they saw, they were convinced of the truth of the report. This relation we received first by letters from the aforesaid tennant, and a further confirmation we have since had of it by some very credible persons inhabitants there eye-witnesses, who coming up to London did here attest it *visu voce*."

There can be no doubt, after what I have adduced, I think, that Jones the Regicide was a Merionethshire man, and this extract shows, if it proves nothing else, that he was well known to his contemporaries as being a man of that county. The Jones's of Shrewsbury were descended from Richard Jones, of Holt, in Denbiglshire, who had adopted the surname of Jones so early as the reign of Henry the Seventh, and which afterwards continued to be the surname of his descendants. The surname of Jones was unknown in the Regicide's family, until taken by his father, who called himself Thomas Jones; the grandfather of

the Regicide had no surname, but was called "John ap Evan, Gent. of Cwmcanel, in the county of Merioneth." The family of Jones of Fommon were still later in adopting a surname. The celebrated Cromwellite of that family, Colonel *Philip* Jones before-mentioned, was the first of the line that adopted a surname, and in early life he was known himself in Wales as "Philip David Philip, Gent.;" his father having been previously known by and always used the name of "David Philip John, Gent."

I trust I have now shown that I was right as to the facts averred by me in my former communication; and I remain,

Yours, &c. JOSEPH MORRIS.

MR. URBAN, *March 18.*

YOUR correspondent CHARTULARIUS, whose communication was inserted in your last Magazine, has touched upon several very important subjects, but in a way which is likely to lead to conclusions both erroneous and detrimental to the public interests.

Speaking solely with reference to the study of history, and to the mode in which ancient documents ought to be preserved, her Majesty's State Paper Office is an institution of a most anomalous and prejudicial character. It contains a large collection of papers which are said to be highly valuable as materials for history, but they are guarded with great jealousy; admission is procurable solely through the order of a Secretary of State, which is granted only for some specific and assigned purpose; and literary inquirers have no means, as far as I know, of previously ascertaining whether there is, or is not, anything in the office which will assist them.

Amongst the persons who have lately obtained access to the office is the gentleman whose name is mentioned in your correspondent's letter. Taking advantage of the facility thus afforded to him, he has published various documents which he considers to be important; and if I may judge from the reviews of his work to which CHARTULARIUS has directed my attention, his estimate of their value is not disputed. Of the documents which he has published, some are derived from the Museum, and the rest from the State Paper Office.

But it is asserted that his work contains various errors of transcription, some of which CHARTULARIUS has exhibited; and upon the ground of the existence of those errors you are requested to infer that such publication of documents by individuals is a thing which ought not to be allowed, nay, that it is a serious evil which is proposed to be remedied by the publication by the State Paper Commissioners of catalogues, calendars, or abstracts,—the documents themselves being still kept under what are termed “any due restrictions, or office copies *being* furnished to applicants under certain regulations.”

There is a good deal more in your correspondent's letter; but I believe I have stated its contents as far as they are applicable to the main subject.

His reasoning is this; because the work of the gentleman referred to contains various errors of transcription, therefore it is right to publish abstracts upon authority, to restrict access to the originals, and to furnish only office copies. Now the errors which CHARTULARIUS has pointed out happen to be in documents derived *not* from the State Paper Office, *but from the British Museum*. The argument, therefore, stands thus: Because errors have been committed by an individual editor in printing documents derived from the British Museum, therefore the ancient documents in the State Paper Office ought to continue under restrictions.

Whatever may be the intentions of the Commissioners, I am very certain that this is not the reasoning by which *they* will justify themselves; but my principal object is not to expose the singularity of your correspondent's argument, but to direct attention to the restrictive custody of the ancient documents in the State Paper Office, and to the asserted possibility of making *abstracts* of letters, and papers of that kind, which, for historical purposes, can answer the objects of the inquirer.

The papers referred to are admitted to be of high historical value, but I do not fancy that it will be alleged they have value of any other kind. They are the property of her Majesty as a trustee for the nation; the establishment which mounts guard over them is paid for by the nation; they

relate to the business of the nation; why should the nation adopt another description of custody with respect to this property than it does with its other similar property preserved in the British Museum? Be it observed I confine my observations to ancient documents,—say those anterior to the restoration of the House of Stuart; and I ask your correspondent, or any other person, to point out any good purpose that is answered by shutting up documents of that age, under expensive and jealous restrictions; or what possible evil could result from their being placed under control similar to that exercised at the Museum, or being at once transferred to that repository? There they would be useful; where they are, they are almost useless. What reason can be given why we ought to be indebted to the courtesy of official persons for qualified permissions to use some part of our historical documents, when other documents of precisely the same kind are, with the greatest convenience and propriety, laid open to us and to all the world? I shall be very much surprised if any good answer can be given to these questions.

As to the publication of abstracts, I entreat the Commissioners—if they entertain any such notion—to pause before they put it into execution. There are amongst them men well acquainted with all the *minutiæ* of historical investigations, and I appeal to *them* whether any abstracts, standing in the place of original authorities, would have enabled them to do what they have done? The most skilful maker of abstracts cannot divine all the uses to which a document may be put; or upon how many different arguments particular parts of it may throw light. The very words of a date are of value at one time and for one purpose, those of a superscription at another, those of some ambiguous, or ironical, or confident, or erroneous assertion, at others; and none can foreknow these various uses. All who have ever meddled in these matters must have been taught by their own experience that even the abstracts which a man makes for his own use are seldom, if ever, entirely satisfactory; and why should we imagine that persons could be found who would make abstracts

which will answer our purposes better than those which we ourselves have made?

I am not arguing against abstracts of *formal* documents, mere lawyer's forms,—although it is occasionally very difficult to make even them,—the question now relates to letters, and documents of that class. Nor am I contending against calendars, as assistances in referring to the originals; but against calendars as a substitute for access to the originals, and an excuse for restraints.

I agree with your correspondent CHARTULARIUS that it is a bad thing for documents to be published incorrectly,—all error is bad; but I should scarcely have thought it necessary at this time of day, or in this country, to contend that freedom, and not mono-

poly, is the way by which error ought to be corrected. Break down the barriers by which inquiry is impeded; open the windows which illiberality would keep closed; let in the light, and *that* will remedy the evils complained of. If error is to justify restriction, then you must restrain not merely the State Paper Office, but the British Museum; nay, even printed books, for I have known gross errors committed in transcribing from them. There is no medium in politics, religion, literature, or in anything else, between a censorship which puts truth at the mercy of power, and freedom, which, with all its abuses and inconveniences, is indeed what old Barbour long ago pronounced it to be, "a noble thing."

Yours, &c. PHILALETHES.

RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW.

The Hould of Humilitie adjoynd to the Castle of Courtesie, compiled by James Yates, Serving Man.

Captious conceipts,
Good reader, doe dismiss,
And friendly weigh
The willing mind of his,

Which more doth write
For pleasure than for praise,
Whose worthless workes
Are simple pend alwaies.

Imprinted by John Wolfe, dwelling in Distaffe Lane, neere the signe of the Castle. 4to. black letter. Date 1582.

THIS volume is of the greatest rarity, as may be known by the following MS. note of Mr. Heber:—

"Only one copy of this book appears to exist. It had formerly belonged to T. Martin, the Suffolk antiquary. At Major Pearsons sale it was purchased by Mr. Steevens for 10s. 6d., and at Mr. Steevens's, by Mr. Park, for 2l. 10s. With Mr. Park's poetical library, it passed into the hands of Mr. T. Hill of Queenhithe, and thence to the shop of Messrs. Longman, Paternoster-row, who marked it in their Bibliotheca Anglo-Poetica, 1815, at 52l. 10s. and sold it to Mr. Midgeley of Rochdale in Lancashire; at whose auction, by Saunders in Fleet-street, Feb. 1818, it was sold for 23l. 2s., and placed in the library of Sir Mark Sykes, at 30l., on whose death it was again submitted to the hammer in 1824, and knocked down

GENT. MAG. VOL. XIII,

to me at 9l. This volume and Googe's Sonnets, Mr. G. Steevens excused himself from lending T. P. [Park]. See fol. 63 'Mr. Poley of Badley' [in Suffolk]. From some circumstances in this volume, he seems to have been a Suffolk man."

On this volume, see also Longman's Bibliotheca Anglo-Poetica; Ritson's Biblioth. Poetica, p. 400; Herbert's Ames, p. 1186. Mr. Heber's conjecture that James Yates was a Suffolk man, must be founded on a poem, E. 2, written to Master P. W. when he was at Ipswich. Joined to the poem mentioned above, is "The Chariot of Chastitie, drawne to Publication by dutiful Desire, Goodwill, and Commendation. Also a Dialogue betweene Diana and Venus, with ditties devised at sundrie collections for recreation sake, set down in such verse as en-

sueth, by James Yatis.* 1562." The volume is inscribed to Mistress Elizabeth Reynouls, wife unto his approved good master and friend, Master Henry Reynouls, Esq.

Verses unto his Muse.

Muse not, my minde, of worldly things,
Thou see'st what care to some it brings;
The merriest minde from folly free,
Sometimes conceives discourtesie;
Which is the occasion oft of ire,
Through frowarde wille which kindles
fire.

But if thou wilt live well at ease,
And worldly wights seeke for to please,
Then frame thy nature to this plight,
In each respect to deale upright.

Thou see'st, my Muse, how fancie redes,
And what desire in some it breedes;
Thou see'st that those which have been well,
Have not the skill thereof to tell;
But think to get a better place,
Whereas they work their own disgrace:
For why? from Heaven they change to
Hell,

In deep despite for time they dwell;
So is our fickle fancie fraught—
Whom can we blame but tickle thought?

The sillie bird that dreads no ill,
But sings with joyful notes ful shrill,
Is by the craft of birder's arte
Ketcht, to her paine and carefull smart;
For why? the lime her wings doth charge
Who erst to fore did fly at large;
And then she resteth as we see,
To try the birder's courtesie:
Even so, if some do thee entrap,
Thou must needes stay to trye thy hap.

Wherefore, who well can them content,
Have seldom cause for to repent;
For if thou well doe feele thyselfe,
Change not that life for worldly pelfe:
You know the ease of quiet minde
Is happiest gifte by Jove assign'd.
Admit that riches do encrease,
And then the gayest life surcease;
What is't the better for the gilt,
When fretting fumes sweet rest have spilt?

To have both welth and quyet vaine—
Oh! happie wights that it attaine;
Oh! golden dayes of quyet state,
When fortune gives no crabbed mate.
And, on the other side, I say,
Oh! cursed life that every day
Doth not escape from furious fittes,
Which beates the hearte, and woundes the
wittes;

The merry meane I hould for best,
Oh! happie wights, that it invest.

The labouring man, with breade and drinke
Lives merrier in minde, I thinke,
Than some which feede on daintier fare,
Whose *corpes* sufficed, yet have great care;
For sure that meate digests not well
Where merrie measure doth not dwell.
Oh! life most happie, still I say,
That lives at rest, and hath to pay;
And lyeth down, with quiet minde,
The rest to take that *Jove* assign'd.

Verses which signifie the ease

How meddling least doth not displease.

The busie heads, whose harebrain'd wits
With causelesse cause will have to deale,
Doe often shew but foolish fittes,

For nothing they can close conceale.
All you that meane to live at ease,
To meddle least doth not displease.

The Royster, and the quarrelling foole
That standes upon his garde of strength,
May meet with one that shall him coole,
And overcome his pride at length.
All you that meane to live at ease,
To meddle least doth not displease.

The Pratler, he cannot abstaine,
Nor yet keepe in his tongue from prate;
Oh! blame him not;—for 'tis his vaine:
He takes a glory in that rate.

All you that meane to live at ease,
To meddle least doth not displease.

'Tis vaine to put our hand in fire,
Or in a fray to take a parte,
When as no cause doth so require,
Perchance he comes unto his smarte.

All you that meane to live at ease,
To meddle least doth not displease.

The proverb often thus doth shew,
Which warnest us in this respect;
Heere much, but little seeke to know
That any tumult may erect.

All you that meane to live at ease,
To meddle least doth not displease.

By busie pates strife and debate,
Rancour and rage be rear'd upright;
Envie, disdaine, and cruell hate
Are put in use by such a wight.

All you that meane to live at ease,
To meddle least doth not displease.

So may you well be hold of this,
The love of each manne thou shalt
winne:

And have likewise eternall blisse,
For quiet state you lived in.

All you that meane to live at ease,
To meddle least doth not displease.

* The uncertainty of orthography in proper names is shewn in this volume. In the Hould of Humilitie, the author's name is always spelt "Yates," and in the Chariot of Chastitie, invariably "Yatis."

Of meddling least, I thus define ;
 The happie state in it doth rest,
 And like a jewell it doth shine
 Among all jewells of the best.
 All you that then will live at ease,
 To meddle least doth not displease.

*Yates his Song, written presently after
 his comming from London.*

Why should I laugh without a cause ?
 Or why should I so long time pause ?
 My hateful happes for to declare,
 Sith cruell causes breeds my care,
 Devilish disdain within my brest,
 Molesteth me with greate unrest.
 Agree I must to froward fate,
 And be content with this my state,
 Hoping in end all may be well,
 For proverbs old thus doth us tell.

The rowling stone doth get no mosse,
 The raunger much doth nought but tosse
 In places fit for madding mindes,
 'Till youthful yeares the folly findes ;
 But when that age doth call them backe,
 And youthful tricks do finde the lacke,
 Then do we thinke our youth ill spent,
 Which in our age we do repent ;
 But such is youth and youthfull toyes,
 To follow fickle, foolish joyes.

How fortune turns, we neede not muse,
 For daily we may see in use,
 How some are in great favour cast,
 Yet in the end are out at last ;
 And small account of them is made,
 Such is the guyse of fortunes trade,
 To place aloft and to bring low
 Even as her favour seems to grow,
 For who so markes shall see indeed,
 Fortune to faile when most they neede.

Content is best to please the minde,
 By seeking, yet some men do finde ;
 By crouching low to hy estates
 Is good for to avoyd their hates.
 But he that hath so stubborn heart
 As wilfull will will not convert,
 He is not wise in my conceite,
 So much to stand in foolish sleight ;
 The bowing reede withstands the blast,
 When stubborne oake is overcast.

If in this worlde we mean to live,
 Such courteous speeach then must we give
 As we may win the hearts of those
 Which otherwise would be our foes ;
 For smyling lookes do not avails
 When friendship favour seems to quails ;
 The want whereof doth us molest,
 With pinching pangs in private brest,
 Yet from our hearts let us require,
 We may have patience in our ire.

To pleasure such as we are bound,
 That unto them our heartes be sound,

And that no fayned speach be heard,
 Least all our doings so be mar'd,
 For smiling lookes and hollow hearts
 Be often-times the cause of smarts ;
 But we must needs commend of right
 All such as in the truth delight,
 And say from heart, and so consent,
 It is a heaven to be content.

*An Epitaph upon the Death of Master
 Poolie's Wife of Badly.*

You Dames, leave off your bootlesse teares,
 Whose vaine complaints can do no good ;
 Since cruel death hath forced your feares,
 And stroken such a noble blood ;
 And, though you waile and weepe your fill,
 Yet you cannot revive your will.

For if high Jove doth so permit [dart,
 That dreadful death shall strike with
 It is in vaine to mourne for it,
 Sith he can joy, and he can smart ;
 He can graunt life, he can graunt death,
 He can bereave each prince of breath.

This worthy matron, wrapt in clay,
 Was wife to Master Pooley she :
 Whose noble race * for to display
 My witte unable is, I see.
 Alas ! my penne is nothing ryfe
 For to declare her virtuous life.

Wherefore 'twere vaine to pen her praise,
 Sith it abrode in worlde is knowne.
 Alas ! that death did end her dayes,
 And hath her life so overthrowne ;
 Wherefore to mourne it is in vaine,
 Since you no more *Aer* can attaine.

*Given unto Mistresse F. W. when shee
 went to waite.*

To waite on noble dames
 Much attendance it doth crave,
 And searcheth out in each respect
 The service that you have.

Attendance you must daunce
 In chamber all the day ;
 And not to walke abroad in fields,
 If truth *Report* doth saye,

Except my lady go,
 Then you must waite on her ;
 Or els to keep her chamber still,
 And not abroad to stirre.

*And when she playes at cardes
 Downe kneele you must on knees ;*
 And so to sit there all the time,
 Until she winne, or leese.

Oh ! God ! this is no life
 Of pleasure, as I thinke,

* She was sister unto my *Ladie Wentworth*.

To waite in chamber all the day,
Till sleepe doth make you winke.

But peradventure you
Do thinke preferment there
Will hoyses you up to be alofte,
And set you voyde of care.

I do not, I, say nay,
For it is like to be ;
And I as glad as any one
That happie day to see.

Thus, gentle mistresse mine,
The gods keepe you in rest ;
And graunt such pleasures to abound
As sorrowes not molest.

*A Thankesgeving unto God for the hap-
pie, peaceable, and most gloriouse
reigne of our singular Sovereigne and
Ladie Queene Elizabeth.*

With humble heartes and faithfull mindes
Assemble all and pray ;
And sing high laude unto our God,
Whose goodnesse to display

Surmounts the sense of mortall heades
To glorifie the same ;
With such desertes as rightly 'longs
Unto his blessed name.

Oh, England ! joy, thou little isle,
In prayers do not cease ;
Both day and night give laude to God
For this thy happy peace

Injoyed under peerless Prince
Elizabeth thy Queene,
Whose quiet-reigne declares that God
His blessinge would have scene

Upon her grace and eke her realme,
The which, O Lord, preserve
With seemely cepter in her throne
The Gospell to conserve.

From forraine foe and faithlesse friendes,
From all that mischief workes,
Lord, breake the broode of envies wyles
In secrecle that lookes.

Lay open to her Princely viewe
All they that faithlesse be
In thought against her Majestie ;
Lord, let her highnesse see.

We must confesse unfaindly
We have observed thine ire ;
We daily, Lord, be prompt to sinne,
Small goodnesse we require.

Yet have compassion on our land,
And do the same defend
From those which, under shew of friendes,
Their malice do pretend

Unto our Queene, which raigned hath
This three and twentie years ;
In peaceable tranquillitie,
As well to us appears.

God graunt her Highness Nestor's yeares
Over this realme to raigne ;

Amen, Amen for Jesus sake,
Amen !—we do not faine."

God preserve with joyful Life our gra-
cious Queen Elizabeth.

*A Glasse for amorous Maydens to
looke in, friendly framed as a Caveat
for a light believing Mayden ; which
she may take as a requisite rebuke, if
she modestly meditate the matter.*

Fy, maiden, fy, that Cupid's flames
Within you so abounde,
To truste the tatling tales of some,
Whose wordes prove oft unsounde !

Should every knave entice you so,
To talk with you at will ;
What, be your wittes so simple now,
And of such little skill,

As you can not discern in minde
Who leads you on the bit ?
Fy, fy, for shame ! Now leave it off ;
It is a thing unfit.

I promise you, it grieves me sore,
Because I am your friend,
That every *Jacke* should talke with you,
And it is to no end

But for to feele and grope your minde ;
And then they laugh in sleeve,
And say,—it is a gentle maide,
Now she will them believe.

Thus do the knaves so cogge and foyst,
And count you as a foole ;
And say, your wittes they be so base,
As you may go to schoole.

Wherefore, love no such fleering *Jacks*,
And give to them no care ;
And think this lesson to be true
Which I have written here.

For well in time you shall it finde
To breede in your unrest ;
Wherefore to leave it off at first,
I think it were the best.

Give not your mind to be entic'd
To heare each tatling tale ;
Where constant heades do not abide,
What *hope* doth then avails ?

You will not warned be, I see,
Until you have a nippe ;
You knowe the horse which draws in cart
Is ever nye the whippe.

But when too late you do repent,
Repentance will not serve ;
Wherefore foresee—in time I warne
From follie fond to swerve.

Take heed, I say, in time therefore,
So shall your state be blest,
And I shall cease to write so much
My pen shall take its rest.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

On the Relation between the Holy Scriptures and some parts of Geological Science. By J. Pye Smith, D.D.

DR. SMITH, if not a practical geologist, is well conversant with the best works that have been written on the subject; and from a careful consideration of facts and reasonings has formed his conclusions. The object of his work is given in his own words:—

"A vague idea has obtained circulation, that certain geological doctrines are at variance with the Holy Scriptures. This notion works with pernicious effect. The *semblance of discrepancy is indeed undeniable*; but I profess my conviction that it is nothing but a semblance, and that like many other difficulties on all important subjects, which have tired the intellect of man, it vanishes before careful and sincere examination. 'Suppose,' says Professor Sedgwick, 'that there are some religious difficulties in the conclusions of Geology; how then are we to solve them? not by *shutting our eyes to facts, or denying the evidence of our senses*, but by patient investigation carried on in the sincere love of truth, and by learning to reject every consequence not warranted by direct physical evidence. Pursued in this spirit, Geology can neither lead to any false conclusions, nor offend against any religious truth.'"

These premises being stated, as a just foundation for the advancement of scientific argument, we first find Mr. Babbage stating:—

"The mass of evidence which combines to prove the great antiquity of the Earth itself, is so *irresistible and so unshaken by any opposing fact*, that none but those who are alike incapable of observing the facts, and appreciating the reasoning, can for a moment conceive the present state of its surface to have been the result of only six thousand years of existence. Those observers and philosophers who have spent their lives in the study of Geology have arrived at the conclusion that there exists irresistible evidence that the date of the Earth's first formation is far anterior to the epoch, supposed to be assigned by it to Moses; and it is now admitted by all competent persons, that the

formation even of those strata which are *nearest the surface*, must have occupied vast periods, probably *millions of years*, in arriving at their present state."

Mr. Maclaren, in his *Geology of Fife and the Lothians*, (p. 37) estimates a single period of volcanic quiescence over the site of the basaltic hill at Edinburgh, at *five hundred thousand years!* "Let it be observed," says our author, "that these are not random guesses, but founded upon knowledge and consideration." Another point connected with Scriptural tradition and Geological inquiry, is that of the Deluge. Dr. Fleming says—

"There is reason to believe from the writings of Moses, that the Ark had not drifted far from the spot where it was first lifted up, and that it grounded at no great distance from the same spot!"

Again,

"The simple narrative of Moses permits me to believe, that the waters rose upon the earth by degrees; that means were employed by the Author of the calamity to preserve pairs of the land animals; that the flood exhibited no violent impetuosity, displacing neither the soil nor the vegetable tribes which it supported, nor rendering the ground unfit for the cultivation of the vine. With this conviction in my mind, I am not prepared to witness in nature any remaining *marks of the catastrophe*; and I find my respect for the authority of revelation heightened, when I see on the present surface *no memorials of the event.*"

Later researches, however, have been directed to the subject of *drift* or *diluvium*, with endeavours to distinguish the respective ages of it in different countries and districts. Professor Hitchcock says, (*Geology of Mach.* p. 148):—

"By an examination of all the *diluvium* which had been previously accumulated by various agencies, and which had been modified by a powerful deluge sweeping from north and north-west, over every part of the State, not excepting its highest mountains; and since that deluge none but alluvial agencies have been operating to

change the surface." Prof. Sedgwick says, 'I ventured to affirm that our *diluvial* gravel was not the result of one, but of many successive periods; but what I then stated as a probable opinion, may be now advanced with all the authority of established truth.' * * * 'Bearing upon this difficult question, there is, I think, one great negative conclusion now incontrovertibly established; that the vast masses of diluvial gravel, scattered almost over the surface of the earth, do not belong to one violent and transitory period.' * * * Are then the facts of our science opposed to the sacred records? and do we deny the reality of an historic deluge? I utterly reject such an opinion,' &c.

Mr. Greenhough (a high authority) observes:—

"The vast mass of evidence which Mr. Lyell has brought forward in illustration of what may be called *diurnal Geology*, convinces me that if five thousand years ago a deluge did sweep over the entire globe, its traces can no longer be distinguished from more modern and local disturbances. The inference, says our author, to which these observations and reasonings lead is, that geological evidence is adverse to the admission of a *deluge simultaneous and universal for every part of the earth's surface*. Again, supposing that the *Noachian Deluge* extended over the whole earth, the mass of water necessary to cover the whole globe to the depth supposed, would be in thickness about five miles above the previous sea-level. This quantity of water might be fairly calculated as amounting to eight times that of the seas and oceans of the globe, in addition to the quantity already existing. But such an augmentation of water could not have come without being attended with violently destructive effects; whereas the terms of the sacred narrative appear to exclude the idea of a sudden and violent irruption, and to present that of an elevation and afterwards a subsidence comparatively gentle, so that the ark was lifted, floated, and borne over the flood in a manner we might call calm and quiet, if compared with an inburst of the sea by the immediate breaking of a barrier."

Against the *universal* spread of the deluge, Dr. Pye Smith observes that

"There are trees existing in Africa and America (the *Adansonia* and *taxodium*), individuals of the species of which are proved to have begun to grow at an epoch long before the date of the deluge; had these trees been covered with water for three quarters of a year, they must have been destroyed; here then we are met

with another independent proof that the deluge did not extend to those regions of the earth." (p. 164.)

In order to overcome the difficulties which appear in the great question, lying between the Mosaic narrative and the geological discoveries, Mr. Babbage has suggested that "we cannot so depend upon our ability to construe the ancient Hebrew language so as to be sure that we have correctly interpreted the archaic documents before us." This position, however, is easily disproved. Prof. B. Powell considers "that the comment of Genesis was not intended for an *historical narrative*, and if the representation cannot have been designed for *literal* history, it only remains to regard it as having been intended for the better enforcement of its objects in the language of *Figures* and *poetry*:" that the truth, in fact, was veiled in apologue and parable, and that a more striking representation of the greatness and majesty of the Divine power was intended by embodying the expression of them in the language of *dramatic action* (see *Cons. of Nat. and Div. Truth*, by the Rev. B. Powell, p. 260.) This Dr. Pye Smith considers also to be unnecessary and untenable.

Dr. Pye Smith then examines the hypothesis by which the six days of the creation were so interpreted as to mean six long indefinite periods. Such was Cuvier's, and such, we may add, was Bishop Horsley's opinion, as well as others; but, upon investigation, this interpretation cannot be received; for which sufficient reasons are alleged. Then he proceeds to refute the hypothesis of those who regard the *interval from the creation to the deluge* as sufficient to afford a sufficient lapse of time for the deposition of the chief part of the stratified formations; which is proved to be contrary to the conviction of the most learned and qualified judges.

So far we have been employed in stating difficulties, or in showing the weakness of erroneous arguments and rash conjectures. We now proceed to give a very brief summary of our author's method of understanding the Mosaic account of the creation and of the flood, which appears to him to be just and safe. Dr. Smith seems to approve of the Nebular theory, and con-

siders that God originally gave being to the primeval elements of things, the small number of simple bodies, endowing them each with its own properties. As regards the meaning of the word "Earth," both in the first verse and throughout the whole description of the six days, as designed to express "*the part of our world which God was adapting for the dwelling of man and the animals connected with him,*" Dr. Smith says, "it never entered into the purpose of revelation to teach men geographical facts or any other kind of physical knowledge." Dr. Smith does not consider that we need extend the narrative of the *six days* to a wider application than this, "that the Deity by a series of operations adjusted and furnished the earth generally; but, as the particular subject under consideration here, a *portion* of its surface for most glorious purposes, &c. This *portion* of the earth he conceives to be a large part of Asia, lying between the Caucasian ridge,—the Caspian sea and Tartary on the north, the Persian and Indian seas on the south, and the high mountain ridges on the eastern and western flanks; he considers that man, first created, and for many ages afterwards, did not extend his race beyond these limits, and therefore had no connection with the extreme east, the Indian isles, Africa, Europe, and America, on which regions we have ocular demonstration that ancient and vegetable creatures had existed to a vast amount, uninterruptedly, through periods past, of indescribable duration. Secondly. This region was first, by atmospheric and geological causes, of previous operation, under the will of the Almighty, brought into a condition of superficial ruin, or some general disorder; and that this state might have been produced by the subsidence of the region. Then "darkness was upon the face of the deep," but by a series of operations the creation was perfected,—the land was clothed with vegetation—animals were produced; last of all, God formed his noblest creature, man. Here Dr. Smith repeats what we consider to be an indisputable truth, that the primitive document, i. e. the 1st chapter of Genesis, was framed in conformity to the phraseology of simple man in unpolished times, and

that the successive processes are described in a child-like conversation form, as, *let there be light; let us make man, &c.* Here a curious question occurs, of which Dr. Buckland has treated in a late sermon, of the dominion of *pain and death over the animal creation in all periods of its existence.*

The next important point of consideration is, "the account of the Noachian deluge." From the discoveries of Geology the conclusion is drawn that—

"From the remote point of time in which vestiges of life first appear, there never was a period when life was extinct on the globe; that the view of the surface of the earth in large districts shows that the disturbances it suffered were not owing to any one *transient flood*, or a *deluge so brief as that of Noah*, but give evidence of an antiquity reaching further back than that; also, it is impossible that the vegetable and animal creation have all proceeded from one spot, as a centre of ancestry; also, that the inhabitants of many regions should have migrated from various others. Further, it has been observed that the water required to cover the whole globe would be an addition to the present ocean of eight times its quantity;—the preservation of *all* animals in the ark would be something beyond all calculation. Then Dr. Smith mentions 'the difficulty if we suppose that the resting place of the ark was the mount Ararat pointed out by tradition, of conceiving how the eight human persons and their accompanying animals could descend adown the precipitous cliffs, a difficulty which amounts to an impossibility, unless we call in the aid of Divine Power, operating in the way of miracle.' From any of these considerations, the probability of an *universally contemporaneous flood* is, to say the least, rendered very small; but their united force appears to me decisive of the negative to this question."

Dr. Smith then proceeds to show that in Scripture *universal terms* are often used to signify only a *very large amount in number and quantity* (p. 304), as "the famine was upon *all* the earth," "*all* the earth came to Egypt," &c.; "there were daily at Jerusalem Jews, devout men out of *every* nation under Heaven," "*all* the earth sought the presence of Solomon." Passages are numerous where the phrase "*all* the earth" signifies only the country of Palestine. In a few places it denotes the Chaldean

empire, in one that of Alexander. From these instances of Scripture idiom the author thinks that the terms in which the Noachian flood is mentioned do not oblige us to understand a literal *universality*. If so much of the earth was overflowed as was occupied by the *human race*, both the physical and moral ends of that visitation were answered.

The author considers that in the days of Noah, the human population had not spread itself far from its original seat,—the country of Eden,—that its number was really small; and that it was in a course of rapid progress towards an extreme reduction, which would have issued in not a very distant extinction. Dr. Smith then takes the seat of the antediluvian population to be *Central Asia*, which lies considerably below the level of the sea. In addition to the tremendous rain, he might suppose an elevation of the bed of the Persian and Indian seas; or a subsidence of the land toward the south; and we have sufficient causes for submerging the whole district, and destroying all life that was not preserved in the Ark. Opinions are then given from former writers of authority, showing their belief that the flood need not, from any expression of Scripture, be supposed to be *universal*; as from Stillingfleet, who says "*the flood was universal as to mankind*," from Mat. Poole, the author of the Synopsis, who says, "it is not to be supposed that the entire globe of the earth was covered with water; but only over the habitable world, where either men or beasts lived, which was as much as either the meritorious cause of the flood, the *sins of men*, or the end of it, the destruction of all men and beasts, required." In the same way Le Clerc and Rosenmüller might be quoted. Lastly, Dr. Pye Smith has met the objection that might be advanced as to the difference between the language of Scripture, and the explanation given by him and others of the facts, which are mentioned in the inspired writings; and

he says, justly, "The Mosaic narrative is so expressed in that style of condescension suited to the men of primæval times. Yet, when read and understood by the conversion of what is figurative and idiomatical into plain diction, it is a *faithful description* of the facts that did occur, and the method and order of their concurrence." Dr. Smith then sums up his conclusions:—

"I speak my own conviction, that the alleged discrepancy between the Holy Scriptures and the discoveries of scientific investigation, is not in reality, but in semblance only; in particular, that the Scriptures fairly interpreted are not adverse to a belief in an immeasurably high antiquity of the earth; in the reference of the six days' work to a part only of the earth's surface; in the position of several centres of creation distinct from each other, on the surface of the globe; in the reign of *death* over the inferior animals, from the earliest existence of organised earthly beings; and in a limited existence of the Deluge, which swept away the remnant of a self-destroying race, saving one family, 'which found grace in the eyes of the Lord.' * * It follows then, that the Bible fairly interpreted, erects no bar against the most free and extensive investigation, the most comprehensive and searching induction. Let but the investigation be sufficient, and the induction honest. Let experiment penetrate into all the recesses of nature; let the veil of ages be lifted up from all that has been hitherto unknown; religion need not fear; Christianity is secure; and true science will always pay homage to the divine Creator and Sovereign." &c.

As regards the interpretation of the language of Scripture, and the nature of that language, we shall add the high testimony of Mr. Coleridge. "The language of Scripture on natural objects is as strictly philosophical as that of the Newtonian system, perhaps more so; for it is not only equally true, but it is universal among mankind and unchangeable. *It describes facts of appearance*, and what other language would have been consistent with divine wisdom?" &c. *

* See Coleridge's *Literary Remains*, vol. i. p. 324, for the publication of which and of other works of his Uncle, we feel most grateful to Mr. Nelson Coleridge; they form a noble monument to the late Mr. Coleridge's memory, and must be held in the highest admiration by all who can estimate the extraordinary extent of his learning,

Poems. By R. Moncton Milnes. 2 vols.

POETRY, says Milton, "should be simple, sensuous, passionate." This is its perfect and complete state; from which, of course, most poems in different degrees depart, and below the demands of which most fall. The defect of our authors would be found in their not fulfilling the second quality—not being sufficiently *sensuous*: and it is from this being wanting, that their real merits have not been noticed as they deserve. No poetry that is not "sensuous," will please the public; and that which is, witness Lord Byron's poems, will please in spite of great defects and omissions. Mr. Milnes's poetry is of a meditative, tranquil kind; delighting in describing the gentle emotions and the amiable feelings and passions of the mind: it is therefore "passionate." It has some resemblance to the manner of Wordsworth, presenting a minuter analysis of the processes of thought, than poetry greatly delights in. The versification is melodious and correct, the language easy and elegant; * but there is a considerable difference in the respective merits of the poems, which have been composed, it appears, during many years. We shall give a few specimens, which will declare their own merit.

ON LADY C. IN DECLINING HEALTH.

"Gently supported by the ready aid
Of loving hands, whose little work of toil
Her grateful prodigality repaid
With all the benediction of her smile,
She turned her failing feet
To the soft pillow'd seat,
Dispensing kindly greetings all the while.

"Before the tranquil beauty of her face
I bow'd in spirit, thinking that she were
A suffering angel, whom the special grace
Of God intrusted to our pious care,
That we might learn from her
The art to minister
To heavenly beings in seraphic air.

"There seem'd to lie a weight upon her brain,
That ever press'd her blue-vein'd eyelids down,
But could not dim her lustrous eyes with pain,
Nor seam her forehead with the faintest frown.
She was as she were proud
So young, to be allow'd
To follow Him who wore the thorny crown.

"Nor was she sad, but over every mood
To which her lightly-pliant mind gave birth,
Gracefully changing, did a spirit brood
Of quiet gaiety and serenest mirth.
And then her voice did flow
So beautifully low,
A stream whose music was no thing of earth.
"Woman divine! ideal, best-beloved;
Hers was thy image realised to me:
In sensible existence lived and moved,
The vision of my sacred phantasy.
Madonna! Mary mine!
Her look, her smile was thine—
And gazing on that form I worshipp'd thee."

DEATH IN LIFE.

"I pray you, dearest friend, urge me no more
To clothe my thoughts in melody and rhyme,
And lay them out upon the open shore,
To catch the breezes of this wayward time.

"For you, who know the sum of my hard fate,
Should be the last to urge so hard a suit;
When the heart reels beneath misfortune's
weight,

Oh! let the hand be still, the lips be mute.

"You know what I have won, what I have
lost—

You saw the glory, see you not the gloom?
Are not my hairs all blancht with misery's
frost,
Do I not breathe the vapour of the tomb?

"But even were I, as I would be, calm,
Thought I, when she is gone, that I could go;
Had Hope and Memory full store of balm,
To heal the ceaseless soreness of the blow:

"Even then, in this my solitary lot,
With every fibre of my soul unstrung,
How should I sing to those who know me not?
How would they listen while the stranger
sung!

"In truth, I do not hate the general world:
I hold my brother-mortals far too dear,
To watch unurt the critic's lip upcur'd,
To meet with smiles the pedant's silent sneer.

the vigour of his intellect, the subtlety and originality of his reasoning, and the high polish and exactness of his taste. A note in Mr. Hallam's late work reminds us, that if we recollect rightly, Mr. N. Coleridge has not given us among his *Uncle's Poetical Remains*, the introductory lines to one of the Books of Joan of Arc. in the first edition; this should not be overlooked, as the original edition is now not to be procured, and the lines are too fine to be buried in the oblivion of an edition, long since superseded and forgotten.

* P. 9. "Ensample work" is bad enough; nor do we like "Guerison," p. 162: nor p. 120, "Athlete mind."

"And if perchance my wavering spirit swerved,
Or fail'd in words to mark the imaged aim;
How would they judge the penalty deserved,
How would they weigh the pity and the blame?"

"I am too faint to scorn what they reprove,
Too broken to confront their rigid law,
Who have no mantle of familiar love
To shield the frailty and conceal the flaw.

"It was not thus when she was by my side,
Under whose eye the current of my song,
In all the power and bliss of peaceful pride,
Transparent with her beauty flow'd along.

"How little reck'd I then what others thought,
What others said, the many and the cold;
Her dear content was all the praise I sought,
And with her smile what bosom were not bold.

"This is all gone! but her immortal part
Still holds communion with its former home,
That inmost charter of the lover's heart
Where even you and friendship cannot come.

"And when this image of my glory fled,
Attunes the discord to its holy will;
Though not a word be writ, or uttered,
It matters not—I am the poet still.

"So let me rest—nor think that you can bless
My joyless life with hope of other fame,
Than that the memory of her loveliness
May live in union with my humble name."

A Remedy for the Distresses of the Nation, &c. By the Rev. Thomas Farr.

THE author of this very ingenious and interesting *brochure* endeavours to prove the following points, which must be considered sufficiently important:—

1. That the present Corn Laws cause a loss of 50,000,000*l.* to this country.

2. That they deprive the Government of a revenue of 3,000,000*l.*

3. That if the author's plan be adopted, bullion will no longer be exported, and the exchanges be in a healthy state.

4. That the positive value of land will be increased 20 per cent. and all fixed incomes in the same proportion.

5. That 5,000,000*l.* additional income will be at the disposal of Government, all of which will be paid by the foreigner.

6. That half the custom and excise duties, amounting to 36,000,000*l.* may be taken off, and a surplus revenue of 4,000,000*l.* be left at the disposal of Government.

The manner in which such golden promises are to be realized is the following:—

1. The loss of 50,000,000*l.* to the country by the present Corn Laws is occasioned by the present scale of duties. Forty millions sterling, (the amount of eight shillings a quarter on a hundred millions of quarters,) being paid by the working classes into the pockets of the landlords. The author advocates a fixed duty at 60*s.* but now corn is prohibited coming in till the average is above 70*s.*

2. Government would have a revenue of 4,000,000*l.* by adopting a fixed duty instead of receiving 1*s.* 7*d.* duty for 3,500,000 quarters of wheat.

3. With a fixed and not a fluctuating duty bullion would not quit this country, nor would the exchanges fall below par; the fluctuating duty increases the rate of discount from three to six per cent. and in some cases to twelve and fifteen per cent.

4. The fluctuating motion of the corn duty renders it necessary for the merchant to pay by *bills* instead of sending *goods*. Cotton is subject to a *fixed* duty, and consequently no gold is exported in payment for it.

"What I complain of (says the author) is, that the present Corn Laws, although the agriculturist says that 60*s.* is a fair average price, prevent corn coming in until it is rather above 70*s.*; that from three to five millions of quarters of grain have been imported, and a very small duty, amounting to some hundred thousands of pounds, has been received, when we might have made the foreigner pay us between two and three millions, and the grain would have cost us a fourth less, a smaller quantity of bullion would have been sent out of the country, and a smaller quantity of bills would have been drawn—the exchanges would have been higher. Nay I maintain that had the duty been *fixed* instead of *fluctuating*, the fear of being caught in the corn trap having been done away with, neither bills nor gold would have been sent out of this country, the Bank of England would not have been forced to curtail its issues, nor have raised the price of discount," &c.

5. The increase of twenty per cent. in the value of land will be derived from a *fall of wages* consequent on greater cheapness of commodities; in the same way it would of course increase in all fixed incomes.

Lastly, the author urges the propriety and justice of altering the system of taxation; of taking off much of

the Custom and Excise duties, which of course press upon the poor; and laying on a property tax of eight per cent. which is much less than in most European countries, where it seems in some shape or other to vary between fifteen and twenty-five per cent.

We think this Pamphlet to be highly creditable to the author's abilities; his observation has been excessive, his principles philosophical and just, his deductions fair and logical, and his calculations worked out in most cases with fullness and accuracy. His object is equally to support agriculture, and to relieve commerce and trade; to make property pay to the State, and not labour; to relieve the mechanic and artisan, and to demand of the capitalist his just share towards the public burdens. Assuredly those who take the opposite side of the question, and would insist on the country supporting its own population with its own corn, do not take into consideration the rapid increase of that population; which we believe proceeds at more than one and half per cent. annually. As far as we understand from our author, there is about twenty per cent. difference of price between England and other European countries; as population and manufactures are also increasing in other countries as well as our own, we may expect that the price of wheat will advance in the foreign markets; and that a nearer approximation will take place of our relative prices, which will be most desirable, as removing much discontent, and placing our manufacturers in a sounder condition, and with a more equal competition before them.

A Dictionary of Printers and Printing, with the Progress of Literature ancient and modern; Bibliographical Illustrations, &c. By C. H. Timperley, large 8vo. pp. 1000.

THIS is a very valuable volume; and the history of it, with that of its author, deserves to be told. And first of the author. Mr. Timperley was born at Manchester, and was educated at the free grammar-school, then under the Rev. T. Gaskell. In March 1810, at the age of 15, he enlisted into the thirty-third regiment of foot, from which he was discharged, in consec-

quence of wounds received at the battle of Waterloo. Having been apprenticed to an engraver and copper-plate printer, he resumed the latter trade on retiring from the army; but in 1821 he adopted the vocation of a letter-press printer, under indenture to Messrs. Dacey and Smithson, proprietors of the Northampton Mercury; to whose kind advice and direction he acknowledges his obligations. He then became anxious to learn the history of his adopted profession, and whilst following that pursuit he compiled two lectures which were read before the Warwick and Leamington Literary and Scientific Institution, were favourably received, and form part of the present work. At Nottingham he published "Songs of the Press," and he has since published at Manchester a "Printer's Manual," and "Annals of Manchester."

The present arduous undertaking has been accomplished without the author's having neglected his labours in the printing office, in time wholly abstracted from rest or recreation. Written under these discouraging circumstances, this work must be considered a singular proof of great diligence in collecting, and considerable tact in arranging, an immense mass of information, taken from the best sources of bibliographical and biographical information. Almost the whole contents of several eminent works appear, indeed, to have been condensed into Mr. Timperley's chronological arrangement. Among these may be enumerated the labours of A. Clarke, R. Watt, W. Beloe, S. E. Brydges, Savage, Ottley, Singer, Dibdin, Horne, Nichols, Townley, Greswell, D'Israeli; and the works on Printing, by Ames, Herbert, Luckombe, Lemoine, Stower, and Hansard; and "though last not least (says Mr. Timperley) the pages of Mr. Urban, for the notices of modern printers and booksellers." From these and numerous other authors, as from so many perennial springs of valuable information, Mr. Timperley has confidently borrowed whatever could in the remotest degree bear upon his subject; we wish we could add, always with due acknowledgment, as then the degree of authority would have been apparent, and the reader might have pursued the subject with advantage, if he wished so

todo; but as Mr. Timperley's object was compression, so as to render the work as cheap as possible to the community at large, but more particularly to his brethren of the trade, he thought, probably, that the citation of his authorities would have added considerably to the size of the work.

Mr. Timperley's principal aim has been, to record—

“The names and deeds of ancient and modern typographers, who have benefited literature by their labours, society by their exertions, and whose conduct it would be easy to adopt, and desirable to emulate; not forgetting many of our humble artists, whose meritorious conduct when living obtained the meed of praise; and whose honourable industry deserves to be recorded as a laudable example to the young Typographer who wishes to obtain respect from his fellow-men.”

But the work is not confined to Printing and Printers only; almost every author, bookseller, and other person connected in the slightest degree with literature, are either noticed in the text or brought into a note. For instance, all the booksellers whose characters are so quaintly drawn by Dunton, are introduced into this work, though sometimes a good deal out of their chronological order.

The origin and progress of Newspapers, and the various laws and duties relating to them, are all recorded, not forgetting the mistake respecting the supposed origin of the English Newspapers, in the time of Queen Elizabeth, (as first given by G. Chalmers,) and lately exposed by Mr. Watts of the British Museum, (see our Mag. for Jan. p. 61); but in this Mr. Timperley errs in good company.

The Introduction treats of the origin of language; and the modes used by the ancients in transmitting knowledge before the invention of Printing. After detailing and combating the opinions of those authors who consider the invention of language and alphabetical characters as of human origin, Mr. Timperley comes to the conclusion, that our first parents received the blessing of language by divine inspiration. The whole essay is creditable to its author.

In his first chapter, Mr. Timperley enters upon the state of literature

prior to the invention of Printing; in this part of the work will be found many particulars of Stage Mysteries and other curious matters; the history of block printing; much interesting biography, &c.

The invention of letter-press printing is then detailed; and the merit of the great invention, about the year 1420, ascribed to Guttenburg, a native of Mentz, but then resident at Strasburg. From that period to the present day, the history of this all-important art is chronologically traced, century after century, intermixed with the biographies of printers, booksellers, authors, and all persons connected with the art. In a volume consisting of 1000 pages of very small type, (equal to 4000 pages of common sized octavos) detailing innumerable facts, names and dates, it would not be difficult to detect many slight mistakes; but these detract very little from the general merit of the work, which, with its author, is deserving, and we hope will receive, public support. In conclusion, we will make a few remarks, to be corrected in any new edition.

P. 206. The lines on the Aldine Anchor, attributed to Sir E. Brydges, are the production of the Rev. J. Mitford; Mr. Timperley was led into the error by the History of Bookbinding, as noticed in our Review of that Work, Vol. VIII. (N. S.) p. 272.

P. 261. Two notes on Coverdale's Bible contradict each other. The first details where copies of this rare volume are to be found; the second says no perfect copy exists. There are no references to the notes in the text.

P. 269. To Bp. Bale's published dramatic pieces, may now be added, the play of King Johan, lately edited by J. Payne Collier, Esq. F.S.A., for the Camden Society.

P. 415. For Archbishop Nare's, read Archdeacon Nares. By the way, the apostrophe frequently makes an error in this volume.

P. 732. For Newberry, read Newbery.

P. 761. Under the head of W. Richardson is introduced a portion of the history of Richard Gough, showing his early attachment to collecting books; but there is no account of this eminent writer and historian of books

under the day of his death, Feb. 20, 1809. (See *Gent. Mag.* vol. LXXIX.)

P. 760. The death of T. Fisher, printer, Rochester, is noticed. That of his more distinguished son, Thomas Fisher, Esq. F.S.A., might have been added. He died July 20, 1836. (See *Gent. Mag.* N.S. vol. VI. p. 434.)

P. 610. Mr. Timperley seems to doubt whether John Partridge the almanac-maker, immortalised by Dean Swift, is a real name. Of this he may be convinced by reading the following epitaph, now in Mortlake churchyard.

“JOHANNUS PARTRIDGE, astrologus et medicinæ doctor, natus est apud East Sheen in comitatu Surrey, 8^o die Januarii anno 1644, et mortuus est Londini 24^o die Junii anno 1715. Medicinam fecit duobus Regibus, unique Reginae, Carolo scilicet Secundo, Willielmi Tertio, Reginaeque Mariae. Creatus Medicinæ Doctor Lugduni Batavorum.”

It is stated, however, in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1785, that his real name was Hewson, and that he assumed that of Partridge. (See a memoir of him and his works, *Gent. Mag.* vol. LV. p. 267.)

P. 738. James Christie, Esq. the learned son and able successor of his father, died Feb. 2, 1831, aged 58. (See a Memoir in *Gent. Mag.* for May 1831, p. 471.)

P. 793. Speaking of the present T. N. Longman, the celebrated bookseller, it is said, “he carried on the business of a bookseller hitherto unknown.” This article is borrowed from the *Literary Anecdotes*, VI. 439, but Mr. Nichols's words are, “the business of a wholesale bookseller, to an extent far beyond what was ever known in the annals of the Row.”

P. 823. col. 2, l. 13, for 1725, read 1805.

P. 870. The notice of Sir Thomas Phillipps' Press is too slight. See a list of the works of the Middlehill Press, in *Martin's History of Privately-printed Books.*

P. 907. It is said Mr. Stephen Jones was the son of *Giles Jones*; and in 760 that he was the son of *Griffith Jones*. Possibly the last is the mistake.

P. 933. The eminent stationers spell their name *Key* not *Kay*.

P. 867. John Nichols is in this page said to be *now* a member of the Court of the Stationers' Company. He died Nov. 16, 1826, and an ample account and portrait of him are given in a subsequent page of this work.

Ibid. To the many worthy journeymen printers recorded in the volume, may be added the character of William Morlis, (noticed as one of Mr. Nichols's annuitants in this page.) He died Oct. 23, 1823, and an account of him is in *Gent. Mag.* Vol. XCIII. ii. 474.

Ibid. There are some *omissions* in the Indexes; as, for instance, references to two others of Mr. Nichols's annuitants noticed in this page; but their deaths are recorded by Mr. Timperley: James Robinson, under Feb. 24, 1832; and James Rousseau, under April 13, 1838.

P. 865. Beale Blackwell was a very extensive maker of Printers' ink; hence arose his peculiarly appropriate benefaction to poor journeymen printers.

P. 864. The *Literary Gazette* is said to have been the first newspaper devoted to literature in England. This is a sad and unaccountable oversight after Mr. Timperley had recorded so many previous publications.

P. 894. Mr. Galabin's intimate friend, was the well-known John Nichols.

P. 863. The celebrated bibliopole James Edwards deserved a long notice, under the day of his death, Jan. 2, 1816. (See *Gent. Mag.* 1816, p. 180.) But he is slightly mentioned, in recording his brother Thomas's death in p. 933.

P. 923, note. It should have been added that Mr. Lockhart published a Rejoinder to the Trustees of Mr. Ballantine, which seems to have settled the question of the nature of the very singular business transactions of Sir Walter Scott.

We shall not extend these trifling remarks further, but beg to offer them as a proof that we have read Mr. Timperley's work with some attention, and that we consider it deserving not only of present encouragement, but of future improvement.

Certain years of Queen Elizabeth's Reigne; by JOHN HAYWARD, *Knt. D.C.L.* Edited by JOHN BRUCE, *Esq. F.S.A.* [Printed for the Camden Society.] 4to.

THE editor of this volume introduces it to the notice of the members of the Camden Society by the following very judicious remarks on what may be termed the transition period of English historical composition.

"Amongst the many consequences which followed upon the Introduction of Printing into England, one of the earliest was, that it made our history popular. Caxton's Chronicle effected, in that respect, a change which, half a century later, would have been the result of the dissolution of the monasteries. It withdrew History from the exclusive care of the Church, and taught her to speak the language, and appeal directly to the feelings, of the people.

"But the vernacular chroniclers who succeeded the monastic writers of history were little conscious of the importance of their task. They followed in the footsteps of the humblest of their predecessors, and seldom aimed at any higher mark than that of being found faithful and diligent annalists. They were industrious collectors of facts, pains-taking chronologists, honest narrators, but, as a body, were totally devoid of that power of description which makes manifest the truth respecting past events in such manner as to render it conducive to the instruction of mankind. In such hands History lost much of its usefulness and all its dignity, and greatly is it to be regretted that this depression of historical literature took place at a time when, in other departments of human knowledge, our intellectual strength was at its height; when Poetry shone with pre-eminent brilliancy, and the profoundest depths of Theology were investigated with an acuteness which has never been surpassed.

"No doubt there were many men who saw and deplored the state of things upon which I am commenting, and there were, at any event, two who endeavoured to amend it—Camden and Hayward; united in their lives as the joint historiographers of King James's College at Chelsea, and now, after the lapse of two centuries, again brought together in name,—the one as the author of the following work, and the other as the patron of the Society by whom it is published. Camden and Hayward took, indeed, different paths, and I by no means seek to place them upon an

equality; it is honour enough for Hayward if it be allowed that both were well acquainted with the great classical models of historical composition, and wrote with minds imbued with a strong persuasion of their many excellent qualities, and an anxious desire to catch some portion of their spirit; and that whilst Camden was setting forth in pure and simple Latin his admirable *Britannia*, and his *Annales*, and was placing before the world some of the most valuable of the foundations of English History in his collection of Chronicles, Hayward was composing, in our own language, works which, notwithstanding their many defects, were of a higher character, and approached more nearly to a better description of historical writing, than any which had then been published."

Hayward's maiden work was a history of the first year of the reign of King Henry the Fourth, a work which, as on a subsequent occasion he declared to King James, was "undertaken with particular respect to your Majesty's just title of succession in this realm." This alone could not have been very acceptable to Queen Elizabeth; but it is probable that the essay would have gone by without any particular notice,—for, as far as Mr. Bruce has observed, it does not contain any allusion to passing events,—had not the author, with the utmost indiscretion, attempted to take advantage of the accidental interest produced by the Earl of Essex's return from Ireland, and prefixed to it a Dedication to that rash nobleman, couched in terms of almost royal adulation. This great imprudence, which appeared to announce the book as an eulogy of rebellion, subjected Hayward to the extreme anger of the Queen, who is believed to have kept him in prison for the remainder of her days, and who would have proceeded to some severer punishment, had not Bacon kindly stood the author's friend, assuring her Majesty that he found no treason in the book, but much felony—committed upon one Cornelius Tacitus.

Though so unfortunate in the first production of his pen, and though he does not appear to have derived immediate advantage or countenance from his two next Essays, an *Argument in favour of the Succession*, (1603,) and a *Treatise on the Union*

of England and Scotland, (1604,) yet we find his reputation was sufficiently established by his historical researches, that, when King James founded his College at Chelsea in 1610, Hayward was selected as one of the two Historiographers, Camden being the other. About two years after, he attracted the notice of Henry Prince of Wales, the interesting particulars of whose interview with our author, about two months before his Highness's death, are quoted by Mr. Bruce. It was this incident which led to the composition of the work now published.

"Then he questioned, whether I had wrote any part of our English Historie, other then that which had been published, which at that time he had in his hands; I answered, that I had wrote of certaine of our English Kings, by way of a briefe description of their lives: but for historie, I did principally bend and binde my selfe to the times wherein I should live; in which my owne observations might somewhat direct me: but as well in the one as in the other I had at that time perfected nothing.

"To this he said; that in regard of the honour of the time, hee liked well of the last; but for his owne instruction, he more desired the first: that he desired nothing more then to know the actions of his ancestors; because hee did so farre esteeme his descent from them, as he approached neere them in honourable endeavours. Hereupon, beautifying his face with a sober smile, he desired mee, that against his returne from the progresse then at hand, I would perfect somewhat of both sorts for him, which he promised amply to requite; and was well knownen to be one, who esteemed his word above ordinary respects. This stirred in mee, not onely a will, but power to perfourme; so as, engaging my duety farre above the measure either of my leisure or of my strength, I finished 'The Lives of the three Kings of Norman race,' and 'Certaine yeeres of Queene Elizabeth's Reigne.'

"At his returne from the Progresse to his house at S. James, these pieces were delivered unto him; which hee did not onely courteously, but joyfully accept. And, because this [the Lives of the Norman Kings] seemed a perfect worke, he expressed a desire that it should be published. Not long after he died: and with him died both my endeavours and my hopes."

The Lives of the Three Norman Kings was published in 1613, shortly

after Prince Henry's death, dedicated to Prince Charles. Mr. Bruce states that it is diligently and clearly written, and scarcely deserves the disregard into which it has fallen. The modern reader will find it (in two portions) in the second and ninth volumes of the Harleian Miscellany.

Hayward did not again solicit the attention of his contemporaries as an historical author. He wrote some religious tracts, the principles of which were in strict conformity with the Church of England, and some of which were certainly popular. But it was found at his death that his heart had still been amongst historical researches, and that he had left behind him a complete History of the reign of Edward VI. which is characterised by Mr. Bruce as "a work of higher interest and pretensions than any he had previously written, and that by which his name has since been principally known." It was published in 1630, reprinted in 1636, and again in Kennett's Collection.

In the work before us (which, with the exception of a small portion appended to the Edward VI. edit. 1636, has hitherto remained in MS. and is now in the Harleian Collection,) the reader must not expect to find those new facts developed which are best derived from state papers and evidence of that kind. These are seldom open to the contemporary historian; who is, however, when unwarpd by party prejudices, well able to exhibit the state of popular feelings and opinions. The following extract will form a good illustration of this remark, and will also furnish a fair specimen of Sir John Hayward's style. It treats of circumstances which have been stated to the same effect by several of his contemporaries, but we think never in a more vivid and effective way.

"The Queene was not negligent on her part to descend to all pleasing behavior, which seemed to proceede from a naturall gentlenesse of dispositione, and not from any strayned desire of popularity or insinuatione. Shee gave due respect to all sorts of persones, wherein the quicknesse of her spirit did worke more actively than did her eyes. When the people made the ayre ring with praying to God for her prosperity, shee thanked them with exceeding liveliness both of countenance

and voyce, and wished neither prosperity nor safety to her selfe, which might not bee for their common good. As shee passed by the Companies of the City, standing in their liveries, shee tooke particular knowledge of them, and graced them with many witty formalities of speech. Shee diligently both observed and commended such devises as were presented unto her, and to that end sometimes caused her coach to stand still, sometimes to be removed to places of best advantage for hearing and for sight; and in the mean time fairly intreated the people to be silent. And when shee understood not the meaning of any representation, or could not perfectly heare some speeches that wer made, shee caused the same to be declared unto her. * * * When any good wishes were cast forth for her vertuous and religious government, shee would lift up her hands towards Heaven, and desire the people to answer, Amen. When it was told her that an auncient Citizen turned his heade backe and wept: 'I warrant you' (said shee) 'it is for joy; and so in very deede it was. Shee cheerfully received not only rich giftes from persons of worth, but Nosegayes, Floweres, Rose-marie branches, and such like presents, offered unto her from very meane persones, insomuch as it may truly be saide, that there was neyther courtesy nor cost cast away that daye uppon her. It is incredible how often shee caused her coach to staye, when any made offer to approach unto her, whither to make petitione, or whither to manifest their loving affectiones.

"Hereby the people, to whom no musicke is soe sweete as the affability of ther Prince, were so strongly stirred to love and joye, that all men contended how they might most effectually testify the same; some with plausible acclamations, some with sober prayers, and many with silent and true-hearted teares, which were then seen to melt from their eyes. And afterwards, departing home, they so stretched every thing to the highest streyne, that they inflamed the like affectiones in others. It is certaine, that thes high humilities, joynd to justice, are of greater power to winne the hearts of people than any, than all other vertues beside." p. 16.

Again, after giving the Queen's reply to the Parliament's recommendation to her of marriage, Hayward says,

"These wer her wordes; there wanteth nothing but the grace wherewith shee delivered them, which gave such life to that which shee spake that not onely satisfied, but almost amazed, those that wer present. And, having once wonne

opinion, every poynt of her behaviour was afterwards observed, extolled, admired as excellent. And to this purpose he I declared this passage at large, that, thereby, we may perceive by what actions and abilities shee advanced herselfe to the highest pitch both of love and feare with all her subjects, the true temper whereof is the heart of honour."

In editing this volume Mr. Bruce has, with his usual good judgment, abstained from any redundancy of illustration; but his notes, though they occupy little space, are valuable from the references they supply, and particularly from their very careful adjustment of dates. With the introductory memoir of the author—a matter hitherto deficient in our biographical literature, he has taken more than ordinary pains, and we beg to point it out to notice as by no means the least interesting portion of the volume.

—————
Delicia Literaria: a new volume of Table-Talk. 12mo.

THIS is a literary banquet composed of a variety of dishes, of foreign as well as home production, and very pleasantly seasoned with the attic salt of the Modern Athens. The editor has evinced much skill in connecting "old saws and modern instances;" and frequently the illustration furnished to a fact or an opinion by juxtaposition is as unexpected as it is apt and forcible. We give as a specimen the following article on

"MONACHISM. — One of the Oxford divines, whose writings are now much spoken of, has so expressed himself as if he wished the revival of some kind of Monachism. 'Great towns will never be evangelized merely by the parochial system; they are beyond the sphere of the parish priest, burdened as he is with the endearments and anxieties of a family. . . . It has lately come into my head, that the present state of things in England makes an opening for reviving the monastic system. . . . I think of putting this view forward under the title of 'Project for reviving Religion in great towns.' Certainly colleges of unmarried priests (who might of course retire to a living when they could and liked,) would be the cheapest possible way of providing for the spiritual wants of a large population. . . . You must have *dissent* or *monachism* in a Christian country; so

make your choice.' (Froude's Remains, cited in Dr. Pusey's Letter to the Lord Bishop of Oxford, p. 208 note.) These opinions are perhaps more strange than new; for views very like these were held by Swift. 'The institution of convents,' says the editor of *Swiftiana* [or Swift himself?] seems in one point a strain of great wisdom, there being few irregularities in human passions, that may not have recourse to vent themselves in some of these orders,* which are so many retreats for the speculative, the melancholy, the proud, the silent, the politic, and the morose, to spend their lives, and evaporate the obnoxious particles; for each of whom,' says Swift forcibly, 'we are forced to provide a several sect of religion to keep them quiet.'

The editor has made a considerable accession to his "wee bookie" by a selection of seventy-six passages from the "Democritie" of Drummond of Hawthornden, which he gives under the title of *Drummondiana*. In his introductory remarks he states that "the ridiculous charges against Drummond which the querulous Gifford and others have raised up" from Drummond's "Informations be Ben Jonson," "have been triumphantly refuted by Sir Walter Scott, Mr. Campbell, Mr. David Laing, and Professor Wilson. 'The furious invective of Gifford,' says the judicious Hallam, is absurd. Any one else would have been thankful for so much literary anecdote!'" Whilst this last remark is very just, and though Gifford's language may have been extravagant

and perhaps absurd, still we cannot agree that Gifford was wholly without grounds for his reprobation of Drummond, or that it is possible to justify the latter entirely in his sentiments towards his confiding brother poet. One of Drummond's stories is this:—

"To a young boy coming to seek his godfather's blessing (who was thought to be too familiar with his mother) a stander by prayed him not to take the name of God in vain."

Which story is applied to Sir William D'Avenant and his godfather Shakspeare, as told to Spence by Pope, and quoted by the present editor in his note. The fact of Shakspeare frequenting the Crown at Oxford when kept by Davenant's father is stated by Anthony à Wood in his memoir of Sir William (Athenæ Oxon.); and the scandalous story of Pope and Spence is also extant in Aubrey's Anecdotes.†

Again, under the title of *Lestranganæ*, the editor has availed himself of some of the anecdotes published by Mr. Thoms in his *Anecdotes and Traditions* (for the Camden Society), with a few fresh illustrations.

The only error we have noticed in this book is the long-established one on the origin of Newspapers in England, the correction of which by Mr. Watts was noticed in our number for January, p. 61, but we have no doubt our author's page was previously printed.

The Guide of the Hebrew Student, &c. By H. H. Bernard Holme, Teacher in the University of Cambridge.—Mr. Bernard, in an excellent preface, has explained the purpose and nature of his volume; as in this country there exist no elementary books in Hebrew, as in other languages, the Hebrew learner is obliged at once to

go to the Bible, "at once the most ancient, the most classical, and, perhaps we may add the most difficult; here anomalous forms and sentences of intrinsic phraseology retard his progress at every step. Masoretic notes, intelligible only to the consummate Hebraist, bewilder him in every line; *Keris* and *Kethibs* assail

* See a much older amplification of this idea, in the *Ordre de Bel Eysse*, a satirical poem of the age of Edward I., printed in Wright's *Political Songs*, published by the Camden Society.

† Thus (imperfectly) printed in "Letters from the Bodleian," 8vo. 1813: "Mr. William Shakespeare was wont to goe into Warwickshire once a year, and did commonly in his journey lye at this house in Oxon, where he was exceedingly respected. . . . (A passage omitted of which the import is left to be guessed.) Now Sr W^m would sometimes, when he was pleasant over a glasse of wine with his most intimate friends,—e. g. Sam. Butler (author of *Hudibras*, &c.) say that it seemed to him that he writt with the very spirit that Shakespeare (*sic*), and seemed contented enough to be thought his son."

him on every page, and accents diversified in use as in shape oppose a formidable barrier in every word." It appears that in Germany the want of Hebrew school-books was felt and supplied by *Wolfsohn* of Breslau, and *Ben Zeeb* of Vienna, both great Hebraists. From the works by the above authors this volume is selected of the purest Biblical Hebrew. It is divided into three sections; from the study of it, master of nearly all the particles, acquainted with most of the idioms, and in possession of the greater number of the words that occur in the Bible,—the student may approach the divine volume with a feeling of assurance that he will be able to unlock the treasures of its divine wisdom. Of the value of the work we think no doubt can be entertained, and we should confidently augur its success.

Mariamne, the last of the Asmonean Princesses.—To take a favourable view of this tale it would be said that it possessed much splendour of description, variety of incidents, and many interesting changes of passion, and much striking development of character. The character of *Mariamne* is well sustained, and commands throughout our sympathy and admiration. On the unfavourable side it must be observed that many of the characters are faintly and imperfectly sketched, that of *Cleopatra* is a complete failure—that there is a kind of tumidity or exaggeration in the sentiments uttered; in which, as being beyond the ordinary line of our general feelings and affections, we cannot participate. The story also being drawn from Jewish history perhaps is not in itself inviting; and from the remoteness of the times and our ignorance of the habits and manners of the people, the details of such fictions can never be truly and naturally filled up. If the writer ventures beyond the outline, from want of knowledge he is sure to fail. We must add, however, that whoever was the author, is a person of talent, and apparently of poetical feeling; and wants, perhaps, only another canvass to make a more pleasing picture.

America and the American Church, by Rev. H. Caswall.—We recommend this volume as containing the fullest, and most important account of the Episcopal Church in America, of its rise, progress, and future prospects that we have ever seen. We hear that it is increasing with unprecedented rapidity, and that a thousand republican clergymen and five hundred thousand republican laymen are contending for a liturgy and for the "Sacred regimen of Bishops." The author justly remarks that "The wonderful progress

and improvement of the American Church serve to confute the Romanist, who asserts that the Church of England is sustained merely by the secular arm, and that in the event of her losing that support she must of necessity become extinct." The whole work will be read with pleasure and instruction, and the Appendix contains some curious information on population, climate, &c.

Feltham's Resolves, Divine and Moral. 12mo.—A very elegant reprint of a well-known and ingenious work which has been praised as much as it deserves. For the character of the author the best works to consult are, *Censura Litteraria*, vol. i. p. 24, vol. vii. p. 379. *Burnet's Specimens*, and *Hallam's Introd. to Literary History*. "There are some persons," says an ingenious writer, "who consider Charles the First as a sort of *Christ the Second*. The blasphemy is on record; *Owen Feltham* is the person who committed it." It is a pity that Mr. Pickering did not insert a curious and little-known poem of *Feltham's* that we possess, which has much merit; we quote four lines,

"Nor could he only in his native speech
Robe his ripe thoughts; but even the
copious, rich,
And lofty Greek with Latine did appear
In him, as Orient in their proper sphere,"
&c.

This poem is not printed in his *Lusoria*. In our copy of this author's works we find several notes which we made in reading it; among others two or three passages which show that *Pope* was acquainted with them and turned them to advantage. In c. lvii. what is the meaning of the following sentence: "Lewd ones (i. e. vices) are like the *mistaken Lanthorn in 88*, which under pretence of guiding, will draw us into hazard and loss among our enemies." Does this allude to any false signals held out by the English, to mislead the Armada? We must say in justice that Mr. Pickering is the only publisher who puts forth new editions of works of standard value, amid the loads of modern rubbish that are making the press sweat and groan; but the most valuable work in the whole circle of English literature that he could give, would be a new and accurate edition of "*Bacon de Dignitate et Augmentis Scientiarum*," with a good introduction and notes. We also want the unpublished sermons of *Jeremy Taylor*.

A View of all Religions now extant among Mankind, &c. &c. By T. Conder. —We must do Mr. Conder the justice

to say, that his work evidently shows the care and labour with which it has been collected; and we must also add, (generally speaking) the fairness and impartiality with which the materials have been used; and when the author shows any leaning towards the opinions of the religious body to which he belongs, it is never manifested in any way unbecoming the historian. The best authorities have been consulted and read, and a vast mass of curious and uncommon information has been the result of Mr. Conder's studies; and we know of no point connected with the history of religion, or the opinions of mankind upon it, in which this work may not be successfully consulted for the information required. It is altogether written in a very superior manner, and with far wider information, than any of the previous works on the same subject.

Practical Sermons, by the Rev. W. M. Hunter.—This volume is dedicated to the Lord Bishop of Barbadoes, to whom the author is chaplain. The sermons are plain, practical, and well composed. That on the character of Elijah, and some towards the conclusion of the volume, as the xv. and xvi. struck us as being well reasoned, and yet the reasons and arguments made level to common capacity. On the subject of Sermons, especially those addressed to the middle and lower ranks, it strikes us to ask whether it would not be as well for preachers not *always* so to use the word "Satan," as to convey the notion of *personality*; but to speak also of the *principle of evil*, as distinct from the *person of the fallen Angel*; on this subject we should like to know the opinion of our great divines.

Essays on Romanism, by the author of Essays on the Church.—This volume may be considered as a commentary on Dr. Wiseman's Lectures, in which the author's purpose is to confute the arguments advanced in favour of the Roman Religion and the Papal Supremacy. Differing from the author, as we do in many points, in his *Essays on the Church*, and his view of the *Oxford Divinity*, yet we gladly observe that he has here given a work very useful for the confutation of errors most widely spread, most triumphantly disclosed, and most actively inculcated. The progress of Roman Catholic doctrines in England at the present time, among the lower orders, is a fact worthy of the most accurate investigation as to its causes, as well as to the proper means of arresting its fatal progress.

Sir Redmond, a Metrical Romance. By Mrs. S. Thomas.—The only objection we have to Mrs. Thomas's Poem arises from her not having sufficiently studied the nature of English Metrical composition, consequently many of her verses are incorrect in measure, as

"Many a warrior, knight, and lovely dame,"
is defective in a *foot*, and at p. 6.

"For having held inviolate honour's laws,"
has a syllable too much; again, at p. 5, "gone" and "borne" cannot be admitted as rhymes. We should advise her to submit her future manuscripts to some friend on whose judgment she has confidence; who will tell her that, in the present day, genius without correctness and knowledge will not procure fame.

Henry of Guise, by G. P. R. James, Esq. 3 vols.—Mr. James chose his subject with judgment,—one that was worthy of his pencil, and that could call forth the powers which he possesses, of vigorous description, both of nature, and of the human character; and we think that he has produced one of his most successful works. The interest of the story is not only well preserved, but increases strongly, as the fate of the Duke of Guise approaches its fearful termination; the circumstances attending which are brought together, and unfolded with good effect. The character of the boy "Ignati" is pleasing; that of the Abbé de Boisguerin drawn with skill; and, though we are unable to transcribe any parts of the work as specimens of its value, we can recommend it as one that, being a fiction, accompanies the real history of the time in no unworthy rivalry.

Minutiae; or little things for Christ's Flock. By Rev. J. W. Piers, Rector of Morden, &c.—The author has prefixed a very modest and becoming address to the reader in his little work: "Every star (he says) emits light. The least are not useless, though imperceptible to the human eye. Little things are beneficial and necessary, or God would not have made them. The smaller veins through which the blood circulates conduce to the welfare of the body. The widow's mite was accepted. If my mite of meditation may but be blessed to the poor of Christ's flock, they will with me join in giving glory to God," &c. The work itself consists of meditations and thoughts on difficult texts of Scripture,—which are justly deduced, plainly and simply expressed, and bearing marks of a very pious and devout mind.

FINE ARTS.

WORKS OF GIBSON.

Mr. Gibson (who remains at Rome) will this year finish his Amazon, executed for Lord Grosvenor. This statue, which would be six feet high if the figure were upright, will be one of his best works. It has been his aim to combine the masculine character with the feminine form; and he has been very successful. In his Venus, exhibited last year, he endeavoured, somewhat in the same spirit, to give more of the severity of the style of sculpture as seen in the Venus of Mylos, than of the graces and delicacy which belong to the Medicean. Mr. Gibson is also proceeding with his second statue of Mr. Huskisson, intended for the Custom House at Liverpool. It is larger than the former, now in the Liverpool Cemetery, and is eight feet high. The right arm of the statue is down on the thigh, holding a scroll, whilst the left is placed across the breast near the face, the head bent a little forward, and looking downward in deep thought. All the artists who have seen this statue consider it to be Gibson's finest work, and as much surpassing his former statue of Huskisson. He has also lately completed a bas-relievo of Jocaste separating her sons Eteocles and Polyneices when about to fight; and another, for the Earl of Carlisle, of Amalthea giving goat's milk to the infant Jupiter, intended to be placed over a chimney-piece. A Cupid disguised as a Shepherd is nearly finished for the Grand Duke of Russia; and a copy of Psyche carried by Zephyrus is in progress for his Imperial Highness.

His brother, Mr. Benj. Gibson, has lately sent to Liverpool a copy of the last mentioned work. He has an original composition in hand, of a Shepherd Boy and Dog, of the size of life.

MR. HAYTER'S PICTURE OF THE
CORONATION.

Messrs. Hodgson and Graves's gallery, in Pall Mall, has been crowded by visitors to see the picture of "The Coronation of Her Majesty Queen Victoria," painted by George Hayter, esq. her majesty's historical and portrait painter, who has produced a work that must greatly

add to the already well-deserved reputation of the painter of "The Trial of Lord William Russell." The point of time selected by Mr. Hayter is that at which her Majesty, seated in St. Edward's Chair, having been actually crowned by the Archbishop of Canterbury, is attending to the most reverend prelate's exhortation from the steps of the altar.

PANORAMA OF BENARES.

Mr. Burford has just opened, at his lower and largest room in Leicestersquare, one of the most picturesque panoramas that his beautiful and fertile art has ever produced. The subject is the sacred Hindoo city of Benares, with its temples, some Mahomedan mosques, and splendid river scenery, enlivened with native vessels of every form and hue. The lucid brilliancy of the water throughout is admirable; and the shores are thronged with a busy concourse of devotees and inhabitants. A dark Hindoo corpse, committed to the sacred waters, is seen floating in its last bed of flags and rushes, and the greedy vultures are performing the needful, but (to European ideas) the horrid obsequies of the dead. Altogether, for a representation of Indian character, costume, and customs, this is a noble performance; and combines very striking features of land and water scenery.

In George-street, Hanover-square, Mr. Bewick has opened to view his excellent cartoons, or large studies, from the works of M. Angelo, the Prophets and Sybils, which adorn the Sistine Chapel at Rome, executed for the late President of the Royal Academy. Several other curious gems of art, particularly a copy of Cupid and Swans after Raffaele, are also from the hand of the same artist.

A valuable set of pictures has also been received at the Ecole des Beaux Arts at Paris, being twelve large copies (18 feet by 12) of parts of paintings in the "Sistine Chapel," by the late M. Sigalon; they are to be placed where his copy of "The Last Judgment" has long been fixed, in the chapel of the former convent of the Petits Augustins, now converted into the Ecole.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

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FOREIGN LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

A very destructive and lamentable fire has occurred in the library of the Roman College. Upwards of 370 manuscripts have been destroyed, including twenty-seven Arabic, forty-three Persian, nine Armenian, besides a collection of the Hindú and Chinese dramas—all of which are unpublished, and supposed to have had no duplicates in Europe. The number of printed books consumed has not yet been ascertained: but 1500 volumes, belonging to the earliest days of printing, are unhappily included in this portion of the loss—as well as the valuable collection of Greek and Latin classics, bequeathed to the Roman College by the celebrated French philologist Muret (Muretus), enriched by the autograph marginal notes of that illustrious scholar.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Lucca is making extensive purchases of rare old Bibles and Prayer-books, and some costly old illuminated copies of the works of our learned theological writers. Two large cases filled with these valuable literary remains have already arrived at Naples.

The sale of the library of M. Klaproth, the distinguished orientalist, has taken place at Paris. It was particularly rich in Chinese works, and the catalogue contains a vast fund of information in the notes, and will be valuable to the oriental scholar.

Numerous manuscripts have been found in the King's Library at Paris, containing official documents relative to the Crusade against the Albigenses, and particularly the greater part of the proceedings of the Inquisition of Toulouse. M. Guisot has ordered the whole to be published, as containing the most authentic and curious account extant of the doctrines, religious system, and manners of the Albigenses, as well as of their relations with their brethren in Italy, and of the dreadful war, which, while it annihilated that sect, inflicted a fatal blow on the civilization of the south of France.

A new edition of the celebrated Sanscrit Vocabulary, entitled *Amarakocha*, has just been published by M. Loiseleur-Deslongchamps, with a French translation. A second volume, containing an Index, is now in the press.

A translation of the Arabian Nights into Hindustani was recently published at Calcutta; and to Arabic scholars, who understand Hindustani, it must prove of great assistance, being executed with great simplicity and elegance. Although written in Egypt by Mussulmans, the origin of the Arabian Nights is to be sought, as is generally believed, in Hindustan; and a translation into the current language of the East, by a native, must afford great insight into the meaning of obscure passages.

M. Augustin Thierry has just published a new work, entitled "Recits des Temps Mérovingiens," preceded by some general remarks on the history of France, 2 vols. 8vo. This work is admitted at the Institute to compete for the Gobert prize. M. Mary-Lafon has sent out to the world his "Tableau, Historique et Littéraire, du 12^{me} Siècle," in which he treats at great length of the literature of Provence and Aquitaine at that period. His researches into the literary history of Bertrand de Born forms one of the best parts of the work.

M. Paul Lacroix's (Bibliophile Jacob's) collection of charters, documents, &c. relating to the history of France, in 180 volumes folio, which he had been many years forming, has just been sold at Paris to M. Polain, a bookseller of Liège in Belgium.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

Jan. 16. J. W. Lubbock, esq. V.P. and Treasurer, in the chair.—Read, 1. On Nobili's Plate of Colours, a letter from J. P. Gassiot, esq.; 2. Geographical Position of the Principal Points of the Triangulation of the Californias, and of the Mexican Coasts of the Pacific, with the heights of the principal points of that part of the Cordilleras, by the Comte V. Piccolomini; 3. A Report on the co-operation of the Russian and German Observers, in a system of simultaneous Magnetical Observations, by the Rev. H. Lloyd; 4. On Magnetical Observations in Germany, Norway, and Russia, by Major Sabine, V.P.

Jan. 23. Sir John Barrow, V.P.—The Rev. John Pye Smith, D.D. was elected Fellow.—Read, 1. On the structure of Normal and Adventitious Bone, by Alfred Smee, esq.; 2. An attempt to establish a new and general Notation, applicable to the doctrine of Life Contingencies, by Peter Hardy, esq.

Jan. 30. J. W. Lubbock, esq. Treas. V.P.—James Annesley, esq. was elected Fellow.—Read, Observations on Single Vision with two Eyes, by T. Wharton Jones, esq.

Feb. 6. Mr. Lubbock in the chair.—John Parkinson, esq. and the Rev. Charles Pritchard, M.A. were elected Fellows.—Read, Observations on the Blood-corpuscles of certain species of the genus *Cervus*, by George Gulliver, esq.

Feb. 13. The Marquess of Northampton, Pres.—Martin Barry, M.D. and Joseph Phillimore, LL.D. were elected Fellows.—Read, Experimental Researches in Electricity, 16th series, by M. Faraday, esq. D.C.L.

Feb. 20. The Marquess of Northampton, Pres.—J. Caldecott, esq. was elected Fellow.—Read, Observations on the Wet Summer of 1839, by L. Howard, esq.

Feb. 27. The Marq. of Northampton, Pres.—William Jory Henwood, esq. was elected Fellow.—A paper was partly read, entitled, On the chemical action of the rays of the Solar Spectrum on preparations of Silver, and other substances, both metallic and non-metallic; and on some Photographic processes; by Sir John F. W. Herschel, Bart.

March 5. The Marq. of Northampton, Pres.—Captain John Theophilus Boileau was elected Fellow.—The reading of Sir John Herschel's paper was concluded, and three other papers read: 1. Remarks on the theory of the Dispersion of Light, as connected with Polarization, by the Rev. Baden Powell, M.A. F.R.S.; 2. Further Particulars of the Fall of the Cold Bokkeveld Meteorite, near the Cape of Good Hope, by Thomas Maclear, esq. F.R.S.; 3. An Account of the Shooting Stars of 1095 and 1243, by Sir Francis Palgrave, K.H. F.R.S. and F.S.A.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Feb. 21. The Anniversary Meeting was held, when the following Fellows were elected the Officers and Council for the ensuing year:—

President.—The Rev. Prof. Buckland, D.D. Vice Presidents.—G. B. Greenough, esq., L. Horner, esq., Sir Woodbine Parish, and the Rev. W. Whewell. Secretaries.—C. Darwin, esq., and W. J. Hamilton, esq. Foreign Secretary.—H. T. Dela Beche, esq. Treasurer.—John Taylor, esq. Council.—Arthur Aikin, esq., Francis Baily, esq., Viscount Cole, Dr. Fitton, W. Hopkins, esq., R. Hutton, esq., C. Lyell, esq., Prof. Miller, R. I. Murchison, esq., E. W. W. Pendarves, esq., P. Pusey, esq., G. Rennie, esq., Prof. Sedgwick, and D. Sharpe, esq.

After the reading of the Reports from the Council, the President announced that the Wollaston Medal for 1840 had been awarded to M. André Hubert Dumont, for his memoir on the Geological constitution of the province of Liège, published in 1832, having obtained the prize offered by the Academy of Brussels; and one year's proceeds of the Wollaston fund

to Mr. James de Carle Sowerby, to facilitate the continuation of his researches in Mineral Conchology.

During the morning meeting Dr. Buckland read a portion of his address, including notices of the following deceased Fellows and Foreign Members:—Mr. Davies Gilbert, Capt. Alexander Gerard, Sir John St. Aubyn, Colonel Silvertop, Mr. Hunton, Prof. Esmark, M. Gimbernat, and Prof. Mohs; also an eulogy on the late Mr. William Smith, the father of English Geology. And in the evening he read the remainder of the address.

MICROSCOPICAL SOCIETY.

A new Society has been established under this title, under the presidency of Professor Owen. The first meeting was attended by upwards of a hundred members and visitors. The President announced, that since the Provisional Meeting on the 20th of December the number of members had increased to 110, and a further addition of 29 names was announced in the course of the evening, making a total of 139 original members of the Society; it having been determined that those who joined the Society on or before the first night of meeting should be considered original members.

Mr. Owen communicated a paper "On the Application of Microscopic Examinations of the structure of Teeth to the determination of Fossil Remains."

At the second meeting on the 19th Feb. a paper was read by Mr. Quekett, On the development of the Vascular tissue of Plants.

At the third meeting on the 18th March a paper was read by Mr. Edwards, on several species of infusoria, with remarks on the analogy which they present between animal and vegetable bodies. An animated discussion ensued, in which Dr. Lindley, Dr. Farre, Mr. Varley, and other members, took part.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY.

March 10. The first meeting of this Society for this session was held at their apartments, 49 Pall Mall; the Marquess of Northampton, Vice-President, in the chair.—After the preliminary business a ballot for the election of Fellows took place, when 189 noblemen, ladies, and gentlemen, were added to the list. At the next meeting the plans for laying out the gardens in Regent's Park (for which there is a great competition) will be exhibited to the Fellows and their friends. The designs are to be sent in on Saturday, April 4th, and the exhibition of them will take on the Wednesday following.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

Feb. 17. Mr. John Shaw in the chair. Some good specimens of Coade's artificial stone, and some ornaments in stamped leather, were exhibited. Mr. C. Henry Smith read a valuable paper on the nature and properties of various stones used for the purposes of building. The writer confined himself chiefly to the lime-stones, reserving the oolites for another opportunity. Too little care had been used in England in the selection of stone for building, and the consequence was that half the ecclesiastical and baronial edifices remaining, were in a mouldering condition. Neither had the tint of the stone been regarded sufficiently; in Bristol Cathedral for example, a red sandstone and a yellowish magnesian limestone are used together indiscriminately. It seems uncertain whether Caen stone was used here previous to the Conquest: from the period of that event however, up to the time of Henry VIII. it was extensively employed, especially for decorations. St. George's chapel at Windsor, the centre tower at Canterbury cathedral, and Henry VII.'s Chapel at Westminster, are of this material. Reigate stone should not be used externally, as it inevitably decomposes. That portion of the Banqueting-house at Whitehall which was restored a few years ago, namely the festoons and decorations at the top, were of Reigate stone. Cragleith sandstone is an excellent material: according to Professor Daniells it contains ninety-eight of silica. The cost of cutting it, in consequence, is four times as great as that of cutting Portland stone.

March 2. Mr. Henry Kendall in the chair. The Council brought up their report on certain essays and drawings which had been submitted to them in competition for medals offered by the Institute. From this it appeared that although the productions were highly creditable to their several authors, the Council did not consider them of such a character as to entitle them to the reward proposed.

Mr. Donaldson, the Foreign Secretary, read a description of the discoveries made at the *Porta Maggiore*, Rome, communicated by Signore Canina, Corresponding Member. Of these discoveries an account was given in our number for April 1859, p. 420.

Mr. Charles Henry Smith delivered a second lecture on the properties of stones used for the purposes of building, confining himself chiefly to the oolites, which extend in England over an area of 300 miles. He justly reprehended the extensive use made of the softest of the Bath stones, known as *Farley-Down stone*.

That from Box Quarry was infinitely more enduring; but being harder, and therefore more expensive to work, had been superseded by the Farley-Down. Henry the Seventh's Chapel at Westminster, upon the restoration of which £40,000 had been expended, was already in a state of decay, and in 20 years would be a ruin. For the restorations now going on at the Abbey the same sort of stone, he regretted to say, was being used. Portland stone was first used extensively in the metropolis by Inigo Jones. The characteristics of good and bad Portland stone Mr. Smith stated to be in his opinion as follow:—

Good.—Preponderance of weight; dark coloured; of uniform colour; compact and crystalline; hard to crush.

Bad.—Deficiency of weight; light coloured; partly coloured; open and powdery; friable.

In all cases the north and east sides of old buildings are found to be in a better state of preservation than the south and west sides,—in consequence, doubtless, of the greater alterations of temperature to which they are exposed. In the words of Davy, since human science has discovered the causes of decay, it is not too much to expect that human art will ultimately be able to apply a remedy.

March 16. A paper was read on a new system of framing floors and roofs of large span, and applicable to bridges, whether of timber or iron, communicated by Herr Laves, of Hanover, Corresponding Member. Sir Gardner Wilkinson, Honorary Member, proposed a question respecting the "origin of the vertical line in architecture, and the return to the horizontal line in Italian buildings," which led to some discussion.

The medals of the Institute will be awarded next year to the authors of the best essays on the following subjects:—

On the distinctive style of Inigo Jones as compared with that of other architects of the Palladian school.

On iron roofs, shewing the comparative expense, durability, and strength, as contrasted with timber roofs, illustrated by existing examples.

The same medallion will be awarded, in addition to a premium of ten guineas, offered by Miss Hackett, for the best restoration of Crosby Place, as it existed in the early part of the 17th century.

THE ARCHITECTURE OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

The architectural history of England, for the last forty or fifty years, will be read with peculiar interest: inasmuch as it records a series of facts, unparalleled in

GENT. MAG. VOL. XIII.

the annals of any country, or of any period of time. In all nations, and in every succeeding age, there seems to have been some one particular style, that, for the time of its duration, was almost universally prevalent; and when the fashion of it passed away, the architecture of the periods that followed was in each of them, to about an equal extent, distinguished by a similar uniformity. In the ages that have passed, we can scarcely ever discover the adoption of a diversity of styles, at one and the same time; and we cannot but remark, that it has been reserved for the nineteenth century, and especially for our own country, to exhibit to the world the every day occurrence, of buildings being unceasingly constructed, in styles that in a chronological point of view are the most remote from each other, as well as on principles which are diametrically opposite.

All these styles have been carefully studied by the enterprising architects of the united kingdom; and the result has been, that both in the domestic and ecclesiastical departments of the art, an almost unlimited variety of edifices has arisen, that, wherever the means have been adequate to the end, would have done honour to the several ages and countries, whose architectural remains have afforded models to exercise the ingenuity and application of this industrious class of British artists. Were it not, that the extent of our printed records of late years has been altogether unexampled, the antiquaries of future ages would be doubtless lost in amazement, on contemplating the very opposite works, many of which are perfect in their respective kinds, that have been raised after the examples of ancient Greece and Rome,—of Italy during the middle and still later ages,—of England, at the time of the Norman Conquest, and of the three succeeding styles, that have each been long distinguished for their peculiar beauties. Nor have these been all, that the historian is required to enumerate: for as, from the days of Dioclesian, if not before his time, the five orders of Roman architecture had for several centuries been debased and confounded, till their revival in a modern age,—so were the three styles of English architecture, that successively arose from the twelfth to the fifteenth centuries, consigned in like manner to a species of debasement, the fortune of which has been singular and curious.

After the decline of the Norman architecture, which was but a debasement of the Roman, it was succeeded in their several turns by the three styles alluded to, which have been called by Mr. Rickman, as distinguishing and most appropriate

terms, *Early English*, *Decorated English*, and *Perpendicular English*. The debasement ensued in what has often been called *the Tudor Age*; and, though with some considerable variations, continued to be the universally prevailing style, through the reigns of the virgin Queen and her successor King James the First. Debasement though it be accounted, and strangely mixed with no small portions derived from the recently attempted revival of the Roman orders, it is yet a style that in our times seems to be peculiarly dear to Englishmen. And justly is it so. For, in the construction of country residences, large or small, there is no other that harmonizes so well with the general scenery of our native land. Amid the variety of orders and styles, the ornaments of ages more or less remote, that have been extensively adopted in the buildings of the present century, the public estimation has decidedly marked this peculiar style as its own; and the appropriate term *Elizabethan* will descend to our posterity, as designating the many fine examples, that have lately been modelled from existing edifices of the last reign of the Tudors, and the first of the Stuarts.

Of the many *Churches* that have been built, several may be observed as successful erections after the three pure orders of Greece, which are now perfectly well understood. The Roman orders have not been so frequently followed; but, as in the domestic department, the designs for a considerable majority of sacred edifices have been sought in our own land. Within the last few years many Norman and Early English churches have arisen, a few of the Decorated, and still more of the Perpendicular style. If there be any cause for regret, it is in cases where the means have not been sufficiently ample, to do justice to the acknowledged taste and skill of the respective architects.

The styles that in our age have been adopted, especially for *Domestic* purposes, were derived however from a still wider range. The ancient and massive temples of Egypt have given rise to some correct imitations, though on a very small scale; and where a lighter and truly oriental style has pleased the fancy, China and Hindostan, Persia and Turkey, have afforded designs, which, though not in accordance with the general taste, have contributed to augment the variety, so strikingly presented by modern architecture. To come nearer home; the timber houses of Switzerland, with their exterior stairs and galleries, and the older mansions of the same material, so general in this country and on the continent, while the ancient forests were yet in being, have each had their

practical admirers, and with equal success. The thatched cottage, which seems best fitted for the abode of humble life, in the more retired villages and fields, has been constructed in numerous instances for the occasional residence of the highest classes of society, and even of royalty itself. In one remarkable instance, (the Royal Cottage in Windsor Park) the requisite extent of building, for the accommodation of a large establishment, was so judiciously concealed by varied plantations and evergreen fences on well chosen spots, that the views of the cottage from different parts of the lawns and gardens could not possibly offend the eye of taste, by displaying too broad a mass of building, in proportion to the height, which of necessity was very limited.

The old castellated buildings of France and Scotland, with their characteristic accompaniments of round embattled towers and high conical roofs, appear to have been but once imitated in England, in the Penitentiary on the outskirts of Westminster: while a style, of a very different class, called modern Italian, Romanesque, or Tuscan, has met with many admirers, and been extensively adopted, for domestic use, during the last twenty years. It may be either simple in its outline and details, or admit of considerable and even extreme enrichment; and it is well suited for many important purposes, in no ordinary degree. Several judicious and commodious structures of the kind have been erected, varying greatly in form, as occasion may have required, but all evidently bespeaking a common origin. It may either be square and compact in figure; or, consistently with the utmost convenience, and without any violation of rule, it may be planned with the greatest possible irregularity. The effect is often exceedingly picturesque; and future additions may be made, without the slightest injury to this desirable and attractive quality.

One of the earliest structures in this style, that excited more than ordinary attention, is the tower which was built on Lansdown, near Bath, by William Beckford, esq. soon after he had disposed of his estate at Fonthill, in the year 1822. Of the buildings that are *square and compact*, as best suited for street architecture, perhaps the most elegant specimens are, the Travellers' Club House in Pall Mall, the two fronts of which were designed from the Pandulfi Palace at Florence; the Reform Club House, recently erected in the same street; the Club Chambers, about the same time, in the first division from thence of Regent Street; and the London and Westminster Bank, near the Bank of England. The edifices that have

been designed with more or less of *irregularity*, as being well adapted for country residences, are already very numerous. There are indeed many to be admired; and without depreciating their peculiar merits, it may suffice to mention the handsome and commodious house, built a few years ago at Bromley Hill in Kent, by the late Lord Farnborough; and of still more recent erection, and for a purpose interesting to humanity, Tue Brook Villa, near Liverpool, the property and residence of John Owen, esq.

In the last century, nearly all the more costly structures of the period were properly speaking of the *Palladian School*. They were according to the revived architecture of Rome; and admitted of no deviation whatever from the strict rules of the *Five Orders*, as laid down by the best professors of the art, in the Augustan age. For the domestic retirement of rural life, neither these, nor the still more rigid regulations of the pure Grecian orders, have had any decided preference shewn them in our days, compared with the much greater number of mansions, that have been raised on plans of more unlimited freedom, both of outline and decoration. This liberty has been found, and extensively acted upon, in following the *Elizabethan* examples of our own land, as well as those of modern times in Italy, which are correctly designated by the term *Romanesque*. These two styles, which comprise some principles of affinity to each other, that have occasionally produced a resemblance by no means distant, are to be seen in high perfection, as the ornaments of many a fair park and lawn, in almost every district of the kingdom.

To sum up these remarks on the Architecture of the Nineteenth Century, it may be added, that in the hemisphere which contains Europe, Asia, and Africa, the buildings of every country, that either is, or has been civilized, have been carefully examined, for the advancement of the art in the united kingdom.

SAXON.

OXFORD ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

Feb. 26. A paper was read by Mr. Derick, on St. Mary Magdalene Church, Oxford, showing from a careful examination of the construction, that the original chancel is the work of the twelfth century, though little of the original work now remains. The very singular east window he showed to be of the fourteenth century, by careful drawings and sections of details: this window is remarkably plain, though belonging to the style called "Decorated." The north aisle is the work of the thirteenth century, though

much mutilated. The beautiful south aisle, or chapel, is of the time of Edward II., and supposed to be founded by that monarch as a chapel to the monastery of the Carmelites or White Friars, he having given them his palace of Beaumont for their monastery, in fulfilment of a vow made at the battle of Bannockburn, by the advice of his confessor, who was a monk of this fraternity. The nave and tower were rebuilt in the reign of Henry VIII., but in the tower a quantity of old materials, brought from Rewley Abbey at the time the church there was pulled down, are built into the later work. Mr. Derick showed, by his drawings and sections, that the very singular window on the west side of the tower is quite of the French Flamboyant style, not only in its general character, but also in its mouldings and details, and by the manner in which it is built into the other work must have been brought from some other building, the masonry as well as the style being different from that of the tower itself. He then supported the conclusions he had drawn from the examination of the building, by extracts from Dugdale and Antony Wood.

March 11. A letter was read from Professor Wilson, on the subject of Gothic churches in India, stating the difficulties which would have to be encountered. Some remarks upon this letter were also read, showing how these difficulties might perhaps be avoided, observing that good taste is not necessarily expensive, but often the reverse; that elegant forms do not necessarily cost more than ugly ones; and that ornament is not essential to Gothic architecture. That even if not more than a thousand pounds could be raised at once for a church, that sum might suffice to build a chapel on the model of Littlemore, which might afterwards become the chancel of a large church. And this plan appears to have been frequently acted upon in the middle ages in poor districts. Mr. Sewell mentioned that a similar plan has lately been acted upon in Ireland with great advantage; the chapel which is to form the nucleus of a future church being also used as a school-room.

A paper was read by Mr. Parker on St. Michael's church, Oxford, illustrated by several drawings. The tower of this church is supposed to be Saxon, and has several balustré windows, also long-and-short work at the angles; but the peculiar form of the abacus used in all the windows, and in an original doorway now blocked up, looks more like Norman than Saxon work. The chancel is plain and somewhat rude work of the 13th century; the east window

partly filled up, and its proportions spoiled, to accommodate the wainscoting. The nave and south aisle of the 14th. One of the windows of this aisle is an uncommon one, a plain window of three lancet-formed lights under one arch, with mouldings of the early part of the 14th century, very clear and distinct. The north side is of the 15th century. At the east end of it are three very elegant niches of an unusual form, which have originally been the *eredos* of an altar. The porch is a good specimen of the 14th century.

OXFORD MEMORIAL OF CRANMER,
RIDLEY, AND LATIMER.

A meeting of the subscribers to this undertaking was holden in the Town Hall, Oxford, on Thursday March 5th. The Committee have found it impracticable to obtain an eligible site for "A Church commemorative, chiefly by external decoration, of the three Martyr Prelates." It was therefore resolved, in accordance with the spirit of the Resolution of January 31, 1839, to substitute for this a Monumental Structure at the northern extremity of St. Mary Magdalene churchyard, in connexion with the rebuilding and enlarging the northern aisle of the church, so as to be capable of containing about the same number of persons as it was proposed to accommodate in a separate building; that aisle to be called the Martyrs' aisle, and to be commemorative of them chiefly by external decoration. The monumental structure will be a cross of the character of those of Queen Eleanor, and the alterations of the church will be in accordance with the style of the monument. A Committee was authorised to choose a design, and adopt all necessary measures for carrying the resolutions into effect.

THE LITERARY FUND.

March 11. At the anniversary there was a general re-election of the President, Vice-Presidents, and other officers of this excellent Institution; and a manifest improvement on their efficiency as a body was made by reviving two offices which had fallen into desuetude, viz. the offices of Honorary Solicitor and Honorary Physician. The trouble of the former was generously undertaken by William Tooke, esq. (already one of the Treasurers of the Fund); and for the latter, Dr. Fraser, now returning from Rome, also offered his services in the most liberal manner. When it is remembered how often medical aid may be administered to the applicants, and be far more valuable than any pecuniary aid which could be given them, the

value and importance of this arrangement can hardly be too highly estimated.

RECENT DESTRUCTION OF EXCHEQUER
RECORDS AT SOMERSET-HOUSE.

The attention of that portion of the public which entertains a regard for historical literature has been strongly excited by some recent disclosures made respecting the destruction of a very large mass of valuable national records. The subject was brought before the House of Peers by Lord Redesdale, and an address was carried for copies of all communications between the Treasury and the Comptroller of the Exchequer respecting this untoward transaction. These communications were laid before the House on the 17th of March, and have since been printed. On that occasion Lord Monteagle assured the House that every document of the least value had been preserved; but whether his Lordship had been rightly informed, our readers will be better able to judge when they have perused what follows. It appears from the correspondence, that the first intimation of the state of these documents was conveyed to Sir John Newport, the late Comptroller, in March 1836, by Mr. Frederick Devon, who reported that they were lying in a vault of Somerset House, the doorway of which had been built up for many years, and which he entered by means of a ladder at a place which was once a window; and that there was nothing to prevent their being stolen by any one who knew of their situation. A communication was made by Sir John Newport to the Treasury; but nothing was done for nearly two years, until in March 1838 an agreement was made with Mr. Charles Jay, a fishmonger in Hungerford Market, for their sale at the price of 8*l.* a ton. The further details of the operations we shall give in the words of Mr. Ashburnham Bulley, the principal officer employed.

"The papers, books, parchments, &c. contained in above 100 large boxes, besides an immense heap upon the floor of the vault, upon removal and investigation, have been found to consist of all varieties of official papers connected with the transactions of the different departments of the ancient Exchequer, ranging from the time of Edward IV. to the year 1788 in the reign of George III., referring chiefly to the expenditure of the State, and the larger quantity belonging to the periods approaching our own times. They have been deposited in the vault at different uncertain periods anterior to the last fifty years, and have there laid, dirty, mouldering, and

rotting, until this examination. The great mass was composed of Treasury letters of direction, rough accounts and account books, of receipts for the several services and for small sums, of warrants and orders long since satisfied, relating in great measure to loans raised by way of annuity, lottery, &c. to carry on the wars in which this country was engaged during the last century. These documents, although possessed of no real value at the present time, would probably, if allowed to go out in their perfect form, originate troublesome inquiries and mistaken claims upon the Government by the descendants of the individuals named in them; it has therefore been considered necessary to deprive each order and warrant of its signature, &c.; the books also have been effectually destroyed; and the whole, after having been thus subjected to *careful examination and mutilation*, have been disposed of under the contract approved by the Treasury.

“The Exchequer, at an earlier period, not only took cognizance of, controlled, and recorded the income and expenditure of the country in its masses, but appears to have entered into, and to have been the depository of, the most minute details of every circumstance connected with matters of account. It could not, therefore, but be anticipated that amongst such a mass of papers referring to its Transactions some few would be discovered, possessed not only of official value as records, but of general interest, as bearing the most authentic, because original, evidence upon many points of curiosity to the antiquarian, or of doubt to the student and the historian. Accordingly I have the satisfaction of stating below the titles of some very curious and valuable documents which have been preserved, in addition to the rolls and books reserved towards supplying the deficiencies of the series of records already established here. The entire books, documents, &c. having been subjected to the *action of damp in a vault on a level with and in the immediate neighbourhood of the Thames for upwards of half a century*, many of them had become decomposed, and the whole mass would, if still left to the operation of the same influence, have shared in the same undistinguishing destruction. I trust, therefore, that these results, whilst they prove the necessity and advantage of the examination instituted by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, will also be received as evidence of the care with which it has been conducted, and will be satisfactory to their Lordships and to yourself.

BOOKS AND DOCUMENTS RESERVED.

1st. *As Official Records.*

Issue Rolls, various, from the time of Edward. IV. Receipt Ditto. Privy Seal Books. Patent Ditto. Warrant Ditto. Books of Issue. Books of Receipt. Privy Seals, &c.

2d. *As possessed not only of official but general interest and value.*

Imperfect Books of entry of Letters to Queen Elizabeth, concerning Mary Queen of Scots, and various other subjects, Anno 1571-2, dated from Blois and Paris; likewise of several addressed to Lords Leicester, Sussex, Burghley, and other Statesmen.

Quarterly Returns of State Prisoners in the Tower of London and Gatehouse at Westminster, signed by Lords of the Council and Lieutenant of the Tower, with expenses of the same, &c. from 1570. (Incomplete.)

Court Rolls from the Manor of Bermeghem (Elizabeth.)

Copy of the Bonds delivered to the French Ambassador upon the payment of 60,000*l.* into the Exchequer from the Queen Regent of France, due from the late Henry IV. of France to Queen Elizabeth. 7th November 1612.

Account of Jewels, Gold, Silver, and Diamonds, &c. sold (and to whom) or coined for Her Majesty's Benefit, amounting to the sum of 9,810*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.* Anno 1600. 42 Elizabeth.

Accounts of a like nature.

Sir Benjamin Tichbourne's (and others) account for carrying certain Prisoners from Bagshot to Winchester; viz. Sir Walter Raleigh, Sir Griffin Markham, Sir Edward Parham, Lord Cobham, &c. Anno 1603.

Articles of Agreement between Henry VIII. and the Parliament. Signed by the King.

Expenses of Diet of Lords of the Council, &c. at the Star Chamber, from 1560 to ; stating (in many instances) the Lords present on each day, with name and price of each article provided.

Ditto of Lords of the Council at the Palace.

Ditto of Cardinal Wolsey.

A few Bulls of the Pope on several subjects about the same period.

A Diplomatic Correspondence (temp. Henry VIII.) partly in Latin and in cipher, principally addressed to Cardinal Wolsey.

Twenty-three Articles of Impeachment exhibited against the Earl of Kildare by the Earl of Ormonde. Signed by Cardinal Wolsey.

Privy Seals of Prince Charles, signed by him. Anno 1623.

Household Expenses of Prince Charles. Anno 1618, 1619, 1620.

Composition Book (in counties), stating sums paid by each individual to be exempted from Knighthood at the Coronation of Charles I.

Original Commission for Loans in the county of Derby, with Returns of the Sums lent by the several Parties. (Charles I. and subsequently.)

Number of Persons touched for the King's Evil, and Medals delivered to the same. Signed by the Clerk of the Closet. Various dates, from 1669 to 1675.

Rolls of Ushers of the Exchequer. (Oliver Cromwell.) &c. &c. &c.

"These Books and Documents reserved are in the Record Room of this Office, and the vault at Somerset House is perfectly clear, and is, I believe, now appropriated to the use of another Department. The paper disposed of (after undergoing the mutilation above mentioned, and under the contract approved by the Treasury), amounting by weight to eight tons and three quarters, and the boxes, have produced the sum of 79*l.* 2*s.*, which remains in my hands; the purchaser paying all expenses of raising from the vault, and removing them to and from the Exchequer, which alone, as I am informed, cost him 30*l.*

"In order to accomplish the examination within the shortest period, since the 15th of last March, with few exceptions, to the present time, the following persons have been engaged in it, in extra official hours:—Myself, upon an average three hours daily; two clerks, each five hours; two messengers, each six hours; every precaution having been successfully taken against fire; and for this extra occupation, during a period of nine months, undertaken by the direction of the Lords of the Treasury, and to be specially remunerated, no remuneration has been hitherto received. In respectfully calling, by your aid, the attention of their Lordships to this point, I should feel myself wanting in justice to those employed under me in the task if I failed to point out the extremely disagreeable if not unhealthy nature of the employment; and, in so doing, I hope to establish a claim to their Lordships' most liberal consideration. The Papers, &c. having been, as I have stated, for above half a century lying in a damp vault, and many of them mouldering away, the room appropriated for their examination became constantly charged with the decomposed particles and dust, to be inhaled by those engaged in the operation; and the weight alone of papers sold (not including those entirely destroyed, rotten, or reserved),

each of which had to be examined and mutilated, will prove that the duty has been extremely laborious; in fact I have never had to perform a more arduous or unpleasant task."

For the performance of these services the sum of 200*l.* was awarded to Mr. Bulley, to his two clerks 2*l.* 2*s.* per week each, and to the two messengers a gratuity of 30*l.* each. It has been already seen that the total sum received from the fishmonger was less than 80*l.* Viewed merely in a financial point of view, it is by no means satisfactory that the papers should have been brought to so bad a market. No sooner do the dealers in autographs hear rumours of the game in view, than they go and offer to Mr. Jay a profit of 500*l.* per cent. We are informed on good authority that Mr. Waller, a dealer in curiosities, gave Jay 30*s.* a cent. for such portions only of the documents as were written on paper, those on parchment being more valuable. Thus the first profit was enormous; but from amongst each hundred-weight of papers there were doubtless many documents, the market value of which in one of our literary auction-rooms would be some pounds each. Thus the amount of the public loss by the fish-basket plan is incalculable.

But then comes the more important question—why should this rich and intelligent country, acting upon such a penny-wise and pound-foolish system, sell its national muniments at all? Why should an employment of so "extremely disagreeable if not unhealthy nature" be imposed upon the delicate frames of the clerks of the Exchequer? why should not documents, admitted to be of by-gone times, deposited "the very latest fifty, and many of them a hundred years ago," be removed for sortation to the dry, warmed, and ventilated basement story of the British Museum, and be there examined by another class of public officers, who have had more experience in matters of the kind? It would be very easy for the Government departments to retain the power of recall upon any documents which, on the inspection of an inventory or calendar, it might be considered premature to submit to the public eye: but to pretend that historical documents can be properly estimated by mere arithmeticians, accountants, and porters, is the very height of absurdity.

Of the truth of this opinion we have ample proof in the statement made by the Earl of Aberdeen in the House of Lords, on the 23d March. The noble President of the Society of Antiquaries then remarked, that he had no doubt that there was a large mass of papers

of no value whatever which had been ordered to be destroyed; but he must say that the persons, to whose care the examination was entrusted, were either guilty of great negligence, or they were incompetent to the task. He had learned that there was a great mass of papers in the hands of the auctioneers of London for the purpose of being sold. It was only the day before yesterday that he was at the British Museum, when he learnt that a portion of papers had been offered for sale there, which had fallen into the hands of a bookseller. He had no doubt that the Museum would purchase the whole of what had been offered; but he must say, he thought it a little hard that the public should have to purchase their own records in this fashion. One of the first papers which he examined was a letter addressed by the Secretary of State of Leo the Tenth to Cardinal Wolsey, which accompanied the cap and sword which it was customary for the Popes to transmit, from time to time, to the favoured princes of Christendom. The next subject, which was on several sheets of paper, contained a list and description of jewels bought for Queen Elizabeth. He also heard of another paper, which he did not see, which was an account of the expenses of Charles the First during his imprisonment.* He thought that such documents were valuable materials for history, and he was of opinion that they ought not to be sold or destroyed."

We shall here append a notice of several documents which have come, through these means, into the hands of an antiquarian friend of our own:—

The Charges of Sir John Puckeringe, Knt. Serjeant at Law, for his journeying and painstaking in the arraignment, indictment, and execution of Mary Queen of Scots: signed by Lord Burghley.

The Expenses of Sir Benj. Gonson, one of the Captains employed against the Spanish Armada in 1588. (Not "mutilated," but complete.)

A return of the number of persons touched for the Evil during a certain period by Charles the First; attested by the Bishops of London and Oxford.—This is evidently a portion of the series of the documents stated by Mr. Bulley to have been carefully reserved.

The Household Expenses (defrayed by the Treasury) of Nell Gwyn.

A Letter of Bishop Juxon; and Receipts signed by John Duke of Marlborough, his Duchess Sarah, Sir Isaac Newton, Sir Christopher Wren, Flamsteed, Dryden, Bishop Burnet, Sir Godfrey Kneller, Grinlin Gibbons, Sir James Thornhill, &c. &c. for money lent to the Government at 8 per cent.

We may also mention that the same friend has some specimens of fines and other legal records which escaped a few years since in a similar or still more disreputable manner from the public archives. Mr. Waller purchased a whole attic-chamber full of them from the house of a size-maker. Among them occurred an original grant of lands from Henry VIII. to Winchester College. Part of these documents were seized from Mr. Waller (with some apparent injustice) by authority of the late Record Commission. About thirty others were purchased from another dealer at 1s. a piece. Surely all these matters call aloud for due investigation; and we are happy to find that during a recent debate in the House of Commons (on the 24th March), both Sir Robert Peel and Lord John Russell concurred in this view of the matter. The former observed, "that with respect to what had been stated of the destruction of the records, he thought it would be desirable that some inquiry should be instituted on the subject. There was an impression abroad that a destruction of valuable records had taken place, and he was of opinion that it would be advisable to refer the question to a Select Committee, to ascertain under what authority the destruction had taken place, and what was the nature of the records that had been destroyed. He thought it ought to be known why records of value should have been destroyed, and why they had not been placed in the safe keeping of the British Museum, or of some other public institution."

Lord J. Russell said, "it might be inferred, from what had been stated, that the Record Commission, not now in existence, were answerable for the records which it was supposed had been destroyed. When that Commission to which he had alluded had expired, at the demise of the Crown, he (Lord J. Russell) did not think necessary to re-appoint the Commission, and since that period there had been no Commission existing. The House had, however, agreed that there should be a

* We are able to describe this document more exactly. It is an account of the expenses incurred by certain commissioners of the Parliament, and includes those of the trial and execution of Charles the First, together with the expenses of his household during the last year of his life. The bookseller who has possession of this document proposes to publish it; let him do so forthwith.

Keeper and a Deputy Keeper. The present Keeper of the Records was the Master of the Rolls, and he had appointed as Deputy Keeper, with the consent of the Secretary of State, Sir Francis Palgrave; and no one would deny that those persons were perfectly competent to the performance of the duties assigned to them. As to what had been said about the destruction of the records, he did not believe that those records were in the keeping of the Master of the Rolls, or of Sir Francis Palgrave; but he agreed with Sir R. Peel that there should be an inquiry. It ought to be ascertained why any records had been destroyed, and, if

historical records, why they should not have been placed in the British Museum, or in some other public establishment, where there would have been no risk."

Knowing so much as we do of the administration of former Record Commissions, we can scarcely with a calm conscience ask Lord John Russell for another: but this we ask, that the authority and the means of the British Museum should be increased, in order that labourers for the public instruction may have their inquiries facilitated, who, as Lord Aberdeen justly remarked, "sit down to such a task with as much appetite and delight as others do to a feast."

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Feb. 27. Henry Hallam, esq. Vice-President in the chair. Theodore Hook, esq. was elected a Fellow of the Society.

Dr. Mantell, F.R.S. exhibited two armillæ of bronze, a small gold ring in the form of a torques, and a flint celt, found at Hollington castle, near Brighton; also a very small bronze statue of a Cupid, with a quiver slung behind him, but no wings, two other flint celts, and various other antiquities found at several places in the neighbourhood of Brighton and Lewes.

J. O. Halliwell, esq. F.R.S. and F.S.A. communicated some remarks on the history of the reign of King Edward the Fourth; accompanied by several documents hitherto unpublished; the first of these is a brief Sermon on King Edward's accession; next, some prophetic rhymes regarding the same; the remainder were deferred to another meeting.

The names of Mr. Barnwell, Mr. Decimus Burton, Earl de Grey, and Sir R. Westmacott were announced as Auditors of the Society's accounts for the present year.

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

The Rev. W. H. Neale, M.A. of Gosport, author of the Mohammedan System of Theology, &c. was elected a Fellow.

The reading of the documents appended to Mr. Halliwell's communication was concluded. They consisted of the following articles: Two letters of Richard Duke of York and Richard Earl of Warwick to Elizabeth Wydvile (afterwards Queen) recommending to her favour, as a suitor, Sir Hugh John, Knight Marshal of England; these remarkable documents are undated, but they were of course written in the reign of Henry the Sixth, before the lady's first marriage with Sir John Grey,

and when she was, probably, unknown to the Duke of York's son, her future lord and master. Mr. Halliwell also added the Proclamation of Edward the Fourth to the people of Yorkshire in 1469: the acts of attainder of Richard Welles, Robert Welles, and Thomas de la Laund; and of John Earl of Oxford, George Vere, and Thomas Vere; and some contemporary historical notes from an Arundel MS.

John Bruce, esq. F.S.A. communicated two Letters illustrative of the Gunpowder Plot, from the Cottonian collection, where they have hitherto lain concealed between some letters thirty years earlier in date. They are both addressed to the chief conspirator Catesby, and bear marks of having been kept some time in dirty pockets. The first is from Thomas Winter, and dated the 12th of October (no doubt 1605). It is written from the country, in a dark mysterious manner, but tells little except the movements of some of the conspirators. The other letter is more important: it came from Lord Mounteagle, and adds very materially to the presumptive evidence before acquired that that personage possessed a guilty knowledge of the plot. It is written from Bath, and addressed to Catesby in the most flattering terms, inviting him to join the company then "at the Bath," with the writer, "who accompte thy person *the only sone that must ripene ourre harvest*:" and it is signed "Fast tyed to your friendship, W. MOUNTTEAGLE." It is ascertained that Catesby went to Bath—in consequence of this invitation—about Michaelmas 1605; and that Percy met him there. Percy and Catesby were both killed at Holbeach; Lord Mounteagle was thus saved from their recrimination; but there remain in evidence against him the

evident erasure and suppression of his name in several records regarding the conspiracy, and also the amount of the pensions (500*l.* and 200*l.* fee-farm rent) for the nominal service of merely surrendering the well-known letter to which its discovery was attributed.

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

James Whatman, jun. esq. F.R.S. of Orchard-st. Portman square, and Richard Hussey, esq. of Birmingham, architect, were elected Fellows of the Society.

The Rev. Henry Christmas, F.S.A. exhibited two miniatures of Oliver Cromwell and Hampden, which formerly belonged to Marmaduke Trattle, esq.

Mr. Godwin's remarks on the Ecclesiastical Architecture of Normandy were concluded. The present portion related to the churches at Caen and Haute Allemande.

A description by Mr. Herbert Smith of the paintings remaining in the Galilee of Durham Cathedral was then read, in illustration of some beautifully accurate drawings made by him for the Society. They are apparently coeval with those lately discovered at Barfreston in Kent, and recently exhibited in the Society's room; and are supposed to be nearly coeval with the architecture of the Galilee. The most remarkable portions are whole-length figures of a king and a bishop, supposed to represent Henry II. and Hugh Pudsey. The altars at which these paintings remain are known to have been dedicated to Our Lady of Pity and to St. Bede, and in the account which is preserved of the state of the church of Durham previous to the Reformation, particular mention is made of the painting over the former, representing the Virgin in that particular character (weeping over the body of Christ), of which some relics are found.

March 19. Hudson Gurney, esq. V.P.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Crewe and Thomas Stephen Davies, esq. Fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, Professor of Mathematics in the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, and author of the History of Magnetical Discovery, were elected Fellows of the Society.

W. H. Rosser, esq. F.S.A. exhibited a rubbing of the sepulchral stone (engraved in the manner usual with brasses) of John Curwen, Esq. (the name spelled *Cherwin*) Constable of Porchester castle, who died Oct. 31, 1441. He is in the armour of the time, within a canopy, which is richly ornamented with figures of saints. Above each shoulder is a shield of his arms: 1 and 4. Fretty, and a chief; 2 and 3. Barry, three cocks. On an inescutcheon. On a fess three (martlets?) The arms of Curwen of Workington are Argent, fretty gules and a chief azure. The whole

GENT. MAG. VOL. XIII.

stone is eight feet long, by three and a half broad.

J. O. Halliwell, esq. F.S.A. exhibited a MS. English calendar in vellum, in the form of a pocket-book, containing a specimen of the instrument called the *voitelle*, formed of perforated pieces, revolving on a thread, and showing the phases of the moon, &c. It is mentioned by Chaucer in his treatise on the astrolabe.

A dissertation on the provinces and towns of Ancient Normandy, by Thomas Stapleton, esq. was then read; being a portion of his Observations on the Rolls of the Norman Exchequer in the reign of Henry II. which he is now editing for the Society.

March 26. H. Hallam, esq. V.P.

Lea Wilson, esq. and Lord Albert Conyngham were elected Fellows of the Society.

John Britton, esq. F.S.A. exhibited a plaster model and various prints of Barfreston church, Kent.

A mask was exhibited, supposed to be Egyptian. It is composed of turquoise stones in mosaic work, the eyes of mother-of-pearl, and the teeth of ivory. It is probably from India, and not ancient.

Mr. Halliwell communicated a paper on the contents of the Speculum Christiani, which he characterised as one of the most sensible and least violent of the Lollard writings. After briefly describing its principal parts, he remarked that there was no sufficient ground to ascribe its authorship, as Tanner and Wharton have done, to John Whatton; but that Casley has with greater probability assigned it to John Morys, a Welchman. Mr. Halliwell concluded with a descriptive enumeration of the various MSS. of this work which he has found in several public libraries.

FRENCH ANTIQUARIAN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS.—The municipal council of Paris has at length authorized M. Albert Lenoir to form a museum of Christian and Mediæval antiquities in the Palais des Thermes, the only part now standing of what was once the palace of the Emperor Julian. This eminent architect and antiquary has already procured several interesting remains for it: such as the series of capitals of St. Germain-des-Prés, from which the capitals now existing in that church were copied as *fac-similes*, when it was restored under Charles X.; a similar series from St. Germain-l'Auxerrois; and a third from the abbatial church of St. Gèneviève, destroyed at the revolution. Several precious fragments of various ecclesiastical buildings, especially from the abbey of St. Germain-des-

Prés, which had long been lying in a garden attached to the abbey of St. Denis, have also been received here.—It is not yet known at what period of the present year M. Albert Lenoir and M. Didron, the two Professors of Christian Archæology, will resume their course of lectures; but the antiquarian public are anxiously expecting them.—The Comité Historique des Arts et Monuments has decided on publishing a monthly bulletin of its transactions, with an analysis of the principal communications received by it: the first number appears this month. M. Brière, a young and zealous archæologist, has been authorized by the Minister of Public Instruction to open a third course of public and gratuitous lectures upon the various religions of the ancient world, and upon Egyptian hieroglyphics.—The ancient church of St. Julien-le-pauvre, of the early part of the 13th century, and one of the most interesting ecclesiastical remains of Paris, has been ordered to be demolished by the Council General of Hospitals, because its place is wanted in some alterations now in progress at the great hospital of the Hotel Dieu, of which establishment it has long been the chapel. This act of Vandalism is likely to be frustrated through the energetic interference of the Comité Historique des Arts et Monuments, who have applied to the Ministers of Public Instruction and the Interior on the subject, and have also made a strong remonstrance to the Prefect of the Seine.

NIEVRE.—The Bishop of Nevers has just formed a museum of Christian and Mediæval antiquities in the ecclesiastical seminary of that town, and has founded a Professorship of Christian archæology, to the lectures upon which the public, as well as the students of the seminary, will be admitted gratuitously. Similar lecture-ships have been established at Troyes and Beauvais by the enlightened prelates of those dioceses.

SEINE INFÉRIEURE.—The Tour Bigot at Rouen, one of the most venerable remains of that city, and in which, according to tradition, Joan of Arc was confined, is in danger of demolition by the cupidity of a proprietor, who wishes to apply the stones to building purposes! The ancient church of St. Nicolas-le-peintre in the same city, which was consecrated in 1533, forms part of the buildings round the yard of the Poste aux chevaux; and is every day receiving fresh damage. An offer was made some time since to the owner of the property to buy the materials of the edifice, in order to transport them stone for stone and re-erect the church elsewhere; but the man refused. Rouen

with so many wonderful monuments of the middle ages which it contains,—just like Toulouse in the south of France,—is the most Vandalic city in the country.

MOSELLE.—M. Beaulieu has just published vol. I. of the *Archæology of Lorraine*: it is well spoken of.

ISERE.—An interesting discovery has been recently made in the plain which lies immediately south of Vienne, on the Rhone. M. Contamin, the owner of a small property termed Les Gargaltes, has had a vineyard broken up, and in so doing found the traces of an immense number of Roman houses, at a few feet below the surface. It appears that the Roman city extended in this direction, as indeed may be inferred from the Roman monuments still standing by the road to Avignon. A considerable quantity of articles in pottery of all kinds has been collected by this gentleman. From what has been observed on the spot there is every reason to believe that this quarter of the Roman city was destroyed by fire.

At AUTUN some extensive Roman baths have been lately discovered, near the Roman road that led from Cedulacum to Augustodunum; and a thermal source, used, as it is supposed, to supply those baths, has also been found in their immediate vicinity. Large quantities of coins, well preserved, of Nero, Vespasian, Constantine, &c. have been dug up on the same spot.

IMPERIAL STATUES FOUND AT CERVETRI.

At a meeting of the Academy of Archæology at Rome, held on the 30th Jan., the Cav. P. E. Visconti, Perpetual Secretary, read an account of the discovery of several statues, exhumed in the grounds of Sig. Paolo Calabresi, at Cervetri, about 25 miles distant from Rome, towards Civita Vecchia. They were found lying at length, some placed crossways on others, and are altogether nine in number. The heads perfectly agree with the known portraits of the Imperial family during the first century of the Empire. One is assigned to Tiberius; he is seated, the upper part of his person naked, and crowned with oak and laurel, in the character of terrestrial Jupiter: it is said to be the first statue of this emperor that has been found deified; it is about ten feet and a half high. There is another of similar form and attributes of Claudius. The two Drusi are represented, the elder in the toga, and the younger in the cuirass. Among the female statues is one of Agrippina. The others are as yet headless, but it is hoped that the heads may yet be found. Two are

supposed to be Augustus and Livia, and they are of the best sculpture in the collection. Sig. Visconti gave as his opinion that these fine statues were thus concealed during some great public calamity, to save them from destruction. In carrying on the excavation to the depth of 60 palms, the sight appears to have been that of an ancient Etruscan cemetery, and many fragments of vases have been found.

ANCIENT ARTICLES OF AMBER.

In cutting a ditch across a meadow at Laesten, near Viborg in Jutland, in 1837, a labourer found in a very watery bog a very large collection of amber articles, which had been inclosed in a wooden vessel, whereof only a few fragments remained. The collection consists of 25 pieces not perforated, but having an indenture round the middle, so as that they could be bound fast; 500 larger and smaller pieces without any other workmanship than simply their being perforated; further, 1 hammer-shaped and 59 prism-shaped pieces, 460 cylindrical-shaped beads, and 2400 small round beads; also 50 oblong pieces perforated with 4 or 5 holes, which have served as middle pieces in a necklace of several rows of beads, and 5 end pieces to the same. The whole quantity, therefore, consists of 3,900 pieces, weighing 19lb., and is the largest discovery of amber articles known to have been made. They were deposited in the Museum of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries at Copenhagen; and about the same time there was received from the Island of Mœn several amber articles of precisely the same sort, which were found in a subterraneous chamber, constructed of large granite stones in the lower part of a barrow, where were also deposited articles of flint and bone, and several unburned bodies, but nothing whatever of metal. In the highest part of the same barrow, quite separated from the lower chamber, was a small stone coffin, wherein was found an urn full of burned bones, above which lay several cutting instruments of bronze, such as knives, pincers, &c. This upper chamber, accordingly, belonged to the bronze period, but the lower one, in which the amber articles lay, belongs to the most remote period, or the stone age as it is called by the antiquaries of Denmark, who came to the conclusion that the former large discovery of amber articles belonged to the same period, an inference which is corroborated by the rough workmanship of the articles, executed without the help of turner's lathe or borer.

ANCIENT IRISH SEALS.

Mr. Petrie has read before the Royal Irish Academy a paper "On Ancient Seals of Irish Chiefs, and persons of inferior rank," preserved in the collections of Irish antiquities formed by the Dean of St. Patrick's, and by himself. He observed that this class of antiquities had been but little attended to by Irish antiquaries,—a circumstance which he attributed to the want of general collections of our national antiquities till a recent period; and hence, if the question had been asked a short time since, whether the Irish had the use of signets generally amongst them or not, it would have been impossible to give a decisive answer. This question, however, can now be answered in the affirmative; but the period at which the use of seals commenced in Ireland is still uncertain, as no Irish seals anterior to the Anglo-Norman invasion have been found; or, if found, their discovery has not been recorded. As, however, it is now certain that seals were used by the Anglo-Saxons, it is not improbable that their use may have been introduced into Ireland also—more especially as a remarkable similarity prevailed between the two countries in customs and in knowledge of the arts. The Irish seals hitherto discovered are similar in style and device to the contemporary seals of the Anglo-Normans of similar ranks; and, like the secular seals of the latter, are usually of a circular form, whilst the ecclesiastical seals are usually oval.

MOUNT ATHOS.

Messrs. Didron and Durand during their recent journey in the East passed a month at Mount Athos, visiting that holy land, as it is called by the Greeks. At the foot, upon the sides, and on the heights of this mountain are twenty large monasteries, surrounded by crenellated walls, defended by donjons, which are there called arsenals; besides these there are ten villages called skites; 240 cells or farms; and 160 hermitages: the whole inhabited exclusively by 6000 monks, no female being allowed to enter the peninsula. The chief of all these establishments is the town of Kores, which is also peopled by monks, and is the seat of the monachal government, and the ecclesiastical court to which all differences are subjected. Mount Athos possesses 860 churches or chapels, viz. 200 in the monasteries, 300 in the skites, 200 in the cells, and about 160 in the hermitages. The monks gave the kindest reception to the French Antiquaries, to whom they im-

parted all the information possible, and from whom they kept concealed none of their archæological treasures—the treasuries of the churches, the sanctuaries into which in general none but priests are allowed to enter, the libraries containing many precious MSS.—were opened to these gentlemen with great readiness, and they were enabled to make numerous drawings of all the monuments, and to take valuable notes of the contents of the libraries, as well as of the domestic and political régime of this singular ecclesiastical republic.

SALONICA.

The town of Salonica, sacked as it has been at different periods, and ravaged by sieges and conflagrations, is one of high interest to the student of Byzantine Greek antiquities. Its streets are paved with antique marbles—its numerous fountains pour their waters into antique sarcophagi of white marble—Greek inscriptions are worked into the walls—statues are every where discovered when the soil is dug for foundations. Little visited by antiquaries, and held by the Turks, who, whilst they make no new buildings, destroy no old ones, this city possesses many imposing monuments; triumphal arches and porticoes are still standing in it, and the fragments of other monuments are very numerous. Christian antiquity is represented at Salonica by three fine edifices, now changed into mosques, but still well preserved; these are the Rotunda, Sta. Sophia, and St. Demetrius, which may be taken as models of the three principal forms usually assumed by Christian churches. The Rotunda, as considerable a monument as the Pantheon at Rome, is a large model of all circular churches. Sta. Sophia, built nearly upon the same plan as that of the same name at Constantinople, is the model of churches built in the form of the Greek cross; while the long church of St. Demetrius may be compared to the finest of the Latin basilicæ. Plates of marble and mosaic work with golden grounds cover the sides and ceilings of the interior of these buildings. M. Didron, secretary to the Comité Historique des Arts et Monuments, has visited and studied in detail all these churches; and the result of his labours will be published in his general report.

ROMAN SKELETON FOUND IN LONDON.

Dec. 9. While some workmen were excavating the carriage-way of Bow-lane, Cheapside, for a sewer, they discovered, at a depth of about 12 feet from the surface, near the corner of Little St. Thomas the Apostle, a human skeleton, embedded

in a kind of coffin, formed of tiles, three on each side. The remains were removed with great care to the Library at Guildhall. The skull has a character resembling those at Hythe church, supposed by Walker to be Roman. (See "Physiognomy founded on Physiology.") Between the teeth, which are of a beautiful white colour, was found a coin, of 2nd brass, but so much corroded that the Emperor's head could not be recognised.

EGYPTIAN MUMMY.

At the Islington Literary and Scientific Institution on the 13th Jan. Mr. Pettigrew unrolled a mummy in the presence of a numerous audience. The inscriptions on the outer case, consisting of prayers for, and the pedigree of, the departed, announced its occupant to have been Ohranis, daughter of the priest of Mandoo Bal Snauf, son of the priest of Mandoo Bakenasht, son of the priest of Amman Re, King of the Gods, Esintmai. Ohranis was born of the lady of the House Nasmaut, daughter of the priest of Amman Re, King of the Gods, Nashtafmauf. This pedigree is accordant with the statement made by Herodotus that the priesthood amongst the Egyptians was hereditary. The only ornaments found on the body were a few common beads and a ring. That the priestess was old before she died, the state of her teeth gave proof. The mummy had been brought from Thebes, and presented the characteristics usually observed in the embalming of that locality.

M. Honneger, a learned German, who has been engaged for some years in numismatic researches at Tunis, and among the ruins of Carthage, has obtained an almost complete series of coins from the earliest period in the history of the Tyrian colony to the time of Scipio,—from Cæsar and Augustus to Genserich, and from Genserich to Nassau, who, with his Saracens, in 696, completely destroyed what remained of Carthage. This valuable collection is destined for the cabinet of the Prince of Furstemburg.

M. Goulianof, a Russian orientalist, who has devoted much time to the study of Egyptian archæology, has recently given to the public three volumes on the subject, written in French, and published simultaneously at St. Petersburg and Paris. M. Goulianof is looked on as in some respects an antagonist of the late M. Champollion; he attributes a Phœnicco-Samaritan origin to the Egyptian characters, which, though at the beginning strictly phonetic, became at last mixed up with the idæographic.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 21.

Viscount *Melbourne* moved a vote of THANKS TO THE INDIAN ARMY in the following terms:—"That the thanks of this House be given to Major-Gen. Sir W. Cotton, G.C.B.; Major-Gen. Sir T. Willsbire, K.C.B.; Major-Gen. Sir J. Thackwell, K.C.B.; Major-Gen. E. H. Simpson; Major-Gen. W. Nott; and to the several officers of the army, both European and Native, for their good conduct and gallant exertions during the late operations to the westward of the Indus." The motion was carried *nem. con.* Thanks were also voted in the House of Commons by a similar resolution.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Feb. 21.

Mr. *More O'Ferrall*, the new Secretary to the Admiralty, brought forward the NAVY ESTIMATES. He announced a contemplated increase in our naval force, the total cost of which was to be 5,659,000*l.*; and he intimated the intention of Government to add to the number of artificers in the dockyards, and to take measures for building some line of battle ships of a large class. He then moved that 35,165 men (being an increase of 1000 men) be voted for the year ending the 31st of March, 1841, including 9000 marines and 2000 boys. Agreed to, after a long debate, without a division.

Feb. 21. The House went into a committee on the IRISH MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS BILL. After several amendments had been rejected on clause 32, which fixes the qualification of municipal burgesses for the larger towns at 10*l.* and for the smaller at 8*l.* with a provision for adopting, after three years, the English qualification—Mr. *Shaw* moved an amendment for making 10*l.* the uniform qualification in the small as well as in the large towns, and for omitting the prospective transition to the English qualification.—Lord *Morpeth* opposed the amendment, and said that simple concessions had already been made by government. Mr. *O'Connell* repeated that the higher franchise ought not to be required of the poorer country. He objected to any amount of rating except that of the English Municipal Bill; and assured Ministers that any other qualification would be far from popular in Ireland. The House

divided, rejecting Mr. *Shaw's* amendment, by 130 to 85.

On the 28th Feb. in committee on the same Bill, Mr. Serjeant *Jackson* moved an additional clause for giving to the freemen entitled to vote in parliamentary elections the privilege of voting in municipal elections also. He said that he possessed returns of the number of houses occupied respectively by Roman Catholics and Protestants, and he was satisfied from those documents that all the eleven large towns in schedule A, except Belfast, would pass from the hands of Protestants into those of Roman Catholics.—Lord *Morpeth* said that this proposal was utterly inconsistent with the principle of the present Bill, and with the whole frame of the English Corporation Act.—Mr. *O'Connell* said the very value of the Bill consisted in its exclusion of these freemen, and in the substitution of the resident property of the town.—Mr. Serjeant *Jackson* stated that the Roman Catholics who were likely to get the towns into their hands were not the owners of the property, but only the occupiers of the small houses. The House divided—For the clause, 41; against it, 97.

Feb. 27. Mr. *Liddell* brought forward a motion respecting the pension granted to SIR JOHN NEWPORT. The hon. gen. said the office of Comptroller of the Exchequer was one which should be independent of the Crown; but where would be its independence if the Crown were thus to hold out pensions to its occupiers? His resolutions were mild, but they would affirm two great principles—that of the independence of the Comptroller, and that of adherence to the legitimate objects of the pension list—Lord *Morpeth* defended the grant on the ground of Sir J. Newport's public services in Ireland, and from the fact of his not being in affluent circumstances at the time of retiring from office, and as an amendment moved resolutions to that effect.—Sir *James Graham* thought the Ministers very culpable. Finding in May last that Mr. *Rice* could not succeed as Speaker, they kept this Comptrollership vacant till the 16th of October, when Parliament had risen, and then they put in Mr. *Rice*, having for all those intermediate months left a deputy to fill the office. The House divided,

and the numbers were, for the motion 240; against it 212: majority against ministers 28.

March 3. On the motion of *Lord Mahon*, *Mr. Freeman*, the medical attendant of *Mr. Sheriff Evans*, was examined at the bar, and stated that the Sheriff was suffering severely from a liver complaint, which further confinement might render dangerous. The evidence was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Baines moved the following resolution:—"That it is expedient to provide for the abolition of the FIRST FRUITS AND TENTHS of the clergy, as at present in force in England and Wales, after the next avoidance, and in lieu thereof that one-tenth be contributed by all archbishops, bishops, and others of the clergy whose incomes should be above 500*l.* to be applied to augment the stipends of the poor clergy, the building of churches and other purposes." The resolution was carried by 38 against 17;—majority 21, and leave given to bring in a bill founded upon it.

March 4. *Lord Mahon* resumed the conversation of the preceding evening respecting the alleged ill health of *Mr. Sheriff Evans*, and moved that *Dr. Chambers* be called in and examined on the subject.—*Lord John Russell* was opposed to the motion.—After some further conversation the Doctor was called in, but as his evidence did not go further than to prove that the Sheriff's health would be much deteriorated by further confinement, the House rejected a motion for his discharge by a majority of 125 to 84.

March 5. *Mr. Ewart* moved a resolution for the discontinuance of the PUNISHMENT OF DEATH in all cases. The hon. member argued that executions had a demoralising effect, and showed by statistical references, that crime had diminished in proportion to the diminution of capital punishments.—*Lord John Russell* opposed the motion, on the ground that the benefit which had attended the abolition of capital punishments for smaller crimes was no earnest of similar success with respect to an offence like murder. The motion was rejected by a majority of 161 to 90.

Lord John Russell moved for leave to bring in a Bill declaring the law on the subject of the PRIVILEGES OF THE HOUSE. The object of the Bill was to provide that in any action for a publication by order of either House, proceedings should be stayed on production of a certificate from the Speaker that the publication had taken place under such order; and the Bill would include a proviso, that none of the privileges of the House of Commons should be thereby affected. The debate

on the question was adjourned till the next day, when the House divided:—For the motion 204; against it 54.

Sir James Graham moved that *Mr. Sheriff Evans* be discharged upon bail.—*Mr. P. Howard* seconded the motion, and *Lord Howick* opposed it.—*Lord J. Russell* said, there was no use in taking bail; it would be better to let the Sheriff go at large for the present, requiring him to appear again in three or four weeks.—*Sir Robert Peel* acquiesced in *Lord John's* proposal.—*Mr. Hawes* and *Lord Howick* were both exceedingly displeased.—*Sir J. Graham* then withdrew his original motion, and substituting *Lord John Russell's* proposal for his own, moved that the Sheriff should be discharged on his undertaking to appear, if required, on the 6th of April. The House divided; for the motion 129; against it 47; majority 82.—*Mr. T. Duncombe* then moved an amendment, that the words directing the attendance of the Sheriff on the 6th of April next be omitted.—After a desultory conversation, *Sir Robert Peel* said he had voted against the absolute discharge of the Sheriff, and he was prepared to repeat that course. The House divided; for the motion (previously agreed to) 118; against it, and in favour of *Mr. Duncombe's* amendment, 31; majority 87. *Mr. Evans* was immediately discharged.

March 9. *Lord Morpeth* moved the third reading of the IRISH MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS BILL. *Sir Geo. Stacclair* moved as an amendment that it be read a third time that day six months. The House divided: for the third reading 182; against it 34: majority 148.

The House went into Committee of SUPPLY, when *Mr. Macaulay* moved that the number of 93,471 men, exclusive of men employed in the East Indies and of non-commissioned officers, be maintained for the service in the United Kingdom and the colonies.—*Mr. Hume* moved as an amendment to reduce the number of men now proposed to the number voted for the service of the years 1837-8, viz. to 81,319 men. On a division, there appeared for the vote 100, for *Mr. Hume's* amendment 8.

March 10. The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved for a Committee upon the effects produced on the circulation by the various BANKS ISSUING NOTES payable on demand. The subject, he said, was one of which the consideration could not have been deferred much longer; for in 1841 the charter of the Bank of England would expire. The general conduct of that bank, as well as of all others issuing notes payable on demand, would come within the scope of his proposal, not with

a view to vindictive, but only to remedial legislation. It would be an important question for the Committee, whether the present privileges of the Bank of England ought to be sustained, or a system of free banking substituted; and whether its present powers were such as they ought to be. With respect to the Bank of Ireland, he should wish to render its charter coterminous with that of the Bank of England. The motion was agreed to.

Mr. *Leader* then submitted a motion for an address to her Majesty, praying for a free pardon to the CONVICTS FROST, JONES, AND WILLIAMS. It was seconded by Mr. *Hume*, opposed by Mr. *For Maule*, and after a short debate negatived by 68 votes to 5.

March 17. Mr. *Wakley* moved for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the measures adopted for carrying into effect in the county of Middlesex the provisions of the Act 1 Vic. c. 68, and also into any proceedings of the justices of the peace in relation to the office of CORONER.—Colonel *T. Wood* suggested that the inquiry should be general, and

not limited to Middlesex.—Mr. *Wakley* having consented, Sir *T. Fremantle* was more strongly disposed to resist the motion when extended to every county in the kingdom. After some discussion the motion was carried by a majority of 31 to 17.

March 19. The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* nominated the Banking Committee, and proposed that it should consist of the following Members:—The *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, Sir Robert Peel, Mr. *Hume*, Mr. *Labouchere*, Mr. *Goulburn*, Mr. *Mark Phillips*, Mr. *O'Connell*, Sir *James Graham*, Mr. *Clay*, Mr. *Gisborne*, Sir *John Rae Reid*, Mr. *Oswald*, Mr. *Charles Wood*, Mr. *Rickford*, Mr. *John Parker*, Mr. *Pattison*, Mr. *Herries*, Mr. *Ellice*, Mr. *Sergeant Jackson*, Mr. *Hector*, Mr. *Grote*, Sir *Thomas Fremantle*, Mr. *John Abel Smith*, Mr. *Strutt*, Mr. *Matthias Attwood*, Mr. *Morrison*; and moved that the committee be secret, which was opposed by Mr. *Hume* and other members, but carried by 33 to 23.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

Louis Philippe, after considerable delay, has formed a Ministry in the room of that which, under Marshal Soult, sent in its resignation upon the rejection of the Bill for the dotation of the Duc de Nemours. M. Thiers is at the head of this, the eighteenth Cabinet that has held office since the Revolution of July; and the appointments have been received with more popular favour than usual. It was found impossible to bring about a coalition with M. Dupin or Count Molé, but it seems now by no means improbable that the latter may find means to supplant his rival as President of the Council, and Minister of Foreign Affairs. With the exception of Admiral Roussin, the late Ambassador at Constantinople, who has now become Minister of Marine, the subordinate offices are filled by men of no great political reputation. M. de Remusat, Home-office; M. Vivien, Justice; M. Cousin, Public Instruction; M. Jaubert, Minister of Public Works; Pelet (de la Lozère,) Minister of Finance; General Cubieres, War; M. Gouin, Commerce.

CHINA.

The last accounts from Canton are dated Dec. 8th. The Emperor had ad-

ressed to Governor Lin a decree prohibiting the importation of all British goods, and the trade with China was consequently at an end. The Americans continued to pursue their trade unmolested, and their ships were arriving and departing as usual. Intelligence has been received that the Governor-General of India has advertised for 40,000 tons of shipping, for the transport of troops to China, 14,000 of which were to be supplied by Calcutta, and the rest by Madras and Bombay. The expedition was to rendezvous at and sail from Calcutta; the whole expedition was to consist of 16,000 men. Sir J. J. Bremer Gordon, who by the death of Adm. Maitland became senior naval officer of the Indian squadron, appeared on the 17th Nov. off Madras, where he had just arrived from New South Wales, and took the command of the squadron, which is to consist of the *Volage*, 28, the *Hyacinth*, 18, the *Larne*, 18, and the *Algerine*, 10. In addition to these, the following ships have received orders for the same service: the *Blenheim*, 74 guns, sailed direct for China from Portsmouth, 17th Feb.; *Melville*, 74 guns, from the Cape; *Wellesley*, 74 guns, from the Indian station; *Blonde*, 46, from Plymouth, 26th Feb.; *Druid*,

48, from the Cape *via* Sydney, 5th Nov.; Pylades, 18, from Plymouth, on 23rd Feb.; Nimrod, 20, from Plymouth, on 24th Feb. (with duplicate instructions for Adm. Elliott); Modeste, 18, from the Cape, 5th Nov.; Wanderer, 18, sailed for the Cape 12th Feb. from Plymouth, with orders to Admiral Elliott to proceed with all his corvettes and take the command in China. Besides these ships another 74 has been despatched. Lord John Russell has stated in the House of Commons that the object of the preparations is, in the first place, to obtain reparation for the insults and injuries offered to her Majesty's Superintendent and her Majesty's subjects by the Chinese Government; in the second place, to obtain for the merchants trading with China an indemnification for the loss of their property incurred by threats of violence offered by persons under the direction of the Chinese Go-

vernment; and, in the last place, to obtain a certain security that persons and property, in future trading with China, shall be protected from insult or injury, and that their trade and commerce be maintained on a proper footing.

CHIVA.

On Jan. 10 there was a third conflict between the Russian and Chivian cavalry, commanded by the Khan in person. The Cossacks of Siberia and the Kirghis fought with a valour worthy of the middle ages. The Khan's horsemen were completely routed and pursued to the city of Chiva. Had it been possible for the Russian infantry and artillery to keep up with the cavalry, the town would have been in possession of the troops. General Perowski was to sit down before the capital by Jan. 25 at latest, and it was presumed it would surrender at discretion.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Feb. 18. The Independent Chapel, in Great George-street, *Liverpool*, where Dr. Raffles usually preaches, and which was the largest and most commodious building belonging to dissenters in the town, was totally consumed in an hour. There was a large school-room under the chapel, in which the children had begun to assemble for their daily instruction, but they were all got out and sent home in safety. The fire is supposed to have arisen from the overheating of the flues. The building was insured for 4000*l.*

Feb. 29. A fire at *Pewterers' Hall*, Lime-street. Some time back the Company let the Hall to Messrs. Townsend's and Co. wholesale hat-manufacturers, who converted it into a warehouse, with a workshop at the top of the building. The upper floors and the roof were wholly consumed. The offices attached to the building have not escaped injury; both the eastern, north, and south wings of the establishment have sustained considerable damage. The east wing is still in the occupation of the Worshipful Company of Pewterers; their books, &c. are saved. The Hall was built in the year 1678, and was insured in the Hand-in-Hand fire-office, to the amount of 1,500*l.* and Messrs. Townsend's property to the extent of 5,000*l.*

At a Court held before the Under-Sheriff of Warwickshire, to assess damages against the hundred of Hemlingford, for injuries done during the riots at

Birmingham, in July, 1839, Messrs. Bourne, grocers, recovered 8,726*l.* 2*s.* 5*d.*; Mr. Belcher, bookseller, 1,280*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.*; Mr. Hornton, silversmith, 800*l.* Mr. Legget, bed manufacturer, 892*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.* Messrs. Belcher and others, for damage done to the house, 483*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.*; Messrs. Harwood and others, 805*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.*; Mr. Banks, chemist, 642*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.*; which, with various other sums, make the total damages awarded amount to 14,640*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*

A new and extensive Cavern has been found in St. Vincent's Rocks, *Clifton*, as the workmen were engaged in excavating the road-way for the Suspension Bridge. On the 8th Jan. Dr. Fairbrother descended into the cavern by the aid of ropes, for the purpose of exploring it. From the mouth of the cavern to the bottom is nearly 50 feet; but, as the road is about 10 feet from the surface of the down, the whole extent is about 60 feet. For about 20 or 30 feet it descends in a zig-zag direction, and for the remainder of the way it is nearly perpendicular. At intervals there are shelves and chambers varying in extent. The atmosphere was found to be very good, as the candles burnt freely; but on approaching the bottom, the heat was felt to be very great. The temperature was found to be 61 of Fahrenheit, whilst above ground it was at zero. The cavern is quite airy throughout, and at the bottom there are a number of large stones.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Aug. 15, 1838. Knighted, Capt. James Edw. Alexander, Lieut.-Col. in the Portuguese Service, and Knight of the Lion and Sun.

Feb. 19. Knighted, the Hon. Edward Butler, Lieut. of Her Majesty's Hon. Corps of Gentlemen at Arms.

Feb. 22. John Mitchell Kemble, esq. to be Examiner of all Plays, Tragedies, Comedies, Operas, Farces, Interludes, or any other Entertainment of the Stage, of what denomination soever, in the room of (his father) Charles Kemble, esq. resigned.—Royal North Gloucester Militia, T. M. Kingscote, esq. to be Colonel Commandant.—Bedfordshire Militia, R. T. Gilpin, esq. to be Major.

Feb. 24. Thomas Noel Harris, esq. to be one of the Grooms of Her Majesty's Privy Chamber in Ordinary, *vice* S. H. Paget, esq. resigned.

Feb. 25. His Royal Highness Prince Albert has been pleased to appoint Lord Robert Grosvenor to be his Groom of the Stole; Mr. Geo. Edward Anson, Treasurer; Lord George Lennox and Viscount Boringdon, Gentlemen of the Bedchamber; Lieut.-Col. Bouverie, Royal Horse Guards Blue, and Lieut.-Col. Wylde, R. Art. to be Equerries; and Gen. Sir George Anson, G.C.B. and Lieut. Francis Seymour, 19th Reg. to be Grooms of his Bedchamber.

Feb. 28. 27th Foot, Major D. M'Pherson to be Lieut.-Col.—Capt. S. E. Goodman to be Major.—44th Foot, brevet Major J. Crawford, from 6th Foot, to be Major.—62nd Foot, brevet Major J. Kutsen, from 44th Foot, to be Major.

March 2. William Bewley Mecke, of the Brooms, in Stone, co. Staff. esq. a magistrate and deputy-lieut. for that county, and a Captain in the Royal Cumberland Militia, to take the name of Taylor only, in respect to the memory of Francis Taylor, of York, gent.

March 3. Matthew Ayrton, of Holdsworth house, Halifax, gent. to take the name of Wadsworth instead of Ayrton, in compliance with the will of Elizabeth Wadsworth, spinster.

March 5. Her Majesty has been pleased to declare and ordain, that Field Marshal His Royal Highness Francis Albert Augustus Chas. Emanuel Duke of Saxony, Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, K.G. Her Majesty's Consort, shall henceforth, upon all occasions and in all meetings, except where otherwise provided by Act of Parliament, have, hold, and enjoy place, pre-eminence, and precedence next to Her Majesty.—The Hon. Edw. Lloyd Mostyn sworn Lord Lieutenant of the County of Merioneth, and Middleton Biddulph, esq. Lord Lieutenant of the County of Denbigh.

March 6. His Royal Highness Prince Albert invested with the ensigns of a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath.—Knighted, Thomas Murrable, esq. Secretary to the Board of Green Cloth.—6th Foot, Capt. J. Michel, from 3d Foot, to be Major.—Unattached, brevet Major V. Y. Donaldson, from 57th Foot, to be Major.—Brevet, Capt. W. Sterne, 57th Foot, to be Major.—Staff, brevet Col. H. G. Smith, to be Adjutant-Gen. of the Queen's troops, serving in the East Indies, *vice* Col. Torrens; brevet Lieut.-Col. A. J. Cloete, to be Deputy Quarter-master-gen. to the troops serving at the Cape of Good Hope, *vice* Col. Smith.—Hertfordshire Militia, Major C. H. Strude to be Lieut.-Col.

March 9. Alexander Young Spearman, esq. late Assistant Secretary to the Treasury, created a Baronet of the United Kingdom.—Stewart Henry Paget, esq. to be Police Magistrate

at Gibraltar.—Anthony Browne Johnston Clogston, esq. to be Marshal of Trinidad.

March 10. James Henry Hollis Bradford of Angerton, in Hartburn, Northumberland, esq. eldest son of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas Bradford, G.C.H. by Mary-Ann, dau. of James Atkinson, of Newcastle, esq. in compliance with the will of Ralph Atkinson, esq. to take the name of Atkinson in lieu of Bradford, and bear the arms of Atkinson.

March 11. John Owen, esq. Col. R. M. Deputy Adjutant-gen. of the Royal Marine Forces, C. B. and K. H. to accept the cross, of the second class, of St. Ferdinand.

March 13. Andries Stockenstrom, of Maas Strom, Cape of Good Hope, esq. Captain in the army, created a Baronet of the United Kingdom.—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to direct, that the 11th Regt. of Light Dragoons shall be armed, clothed, and equipped as Hussars, and be styled the 11th (or Prince Albert's Own) Hussars.—18th Foot, Maj. H. W. Adams, to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. N. E. Tomlinson to be Major.

March 17. The Hon. Ralph Abercromby (now Minister Plenipotentiary to the Germanic Confederation) to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Sardinia; the Hon. Wm. Thos. Horner Fox Strangways to be Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Germanic Confederation.

March 18. James-Henry-Robert Duke of Roxburghe and Archibald-John Earl of Roseberry invested with the Order of the Thistle.—Knighted, Major Richard Henry Bonnycastle, of the Royal Engineers.

March 20. Knighted by patent, Robert Boucher Clarke, esq. Solicitor-gen. in Barbadoes.—7th Foot, Major Sir W. P. Galloway, Bart. to be Major, *vice* Major John Stuart, who exchanges to the 88th Foot.—Brevet, Major T. L. Goldie, 66th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

March 21. Lieut. John Thompson, R. N. to be Lieutenant of the Port of Gibraltar.

March 23. Lieut. James Lynn, R. Eng. to accept the cross of a supernumerary Knt. of Chas. III. the cross of a first class of San Fernando, and that of a Commander of the order of Isabella the Catholic, conferred by the Queen Regent of Spain, for his services as British Commissioner at the head quarters of the Spanish Army.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

Hon. G. Elliot, C.B. to be Commander-in-chief in the East Indies.—Lieut. Young Appleby, to be a retired Commander.

Appointments.—Capt. M. F. Berkeley, to the Thunderer; Capt. W. Burnet, to the Magicienne; Commander W. H. Quin, to Persian; Commander Parkin, to Cambridge; Commander W. Dawson, to the Victor.

Members returned to sit in Parliament.

Helston.—John Basset, esq.

Inverness burghs.—James Morrison, esq.

Leves.—Lord Viscount Cantilupe.

Morpeth.—Lord Leveson.

Perthshire.—Henry Home Drummond, esq.

Woodstock.—Frederic Thesiger, esq.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. R. Harbord, to be Prebendary of Killnully.

Rev. C. M. Arnold, Lower Darwen P. C. Lanc.
 Rev. E. Biron, Lympne V. Kent.
 Rev. F. B. Briggs, St. Stephen's by Saltash V.
 Cornwall.
 Rev. H. Cooper, Willersey R. Glouc.
 Rev. J. Cottle, St. Mary Magdalen V. Taunton,
 Somerset.
 Rev. H. Dickenson, Blymhill R. Staff.
 Rev. H. S. Dickinson, Chattisham V. Suffolk.
 Rev. H. Freeland, Ovington and Silbury RR.
 Essex.
 Rev. J. Gibson, South Weston R. Oxon.
 Rev. J. G. Girdlestone, Kelling cum Salthouse
 R. Norfolk.
 Rev. J. R. Hamilton, Tara and Dunsany V.
 co. Meath.
 Rev. H. Headly, Brinsop V. Heref.
 Rev. W. L. Jarrett, Camerton R. Som.
 Rev. J. C. Jenkins, Ashby St. Leger's V. N'pton.
 Rev. R. G. Jeston, Avon Dasset R. Warw.
 Rev. G. Martin, St. Pancras R. Exeter.
 Rev. J. A. Partridge, Baconsthorpe R. Norf.
 Rev. Sir G. S. Robinson, Bart. Cranford St.
 John R. Northamptonshire.
 Rev. R. Scott, Duloe V. Cornwall.
 Rev. G. S. Simpson, Bobbing V. Kent
 Rev. H. W. Simpson, Bexhill V. Sussex.
 Rev. A. Smith, Ruckinge R. Kent.
 Rev. H. Stevens, Wateringbury V. Kent.
 Rev. C. H. Swann, Stoke Dry R. Rutland.
 Rev. T. Thexton, Darton V. York.
 Rev. — Tripp, Kirkby Overblow R. York.
 Rev. M. Tucker, St. Martin's R. Exeter, Devon.
 Rev. W. G. L. Wasey, Morvill and Quatford
 P. C. Salop.
 Rev. J. Webster, Hinlip R. Worc.

CHAPLAINS.

Rev. C. M. Mount, to the Bishop of Bath and
 Wells.
 Rev. G. W. Tyrrell, to the Marquess of Donegal.
 Rev. T. Woodward, to Lord Oranmore and
 Browne.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

David Dundas, esq. to be Queen's Counsel.
 Rev. S. Reay, to be Laudian Professor of Ara-
 bic, Oxford.
 E. W. Relton, to be Vice-Principal of the Col-
 legiate School, Sheffield.
 Rev. J. H. Gooch, to be Head Master of Heath
 School, Yorksh.
 Rev. H. Stoker, to be Second Master of Dur-
 ham Grammar School.
 G. Jones, esq. R.A. to be Keeper of the Royal
 Academy of Arts, vice Hilton dec.—Mr. W. L.
 Kennedy, to be Travelling Student.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 5. At Naples, the Hon. Mrs. E. T.
 Wodehouse, a son.—11. At Kingscote-park,
 Glouc. the wife of the Rev. A. G. Cornwall,
 Rector of Newington Bagpath, a son.—12.
 At Salsberg, on the Lake of Constance, the wife
 of Rob. Studholm Hodgson, esq. a dau.—In
 King-st. Soho, the wife of H. W. Diamond, esq.
 a dau.—14. At Charlton Marshall, the wife of
 Geo. Sloane Stanley, esq. a son.—16. At Flo-
 rence, the Hon. Mrs. B. N. Garnier, a dau.—
 At Edinburgh, Lady H. B. Hamilton, a dau.—
 17. At Bath, the wife of the late Charles Pen-
 ruddocke, esq. Barrister-at-law, a posthumous
 daughter.—24. At Dane-court, Kent, the wife
 of E. Rice, esq. M.P. a son.—29. At Tisbury-
 place, the wife of W. L. Gower, esq. a dau.—
 At Clopton-house, Stratford-on-Avon, the wife
 of C. T. Ward, esq. a son and heir.—
Lately. At Ardbraccan, Ireland, the wife of
 the Hon. Archdeacon Pakenham, a son.—In
 Dublin, Lady Grace Vandeleur, a son.—At
 Naples, the Viscountess Duncan, a dau.—At
 Acton, the wife of Sir A. D. Croft, Bart. a dau.
 —At Adlestrop-house, Glouc. Lady Eleanor

Cathcart, a son.—At Florence, Lady Rendle-
 sham, a son and heir.—At Wimbledon, the
 wife of Major Oliphant, a son.—At Gleving-
 hall, the Hon. Mrs. Vanneck, a dau.—The
 wife of W. Leveson Gower, esq. a dau.—At
 Edinburgh, the Countess of Airlie, a son.—
 At Edinburgh, the wife of Sir James Boswell,
 a dau.

March 1. In Upper Grosvenor-st. Lady Jol-
 liffe, a dau.—2. At Preshaw-house, the wife
 of Walter Jervis Long, esq. a son and heir.—
 The wife of John Vaughan, esq. of Knowiton-
 court, Kent, a son.—3. In Eaton-place, Lady
 Marcus Hill, a son and heir.—4. At Bath,
 the wife of George C. Holford, esq. of New-park,
 Wilts, a dau.—The wife of the Hon. and Rev.
 P. A. Irby, Rector of Cottesbrooke, a son.—
 6. At Over Ross, the wife of Sir E. Head, Bart.
 a son.—7. In Grosvenor-sq. Lady Louisa
 Fortescue, a dau.—At Manydown-park,
 Hants, the wife of Sir R. Rycroft, Bart. a son.
 —9. At the Earl of Euston's, in Grosvenor-
 place, Lady Mary Phipps, a son.—10. In Stan-
 hope-st. the Hon. Mrs. H. S. Law, a dau.—
 At the Rectory, Malden, the wife of the Rev.
 G. Trevelyan, a son.—11. At Bloxworth-
 house, Dorset, the wife of Major W. Bragge, a
 son.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 19. At Mahaheshwa, Major-Gen. Sir
 John F. Fitzgerald, K.C.B., Commander of the
 Forces, Bombay Presidency, to Jean, eldest
 dau. of the Hon. D. Ogilvy, of Clove, brother
 to the Earl of Airlie.

Jan. 14. At Agra, Edward Thornton, esq.
 second son of John Thornton, esq. of Clapham,
 to Louisa Chicheliana, dau. of the late R. C.
 Plowden, esq.—17. At Hammersmith, the Rev.
 H. J. Whitfield, of Humbe, Heref. second son
 of the late Dr. Clarke Whitfield, to Sarah, dau.
 of W. L. T. Robins, esq.—18. At Madras, M.
 Price, esq. 34th Light Inf. eldest son of M. G.
 Price, esq. of Brighton, to Elizabeth Donald-
 son, eldest dau. of the Rev. C. Traveller.—20.
 At Allhallows, Lombard-st. T. J. T. Pares, esq.
 of Harborough-hall, Leic. to Harriette, only
 dau. of Thomas Bermingham, esq. of Galway.
 —22. At Clifton, Capt. Wm. Henry Rogers,
 58th reg. to Harriette, widow of the Rev. G.
 E. Ranken, youngest dau. of the late Capt. S. G.
 Church, R.N.—23. At Weedon, the Rev. E.
 Horton, Fellow of Worc. Coll. Oxford, and
 Vicar of Denchworth, Berks, to Elizabeth,
 second dau. of William Smith, esq.

Feb. 3. The Hon. and Right Rev. Hugh
 Percy, D.D. Lord Bishop of Carlisle, to the
 Hon. Miss Hope Johnstone, Maid of Honour
 to the Queen Dowager.

4. At Southampton, John King, esq. of
 Exton, to Caroline-Sophia-Elizabeth, widow of
 Henry Minchin Clay, esq.—At Cheltenham,
 F. E. Curry, esq. of Lismore, co. Waterford, to
 Anna-Matilda, youngest dau. of the late Rev.
 A. C. Hamilton, of Moyne, Queen's co.

8. At Salisbury, Robert, second son of the
 late Geo. Eyre, esq. of Warrens, to Harriett,
 youngest dau. of the late Henry Eyre, esq. of
 Botley Grange.

19. At Clifton, by his father the Rev. James
 Vaughan, Rector of Wraxall, Som. the Rev.
 E. P. Vaughan, M.A. to Harriet, dau. of the
 Rev. John Heusman, Minister of Trinity
 church, Clifton.—At Preston, Lanc. the Rev.
 N. J. Merriman, M.A. to Julia, youngest dau.
 of the late J. Potter, esq. of Darwen.—At
 Bromley, Kent, George Hollaud, esq. of Buck-
 land Liuc. to Catharine, eldest dau. of the
 late Rev. Henry Marsh, of Manuden, Essex.
 —At Edinburgh, Joseph Williams, esq. M.D.
 of Tavistock-sq. London, to Mauderston, third
 dau. of the late Archibald Douglas, esq. Ad-
 vocate.

20. At Warwick, John Giles Toogood, esq. of Bridgewater, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Thomas Hiron, esq.—At Walcot, Bath, Langton Browell, esq. of Kentish Town, to Mary-Anne, eldest dau. of Capt. Leigh Lye, of Bath.—At Stonehouse, Lieut. Watson, R.M. to Mary-Jane, dau. of Major Kinsman, R.M.—At Tingewick, Bucks, Henry Smith, esq. of Buckingham, to Eliza Lydia, dau. of the Rev. John Risley, Rector of Thornton.
22. At Harrold, Beds. C. G. R. Collins, esq. of Sidmouth, late of 16th Drag. to Annette, third dau. of J. H. Lethbridge, esq. and grand-dau. of Sir T. B. Lethbridge, Bart.—At Clifton, G. W. Locke, esq. youngest son of Peter Locke, esq. to Ann-Colina Livingston, dau. of the late Patrick M'Dougall, esq. of M'Dougall, and relict of the late Peter Campbell, esq. of Ballencolan.
25. At St. Pancras, the Rev. M. B. Hale, Perpetual Curate of Stroud, Glouc. to Sophia, youngest dau. of the late Geo. Clode, esq.—At Ramsgate, William Burley, of York-pl. Portman-sq. to Fanny-Harrison, eldest dau. of Enos Smith, late of Richmond, Surrey, esq.
26. At Salisbury, Robert Thring, esq. of Romsey, to Rachael Ann, eldest dau. of the late John Hattatt, esq. of Nether Wallop.—At Liverpool, C. Campbell, esq. banker, Glasgow, to Agnes, dau. of J. Thomson, esq. of Northfield, Dumfriesshire.—At St. Martin's le Grand, York, Robert Mowbray Darnell, esq. of Darlington, late of 11th Dragoons, to Ellen-Hoare, eldest dau. of W. H. Rosser, esq. F.S.A. of Pentonville, and Gray's Inn.
27. At Marylebone, J. H. Jacob, esq. of Salisbury, to Henrietta-Sophia, fourth dau. of the late John Denison, esq. of Ossington.—At St. George's, Han.-sq. John Willis Fleming, esq. and eldest son of John Fleming, esq. of Stopham-park, to Lady Katherine-Elizabeth Cochrane, only dau. of the Earl of Dundonald.—At St. Pancras, the Rev. Dr. Moore, Vicar of St. Pancras, to Miss White, of Camden-st. Camden-town.—At Great Chesterton, Oxfordsh. W. Phillips, esq. to Mary, dau. of J. Holland, esq. of Bruton-st.—At St. George's, Han.-sq. Henry Taylor, esq. of Rickmersworth, to Priscilla, relict of R. Newsam, esq. fourth dau. of the late Rev. T. B. Hodgson, of Isham.—At Searby, Linc. Samuel H. Egginton, esq. of North Ferryby, eldest son of the late G. Egginton, esq. of Hull, to Charlotte, youngest dau. of the late R. Roadley, esq.—At St. John's, Westminster, Dr. James L. Clarke, R.N. to Jane Lydia, second dau. of the late John Couch, esq.—At Leamington, the Rev. Hugh Bold, Rector of Llanvihangel Talley Llyn, Brecon, to Theodosia-Frances, second dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. Hutchinson, K.C.H.—At Elphin, the Rev. Jno. Pappillon, Rector of Knowlton and Bonington, Kent, to Frances-Anne Prudentia Leshe, eldest dau. of the Lord Bishop of Elphin.—At Bisham, Berks, G. J. Harries, esq. of Priskilly, Pemb. to Susan-Caroline, eldest dau. of Henry Skrine, esq. of Stubbings, near Maidenhead.
28. At Plymouth, Henry Sabine Browne, esq. Capt. 85th Light Inf. to Isabel-Harriet Ann, fourth dau. of Capt. Sir J. G. Bremer, C.B.
29. At St. George's, Han.-sq. David Colvin, esq. to Mary Stewart, eldest dau. of W. B. Bayley, esq.
- Lately.* The Rev. Robert Chichester, of Kilmore, to Frances, dau. of the late Gen. Hart, of Kilderry, Donegal.—At Dublin, John Barton, esq. son of the Archdeacon of Ferns, to Marianne, dau. of the late M. Nicholson, esq. M.D. and at the same time, Richard Symes, esq. of Bridgewater, to Margaret, dau. of the same gentleman, and grand-niece of the late Vice-Adm. Lord Shute.
- March 3.* At Preston, near Brighton, the Rev. Walter Kelly, Vicar of Preston and Hove, Sussex, to Mary, only dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Buckner, C.B.—At Trowbridge, the Rev. J. P. Clark, eldest son of J. Norris Clark, esq. to Emma, youngest dau. of Geo. Hannam, esq. of Bromston House, Hants.—At Whitechurch, Edward Knight, esq. of Chawton-house, eldest son of Edw. Knight, esq. of Godmersham-park, to Adela, eldest dau. of John Portal, esq. of Freefolk Priors.—At Salisbury, the Rev. Samuel Dendy, son of Arthur Dendy, esq. of Dorling, to Anna, second dau. of the late Rev. W. S. Wapshare.—At Rickmansworth, the Rev. Charles Webber, Canon of Chichester, to Caroline, dau. of the late Robert Webber, esq. of Brockley-hill, Middlesex.—At Tunbridge Wells, Francis Dick, esq. R. Art. second son of Rear-Adm. Dick, of Southampton, to Laura-Charlotte, second dau. of the late W. B. Goodrich, esq. of Leimborough, Bucks, and the Rookery, Dedham, Essex.—At Hampstead, J. C. Powell, esq. eldest son of James Powell, esq. of Clapton, to Louisa, youngest dau. of the late C. Lloyd, esq. of Olton Green, Warwick.
5. At St. Marylebone, Ardlerley Howard, esq. of Long Sutton, to Mary-Jane, eldest dau. of P. S. Curtois, esq. of Witham House, Linc.—At Stoke, near Coventry, William, eldest son of Charles Wright, esq. of Wirksworth, to Anne, only dau. of the late L. Bankes, esq.—At Clifton, Thomas Newman, esq. of Nelmes, Essex, to Anna-Maria, dau. of the late Rev. C. H. Parry, Vicar of Speen.—At Camberwell, J. B. Schroder, esq. of Tavistock-sq. to Maria-Lena, only dau. of the late Rev. J. Werninck, D.D.
7. At Long Ashton, Henry Dayman, of Millbrook, Hants, esq. to Elizabeth-Adams-Heaven, eldest dau. of J. W. Chadwick, esq.
10. At Leyton, Isaac Braithwaite, jun. esq. of Old Broad-st. to Louisa, third dau. of John Masterman, esq. of Leyton, Essex.—At Bedford, T. B. Lloyd Baker, esq. only son of T. J. Lloyd Baker, esq. of Hardwicke Court, Glouc. to Mary, only child of N. L. Fenwick, esq. of Bedford Court, Worc.—Geo. Emmett Green, esq. eldest son of George Geo. esq. of Upper Harley-street, to Louisa-Mary-Sheridan Macpherson.—At St. Martin's, Jersey, the Rev. A. J. Brine, of Boldre Hill, Hants, only son of the late Rear-Adm. Brine, to Helen, eldest dau. of Philip R. Lempiere, esq.
11. At Erbistock, Denb. the Rev. Wm. H. Egerton, Fellow of Brasenose Coll. and Rector of the lower mediety of Malpas, Cheshire, to Louisa, eldest dau. of Brooke Cunliffe, esq. of Erbistock Hall.
12. At Marylebone, W. E. Cochrane, esq. Madras Civil Service, to Louisa, second dau. of the Rev. C. W. Le Bas, Principal of the East India College.—Rev. Wm. Athill, jun. of Brandston, Norfolk, to Catharine-Elizabeth, only dau. of the late, and sister of the present, Christopher Topham, esq. of Middleham Hall, Yorkshire.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, John Almon, eldest son of J. E. Boulcott, esq. of Stratford House, Essex, to Emmeline, second dau. of W. G. Harrison, esq. of Upper Bedford-place.
14. At Camberwell, Henry, second son of Richard Bevington, esq. of Rose Hill, Worc. to Elizabeth, widow of T. F. Robinson, esq. of Tring.—At Upton, Bucks, Johnson Savage, esq. M.D. R. Art. to Mary Lydia, eldest dau. of William Bonsey, esq. of Slough.—At St. George's, Han.-sq. George Cochrane, esq. of the Middle Temple, to Ann-Frances, dau. of the late Col. John Smith, of Comb-hay, Som.—At Streatham, W. B. Minet, of Denmark-Hill, to Eliza, eldest dau. of J. H. Arnold, esq. of Balham; and Henry Harlecastle Burder, esq. eldest son of the Rev. Dr. Burder, of Hackney, to Catharine-Augusta, second dau. of J. H. Arnold, esq.

OBITUARY.

THE EARL OF MANSFIELD, K.T.

Feb. 18. At Leamington, in his 63d year, the Right Hon. William Murray, third Earl of Mansfield, in the county of Middlesex (1792), in the peerage of England; eighth Viscount of Stormont, co. Perth, Lord Scone (1605 and 1608), and Lord Balvaird (1641) in the peerage of Scotland; K.T.; Lord Lieutenant of the county of Clackmannan, Hereditary Keeper of the royal palace of Scone, D.C.L., F.R.S., and F.S.A.

His Lordship was born at Paris, on the 7th of March, 1777, the eldest son of David seventh Viscount of Stormont, and, after the death of his distinguished brother the Lord Chief Justice in 1793, the second Earl of Mansfield, Lord President of the Council, and K.T., by his second wife, the Hon. Louisa Catharine, third daughter of Charles ninth Lord Cathcart (who afterwards re-married her cousin the Hon. Robert Fulke Greville). He was a member of Christchurch, Oxford, where he received the degree of D.C.L. July 3, 1793. He never sat in the House of Commons, but succeeded his father in the peerage on the 1st of Sept. 1796. Early in life, he manifested his attachment to agricultural pursuits, and up to the present time he has cultivated much of his own land, particularly that adjacent to his beautiful residence near the metropolis, Caen Wood, between Hampstead and Highgate.

At the opening of the new Parliament in 1807, his Lordship moved the address in the House of Peers. More recently he opposed the Reform of Parliament, and voted in the majority which led to the temporary resignation of Lord Grey's cabinet, on the 7th of May 1832.

His Lordship was invested with the most ancient order of the Thistle in 1835.

The Earl of Mansfield married, Sept. 16, 1797, Frederica, daughter of the Most Reverend William Markham, D.D. Lord Archbishop of York, and by her ladyship, who survives him, he had issue three sons and six daughters: 1. Lady Frederica-Louisa, married in 1823 to the late Lt.-Col. the Hon. James Hamilton Stanhope, brother to the present Earl of Stanhope, and died in 1823, leaving an only son; 2 and 3. Lady Elizabeth-Anne and Lady-Caroline, both unmarried; 4. the Right Hon. William-David now Earl of Mansfield, who, as Lord Stormont, has represented Norwich in the present Parliament until his father's death, and was a Lord of

the Treasury during Sir Robert Peel's administration. He was born in 1806, and married in 1829 Louisa, third daughter of Cuthbert Ellison, esq.; her ladyship died in 1837, leaving one daughter, and one son, now Viscount Stormont, born in 1835; 5. Lady Georgina-Catharine, unmarried; 6. the Hon. Charles John Murray, who married in 1835 the Hon. Frances Elizabeth Anson, second surviving daughter of Thomas first Viscount Anson, and sister to the Earl of Lichfield; 7. the Hon. David Henry Murray, Captain in the Scots' Fusilier Guards; 8. Lady Cecilia-Sarah, who died in 1830, aged sixteen; and 9. Lady Emily, married in 1839 to Captain Francis Hugh Seymour, Scots' Fusilier Guards, Groom of the Robes to her Majesty, son of Capt. Sir George F. Seymour, K.C.H., and cousin to the Marquess of Hertford.

RIGHT HON. JOHN SULLIVAN.

Nov. 1. At his seat, Richings Lodge, near Colubrook, aged 90, the Right Hon. John Sullivan, a Privy Councillor and formerly a Commissioner of the Board of Control.

This gentleman was uncle to the present Sir Charles Sullivan, Bart. Capt. R.N. and was the second son of Benjamin Sullivan, of Cork, attorney at law, and Clerk of the Crown for the counties of Cork and Waterford, by Bridget, daughter of the Rev. Paul Limrie, D.D. of Scull, co. Cork. His elder brother, Sir Benjamin Sullivan, Knt. was one of the Puisne Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras; and his younger brother, Sir Richard Joseph Sullivan, was M.P. for Seaforth, and created a Baronet in 1804. He was the author of several works relating to the East, and also of some travels among the Alps, and in England, Scotland, and Wales.

The brothers were sent to India under the patronage of their kinsman, Laurence Sullivan, esq. Chairman of the East India Company. John was employed in the civil department; but returned home before 1789, when he married Lady Henrietta Aune Barbara Hobart, second daughter of George third Earl of Buckinghamshire, sister to the present Dean of Windsor and to Lady Albinia Cumberland, and to the late Maria Countess of Guildford. Her ladyship died in 1826.

Mr. Sullivan was returned to Parliament for Oldham at the general election of 1790. In 1795 he published "Tracts

upon India, written in the year 1770, 1780, and 1789; with subsequent Observations," 8vo. We believe he did not sit in the parliament of 1796-1802, but in the latter year he was elected for Aldborough in Yorkshire, being then Under-Secretary of State for the Colonial Department. On the 14th Jan. 1805 he was sworn a Privy Councillor; and in Feb. 1806 he was appointed a Commissioner of the Board of Control for the affairs of India, at which he retained his seat for thirty years, and retired with a pension on the formation of Lord Melbourne's administration.

SIR W. W. WYNN, BART.

Jan. 5. At Wynnstay, co. Denbigh, in his 68th year, Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, the first Baronet of that place (1686), Lord Lieutenant of the counties of Denbigh and Merioneth, M.P. for Denbighshire. Colonel of the Denbighshire Militia, and Aid-de-Camp to her Majesty for the Militia service; President of the Cymrodorion, or Royal Cambrian Institution, D.C.L., &c. &c.

The late Sir Watkin W. Wynn was born Oct. 26, 1772, the eldest son of Sir Watkin, the fourth Baronet, by his second wife, Charlotte, daughter of the Right Hon. George Grenville, and sister to George first Marquess of Buckingham, K.G. and the late Lord Grenville. He succeeded to the title and the large estates of his family, during his minority, by the death of his father on the 29th of July, 1789. He entered as a commoner of Christchurch, Oxford, in the October of the same year, and had the honorary degree of D.C.L. conferred upon him in the Theatre at the installation of the Duke of Portland, July 4, 1793. At the general election of 1796 he was returned to Parliament for the county of Denbigh, which seat had been kept for him by his cousin Robert Watkin Wynn, esq. of Plasnewydd, from the time of his father's death. Sir Watkin from that period continued to occupy it, we believe wholly undisturbed, for his influence was entirely predominant in his own county, and he was often jocularly called the Prince of Wales. His rank, as a commoner of the first consideration, he preferred to a peerage, which was repeatedly offered to him.

Early in life, Sir Watkin accepted a commission in the Royal Denbigh Militia, of which he became the Colonel in 1797. Part of the regiment extended their services to the Provisional Battalion of Militia, and were stationed, under his command, at Bourdeaux in 1814. He also raised the Ancient-British Fencible Ca-

valry in 1791, and served with that force during the rebellion in Ireland, where he was present at the attack made upon Arklow by the rebels, when they were repulsed with considerable loss, and at the battles of Vinegar Hill and the White Heaps.*

Sir Watkin supported Mr. Pitt's administration during the war with republican France, but appears not to have approved of the peace of 1802; latterly he consistently voted in defence of the constitution, in church and state.

He was on terms of intimacy with the Prince of Wales (George the Fourth), and in 1803 he made a speech, in which he warmly advocated the pecuniary claims of his Royal Highness. In Wales he was distinguished for unbounded hospitality, a princely munificence, and great public spirit.

He married, somewhat late in life, on the 4th of Feb. 1817, Lady Henrietta Antonia Clive, eldest daughter of Edward late Earl of Powis, and sister to the present Earl and the Duchess of Northumberland. By that lady, who died on the 22d Dec. 1835, he had issue two sons and one daughter: 1. Henrietta-Charlotte, born in 1818; 2. Sir Watkins Williams Wynn, who has succeeded his father; he was born in 1820; was lately a gentleman commoner of Christchurch, Oxford, and now a Cornet in the 2d Life Guards; 3. Herbert Watkin, born in 1822.

Sir Watkin had been for some time an invalid, and sunk under a spasmodic attack. His funeral took place on the 15th of Jan., when his body was deposited in the family mausoleum at Ruabon. The park at Wynnstay was crowded by the tenantry and inhabitants of the surrounding villages, for many miles around, and their number was estimated at 7,000. The coffin was borne through the north avenue by ten of the family tenants to the hearse, which then proceeded to the church of Ruabon (but a short distance from the hall), preceded by three mourning coaches, containing the pall-bearers, Viscount Dungannon, M.P., Lord Kenyon, Hon. W. Bagot, Sir R. Cunliffe, Bart., Sir R. Kynaston, &c. Immediately after the hearse followed three mourning coaches, in which were the sons of the deceased, his three brothers-in-law, Earl Powis, Lord Delanere, and the Hon. Robert H. Clive, M.P. &c. The rear was brought

* An ornamental building in the park at Wynnstay, built after the design of the Capo di Bove, near Rome, is dedicated to the memory of the officers and soldiers of the regiment of Ancient-British Cavalry who fell in Ireland.

up by more than fifty carriages. A strong posse of police, in addition to the staff of the Royal Denbighshire militia, was in attendance to preserve order, although 'ot the slightest irregularity of conduct took place, the congregation being too much overcome with sorrow to act otherwise than with decorum at the obsequies of the good Sir Watkin, whose death has deprived Cambria of one of the most indulgent and bountiful of her sons.

There is a large portrait of Sir Watkin W. Wynn, engraved by Reynolds, 1802, from a picture by Hoppner.

SIR C. R. BLUNT, BART., M.P.

March 1. In Eaton Place, in his 65th year, Sir Charles Richard Blunt, the fourth Baronet (1720), M.P. for Lewes.

He was born Dec. 6, 1775, the eldest son of Sir Charles William Blunt, the third Baronet, by Elizabeth, only dau. of Richard Peers, esq. Alderman of London, and sister and heir of Sir Richard Peers Simons, Bart. He succeeded to the title on the death of his father, at Calcutta, on the 29th Aug. 1802.

In 1819, Sir Charles, who was senior merchant on the Bengal establishment, and had been judge of the Zillah of Beerboon, purchased the Heathfield Park estate, in Sussex, of the Newbery family, who had bought it of the representatives of the celebrated hero of Gibraltar, who in reward for his gallantry in the defence of that important fortress, received from his grateful sovereign the title of Lord Heathfield. Mr. Francis Newbery, of St. Paul's churchyard, to commemorate the valour of his predecessor in the estate, erected the lofty tower called the Heathfield monument, which forms a prominent feature in the scenery of the neighbourhood, and dedicated it by a tablet placed over the entrance, "Calpis Defensori," to the defender of Gibraltar. Sir Charles added much to the improvements of the mansion, ornamenting it with a collection of pictures by the best artists, and, by various purchases of landed property, increased the estate, which now comprises nearly 3,000 acres.

In 1831, Sir Charles, having received an invitation from a portion of the electors of Lewes, offered himself as a candidate for that borough on the Reform interest, and was elected without opposition. He continued to represent it in all the subsequent parliaments up to the time of his death.

At the election in 1835 the numbers were,

Sir C. R. Blunt 512
T. R. Kemp, esq. . . . 382
Hon. Henry Fitzroy . . . 358

And at the last election,

Sir C. R. Blunt 413
Hon. H. Fitzroy 401
T. Brand, esq. . . . 398
Captain Lyon 343

Sir Charles married, March 20, 1824, Sophia, daughter of Richard Barker, of London, esq. and widow of Richard Achmuty, esq. late of Bengal, by whom he had an only son, Sir Walter, the present baronet, who is now in his fourteenth year.

REAR-ADM. HANCOCK, C.B.

Oct. 12. At Dover, aged 73, John Hancock, esq. Rear-Admiral of the Blue, and C.B.

This officer commenced his naval career when twelve years of age on board the *Vigilant* 64, Capt. (afterwards Sir Robert) Kingsmill, and was engaged in a series of very active services, including the whole of Rodney's actions, until the termination of hostilities in 1783. When only fifteen years of age he saved the life of a lad by jumping overboard, and keeping him above water. From the *Vigilant* he removed with Capt. (Sir Digby) Dent into the *Royal Oak* 74, and he afterwards served as Master's mate on board the *Europe* 64, commanded by Capt. Smith Child, in the actions off the Chesapeake, March 16 and Sept. 5, 1781. On the first of these occasions his left leg was broke at the ankle joint, and his right leg dreadfully contused by a splinter.

Mr. Hancock next joined the *Goliath* 74, which had the honour of leading the van division of Lord Howe's fleet at the relief of Gibraltar, and sustained a loss of ½ men killed and 16 wounded in the skirmish off Cape Spartel, Oct. 20, 1782. After the peace with America he was again received by his first Captain as a midshipman on board the *Elizabeth* 74, from which he removed to the *Phaeton* frigate, and served on the Mediterranean station, until the autumn of 1787. In 1790 he joined the *Hannibal* 74, but not being included in the large promotion of Nov. that year, he had resolved to quit the service, until, on seeing Lord Howe's prizes, he was inspired to make another effort, and re-entered on board the *Royal George*, bearing the flag of Lord Bridport, from which he was at length promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, Oct. 24, 1794, and was appointed to the *Aquilon* frigate, commanded by that excellent officer Capt. (Sir Robert) Barlow, in which he was present at the capture of three French ships by Lord Bridport's fleet, June 23, 1795. In the ensuing winter he was applied for by Capt. Barlow to be his First Lieutenant in the *Phoebe*; but this

being contrary to the regulations, he remained in the *Aquilon*, under Capt. W. F. Calcraft, until the summer of 1798, when he exchanged to the *Valiant* on the Jamaica station. Previously to the final evacuation of the island of St. Domingo by the British, he greatly distinguished himself by his services in attacking and destroying a post of the black insurgents at Jean Rabel, in command of a division of boats.

In Oct. 1798 he was removed to the flag-ship the *Queen*, of which he shortly after became first Lieutenant. He afterwards served on board the *Trent*, Royal George, and *London*. He had the command of the boats at the battle of Copenhagen, and was the means of saving the *Holstein*, venturing to disobey his orders to burn her. She was subsequently named the *Nassau*, and became an efficient 64 in the British navy. Lieut. Hancock was promoted to the rank of Commander, April 2, 1801, and appointed to the *Cruiser 18*, in which in June 1803 he captured two French armed vessels, each carrying four guns. In the year 1804 he was engaged with the *Rattler* and *Amiable* in an action with the enemy's flotilla off Flushing, several of which were destroyed or taken: Viscount Melville addressed a letter to Capt. Hancock and Capt. Mason acknowledging the zeal and promptitude with which they made the attack, and assuring them that their meritorious conduct should not escape his recollection.

In Oct. following Captain Hancock was employed as senior officer off Ostend, and had a general action with a division of the French flotilla; and during that year and the following he was no less than 104 times in actions, either with the enemy's flotilla or land batteries. In Jan. 1806 he made a remarkable seizure of smugglers coming from the port of Flushing, comprising more than 26,000 gallons of spirits, besides tobacco and other contraband goods: the largest, it is believed, ever made at one time. On his arrival in port with his prizes, he was superseded in his command, having been included in the general Trafalgar promotion.

In Aug. 1807 Capt. Hancock embarked as a volunteer on board the *Agamemnon* 64; and did not discover until his arrival off Copenhagen that he had no chance of being appointed to a ship without express directions from the Admiralty. He accepted, in consequence, an offer of Gen. John M'Farland, and served with that officer on shore, during the whole of the siege.

After his return, he was appointed acting Captain of the *Lavinia* frigate, in

which he continued for about a year on the Oporto, Rochefort, and Mediterranean stations. In the spring of 1809 he assumed the temporary command of the *Christian VII.* and in Nov. 1810 was appointed to the *Nymph* of 42 guns, in which he served first on the North Sea station, and afterwards chiefly in command of the squadron watching the ports of Keloos, Flushing, and Ostend. In Feb. 1811 he captured *La Vigilante* privateer of 14 guns; and in May 1813 he conveyed the Duke of Cumberland from Yarmouth to Gottenburgh. He was finally superseded in his command of the *Nymph* in April 1814: and at the latter end of the same month was appointed to the *Liffey* of 50 guns, in which he escorted a fleet to Canada, and afterwards served on the Channel station until she was put out of commission in August 1815. He received the insignia of a C.B. in the month of June preceding. He was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral in June 1838. Rear-Adm. Hancock married Nov. 18, 1811, Elizabeth, third daughter of Benjamin Longuet, of Bath, esq. and coheirress of Thomas Lilley, esq. by whom he had issue three sons and three daughters.

[This article is derived from an extended memoir of Rear-Adm. Hancock, which will be found in Marshall's Royal Naval Biography, Supplement, vol. I. pp. 4—31.]

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CAPT. WILLIAM HILL, R.N.

Jan. 4. At Wood House, near Chudleigh, aged 56, William Hill, esq. Post Captain R.N.

He was the son of the Rev. John Hill, and born at Hennock near Chudleigh, Nov. 23, 1783. He entered the Navy, in Jan. 1795; and was a Midshipman on board the *Colossus* 74, in Lord Bridport's action off L'Orient, on which occasion that ship had five men killed and thirty wounded. He subsequently proceeded to the West Indies, with his first patron Sir Charles Morice Pole, Bart., in the *Carnatic* 74. We next find him in the *Diligence* brig, Captain Charles B. H. Rosa, which vessel was wrecked on the Honda bank, near Cuba, in Sept. 1800. His first commission bore date April 11, 1803, previous to which he had been wounded in the right arm and side, while acting as Lieutenant of the *Rattler* sloop, on the Jamaica station.

Mr. Hill returned to England in the *Vanguard* 74, after an absence of nearly nine years, during which time he was very frequently employed in boat service. He then joined the *Achille* 74, Capt.

Richard King, under whom he bore a part in the battle of Trafalgar. His last appointment as Lieutenant was to the *Amethyst 42*, in which he assisted at the capture of *la Thetis* and *le Niemen*, French frigates of the largest class, Nov. 10, 1808, and April 6, 1809. Being the senior officer of that rank, in the latter action, he was immediately afterwards promoted, and his commission dated back to the day on which it was fought. From Sept. 1812 to March 1819, he successively commanded the *Rolla* and *Bacchus* brigs, the *Conway 24*, and *Towey* of similar force, in the North Sea, Bay of Biscay, and South America, at the Leeward Islands, and on the East India station. His advancement to post rank took place Dec. 12, 1806.

Captain Hill married, in 1810, Miss Upton, of Cheriton-Bishop, co. Devon, by whom he had several children.

CAPT. W. H. B. PROBY, R.N.

Nov. 26. At the Ryalls, near Seaton, Devonshire, aged 45, William Henry Baptist Proby, esq. Commander R.N.

Captain Proby was grandson of the late Dean of Lichfield, and great-nephew to the first Lord Carysfort, and to the late Commissioner Proby of Chatham Dockyard, being the eldest son of the late Rev. John Baptist Proby, Rector of St. Mary's, Lichfield, by Mary-Susannah, youngest daughter of Sir Nigel Gresley, Bart. He was born at Lichfield on the 15th Oct. 1794, and entered the royal navy in March, 1807, as Midshipman on board the *Centaur 74*, bearing the broad pendant of Vice-Adm. Sir Samuel Hood, K.B. (who married his cousin, the eldest daughter of Lord Seaforth,) under whose auspices he continued to serve until the demise of that highly distinguished officer, in Dec. 1814. He was consequently present at the bombardment of Copenhagen, and surrender of the Danish navy, in Aug. and Sept. 1807; the occupation of Madeira, Dec. 26th in the same year; and the capture and destruction of a Russian 74, on the Baltic station, in Aug. 1808. He was also at the reduction of Walcheren, in Aug. 1809.

In 1810, Mr. Proby followed Sir S. Hood into the *Hibernia 120*, on the Mediterranean station. He subsequently accompanied him to the East Indies; and on the 28th of June, 1813, then serving as Midshipman of the Hussar frigate, *Capt. the Hon. George Elliott*, assisted in storming the defences of Sambas, a piratical state on the western coast of Borneo. For his gallant conduct on this occasion, Mr. Proby received the public thanks of Col. Watson, and was ap-

pointed by Sir S. Hood acting Lieutenant of his flag-ship, the *Minden 74*. He was confirmed into the *Hesper* sloop, *Captain Charles Biddulph*, Jan. 2, 1814; and subsequently served on the same station, in the *Leda 36*, *Wellesley 74*, and *Owen Glendower 36*, which latter ship was paid off May 23, 1816.

Lieut. Proby spent part of the ensuing six years in a free-trader to India, being unable to obtain employment in the navy until Feb. 14, 1822, when he was appointed to the *Queen Charlotte 104*, flag-ship of Sir James H. Whitshed, commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth. His subsequent appointments were, about June 1823, to the *Cambridge 82*, *Capt. T. J. Maling*, destined to the Pacific Ocean, in which ship he continued until June 21, 1827; and Dec. 8, 1828, to be first of the *Southampton 50*, fitting out for the flag of Sir Edw. W. C. R. Owen, as Commander-in-Chief on the East India station. After equipping the *Southampton*, he was advanced to the rank of Commander by commission dated March 19, 1829.

Commander Proby married, April 28th 1831, *Louisa-Mary*, only daughter of the late Rev. Samuel How, of Stickland, in Dorsetshire, and Southleigh, co. Devon.

CAPT. CHARLES PHILLIPS, R.N.

Oct. 21. At Dimpledale, near Haverfordwest, Charles Phillips, esq. a Post Captain R.N. and F.R.S.

Captain Phillips was a son of the late Dr. George Phillips, of Haverfordwest. He entered the royal navy at an early age, as midshipman on board *l'Aigle* frigate, *Capt. (now Adm. Sir Charles) Tyler*, with whom he suffered shipwreck, near Tunis, in 1796. He then joined the *Marlborough 74*, *Capt. Thomas Sotheby*, employed in the blockade of Cadiz; and subsequently the *Warrior*, of similar force, commanded by *Capt. Tyler*, in which he continued during the remainder of the war. The *Warrior* was with *Lord Keith* when that officer pursued the combined fleets of France and Spain from the Mediterranean to Brest, in Aug. 1799; from which period she was stationed off Ushant until the beginning of 1801, when he found her attached to the expedition under *Sir Hyde Parker*, destined to act against the Northern Confederacy. On the 2d of April, 1801, Mr. Phillips was employed in her boats, rendering assistance to the *Monarch 74*, one of *Lord Nelson's* supporters in his memorable attack upon the Danish line of defence before Copenhagen.

On her return home from the Baltic, the *Warrior* was ordered to join *Sir James Saumarez*, then commanding a squadron

off Cadiz; from which station she proceeded to the West Indies. She was paid off at Plymouth, in the summer of 1802.

During the remainder of the peace of Amiens, Mr. Phillips served in the Spitfire sloop, on the Milford and Irish stations; and subsequently in the *Canopus* 80, bearing the flag of Rear-Adm. (afterwards Sir George) Campbell, off Toulon. On his return to England, he was appointed sub-Lieutenant of the *Wrangler* gun-brig, in which vessel's six-oared cutter he captured le *Bien-Aimé*, French transport, lying under a very formidable battery near Etapler. For this service he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, in the *Argus* sloop, on the West India station, Sept. 7, 1806.

We next find Mr. Phillips commanding the *Affiance* schooner, on the coast of Demerara, from which vessel he was removed to the *Phœbe* 36, Capt. James Oswald. After serving for some time in that frigate, on the Plymouth and Mediterranean stations, he joined the *Barfleur* 98, bearing the flag of Rear-Adm. Tyler, and employed in the blockade of Lisbon, from whence she escorted home the first division of the Russian squadron, surrendered by Vice-Adm. Siniavin, in the autumn of 1808.

Mr. Phillips next served under Vice-Adm. George Campbell, in the Downs; and during the Walcheren expedition, as flag-Lieutenant to Sir R. G. Keats, with whom he afterwards proceeded to the defence of Cadiz, in the *Implacable* 74. While employed in that arduous service, he was successively appointed to the command of the *Wizard* and *Tuscan*, 16-gun brigs, *Onyx* 10, and *Hound* bomb; which latter appointment appears to have been confirmed by the Admiralty, but not until nearly two years after the date of his first acting order. In the course of this period he was frequently engaged with the enemy's batteries, particularly during the last heavy bombardment of Cadiz, and in other active services. His promotion to the rank of commander took place Oct. 6th, 1812.

In 1817, Capt. Phillips submitted to the Admiralty a plan for propelling ships by the capstan; and, in 1819, another, for increasing the power of that machine by wheelwork, which was the basis of the improved capstan now bearing his name, and for which he had a patent. Captain Sir W. Parry, in the narrative of his third voyage for the discovery of a North West passage, says: "By means of Phillips's invaluable capstan, we often separated floes of such magnitude as must otherwise have baffled every effort. I cannot omit

GENT. MAG. Vol. XIII.

this opportunity of expressing my admiration of this ingenious contrivance, in every trial to which we put it in the course of this voyage. By the perfect facility with which the machinery is made to act, or the contrary, it is easily altered and applied to any purpose in ten or fifteen seconds." But the continuation of peace since the first introduction of the improved capstan, has not permitted one of its greatest benefits to be shewn—that of the facility which it gives to the sudden equipment of an armament at the breaking out of a war, when but few seamen can be obtained.

This most excellent invention led to Capt. Phillips's appointment, Sept. 6th, 1821, to the *Spey* of 20 guns; and it has since been ordered, that, for the future, all the power capstans used in the royal navy shall be constructed upon his plan, "and that any ship upon being commissioned, having the plain capstan, may exchange it for one on the improved principle, with any ship in ordinary having one of equal size, provided the public service is not interfered with by any delay in the exchange."

The *Spey* proving defective, Capt. Phillips was removed, on the 30th Oct. 1821, to the *Bain* sloop, of similar force, fitted out for the African station, where he rescued 813 slaves, in a cruise of four months. During his stay there, he had four severe attacks of fever; and in the beginning of May, 1823, his ship, then at Ascension, where he was obliged to invalid, had already lost her purser, gunner, and captain's clerk, two midshipmen, twenty sailors, five marines, and four boys, all of whom fell victims to the climate of Africa. His post commission bears date May 15, 1823.

In 1825 Capt. Phillips invented a method of suspending ship's compasses, so as to prevent their being affected by the firing of guns in action, or from any other concussion, and to ensure their preserving a horizontal position in all sorts of weather. Highly favourable reports were made on this instrument by Captains Henry, E. P. Sturt, and Frederick Marryatt.

In 1827 he applied the hydrostatic principle, of water rising to its own level, to the pumpdales of ships, by which they may be cranked under the lower-deck, so as to free it from such a serious incumbrance, and yet to allow the water to deliver itself from the same height as before. The pumpdale of the *Asia* 84, intended for the flag of Sir Edward Codrington, was the first placed according to this plan. Captain Phillips was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1829; and was soon

after appointed to the command of the *Ariadne*.

He married, Sept. 25, 1823, Elizabeth, daughter of William Nicholson, esq. of St. Margaret's, Rochester.

CAPT. RICHARD DICKENSON, C.B.

Jan. 1. At Woodside, aged 55, Richard Dickenson, esq. Captain R.N. and C.B.

Captain Dickenson was the son of Mr. R. Dickenson, of Bamborough, Northumberland, a Master in the Royal Navy, who fell in the service of his country. He entered the service in 1798, at twelve years of age; was with Admiral Mitchell, at the capture of the Dutch fleet, resulting from the operations on the *Helder*, in 1799, and on board the *Cerberus*, at the attack on *Granville*, in 1803. Having been promoted to be Lieutenant 29th August, 1806, he was, in 1808, appointed to the *Loire* frigate, which ship captured *L'Hebe*, a French ship of 20 guns and 160 men, in 1809; the *Loire* also assisted at the reduction of *Guadaloupe*, in 1810. He remained in the *Loire* for several years, principally as first Lieutenant, and was very actively employed on the North American station during the late war. His next appointment was to the *Northumberland*, 74, in 1815; which ship was fitted for Sir George Cockburn's flag, and conveyed Napoleon Buonaparte to *St. Helena*. In Aug. 1818, he became first Lieutenant of the *Salisbury*, Rear-Adm. Campbell's flag-ship, on the *Leeward Islands*' station; and at length obtained his promotion as Commander, Jan. 29, 1821, on the first anniversary of the accession of George IV., when all the first Lieutenants of flag-ships on foreign stations were promoted.

In May, 1827, Comm. Dickenson was appointed to the *Genoa*, 74, which ship lost her Captain (Bathurst) and suffered severely at the battle of *Navarino*. Not having served the regulated time afloat as Commander, to qualify him for Post rank, he was next appointed to command the *Wasp*, and on the 13th of May, 1829, obtained his promotion as Captain, having in the interim been nominated a C.B. and decorated with the Cross of *St. Louis* and the Order of *St. Anne*. He also received the Cross of *St. Wladimir*, a second Russian order, by mistake, as was alleged by the Russian authorities. This circumstance gave rise to a discussion with Sir Edw. Codrington, his late Commander-in-chief, which seems to have led to that officer's preferring certain charges touching Capt. Dickenson's conduct at the battle of *Navarino*, upon which he was brought to a Court-martial on the

26th Aug. 1829. It terminated on the 17th Sept. in an honourable acquittal, his sword being returned to him with a high eulogium from the president, Adm. the Hon. Sir Robert Stopford, and the charges pronounced "frivolous, groundless, and vexatious." But not only did his spirit never recover this unexpected and unmerited shock, but his bodily health was sacrificed; as during the progress of that anxious inquiry (of twenty-three days) he was seized with an acute pain in the back, which never afterwards left him, and constantly embittered and rendered his life most painful and afflicting, and ultimately brought him to a premature grave.

His last ship was the *Talbot*, 28, on the South American station, from which he returned in 1833.

LIEUT.-COL. STEPHEN HOLMES, K.H.

Dec. 19. In Dublin, aged 48, Lieut.-Colonel Stephen Holmes, K.H. unattached, Deputy Inspector-General of Constabulary in Ireland.

This deserving officer entered the service as Ensign in the 6th Garrison Battalion, in 1806, and successively obtained the appointments of Lieutenant and Adjutant in the same corps. In the latter end of 1809 he was transferred to the 24th regiment, then in Portugal, which he joined in Feb. following, and in which he served during the whole of the campaigns of 1810, 1811, and 1812, being present at the battles of *Busaco*, *Fuentes d'Honor*, *Salamanca*, and some minor affairs, as well as at the sieges of *Ciudad Rodrigo* and *Burgos*. At the latter fortress he volunteered to lead the storming party, which succeeded in the assault of the main breach on the 4th Oct. 1812, and of his conduct on this occasion, Lord Wellington was pleased, in his dispatch to Lord Bathurst, to express his approbation, in consequence of which he obtained his promotion to a company in the 8th W. I. regiment, which, however, he never joined. In the course of the foregoing service, he acted as Brigade Major to the Brigades of the line in the 1st and 7th divisions, under the command of Major Generals the Hon. Sir Edward Stopford and Sir Edward Barnes.

In Feb. 1814 Capt. Holmes was transferred to the 78th, and immediately joined the 2d battalion (then employed in the blockade of *Antwerp*), which formed part of the army in Flanders under Lord Lynedoch, and he continued to serve with his regiment until appointed Brigademajor to Major-General Mackenzie's brigade. When that brigade was broken up, he was removed to that of Sir Frederick

Adam, and subsequently to Major-General Johnston's, in the 6th division, in which latter he served during the campaign of 1815; but, owing to its not being brought into action at Waterloo, he lost the chance of the promotion, which, it is believed, was obtained by every brigade-major whose brigade was engaged on that day. After the taking of Cambray, in which General Johnston's brigade was employed, Lieut.-General Sir Charles Colville, who commanded the division, recommended Capt. Holmes for promotion, but his recommendation was unattended with success. Capt. Holmes continued on the staff until the formation of the army of occupation, when he returned to England in Jan. 1816, with the troops then ordered home, and on the 24th of Feb. following, he was, by the reduction of the 2d battalion of the 78th, placed upon half-pay, and so remained until appointed to the 90th in Feb. 1820. In the Sept. following he proceeded to Malta and the Ionian Islands, where he served with his regiment until appointed major of brigade at Corfu. On the 24th of Dec. 1825, he obtained an unattached majority, by purchase, and continued to hold the appointment of brigade-major till July 1827, when Major-Gen. the Hon. F. C. Ponsonby appointed him military secretary on his staff at Malta, which appointment he continued to hold until Sir Frederick's state of health compelled him to relinquish his command. In 1838, he was included among the general brevet promotion of that year, and thus obtained his lieut.-colonelcy.

In 1824 he married, at Corfu, the eldest daughter of Major-General Sir Patrick Ross, commanding the troops in the Ionian Islands, Colonel Holmes being at that time brigade-major to Sir Patrick.

Colonel Holmes joined the Irish constabulary as provincial inspector of Leinster in 1837, and in 1838 was appointed deputy inspector general. Lord Ebrington has marked his sense of Col. Holmes's services by conferring the vacant appointment on his brother. The premature decease of Colonel Holmes was rendered more deplorable by the concurrent death of his son, a promising boy of nine years, who was interred in the same grave with his father at Harold's Cross near Dublin. Four children survive, with his widow above mentioned.

Colonel Holmes possessed every qualification to ensure respect and affection. Highly prepossessing in appearance and manners, truly amiable in disposition, a good soldier, and an excellent man, he has descended to the grave, followed by the respect and sorrow of all who knew him.

Lt.-COLONEL ARNOLD.

Aug. 20. At Cabool, in India, Lieut.-Colonel Robert Arnold, commanding the 16th Lancers, and serving as Brigadier with the army of the Indus.

This officer was educated at Winchester, and appointed to an Ensigny in the 4th Foot in 1809, and to a Lieutenancy in 1812. He then exchanged into the 16th Light Dragoons, and was reduced in 1814. In 1815 he was appointed to the 10th Hussars; in 1818 he obtained a troop, and in 1825 a Majority, in that regiment, each by purchase. In 1826 he was promoted to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy unattached, and soon afterwards gave the difference into the 16th Lancers—proceeding immediately to join them in India, and has commanded them ever since.

He served in the Peninsula in 1811, 1812, 1813 and 1814—was wounded severely at Badsjoz and Vittoria, and at Waterloo was shot through the body while charging a French square at the head of his troop. He was a man of great personal intrepidity, and considered one of the best cavalry officers in the service, particularly on outpost duty. His manners and disposition made him deservedly esteemed, and his death generally regretted, by his brother officers.

MAJOR A. E. BYAM.

Nov. 10. At Rondebosch, near Cape Town, aged 34, Major Adolphus Elizabeth Byam, Captain of the Hon. E. I. C. Madras Artillery.

The Duke of Cambridge and the Landgravine of Hesse Homburg stood sponsors to this gentleman, and he was named after them both, Adolphus Elizabeth. He was son of the late Samuel Byam, D.D. one of the Chaplains in ordinary to George III., and Rector of Wyke Regis and Portland, in Dorsetshire; and was also, we learn, descended from the ancient family of the same name, at one time spread through all the western parts of Somersetshire. This officer served in the Madras army for upwards of seventeen years. He was on service during the Burmese, Coorg, and Gormsur wars. In Burmah he served as Artillery officer; on his return to the coast, he was posted to the Horse Artillery; afterwards he was appointed Private Secretary to the Resident at Hyderabad, and for a short period had the charge of the Residency; then made a Captain Commandant, and for several years commanded a *Russabah* of Horse. In the Coorg and Gormsur wars, he served as a Staff and Cavalry officer; and when he left India for the Cape of Good Hope, on account of extreme ill health, he was Military Secretary and Auditor of Accounts in his

Highness the Nizam's army, with the official rank of Major. During his whole career in India he has been beloved by his brother officers, and valued and esteemed by all under whom he served; and no one bid a fairer promise of rising to distinction, when Almighty God was pleased to remove him from this world, deeply regretted by his widow and friends.

THE REV. JOHN WORDSWORTH.

Dec. 31. At Trinity Lodge, Cambridge, aged 34, the Rev. John Wordsworth, eldest son of the Master of Trinity college, and a Fellow of that society.

Mr. Wordsworth was born at Lambeth on the 1st of July 1805; and after receiving at home the rudiments of his education, was sent in 1819 to Winchester school, then under the superintendence of Dr. Gabell. In Dec. 1823 he quitted Winchester, and commenced residence as a student of Trinity college in October, 1824; a year subsequently distinguished by unusual success in the classical competitions of the University. Of those gentlemen who came to college at that time, no less than five were pronounced worthy of the honour of a University Scholarship, and in fact carried off all the Scholarships (four in number) which fell vacant during the period in which they could be candidates. Amongst these five was Mr. Wordsworth, who, though ultimately the unsuccessful candidate, was re-examined for the Craven Scholarship in 1827, along with another gentleman, to whom, in the first instance, he had been declared equal. In 1825 he was elected one of Dr. Bell's University Scholars, and Scholar of Trinity in 1826. In the same year he obtained the "Porson Prize" with an exercise pronounced by Scholars to be one of more than ordinary merit; an extraordinary prize for a similar exercise was awarded to him in the following year, when the successful candidate was Dr. Kennedy, now Head Master of Shrewsbury School, as well as honourable mention made of his "Greek Ode," which was ordered to be copied, together with that to which Sir Wm. Browne's Medal was adjudged, into the public volume of University Exercises. He obtained also prizes for classical composition in his own college; and would undoubtedly have occupied a very high place in the classical honours of the Commencing Bachelors, if he had not been excluded from the competition by regulations which, however just in principle, appear to have (mainly in consequence of progressive alterations in the Mathematical Examinations) a very questionable, if not injurious influence on the

encouragement of the classical studies of the university.

Mr. Wordsworth was elected a Fellow of Trinity in 1830, and continued generally to reside in college till 1833, when he visited the Continent, not only for the purpose of general improvement in body and mind, but with the ardent desire of becoming acquainted with the critical treasures of foreign libraries. In this journey Italy was his principal object; and during a prolonged stay at Florence he collated the MSS. of *Æschylus* in the Medicean Library, with such diligence and success as led him to devote himself, on his return, more particularly to the study and correction of that poet, with hopes of giving a much purer text than had hitherto been obtained. Some portion of the produce of his collections, and some foretaste of what he would have done in this department of criticism, is to be found in a Review by him of Wel-lauer's *Æschylus*, published in the first volume of the *Philological Museum*;—of which it may here suffice to say that it is understood to have drawn from a distinguished Prelate, one of the most eminent scholars of the day, the offer of an appointment conveying the highest possible testimony to Mr. Wordsworth's attainments and character. Soon after his return from his travels, he was appointed to the office of Assistant Tutor; and the classical lectures which devolved upon him in virtue of this appointment justified the reputation which had now begun to attach to his name; so that, on occasion of an anticipated vacancy of the Greek Professorship, Mr. Wordsworth was announced as a candidate for the chair of Porson, with the general expectation that he would have no competitor among the members of his own society;—and when, shortly after, the design of publishing the unedited Papers and Correspondence of Bentley was undertaken by the college, the conduct of that publication was committed to Mr. Wordsworth.

Mr. Wordsworth was ordained Deacon in June, 1837, and Priest soon after, by the Bishop of Ely. In the meantime, habits of laborious study, the scrupulous diligence with which he prepared himself for his public lectures, the singular fastidiousness with which, *ensor sui religiosissimus*, he examined and weighed every suggestion and subject, had injured his health; and this, added to the desire of devoting himself wholly to classical literature, induced him, to the great regret both of his pupils and his colleagues, to resign his office in the Tuition. Perhaps it was the uneasiness caused by these feelings of incipient disease which prompted him, with a view to change of occu-

pations, to be a candidate for the Head Mastership of King Edward's School at Birmingham; from which, when well assured of success, he was with difficulty, and only through a dutiful obedience to the remonstrance of his nearest friends, persuaded to withdraw. He continued, however, to prosecute the studies he had chosen, and to collect materials for some works he had undertaken, till within a few weeks of his death.

We are happy to learn that the fruits of his labours are not likely to be lost to the world. The papers relating to the *Bentley Correspondence* are understood to be in a state of forwardness. He had made some progress in the preparation of a *Classical Dictionary*, which would have come out of his hands as much distinguished by accuracy, as the books in common use on that subject are by the want of it; and he has left behind him much that is likely to be highly valuable to future editors of *Æschylus*, besides a great variety of *Critical Adversaria*. It will be one of the many consolations of a family to which Providence has been liberal above measure in mental endowments, that his afflicted parent does not yet want sons capable of securing to the world the benefit of their brother's diligence and sagacity.

The moral character of the deceased corresponded to his intellectual qualities. With an uncompromising tenacity of opinion, and frankness in declaring it, he joined a dignified amenity of manners and inoffensiveness of disposition, which made him beloved as well as respected by all ranks of the society to which he belonged. His unobtrusive piety—of which the surest evidence in the days of health and cheerfulness was to be found in the purity of his life and conversation, his simplicity of character, his conscientious performance of duty, his humble-mindedness, charitable temper, and love of truth—had its more palpable manifestations on the bed of death, when the sincerity of Christian faith was exhibited in the resigned serenity of Christian hope.

His funeral took place on the 6th Jan. The venerable father of the deceased, supported by his second son, Mr. Charles Wordsworth; the Rev. Christopher Wordsworth, D.D. Master of Harrow, and Mrs. Wordsworth; and the Rev. Mr. Frere, Rector of Cottenham, were the principal mourners; and the pall was borne by the six senior Fellows in residence, the Vice-Master, the Dean of Ely, the Rev. J. Romilly, Professor Whewell, Archdeacon Thorp, and the Rev. F. Martin.

We are glad to learn that, at the timely suggestion of a friend, a cast was taken

of the face of the deceased, with the view of procuring a bust to be placed, by subscription, in the ante-chapel of Trinity college.

MR. LUKE CLENNELL.

Feb. 9. At Newcastle, in his fifty-ninth year, Mr. Luke Clennell, formerly a very promising artist.

He was the son of a farmer at Ulgham near Morpeth, in Northumberland, where he was born on the 30th of March, 1781. He is said to have displayed at a very early age a passion for sketching and caricaturing, and many anecdotes have been related by his schoolfellows of the troubles in which it involved him, for his slate was sure to be covered with rude figures of birds and beasts, instead of those of arithmetic. On his removal from school, he was apprenticed to his uncle, a tanner, but the ruling passion still swayed his destiny. He was on one occasion so absorbed in his favourite pursuit as to be unaware of the presence of a customer, who reproved him somewhat sharply for his inattention. Clennell submitted in silence—exhibited the skins—and the man of business proceeded to examine, compare, and select. Unfortunately, when about to depart, he caught sight of a caricature likeness of himself, which the boy had sketched in chalk behind the door. These manifest, though ill-timed predilections for art induced his friends to place him with Bewick, of Newcastle, the celebrated wood-engraver, to whom he was now apprenticed. Soon after, his parents were involved in difficulties, and to procure a little pocket money, Clennell was accustomed to dispose of the productions of his pencil by raffle among his companions; and some of these earlier specimens of his talent are, we are informed, yet to be seen in the neighbouring farm-houses. While with Bewick, he assiduously availed himself of all opportunities to prosecute those studies which had hitherto been to him only a source of trouble and anxiety. He was soon so far a proficient as to be employed by his master in copying drawings on the block, and in executing such subjects as required freedom of outline and breadth of effect. In 1801, shortly after he had served out his term of apprenticeship, he removed to London, and there married the daughter of Mr. Charles Warren, engraver. The fame of his talent had preceded him, and in this great mart for genius he soon found abundant employment. Among his best works, are the illustrations to Falconer's *Shipwreck*, Rogers's *Poems*, after drawings by Stothard, and the *Diploma of the Highland Society*, from a design by the President West. "Clennell's cuts," says

Mr. Jackson in his Treatise on Wood Engraving,) "are distinguished by their free and *artist-like* execution, and by their excellent effect. An admirable specimen of his engraving is the vignette in Falconer—A Ship running before the Wind in a Gale. The motion of the waves and the gloomy appearance of the sky are represented with admirable truth and feeling. Perhaps no engraving of the same kind, either on copper or wood, conveys the idea of a storm at sea with greater fidelity. The drawing was made by Thurston; but the spirit and effect, the lights and shadows, the apparent seething of the waves, were introduced by Clennell." In fact, as his whole life proves, Clennell was an artist: while yet at Newcastle, he had availed himself of his hours of leisure to make sketches of rustic and marine scenery, and portraits of his friends. He now, in London, met at the house of his father-in-law with men of congenial taste, literary men as well as artists; his mind enlarged, his ambition took a higher aim, and he resolved to abandon engraving and become a painter. Being familiar with the use of water colours—having already made many drawings for Sir Walter Scott's "Border Antiquities"—he resolved to become a candidate for a prize offered by the British Institution, for the best sketch of "The Decisive Charge of the Life Guards at Waterloo." He succeeded, and received 150 guineas; an engraving from this picture was subsequently published by Bromley, for the benefit of the artist's family.

In 1814, the Earl of Bridgewater gave Mr. Clennell a commission to paint a large picture, commemorative of the dinner given by the City of London to the Allied Sovereigns, in which he was to introduce portraits of the principal guests. The artist had, of course, great difficulty in procuring the required portraits. It is believed, indeed, that his health suffered from unceasing anxieties on this point. At length, when he had collected all his materials, finished his sketch, and was proceeding vigorously with the great work* itself, his mind suddenly became a blank in April 1817—to the astonishment of his friends, for they had no previous warning; he was found to be insane—and he never recovered. It is gratifying to know, that, during his long years of confinement, he found innocent amusement in attempts at musical and poetical composition, and in drawing and wood-engraving. Many of

* The picture is now hung up in one of the rooms at Ashridge. Mr. Jackson states that it was finished by E. Bird, R.A. who also became insane.

these we have seen. Mr. Jackson has given some specimens of both, and some other poems have been recently published in the *Athenæum* of the 7th of March. "His wood-engravings (says Mr. Jackson) resembled the first attempts of a boy; but he prized them highly, and ranked them among the most successful productions in the art." His poetry was wild, strange, and generally incoherent, yet not without music in its flow, and vague shadowy visions of the beautiful.

The principal characteristics of Luke Clennell's genius, as an artist, are readiness of composition, spirit of touch, and power of execution. Two of his early pictures are sufficient to prove this—his "Arrival of Mackerel Boats at Brighton," exhibited in the British Gallery, and his picture of "The Day after the Fair," in the possession of Mr. Mark Lambert, of Newcastle. This latter picture, perhaps more than any other, possesses all the charming qualities for which he stood almost unrivalled. His picture of "The Decisive Charge of the Life Guards at Waterloo," also bears ample testimony to his powers in the command of his pencil; it is full of dash and fire; every touch evinces the confidence of conscious strength. There is nothing of timidity or hesitation—all is decision; and the strength and perfection of the painter's thought seems transferred, as it were, at once, magically, to the canvas. His high talent as a landscape painter is sufficiently established by his works in the "Border Antiquities." The points from which he selected his views, show what an eye he had for picturesque composition; the powerful effects of light and shadow thrown into these views, prove his deep knowledge of *chiaro-scuro*, the tasteful manner in which he introduced his figures lent an additional interest to the scenes. His delineation of rustic groups is rarely surpassed—instance, as a specimen, the "Cow Hill Fair," in the possession of Lord Durham: the figures are full of character and nature.

Mr. Clennell has been described to us by those who knew him well, as a man of a kind and gentle disposition—of pleasing manners—open-hearted, sincere, and beloved by his family and friends; and we cannot close this notice better than with the hope expressed by Mr. Jackson, that though his condition appeared miserable to us, he was not himself miserable; that though deprived of the light of reason, he yet enjoyed some pleasures of which we can form no conception; and that his confinement occasioned to him "Small feeling of privation, none of pain." *Athenæum*.

W. J. WARD, Esq. A. R. A.

March 1. Aged 40, William James Ward, esq. A. R. A. of Albany-street, Regent's Park. Mezzotinto Engraver to their late Majesties George the Fourth and William the Fourth.

He was the son of the late Mr. Ward, associate of the Royal Academy, and nephew of the celebrated animal painter, James Ward, esq. R. A. His earliest associations were, therefore, with the arts; his mother being the sister of George Morland, and his cousin the wife of John Jackson, esq. R. A. He exhibited talent in very early life, having gained, at twelve years of age, the silver medal of the Society of Arts, for an elaborate copy, in pen-and-ink, of the Madonna della Seggiola of Raphael. In the style of art which the father pursued, the son greatly excelled; he has left but few engravers in mezzotinto of equal merit. He combined an extraordinary depth and richness of colour, with an artist-like touch, that rendered his portraits, more especially, exceedingly effective. His manner was peculiarly adapted for transferring the works of Reynolds and Jackson; the plates he produced after Lawrence, are deficient in that delicacy, so prominent a feature in the works of the late President. The latest plate he executed was decidedly one of his most able productions; on the very eve of finishing it, he was attacked by the most frightful malady that "flesh is heir to"—insanity; brought on, it is apprehended, by a custom in which he indulged, of plunging into a cold bath every morning, winter or summer, the instant he left his bed. Though repeatedly cautioned against the danger of such a course, he persevered until the evil was beyond repair. (*Art Union.*)

CLERGY DECEASED.

Jan. 11. At Oxford, aged 52, the Rev. *Joseph Carter*, Rector of Bainton, Yorkshire. He was educated at Merchant-tailors' school, London, and elected to a scholarship at St. John's college, Oxford, in June 1806; he took the degree of B. A. in 1810, and proceeded M. A. in 1816, B. D. 1821. In 1828 he was presented by the college to the vicarage of St. Giles's, by Oxford; which he resigned in 1833 for the rectory of Bainton, also in the gift of the college.

Jan. 17. At Hatfield, Hertfordshire, the Rev. *Henry Comyn*, Curate of that parish, late of Exeter college, Oxford, which he entered a commoner in 1830, and took the degree of B. A. in 1833. He was the eldest son of Major-Gen. Comyn, E. I. C. service, of Cheltenham.

In London, the Rev. *James Elliott*,

brother of the Rev. Gilbert Elliott, for some time Curate and Chaplain of Duncannon Fort, Ireland, and lately Curate of Brandon, Suffolk.

Jan. 21. Aged 65, the Rev. *Henry Bowes*, Vicar of Taunton St. Mary Magdalene, Rector of Orchard Portman, Bickenhall, and Staple FitzPayne, and Chaplain to the Earl of Rosebery. He was brother to Thomas Bowyer Bowes, esq. of Iwerne Minster house, Dorsetshire; was a member of Queen's coll. Oxford, M. A. 1798; was presented to all his livings by the present Lord Portman; to Orchard Portman in 1806; to Steeple FitzPayne, with Bickenhall, in 1811; and to his church in 1813. The advowson of the last now belongs to Lord Ashburton. Mr. Bowes has left a numerous family, of whom two sons are ministers of the church.

Jan. 23. The Rev. *W. Eubank*, Rector of North Witham, Lincolnshire, to which he was presented a few months since on the death of Mr. Kitchingman.

Jan. 24. At Torquay, aged 24, the Rev. *Alfred Howell*, B. A. of Caius College, Cambridge, late Curate of Sedgley, Staffordshire, fourth son of Thomas Howell, esq. of Clapham.

Jan. 25. At Stalisfield, Kent, aged 71, the Rev. *Patrick Keith*, Rector of Ruckinge, and Vicar of Stalisfield, and also Perpetual Curate of Marr, in the county of York. He was collated to Ruckinge in 1823, and to Stalisfield in 1827, by Abp. Manners Sutton; and recently presented to Marr by the trustees of Mr. Theilussou.

The Rev. *Thomas Pigot*, Rector of Blymhill, Staffordshire. He was born at Hodnet, near Shrewsbury, the son of Thomas Pigot, esq. was matriculated of Christchurch, Oxford, in 1795, graduated B. A. 1799, M. A. 1802, and was recently presented to his living by the Earl of Bradford.

Jan. 27. Aged 87, the Rev. *J. Shepherd*, for more than forty years Lecturer of St. Giles's in the Fields, and formerly Minister of the Episcopal Chapel, Queen's Square, Westminster.

Jan. 28. At Rochester, aged 80, the Hon. and Rev. *Jacob Marsham*, D. D. Canon of Windsor, and Prebendary of Rochester and Wells; uncle of the Earl of Romney. He was the third son of Robert second Lord Romney by Priscilla, sole daughter and heiress of Charles Pym, esq. of St. Kitt's. He was educated at Eton, and afterwards became Fellow of King's college, Cambridge; and graduated M. A. 1783, D. D. 1797. He was collated to the small prebend of Worminster in the church of Wells in

1787, to his prebend of Rochester in 1797, and became a Canon of Windsor in 1805. He married in 1784, Amelia Frances, only child of Joseph Bullock, esq. and by that lady, who died in 1836, he had issue five sons, the eldest of whom is Dr. Marsham the present Warden of Merton, two others are clergymen, and one a Captain in the Navy, and five daughters. He was a very benevolent man and sincere Christian.

Feb. 18. At Cheltenham, the Rev. *Henry Birkett*, Fellow of Queen's college, Oxford. He entered as a commoner of that college in 1824, and graduated B.A. 1828, M.A. 1832.

Feb. 20. At Little Grimsby, Lincolnshire, aged 64, the Rev. *Edward Cove*, Rector of Brimpton and Woolhampton, Berks. He was of Balliol college, Oxford, M.A. 1800, and was instituted to Brimpton, a family living, in the same year.

Feb. 22. At Danby hall, Yorkshire, aged 76, the Rev. *William Cust*, Rector of Danby Wiske, to which he was instituted in 1811, on his own petition.

Feb. 23. In his 32d year, the Rev. *Henry Ross Ripley*, B.A., Curate of Gordon, near Manchester.

Feb. 24. At Kellington, Yorkshire, the Rev. *John Lowthian*, Vicar of that parish. He was formerly Fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1797, as 2d Wrangler and 2d Smith's prizeman, M.A. 1800; and he was presented to his living by that Society in 1818. Mr. Lowthian was formerly a frequent correspondent of the Gentleman's Magazine.

Feb. 25. At Hastings, in his 74th year, the Ven. *Thomas Birch*, D.C.L. Archdeacon of Lewes, and Vicar of Bexhill, Sussex. This amiable, learned, and pious man was educated at Merchant-tailors' School, then under the superintendence of the well-known Mr. Bishop. He was elected a probationary Fellow of St. John's college, Oxford, in June 1785, and proceeded to the degree of B.C.L. 18th April, 1792, and to that of D.C.L. 14th Jan. 1797. He was preferred to the Deanery of Battle in 1801, to the Archdeaconry of Lewes in 1823, and to the vicarage of Bexhill in 1836, upon which event he resigned the Deanery of Battle. On the 30th Jan. 1804 he was married at Hampton to Maria Rosara, third daughter of the late Charles Gordon of Wardhouse, co. Aberdeen, esq. sister to Rear-Adm. Sir James Alexander Gordon, K.C.B., and niece to Sylvester Lord Glenberrie. By this Lady, who survives him, he has left issue: 1. Thomas Frederic Birch, Lieut. R.N. born 16th Jan. 1805, now com-

manding H.M. brig the *Wizard* on the South American station; 2. The Rev. Charles Edward Birch, late Fellow of St. John's college, Oxford, M.A. Vicar of Wiston in Suffolk, who married Mary-Anne, daughter of Thomas Burnett, of Keppelston, co. Aberdeen, esq. and has issue; 3. Sylvester-Douglas, in the Hon. E.I.C. civil service, who married in 1837 Isabella, daughter of Dr. Wilmot; 4. James-Alexander. The Archdeacon had also five daughters, who all predeceased him, the survivor, *Salvadora-Hannah*, having died at Hastings on the 1st of February last, in her 16th year.

Feb. 25. At Dieppe, the Rev. *James Beaver*, formerly Fellow of Corpus Christi college, Oxford, and for many years Rector of Childrey, Berks. He was the son of the Rev. James Beaver, born at Lewkenor, in Oxfordshire, elected in 1773 to an Oxfordshire scholarship at Corpus, and matriculated, at the unusually early age of *twelve*, on the 26th Nov. in that year; B.A. 1777, M.A. 1781; elected Probationer Fellow 1784, Actual Fellow 1786; B.D. 1790. In 1800 he was presented to Childrey (net value in 1831, 604*l.*), where he resided and was much beloved for many years. Latterly, however, his time has been altogether passed on the continent. Mr. Beaver, in early life, served as Chaplain both in the army and navy. Whilst in the latter service he was on board the *Monarch*, in the battle of Copenhagen, that battle of which Nelson himself said that, of all the engagements in which he had borne a part, it was the most terrible; and behaved with so much courage and presence of mind as to attract the notice of all on board. The officer who had the charge of an important gun having fallen early, Mr. Beaver took his place, and fought his gun with so great skill and bravery to the end of the action, that he was honoured with the especial notice of Lord Nelson, and on his return to England had a gold medal presented to him, in commemoration of his heroic conduct.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Jan. 3. Aged 48, Mr. Robert Gray, for the last eight years an actor in the Norwich Company; brother to Mrs. Garrick, of the London boards, at whose house in Gerrard-street, Soho, he hung himself. He was a good representative of elderly gentlemen.

Jan. 30. Aged 71, Mr. John Booth, of Duke-street, Portland-place, an eminent bookseller.

Feb. 6. At his son's, in Alfred-

place, Bedford-square, in his 82d year, Mr. James Knowles, author of the English Dictionary that bears his name, and father of Mr. Sheridan Knowles the dramatist and actor. He was first cousin to the late Richard Brinsley Sheridan. His body was interred in the Highgate Cemetery.

Feb. 7. In Upper Seymour-st. aged 33, from a violent attack of scarlet fever, which came on 36 hours after her confinement, the Baroness de Moncorvo, lady of the Portuguese minister at this court.

Feb. 16. Dorothy, wife of John Bux, esq. of Doctors' Commons.

Feb. 18. At Turnham Green, Susan-Eliza, wife of James Home Renton, esq. of the Admiralty.

Feb. 19. In Devonshire-place, Miss Shepley.

Feb. 20. At Clapham-common, in her 60th year, Miss Mercy Mary Bellamy, daughter of the late John Bellamy, esq. of the House of Commons.

Feb. 21. At Peckham, aged 88, Miss Sophia Schutz.

At Hammersmith, aged 64, Robert Cory, jun. esq. of Burghcastle, and Great Yarmouth, Norfolk.

At his son's, Mr. Joseph Kisch, Broadstreet-buildings, aged 76, Benjamin Kisch, esq. surgeon and apothecary to various public institutions for upwards of half a century.

At Fitzroy-square, aged 81, Thomas Wilkinson, esq. formerly of the Bombay Civil Service.

Feb. 22. At Sydenham, in Kent, aged 75, the widow of John Parr Welsford, esq.

Aged 36, Robert Hancock, esq. of Hamilton-place, New-road.

At St. James's-place, Hampstead-road, aged 52, Mary, relict of C. Leete, esq. of Northumberland-st. Strand.

Feb. 23. In Hyde Park-square, Frances, relict of James Wright, esq. 60th Reg. surgeon to the forces at Martinique.

Feb. 24. In Upper Seymour-st. aged 59, Frances, widow of Geo. Watkins, esq.

At Lee, Kent, aged 58, James Young, esq. one of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House.

Susanna, relict of William Lane, esq. of Mercers' Hall.

Aged 41, Joseph Harrison, esq. of Balham.

At Pentonville, aged 77, James Bell, esq. late of Trowse, near Norwich.

Feb. 25. At Sydenham, aged 90, Haskett Smith, esq. of Bedford-square.

Feb. 26. At the residence of her daughters, Kensington, aged 71, Charlotte, relict of John Weston Goss, esq. of Teignmouth.

GENT. MAG. VOL. XIII.

At Clapham, aged 78, Joseph Howlett Fenner, esq.

Feb. 27. Aged 34, Anne, wife of William Frederick Hodgson, esq. of Hackney, eldest dau. of the late Charles Platt Wilkinson, esq. of Upper Homerton, and Austin Friars.

In Belgrave-square, Mary-Anne, lady of the Hon. Col. Grant, M.P. for Eginshire. She was the only dau. of John Charles Dunn, esq. of Higham house; was married in 1811, and has left a numerous family.

In Salisbury-place, New-road, Mary Ann, widow of Wm. Winkworth, esq.

Feb. 28. At Hertford-st. May-fair, Mary, relict of Edw. Bilke, esq.

At Sydenham, aged 72, Timmouth Dixon, esq. late of New Boswell-court.

Feb. 29. At Tottenham High-cross, aged 76, John Marshall, esq.

At Pentonville, aged 51, John Wesley Clarke, esq. of the Record Office, Chapter House, Westminster, and eldest son of the late Dr. Adam Clarke.

Aged 82, Richard Hitchcock, esq. of Kensington, an old inhabitant of that place.

Lately. In Great Coram-st. aged 20, John Tertius Parkes, esq.

In her 70th year, Susan, relict of James Cowper, esq.

Patrick Perse, esq. of Brompton, who has bequeathed 10,000*l.* stock in the Bank of England, to be equally divided between the Benevolent Society of St. Patrick, the National Benevolent Institution, the Philanthropic Society, the Refuge for the Destitute, and the Indigent Blind.

March 1. In Dorset-square, Jeremiah Scully, esq.

In his 70th year, William Wiley, esq. of Carthusian-st. Charterhouse-square.

March 2. At Battersea Rise, aged 24, Harriet Maria, wife of Henry Sykes Thornton, esq.

In Manchester-sq. Sarah, widow of Samuel Jones Vachell, esq.

In her 6th year, the Hon. Blanche Eliza Howard, eldest dau. of Lord Howard of Effingham.

March 3. Aged 51, Mr. Oliphant Samuel Sheen, of Holborn-hill, of illness occasioned by excessive grief for the untimely and unfortunate loss of his eldest son, Mr. William Henry Sheen, aged 23, who was a passenger on board the ship Tyrian, which was run down while at anchor off Gravesend by the steam-vessel Manchester on the 13th Feb.

March 5. In Edmund-street, King's Cross, aged 81, John Yarnell, esq.

At Burton-st. Burton-crescent, aged 3 L

86, Judith, widow of James Devereux Hustler.

March 6. At Lambeth, aged 65, George By, esq. of her Majesty's Customs.

In his 73rd year, Caleb Welch Collins, esq. of Clapham Rise.

At Finsbury-terrace, aged 90, Lydia Wright, widow of Joseph Palmer, esq.

At Kensington, aged 72, Anthony Browne, esq. for many years a member of Parliament, and for nearly half a century, and down to the period of his decease, agent for the Island of Antigua. He was first returned to Parliament for Hedon in 1806.

March 7. Aged 69, John Shearman, esq. of Harpur-st. Bloomsbury.

March 8. Aged 81, Euphemia, relict of Andrew Birrell, esq.

In Smith-sq. Westminster, aged 58, Capt. George Kendall, R.M. He had seen much service, and was in the memorable engagements of Copenhagen, the Nile, and Trafalgar.

March 10. The Comtesse De Tourville, of Cambridge-terrace, Hyde Park.

At Highgate, aged 65, William Crew, esq.

March 11. Aged 58, Henry John Rucker, esq. of Clapham-common and Mincing-lane.

At his apartments in St. James's Palace, in his 74th year, Sir Thomas Mash, for many years attached to the Lord Chamberlain's Office during the reigns of George III. and IV. and William IV. by the last of whom he was knighted on his retirement from public life.

At North-end, Hampstead, aged 67, Esther-Sewell, relict of Henry Bankes, esq.

March 12. At Clapham, aged 17, Hannah Matilda, daughter of Gideon Algernon Mantell, esq. LL.D. F.R.S.

At Clapham, aged 81, Thomas Nicholas Wittwer, esq.

March 13. At Wanstead, aged 76, Boswell Middleton, esq.

Aged 66, Nathaniel Palmer, esq. of Aldermanbury, and late of Streatham.

At the house of his friend Dr. Black, in Salisbury-street, Strand, aged 72, James Seaton, esq. of Bridge-street, Westminster, master of the Company of Apothecaries, and a director of the Westminster Fire Office. He was a native of the north of Ireland, was educated at Edinburgh in his profession, which he successfully practised in the parish of St. Margaret, Westminster, for about half a century. He was not only the skilful medical adviser, but the warm friend of numerous families, who will long respect his memory. He was buried March 21, at

St. Margaret's, where the remains of his wife were deposited a few years since. He has left no family.

In Wilton-st. aged 80, Mrs. M. Whittam, sister of the late George Whittam, esq. clerk of the Journals of the House of Commons.

In Belgrave-st. Miss Charlotte H. G. Mackenzie, of Bursledon House, Hampshire.

March 14. At Chiswick Grove, Charlotte Lydia Elizabeth, wife of Septimus Burton, esq. having given birth to a son on the 7th inst.

In Gloucester-place, aged 32, Louisa Henrietta, wife of John Kingston, esq. and sister to Sir Archibald Edmonstone, Bart. She was the elder daughter by the second marriage of the late Sir Charles Edmonstone, Bart. with the Hon. Louisa Hotham, youngest dau. of Beaumont 2d Lord Hotham.

In Berners-st. aged 24, Ellen Dorothea, wife of the Rev. William Hornby, of St. Michael's-on-Wyre, Lancashire.

In Brunswick-sq. aged 50, H. Cheape, esq.

March 15. At the house of her uncle, James Vanhouse, esq. Camberwell, aged 28, Sophia, daughter of the late Mr. William Vanhouse, of Mincing-lane.

March 17. In Dorset-sq. Rebecca-Anne, widow of Capt. E. Scobell, R.N. of Poltair House, Penzance.

In Osnaburgh-terrace, Regent's Park, aged 59, Hannah Maria, wife of Lieut-Col. Maling, Assistant Military Secretary, Horse Guards.

At the Globe eating-house, in Bow-street, in a violent fit of coughing, Mr. Dealey, formerly for 30 years in the employment of Messrs. Ives and Co. Little Queen-street, Holborn. His wife, who died some years since in Switzerland, was a novel writer of some celebrity, under the assumed name of Anna Maria Roche.

March 18. In Upper Montagu-st. Mary Elizabeth, wife of John Sheafe Gaskin, esq. Member of her Majesty's Council in Barbadoes.

At Stamford-hill, Catharine, relict of Seth Thompson, esq.

Henry Barton, esq. of the Six Clerks' Office, Chancery-lane.

BEDS.—*March 25.* At Henlow-Grange, Katharine, wife of George Nigel Edwards, esq. last surviving dau. of Robert Peers, esq. late of Chislehampton.

BERKS.—*Feb. 24.* Mariana, wife of William Bennett, esq. of Faringdon.

March 1. At Sandhurst, aged 71, Thomas Leybourne, esq. F.R.S., and Senior Professor of Mathematics at the

Military College. In consequence of infirmities he retired from active duty in Nov. last.

March 2. Frances-Mary, wife of Lionel Hervey, esq. of Woodside, Winkfield, uncle to Sir F. H. Hervey Bathurst, Bart, and cousin to the Marquess of Bristol. She was a dau. of the late Vice-Adm. Thomas Wells, was married in 1825, and has left issue a son and a dau.

March 9. At Benham-place, Anna Maria, wife of F. Villebois, esq. dau. of Robert Jones, esq. of Fonmon-castle, Glamorgan.

March 17. At Reading, Sarianne, wife of Francis S. Hurlock, esq. youngest dau. of the late Barnard Cocker, esq. of Nassau-st. Soho.

Bucks.—Feb. 24. In his 63rd year, W. Clarke, esq. of Hambleton, formerly of Compton, Berks.

March 2. At Broughton, Sarah, wife of the Rev. Joshua Cautley.

March 18. At Denham-park, aged 45, the Hon. Edward Perceval. For the last five or six months he had been an inmate of that establishment for the insane. He managed, during the temporary absence of his keeper, to reach the window, raise it up, and cast himself therefrom, a height of about 40 feet. He married in 1821 his cousin Jane, eldest dau. of the late Rt. Hon. Spencer Perceval, but she died without issue in 1824.

CAMBRIDGE.—Dec. 29. At Ely, aged 87, John Hall, esq.

Feb. 8. At Leverington, aged 90, Mr. Abraham Lehair. This worthy and venerable old man had been the school-master of the village, and taught "the young idea how to shoot," from the year 1779 until a few years of his death, when his son was appointed his successor.

Feb. 17. At Soham, aged 52, John Slack, esq.

Feb. 23. At Fenstanton, in his 80th year, James Mason Margetts, gent.

Feb. 25. At March, aged 68, Richard Matthew, esq. solicitor.

CHESHIRE.—March 7. At Eaton-hall, aged 18 months, Arthur Richard, youngest son of Lord R. Grosvenor.

March 8. At Winsford-lodge, John Dudley, jun. esq. the eldest son of John Dudley, esq. of Wharton-lodge.

*CORNWALL.—*At Helston, Dinah, wife of Peter Martin, sexton, in her 96th year. Her husband, who survives her, is in his 98th year, and is able to walk about, and read the smallest print without spectacles. This couple had been married 64 years.

DEVON.—Jan. 30. At Stonehouse, Devon, aged 53, the widow of Mr. N. T. Carrington, author of "Dartmoor," and other poems.

Feb. 23. At Torquay, in her 20th year, Margaret Fleming, youngest dau. of the late Sir James Montgomery, of Stanhope, Bart.

Feb. 24. At Teignmouth, aged 74, Mary, widow of the Rev. Joseph Griffith, Rector of West Grimstead, and Warden of Farley hospital, Wilts.

Feb. 26. At Newton Abbot, aged 24, Joshua Wm. Hole, only son of the late Rev. William Hole, Rector of Belstone.

March 2. At Exeter, aged 27, John Clitsome Warren, esq. only son of J. W. Warren, esq. of Taunton.

March 6. At South Molton, aged 48, C. R. Goring, esq. M.D. This amiable gentleman had long retired from the busy scenes of life, and devoted his talents to the pursuits of science with very great success. His works, in conjunction with those of Mr. Andrew Pritchard, published under the titles of "Microscopic Illustrations," "Microscopic Cabinet," and "Micrographia," have long been before the public, and received their due meed of praise. For many years he assiduously devoted himself to effecting improvements in the microscope, and by his writings and extensive patronage of artists, he elevated it from being a mere plaything to one of the most useful and important instruments for discovering and investigating the secrets of nature.

Lately. At Shaftesbury, aged 82, Philippa Mary, widow of Wm. Trenchard, esq. and daughter of the late Samuel Luke Angier, esq. of Shaftesbury.

DORSET.—Feb. 21. At Dorchester, Charlton Byam Wollaston, esq. a leading magistrate of the county, and for many years the able Chairman of the Quarter Sessions. He was the son of Charlton Wollaston, M.D. F.R.S. Physician to the Queen's Household, by Phillis Byam, was born Feb. 16, 1765, was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1786, M.A. 1789, and called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1809.

DURHAM.—Lately. At North Biddeck Hall, aged 83, Nicholas Crofton, esq.

At Hurworth-house, near Darlington, in his 85th year, A. Mowbray, esq. many years receiver-general to the Bishops of Durham.

ESSEX.—Feb. 20. In his 21st year, Arthur Archibald, youngest surviving son of the late Hon. George Winn, M.P. of Warley Lodge.

Feb. 21. At Star Stile, Halsted, in her 65th year, Sarah, widow of John Vaizey, esq.

Lately. At Chelmsford, William Bessey, better known as "Black Will," who was in the habit of carrying a basket of oranges about Chelmsford. This man

lived in the most wretched manner, denying himself the common necessities of life, and declaring that his poverty prevented his having a fire in his room. On his death he was found to have possessed 800*l.* in the 3 per Cents., 200*l.* Long Annuities, and 300*l.* in the hands of Messrs. Sparrow, the bankers. He has left the money to two brothers and the widow of another.

March 1. At Colchester, William Mason, esq. aged 79.

GLOUCESTER.—*Feb. 15.* At Wotton-under-Edge, aged 76, Samuel Goodson Dauucey, esq.

Feb. 17. At Downend, aged 90, Bartholomew Doyle, esq. upwards of 50 years a merchant at Bristol.

Feb. 18. At Cheltenham, Lady Drake, widow of Sir Francis Henry Drake.

Feb. 19. Aged 73, Nathan Windey, esq. of Bristol.

March 8. At Cheltenham, aged 81, Mary, relict of the Rev. Chas. Plumtre, Rector of Houghton-le-Skern.

March 13. At Bristol, aged 56, C. Hare, esq.

HANTS.—*Jan. 5.* At Millbrooke, near Newport, Isle of Wight, aged 85, Mrs. Isabella Syme.

Jan. 28. At Southampton, aged 19, Margaret Maria, daughter of A. La Fargue, esq. of Leicester, and niece of H. Holmes, esq. of Romsey.

Feb. 21. At Burton, Christchurch, from the effects of a fall from his horse in June last, aged 83, William Rowlett, esq. formerly of Little St. Helen's, and more recently of Warnford Court, London.

Feb. 25. At Westbury House, Arabella Cecil, wife of the Hon. T. W. Gage, and daughter of the late Thos. William St. Quintin, esq. of Scampston Hall, Yorkshire.

Feb. 29. At Southampton, aged 77, Mr. William Parry, formerly an eminent builder of that town.

Aged 67, John Goolding Seymour, esq. banker, of Bishop's Waltham.

Lately. Captain John Terry, fourth son of the late T. Terry, esq. of Dummer House.

March 14. At Southampton, aged 56, John Webb Weston, esq. of Sutton Place, near Guilford, Surrey.

March 16. At Portsea, aged 83, Mary, relict of James Hancock, esq.

HERTS.—*March 14.* At the residence of her son-in-law, A. L. Ffeil, esq. of Willenhall House, East Barnet, in her 89th year, Ann, relict of Richard Parkes, esq. of Luton.

HUNTINGDON.—*Feb. 18.* At the house of her brother-in-law, David Veasey, esq. Huntingdon, Jane, second daughter

of the late Ingram Chapman, esq. of Whitby.

March 12. At Hartford, near Huntingdon, aged 72, H. J. Nicholls, esq. a Deputy Lieutenant, and in the commission of the peace for the counties of Cambridge, Huntingdon, Lincoln, and Norfolk.

KENT.—*Feb. 22.* At Folkington, aged 73, Charles Harrison, esq.

Feb. 24. At the house of his son, Dr. Miller, Gravesend, aged 70, Samuel Miller, the elder, esq.

Lately. At Tunbridge Wells, Mr. J. H. Fry. He filled the office of Treasurer to the Dispensary from its formation, and had also been for many years one of the Secretaries to the Tunbridge Wells Bible Society, and mainly instrumental in the establishment of many of the societies in the neighbourhood. He has left a widow, but had lost all his children in early life, except one, the present Rector of Sumpting.

Nov. 29. At Chatham, aged 72, Commander Nathaniel Belchier, R.N. As a midshipman he was a messmate of the late King. He obtained the rank of Lieut. 1794, and commanded the boats of the Trent 32, at the capture and destruction of a Spanish ship and three schooners at Porto Rico, in March 1797. He received the Turkish gold medal for his services off Egypt, and he is highly commended in a letter of Capt. G. Miller, of the Thetis, reporting the capture of Le Nisus corvette, and the destruction of the fortification of Des Hayes, at Guadaloupe, in 1809. He was advanced to the rank of Commander while serving as first of the Neptune 98 at the Leeward Islands, Oct. 21, 1810. He married in 1803 the dau. of the Rev. Edward Bryant, of Newport, Essex, and became a widower in 1830.

March 5. At the seat of Lord Wynford, near Chiselhurst, aged 72, the Rt. Hon. Mary-Anne Lady Wynford. Her Ladyship was the second daughter of Jerome Knapp, esq. was married to Lord Wynford in 1794, and had a very numerous family.

Aged 74, James Barnes, esq. of Boughton-under-Blean.

March 6. At Dover, in her 25th year, Emily, the wife of G. R. Jarvis, esq. and daughter of the Rev. the Chancellor of Lincoln Cathedral.

March 7. At Borden, aged 68, Mrs. Vesey, relict of Capt. Vesey, R.N.

March 9. At Ramsgate, aged 80, Mrs. Mary Ann Rider, daughter of Ingram Rider, esq. of Boughton-place.

March 14. At Shorne, Ifield, aged 77, Jarvis Noakes, esq.

March 18. Aged 71, Thomas Starr, esq. of Canterbury.

LANCASHIRE.—*Feb. 29.* Aged 50, Lieut. R. Low, R.N. Government emigration agent at Liverpool for the last seven years.

Lately. At Fearnhead, near Warrington, Mr. James Cropper, a distinguished member of the Society of Friends, and the principal partner in the firm of Cropper, Benson, and Co. merchants, of Liverpool.

LEICESTER.—*March 17.* At her brother's, the Rev. James Beresford, Rector of Kibworth, Mrs. Parsons, wife of Samuel Parsons, esq. of North-crescent, Bedford-sq.

Feb. 19. At Belminsthorpe, near Stamford, aged 73, Nathan Croke Wetherell, esq. B.C.L. senior Fellow of University college, son of the Rev. Nathan Wetherell, D.D. Master of that Society from 1764 to 1808, and brother to Sir Charles Wetherell. The deceased had been for 45 years in lodgings in the village of Belminsthorpe, under the medical care of Dr. Willis. He took his degree of M.A. Oct. 11, 1790, and B.C.L. Dec. 7, 1795.

MIDDLESEX.—*Feb. 16.* At Ashford, aged 70, G. S. Segel, esq.

Feb. 20. At Cranford, aged 61, William Cane, esq. formerly of Pall Mall.

March 1. At the Lodge, Hillingdon, John Chippindale, esq. aged 77.

NORFOLK.—*March 7.* At Great Yarmouth, Harriott, daughter of the late Robert Brettingham, esq. of Norwich, and aunt to the lady of Sir Robert Smirke.

March 2. At his father's, Swettisham, aged 21, Mr. John Lyas Bishop, late student of King's college, London.

NORTHAMPTON.—*Dec. 31.* At Peterborough, aged 82, Mrs. Catharine Weston.

March 17. At Kettering, aged 90, William Roughton, sen. esq.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—*Lately.* At Newcastle-upon-Tyne, aged 71, Sir Robert Shafto Hawks. He received the honour of knighthood the 21st April, 1817.

Feb. 29. At Bedlington, aged 110, Mrs. Mary Lorimer. She perfectly remembered the rebellion of 1745, at which time she was in service at Morpeth.

Notts.—*Feb. 18.* At Wigthorpe, near Worksop, aged 90, the relict of the Rev. Richard Morton, Vicar of East Retford.

OXFORD.—*Feb. 29.* At Cornwall House, near Chipping Norton, Harriot, third daughter of the late Francis Penys-ton, esq.

Henrietta, wife of the Rev. T. E. Colston, Vicar of Broadwell.

At Oxford, at the house of her son-in-law James Young, esq. aged 52, Mrs. Servante.

March 1. Aged 84, Sarah, the wife of Robert Speakman, esq. of Oxford.

March 15. Aged 27, Louisa, wife of the Rev. James Guillemard, Vicar of Kirtlington.

SALOP.—*Feb. 13.* At Preston Montford, near Shrewsbury, Emily Lissey, wife of Sir F. B. Hill, K. T. S. youngest daughter of the late T. J. Powys, esq. of Berwick-house.

SOMERSET.—*Feb. 4.* At Glastonbury, Mr. Bulleid, draper, of that place; he threw himself from the tower of the church, a height 120 feet, and was killed upon the spot. Pecuniary difficulties had long preyed upon his mind.

Feb. 21. At the residence of his uncle, Bath, Ellis Puget Kitson, M.A., of Balliol college, Oxford, only son of Lieut.-Col. Kitson, 26th Madras N. Inf. He entered as Commoner of Balliol in 1831; at his examination in Michaelmas Term, 1834, he was placed in the third class in *Literis Humanioribus*, and also in *Disciplinis Mathematicis et Physicis*. He took the degree of B.A. 1835, M.A. 1838.

Feb. 27. At his father's residence, Perrymead, Thomas Cruttwell, esq. of Doctors' Commons, eldest surviving son of R. S. Cruttwell, esq. Mayor of Bath.

In his 66th year, William Kent, esq. of Bathwick Hill.

Feb. 29. At Bath, aged 69, Alicia Harriot, relict of the Rev. H. F. Mills, Chancellor of York Minster, and third daughter of the late Dr. Markham, Archbishop of York.

March 3. At Stone Easton, aged 71, Samuel Harris, esq.

March 7. At Mendip Lodge, aged 29, Mary-Agnes, wife of Lieut.-Colonel W. Fawcett; also, on the 9th, Mary-Albinia, her infant daughter.

March 16. At Bath, aged 65, Mary-Anne, relict of Thomas Boulthbee, esq.

SUFFOLK.—*Feb. 13.* Aged 71, John Hoy, esq. of Stoke-by-Nayland.

SURREY.—*Dec. 29.* At Reigate, in his 80th year, Wm. Turner, esq. formerly of Demerara.

March 4. At Barnes, in her 18th year, the Lady Alicia Hope, daughter of John, fourth Earl of Hopetown.

March 6. At Richmond, Lady Anne Bingham, aunt to the present Earl of Lucan, and sister to the late Lavinia Countess Spencer.

March 11. At Egham, aged 74, Ann Thomasine Haynes, wife of Robert Haynes, esq. of Barbadoes.

March 14. Aged 68, Felix Ladbroke, esq. of Hedley.

March 15. Anna-Maria, wife of Chas. Barclay, esq. Bury Hill, near Dorking.

SUSSEX.—*Feb. 22.* Aged 74, Charles Harrison, esq. of Folkington, justice of the peace for the county.

Feb. 25. At Shoreham, aged 39, Mr. Frank Bridger, brother to H. C. Bridger, esq. of Buckingham-place.

Feb. 26. At Park-place, Worthing, Mrs. Cartwright, relict of the Rev. Edward Cartwright, of Leominster, F.S.A. the author of the History of the Rape of Bramber. She was his second wife, daughter of the Rev. Edward Tredcroft, married in 1808, and left a widow with three sons, in 1833 (see *Gent. Mag.* vol. ciii. i. 375, 652.)

Feb. 28. At Woodmancote-place, aged 80, John Dennett, esq.

Feb. 29. At Hastings, Elizabeth Ann Watson, only child of the Rev. J. Lister, of Stanley, near Wakefield, Yorkshire.

Lately. At Worthing, aged 85, Mrs. D. Venner, eldest dau. of K. Venner, esq. formerly of Bosenden, Kent.

March 5. Aged 59, John Seaward, esq. His remains were interred on the 11th, at Wisborough-green.

March 6. At Brighton, aged 74, Nathaniel Snell, esq. of Gloucester-place.

March 7. At Petworth, aged 80, Charlotte, relict of Richard Bragg Blagden, esq.

March 13. At Brighton, in his 78th year, George Bridges, esq. formerly Alderman of Lime Street Ward, to which he was elected in 1811. He was Sheriff of London and Middlesex in 1816, Lord Mayor in 1819, and one of the Members for the city in the Parliament of 1825-26. He resigned his gown in 1826.

WARWICK.—*March 2.* At Leamington Spa, aged 55, William Tenison, of co. Monaghan, esq.

March 5. At Stratford-upon-Avon, aged 18, John Bowyer Wynn, eldest son of John Branton Freer, esq.

March 10. At Edgbaston, in his 25th year, Thomas Cotterell Scholefield, son of Joshua Scholefield, esq. M.P. for Birmingham.

At Birmingham, Mr. Charles Pember-ton, lecturer on elocution. He was formerly an actor at Covent Garden, where he represented Hamlet, Virginius, and several other characters. In the year 1832, 33, and 34, he contributed a series of papers to the Monthly Repository, entitled Autobiography of Pal Verjuice, which was believed to shadow forth some of the vicissitudes of his own early life. In 1833 he delivered a series of lectures at the London Institution, on the rules and na-

ture of Oratory, and he was thought to shine much more as a critic than as an actor. He was also the author of some unpublished dramas and lyrical tales, with which his lectures were occasionally enlivened.

March 12. At Kenilworth, Mrs. Rebecca Bird, sister of the late W. W. Bird, esq. formerly M.P. for Coventry.

WESTMORLAND.—*Feb. 16.* At Biggins, near Kirkby Lonsdale, aged 71, Edward Rawlinson, esq. for 53 years agent to the Earl of Lonsdale.

Lately. At Appleby, aged 80, Margaret, relict of J. Hill, esq. Deputy Lieut. of Westmorland.

March 13. At Temple Sowerby, aged 78, Jane, relict of John Jackson, esq.

WILTS.—*March 14.* At Salisbury, H. W. Markham, esq.

YORK.—*Feb. 10.* At Little Woodhouse, near Leeds, Francis Thomas Billam, esq. formerly of the 62d foot.

Feb. 16. At Hamphall Stubs, aged 54, George Broadrick, esq. of that place, and of Ottrington Hall, one of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the West Riding of Yorkshire, and also for the counties of Nottingham and Lincoln. He was formerly a Fellow of Jesus college, Cambridge, where he graduated B. A. 1805 as 5th Junior Optime, M.A. 1806; and he was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, on the 23rd June 1817.

Feb. 28. At Bridlington, aged 78, Bryan Taylor, esq.

Feb. 29. Eliza, the wife of R. J. Thompson, esq. of Kirby Hall.

March 1. At Reedness, aged 78, John Egremont, esq. for many years an active magistrate for the West Riding. He was, in his early days, a great admirer of Charles Fox, and he retained to the last an unceasing desire for the support and spread of liberal principles. In proof of this may be mentioned his ardent support of Earl Fitzwilliam, when Lord Milton, in the memorable contest against the house of Harewood, and on several occasions afterwards, his active exertions for Lord Morpeth, and more especially for Daniel Gaskell, esq. the first member for Wakefield.

March 2. Mrs. Hannah Dodgson, of Herodwell, near Halifax, aged 105 years and seven months; this venerable lady has left eight children, 63 grandchildren, and 161 great-grandchildren.

March 2. At Whitby, aged 78, William Chapman, esq. brother of Aaron Chapman, esq. M.P. for Whitby.

March 4. At York, at an advanced age, Charles Liddell, esq. formerly proprietor of the lead works. He served the office of Sheriff for that city in 1822.

WALES.—Feb. 22. Aged 70, Richard Jebb, esq. of Rhiwlas, Denbigh, nearly 40 years agent of the late Viscount Duncannon.

Lately. At Llanferry, Carmarthen, Anne, wife of E. Bevan, M.D.

At Brecon, Walter Churchey, esq.

SCOTLAND.—Feb. 4. At Ingleston, Strathmore, Andrew Dalgairns, esq.

Feb. 23. At Sanquhar, Robert Barker, esq. late Captain of the 20th Foot, and of the Rifle Brigade.

At Edinburgh, in his 80th year, James Gentle, esq. S.S.C.

At Auchterarder, J. Smeaton, esq. of Coul, in his 95th year.

March 2. At Eaglescorne, aged 6, William Francis, youngest son of Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. P. Stuart.

IRELAND.—Feb. 17. At Lismore Castle, William Samuel Currey, esq. formerly Lieut.-Col. of the 54th regt.

At Ennis, Miss Macnamara, sister of the late Colonel Francis Macnamara, of Moyreisk, Clare.

ABROAD.—July 28. On board the Anna Robertson, proceeding on her voyage from London to South Australia, Mrs. Elizabeth Morton, wife of E. Morton, esq., sixth daughter of General Walker, Lime-Park, Devonshire.

Oct. 11. Drowned in an attempt to reach the shore from the wreck of the Sunda, off the N. Coast of Hainan, in the China Seas, aged 55, James Ilbery, esq. of Clement's Lane, and Doughty-st. Also, in the same wreck, James Macpherson, esq. with his wife, and infant.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from Feb. 18 to March 24, 1840.

Christened.	Buried.					
Males 676	Males 606	} 1340	} 1244	Between	2 and 5 111	50 and 60 119
Females 664	Females 638				5 and 10 59	60 and 70 144
		10 and 20 45	70 and 80 99			
		20 and 30 87	80 and 90 41			
		30 and 40 128	90 and 100 5			
Whereof have died under two years old...279					40 and 50 127	

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, by which the Duty is regulated, March 27.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
67 0	38 9	25 0	37 3	40 3	40 2

PRICE OF HOPS, March 27.

Sussex Pockets, 2l. 0s. to 3l. 3s.—Kent Pockets, 2l. 2s. to 6l. 0s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, March 27.

Hay, 3l. 15s. to 4l. 17s. 6d.—Straw, 1l. 18s. to 2l. 4s.—Clover, 4l. 10s. to 5l. 17s. 6d.

SMITHFIELD, March 27. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....	3s. 6d. to 4s. 10d.	Head of Cattle at Market, March 27.	
Mutton.....	4s. 4d. to 5s. 2d.	Beasts.....	421 Calves 130
Veal.....	5s. 0d. to 6s. 0d.	Sheep.....	2910 Pigs 356
Pork.....	4s. 6d. to 5s. 4d.		

COAL MARKET, March 27.

Walls Ends, from 16s. 0d. to 24s. 6d. per ton. Other sorts from 17s. 0d. to 24s. 6d.

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 56s. 6d. Yellow Russia, 53s.

CANDLES, 8s. 0d. per doz. Moulds, 9s. 6d.

PRICES OF SHARES.

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock and Share Brokers, 23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 217.—Ellesmere and Chester, 82.—Grand Junction 165.—Kennet and Avon, 26½.—Leeds and Liverpool, 70.—Regent's, 12.—Rochdale, 105.—London Dock Stock, 66½.—St. Katharine's, 101.—East and West India, 105.—Liverpool and Manchester Railway, 183.—Grand Junction Water Works, 66½.—West Middlesex, 96.—Globe Insurance, 128.—Guardian, 37½.—Hope, 5½.—Chartered Gas, 56.—Imperial Gas, 53½.—Phoenix Gas, 30½.—Independent Gas, 50.—General United Gas, 35.—Canada Land Company, 33.—Reversionary Interest, 134.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From February 26 to March 25, 1840, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.	Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.		Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	
Feb. 26	31	37	35	30, 60	cloudy	Mar. 12	44	49	41	30, 24	cloudy, fair
27	35	40	35	, 46	fair	13	45	52	43	, 03	fair
28	34	44	35	, 28	cloudy, snow	14	43	50	40	, 04	cloudy
29	35	42	32	, 36	fair	15	44	48	44	29, 90	do. rain
M. 1	35	42	32	, 39	do.	16	43	46	38	30, 10	do. fair
2	37	44	34	, 43	do.	17	40	46	38	, 15	do.
3	37	46	34	, 38	do.	18	44	46	37	, 05	fair
4	36	40	34	, 36	do. cloudy	19	43	45	37	30, 00	do.
5	35	46	35	, 40	do.	20	42	49	35	, 30	do.
6	36	50	34	, 44	do.	21	37	44	33	, 40	cloudy
7	36	47	34	, 55	do.	22	44	46	40	, 24	fair, do. rn.
8	42	52	33	, 64	do.	23	34	42	35	30, 00	rain, fair
9	39	51	39	, 60	do.	24	33	38	34	, 14	do. h. snow
10	41	55	44	, 35	do.	25	36	37	30	, 28	do. do. do.
11	44	46	42	, 30	rain, cloudy						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From February 27 to March 26, 1840, both inclusive.

Feb. & March	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent. 1818.	3½ per Cent. Reduced.	New 3½ per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
27	178¼	91¼	90¼	99¼	98¼	14¼			249	2 dis. 1 pm.	5 pm. 1 dis.	
28	179	91	90	99	98	14		100¼			2 5 pm.	
29	179		90	99	98	14				2 dis. par.	3 6 pm.	
2	179		90	99	99	14	88¼		249		5 3 pm.	
3	179		90	99	99					1 pm.	5 3 pm.	
4			90	99	99					2 dis.	4 pm.	
5			90	99	98					249	2 dis. par.	1 3 pm.
6			90	99	99							12 16 pm.
7			90	99	99							15 19 pm.
9			90	99	99				100¼			17 22 pm.
10			90	99	99							20 22 pm.
11			90	99	99				100		par. 2 pm.	20 22 pm.
12			90	99	99						1 3 pm.	20 22 pm.
13			90	99	99						3 pm.	22 20 pm.
14			90	99	98							20 pm.
16			90	99	98							19 21 pm.
17			90	99	99							18 20 pm.
18			90	99	99							17 19 pm.
19			90	99	99				100¼			17 19 pm.
20			90	99	99							16 18 pm.
21			90	99	99						3 1 pm.	18 15 pm.
23			90	99	99						1 3 pm.	15 18 pm.
24			90	99	99				100¼			16 19 pm.
25			90	99	99						par. 3 pm.	16 18 pm.
26			90	99	99						1 3 pm.	16 18 pm.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock Broker, 1, Bank Buildings, Cornhill, late RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and ARNULL.

J. B. NICHOLS AND SON, PRINTERS, 25, PARLIAMENT-STREET.

Printed by W. L. G. & Co. May 1840



J. Smith del. & sc.

CHURCHES OF ST BARTHOLOMEW AND ST BENET FINK, LONDON.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.
MAY, 1840.

BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.—Partition of the Mowbray Inheritance between Howard and Berkeley.—Monumenta Anglicana.—Agas's Map of Dunwich, &c. &c.....	450
VISITS TO REMARKABLE PLACES, &c. By W. Howitt	451
Diary of a Lover of Literature. By Thomas Green, Esq. of Ipswich.....	458
Church of St. Bartholomew and St. Benet Fink, London (<i>with a View</i>).....	461
Narrative of the Sufferings of Mrs. Foster, a Recusant, at York.....	465
Review of Publications respecting Junius, and the authenticity of "Junius's Miscellaneous Letters"	467
Carved Ceiling at Black Boy Inn, Chelmsford (<i>with Cuts</i>).....	469
The Council of Trent, and Struggles of Civil and Ecclesiastical Authority....	471
The Emperor Ferdinand I. and Cassander.—Bossuet's Exposition.....	472
The Arrangements of the State Paper Office.....	473
Mr. Burgon on the Orthography of Shakspeare.....	474
Elucidation of a Passage in Plato's Banquet	480
Some Particulars respecting Official Maces	481
Maces in Courts of Law; and as a military weapon.....	485
Defence of the Character of Dr. Jortin.....	<i>ib.</i>
Vindication of the Rev. S. Bishop, Master of Merchant-Taylor's School.....	487
Mutilation of Exchequer Records, with specimens, viz.—	
Expenses of Prisoners in the Tower, 1568.....	490
Charges of Serjeant Puckering, in the Queen's service, 1586.....	491
Pay of the Queen's Ships in the Narrow Seas, 1595.....	492
Messages performed for Charles Prince of Wales, 1620.....	493
Persons touched for the King's Evil, 1667... ..	<i>ib.</i>
Petition of Edward Cocker to the Lord Treasurer	<i>ib.</i>
Certificate of Earl of Rochester's death, 1680.....	494
Receipt of Sir Richard Steele for a Free Gift, 1714.....	<i>ib.</i>
Sale of Exchequer Records, at Sotheby's auction rooms	495
POETRY.—Lines to Eton, by the Marquess Wellesley.....	496
REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.	
The New General Biographical Dictionary, 497; Dr. Wilson's Notices of the Fabric and Glebe of St. Mary, Aldermary, 502; Jones's Cathedral Bell, a Tragedy, 504; Bulwer's Sea Captain, <i>ib.</i> ; Hunter's Ecclesiastical Documents, 505; Kemp's Nine Daies' Wonder, 507; Bloomfield's Lexicon of the New Testament, 510; Eucharistica.....	511
FINE ARTS.—Exhibition of the British Institution.....	<i>ib.</i>
LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.—New Publications, 512; Learned Societies, 513; The Martyrs' Memorial at Oxford.....	514
ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.—Society of Antiquaries, 518; Bronze Statue at the British Museum, <i>ib.</i> ; Sculptures of the Parthenon, 519; Roman Coins at Pevensey, Old House at Shoreditch, 520; Roman Hypocaust at Huddersfield, 521; French Antiquarian Intelligence.....	523
HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.	
Parliamentary Proceedings, 526; Foreign News, 530.—Domestic Occurrences	532
Promotions and Preferments, 534.—Births, 535.—Marriages.....	535
OBITUARY; with Memoirs of the Duke of Marlborough; Earl of Enniskillen; Earl of Morley; Rt. Hon. Sir George Hewitt, Bart.; Adm. Sir Harry B. Neale, Bart.; Gen. Sir Josiah Champagné; Rear-Adm. Tatham; Rear-Adm. Rolles; J. T. P. B. Trevanion, Esq.; C. B. Wollaston, Esq.; Rev. Dr. Goodall; Sir Jeffrey Wyatville; T. Daniell, Esq.; M. Prevost...537—	551
DEATHS arranged in Counties.....	551
Bill of Mortality.—Markets.—Prices of Shares, 557.—Meteorological Diary.—Stocks	558
Embellished with a View of the CHURCHES of ST. BARTHOLOMEW and ST. BENET FINK, LONDON; and Representations of the Bosses of a ceiling at the BLACK BOY, CHELMSFORD.	

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

Partition of the Mowbray Inheritance between Howard and Berkeley.—Collins says, that in 15 Hen. VII. Thos. Howard, Duke of Norfolk, made partition with Maurice, surviving brother of William Marquess of Berkeley, of the lands that came to them by inheritance, by right of their descent, from the coheirs of Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, and refers for his authority as follows:—

Commus. de t. Pasch. 15 Hen. 7. Rot. 1. which is evidently taken from Dugdale, who has nearly the same words, and gives the same reference for his authority in the margin of his work. On examination of the Roll referred to amongst the Common Pleas enrolments, the document is not to be found. A search at the Chapter House and in the Exchequer has not been successful. As the Partition was a proceeding of some importance at the time, and may contain some accurate facts respecting the co-heirs of Mowbray, any of our readers who may have met with it, or can afford a clue to the roll referred to by Dugdale, will oblige the inquirer by communicating any information upon the subject. F. E.

Monumenta Anglicana.—A Correspondent suggests that few undertakings would be more desirable, in connexion with topographical inquiries, than to organise some arrangement by which the numberless Monumental Inscriptions, annually perishing in our churches from damp, neglect, and wilful mutilation, may be preserved to our posterity in print, or, at least, in manuscript. In counties which have already found historians, and which are well known, this step is not requisite: but in those, not so fortunately situated, the sooner the ravages of time are thwarted the better. If the Society of Antiquaries, the legitimate mainspring of such a movement, cannot or will not come forward and employ its purse to do this work, let a Society be formed *pro tempore*, and let that Society, when it has collected the materials, either print them or hand them over in MS. to the British Museum, if possible, with an index. For the sake of expedition I would even be content, at first, to have the few names and dates on the monuments, and the armorial bearings, than to wait for an elaborate inquiry into all the architectural details of the building.

L. is informed that the Rev. G. H. Glasse was the author of the Latin trans-

lation of "Miss Bailey." It is printed in Gent. Mag. vol. lxxv. 750.

Agas's map of Dunwich (see Oct. p. 349) was engraved in Gardner's History of that town, 4to. 1754. A copy drawn by Isaac Johnson of Woodbridge is also now before me, taken "From a MS. copy, formerly in the possession of Mr. Gardner, Author of the History of that town." It is surrounded by inscriptions; at one side is the account of the town, in English, which Gardner has printed at p. 20 of his History. On the other side and in three other vacant spots are various extracts from Latin records, entitled "Quædam annotationes sumptæ ex antiq. monumentis evident. vil. de Dunwic specif. quas. libertates consuet. et privil. ejusd. villæ." Some of these Gardner has printed at pp. 13, 14, of his work, and of the others he has no doubt elsewhere made use.

J. G. N.

The Christian Remembrancer for August, 1832, p. 497, states, "Another Church Bell of Glass has been cast in Sweden; its diameter is six feet, and its tone is said to be beyond comparison finer than that of any metal bell." A. C. inquires whether any of our correspondents can give a more detailed account of this description of Bell?

E. G. B. says, in looking recently into the Harl. MSS. No. 7017, art. 51, he found a document bearing the following title in the Catalogue, "Description of a Picture representing a Mausoleum or sepulchral Monument of King Henry Darnly, husband of Mary Q. of Scotland, and father of K. James VI. of that Kingdom, first of Great Britain, by Mr. James Anderson. This picture is now in the possession of the Earl of Pomfret, 21 pages, fairly written." This picture is alluded to by Bridges in his History of Northamptonshire, as being at Easton Neston, from whence Mr. Baker, in his more recent work, states it to have disappeared. As it seems to have been a very singular specimen of the allegorical style of art of the 16th century, and possesses several points of historical interest, our correspondent is anxious to ascertain, if possible, in whose possession it at present remains, or whether it passed to Oxford with the ancient marbles from the mansion, through Louisa, widow of Thomas 1st Earl of Pomfret, as mentioned by Baker.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

VISITS TO REMARKABLE PLACES, &c.

By W. HOWITT. 8vo.

THIS volume is pleasantly written and elegantly illustrated. It is true that Mr. Howitt's knowledge does not appear to us to equal his enthusiasm, and he is somewhat too romantic and florid for our taste; his extracts also from historical records and biographical accounts are too long, seeing that they are not drawn from any curious or remote inquiries, but are familiar to most readers; but his work, notwithstanding these *alleged* defects, we have no doubt, will be favourably received by the great patron of authors—the public. We shall make a few remarks in our matter-of-fact manner; acting like a humble but useful drag-chain, to prevent the wheels of an author's genius catching fire from the rapidity of his course; as Mr. Howitt's is in danger of doing when he gets on the banks of the Avon.

1. From his account of Penshurst (where our days of boyhood were spent, and where we saw our schoolfellow, the *last Philip Sidney*, drowned in his own lake) and the pictures, we presume, that Mr. Howitt's readers would consider them to be the *genuine* works of the great masters mentioned; as he enumerates the illustrious names of Rubens, Vandyck, Murillo, Caracci, &c. whereas the greater part of them are very indifferent copies. We do not at present recollect a truly fine picture in the house. There is a noble collection of genuine pictures in the same parish, but Mr. Howitt caught at the *shadows* at Penshurst, and lost the *substance* at Redleaf.

2. Mr. Howitt's enthusiasm glows intensely at the mention of Ann Hathaway, better known by that name than by the more honourable one of Shakspeare's wife. He calls her "the first honourable object of the poet's affections," and he speaks of his domestic peace with his "true Ann Hathaway," and of his "strong and changeless affection to his Ann Hathaway;" and another author in the same spirit says, "To him everything was Ann Hathaway, but especially all wisdom, goodness, beauty, and delight took from *her* their existence, and gave to her their qualities." There is a good deal of what Warburton was used to call "artificial nonsense" about the writers of the present day, which is seen in remarkable luxuriance of bloom among the Magazines and Annual gentlemen and ladies,

"Where pure description holds the place of *sense*;"

and the above passage, taken from "The Youth of Shakspeare," seems to us to be a genuine portion of it. We had rather trust one vellum-coloured antiquary as regards Shakspeare's history, than a thousand sentimental journalists; and accordingly, while Mr. Howitt is indulging in a delicious daydream on the dappled slopes of Ann Hathaway's orchard, and quoting

sonnets as applied to her, which were all written to a different person with very different motives than doing her honour, *and not one of which contains the slightest allusion to her*,—enters a very grave and learned personage called “Sir Industry,” * bearing on one arm a shield, on which are inscribed in large letters, *Labor et Veritas*, in the other hand holding a wand, which he waves over the scene, and which has the power of separating truth from “Illusive Falshood;” and lo! a sudden and strange metamorphosis is seen. Instead of Ann Hathaway sitting like a bride in her bower, the picture of innocence and beauty, and the youthful Shakspeare lying like Hamlet all diffused at her ivory feet, warbling delicate and perfumed poetry to her ear, what do we now behold? a coarse country girl, or rather a woman of twenty-seven years of age, is seen trudging along the high road from Stratford to Worcester, showing by her appearance

That her shape, erewhile so graceful seen
(Dian first rising after change was not
More delicate), betray'd her secret acts,
And grew to guilty fullness.†

At some distance behind a young lad with a sheepish countenance, not more than nineteen years old, is seen slowly and unwillingly accompanying two parish constables (Wart and Bullcalf) who have got a magistrate's warrant against him, and who are not going to leave him till the matrimonial knot is tied, which is to release the parish from an *enfant trouvé*, and give to Miss Ann Hathaway the legal title of Mistress William Shakspeare. “I think it has not been observed,” says Mr. Hunter, speaking of the bond given to the bishop on Shakspeare's licence to contract matrimony, “that the marks of the two husbandmen, Saudell and Richardson, are singularly coarse,—coarser I think, than the marks of marksmen of that period usually are; as if they belonged to the very rudest part of the population; and I can scarcely forbear coming to the conclusion that *Shakspeare, then a youth of eighteen, was rudely dragged by them to the altar.*”‡ So much, to use Spenser's language, for the “doleful ladie,” and the “two greasie villains.”§ And now what says Mr. J. P. Collier, ὁ δρᾶματικῶτατος. “It appears to me little short of absurd to suppose that Shakspeare was more immaculate than his contemporaries, living, as he generally did, apart from his wife, who was eight years older than himself, and who had *born him a daughter*||, as is shown by recently discovered evidence, six months after his marriage.¶ He then went away to London a penniless fugitive,” says the same writer. ** But where did Mr. Howitt learn that he spent the last *sixteen years of his life at Stratford*? Mr. Campbell, the last biographer of the poet, observes, “The exact period when Shakspeare quitted the metropolis and settled in his native place has not been ascertained; but, as it was certainly some years before his death, it cannot

* See Thomson's *Castle of Indolence*, book ii.

† See Crowe's *Lewesdon Hill*.

‡ See *Gentleman's Magazine*, Feb. 1840, p. 168.

§ See *Faery Queene*, lib. iii. c. 12.

|| It must be observed that Shakspeare's wife never brought him any children after 1584; that is, after he had been married only two years. *We think the less that is said on this subject the better.* “If there be (as Master Slender says) no great love in the beginning, Heaven may decrease it upon better acquaintance.”

¶ See Letter to the Rev. Joseph Hunter, p. 8.

** See Letter to Mr. Amyot, p. 31; *Ibid.* p. 36.

be well put later than 1611 or 1612." He died on the 23rd April, 1616, "being (as the same biographer observes) defrauded of between a third and a half of the most valuable portion of existence." As for Ann Hathaway being, as Mr. Howitt says, his "all-the-world in his latter days," we are constrained to say that *she was not even mentioned in his will*; that the enraptured husband left her only his *second-best bed*; and that Mr. G. Steevens informs us, "It appears in the original will of Shakspeare that *he had forgot his wife*, the legacy to her of the bed being expressed by an interlineation." Mr. Hallam also informs us (for we give no statement but on the highest authority) that "the person whom Shakspeare chose for his patron and intimate friend was of a *moral character that was low*, of which there are continual proofs." *

3. Mr. Howitt's account of the palace of Hampton Court reaches through more than fifty pages, and yet he has omitted much that is worthy of notice: much space being occupied by an account of the persons whose history is connected with the building, and which might be as well read in Collins's Peerage or Chalmers's Dictionary. We shall accompany him in one or two of his observations. P. 134, speaking of the opening of Hampton Court palace to the public, which was by a kind and voluntary act of the sovereign, Mr. Howitt remarks, "It is now fitting the people should have their own again: of all the palaces, the towers, the abbeys, and the cathedrals, which have been raised by the wealth, *and ostensibly for the benefit, of the public(!)*, none till lately have been freely open to the footsteps of the multitude," &c. With regard to "towers," we know of none but the Tower of London, and that has always opened wide its hospitable gates impartially either to Mr. Howitt or Sir Francis Burdett. We never heard that cathedrals and abbeys were built with the public money: we thought that they were founded by pious liberality, and endowed by the same spirit, with estates to support them. Mr. Howitt, it appears, lives at Esher,—what does he pay to the support of Westminster abbey? We grant that some people want to make them public property, not for the sake of more freely participating in their services, but of getting possession of their revenues. The Reform Bill has done one thing:—it has dragged out to light all the mean, base, sordid desires of the selfish; as well as given encouragement to the busy, meddling, swaggering, vulgar insolence of the low-born bully; the former of whom grudges the sovereign what the meanest individual has, an undisturbed home; and the latter is not content unless he can, at will, imprint his hoofs upon its polished floors. Mr. Howitt, indeed, is far above all such feelings,—

"He bears no token of these sable streams;"

But he does not seem to recollect that this palace, and the others, were built or bought by the monarchs of the country at the time they possessed their own independent property—magnificent estates. We cannot see how by any reasoning they can be called public property; for if Buckingham palace is built, or Windsor castle repaired, by public grants, these grants are nothing but a very sorry equivalent for the much larger property which the Crown has given up to the people. Again: "This palace has been made the daily resort of any and of all the English people who choose to tread the pavements, to disport themselves in the gardens, and gaze on the works of art which for ages used only to be accessible to

* See Hallam's *Introd. to Literature*, vol. iii. p. 502.

the royal, the aristocratic, and the *ecclesiastical* dignitary and their retainers." On this statement we are content to say that we give it a *direct denial*. The gardens have, ever since we can remember from boyhood, been open gratuitously to the public; and the state apartments on the payment of a trifling fee: we say trifling, for if a *party* went, the sum of sixpence each would be sufficient to form the expected remuneration of the housekeeper; therefore, we assert, that *they were always accessible to the public*. What Mr. Howitt means by specifying "ecclesiastical dignitaries" as those to whom it was peculiarly accessible, we cannot imagine; there is no dignity of the sort attached to the palace: does he mean that no one but a prince, a noble, or a bishop, could enter the palace? if he does not mean this, his words are absolutely wanting in meaning. Could not a rich quaker-banker, or a city-merchant, or a wholesale carcase-butcher, or an opulent dry-salter, just as freely examine the works of art as my Lord of Durham or of Chester? But we hope to live to hear even Mr. Howitt say—

"E'en in a Bishop I can spy desert."

Mr. Howitt proceeds: "The people can now say, *with an air of just authority, we demand to be admitted to the use and fruition of that for which we have given a noble equivalent,*" &c.

We will put aside what appears to us somewhat coarse in the expression of the claim made, as if it came from the mouth of Jack Cade and his men—"it was never a merry world in England, since *gentlemen* came up;" and observe, that when Mr. Howitt speaks of a "noble equivalent," he forgets, or seems to forget, that the Crown *always made very bad bargains with the people, and much to its own disadvantage*;* and in his next edition, we beseech him, as he is a lover of truth, to alter this part of the sentence; and as he is a lover of meekness and gentleness, which qualities have been pronounced "blessed," to express the other parts in words more fit for those who, "loving the brotherhood, and honouring the King, and not speaking evil of dignities," thereby show their obedience and attachment to the commands of Christ, "who, when he was reviled, reviled not again; when he suffered, he threatened not;" and who instead of wishing to force his way into Herod's Palace, or claiming the entrance of Pilate's princely halls, lived as he could, in mean and borrowed lodgings, having of his own not even a garret where he could lay his head. "I have," says Warburton, "a Master above and a master below,—I mean God and the King, to them my services are bound."

Mr. Howitt proceeds:—"How have these swarms of Londoners of all classes behaved?" We will answer this question, by saying "Much in the same way that they behave at Smithfield or Sheerness, *bona terra, mala gens*."† "With the exception (says Mr. Howitt) of some scratches made on the pannels of the great staircase, for the discovery of the perpetrators of which an ominous placard is posted on the door-post in question, offering five pounds reward, but *of which slight injury no one can tell*

* Let us hear what a great statesman and patriot, and friend of the people, as well as servant of the Crown—Lord Chatham—says on this head. "Since the discovery of America, and other circumstances permitting, the Commons are become the proprietors of land; the Crown has divested itself of its great estates; the Church (God bless it!) has but a pittance. In ancient days, the Crown, the barons, and the clergy, possessed the lands."

† See Shakspeare's third part of Henry the Sixth.

the date, the police, who are always on the spot, never having witnessed the doing of it since they were stationed there, I cannot learn that the slightest exhibition of what has been considered the English law of demolition has been made," &c. Now we will first speak as to the particular injury alluded to. 1st, If the policeman *had witnessed* the commission of the injury, we should think there was no necessity for the placard; 2ndly, The injury was committed in the end of June or beginning of July 1838, and late in the day, a little before the palace was closed. We were there at the time, and were present when Mr. Grundy came to inform us of the injury, and when the policeman, whose business it is to take the sticks, pointed it out, and when in consequence the reward was offered for the detection of the offender. As to Mr. Howitt's general assertion that not the *slightest exhibition of the law of demolition has been made*, we beg to assert *that it is perpetually going on*. We have repeatedly seen offenders brought to the house where we were staying, and fined for the damage which in wanton acts of mischief they had committed. The flowers are both gathered and stolen, and we appeal to Mr. Johnson the head gardener, whether Sunday is any longer a day of rest to him or to his workmen; who have to be perpetually on the watch against depredators. This is outside the walls; inside, instances of conduct have occurred that we should not expect to have heard of, and which we could not name with propriety but by borrowing the foreign word of "*immondezza*," and to prevent repetitions of which, which would have driven all the respectable persons away, was the cause of the police being appointed. As for the company who, in the summer months, honour the place with their presence in carts and vans, Froth the tapster, and Killcalf the butcher, and Smith the weaver, and your handicrafts men in leathern aprons, their behaviour must be somewhat mended since we saw them last, or they have not ceased to be the most intolerable nuisance that any town was infested with, and which has made Hampton Court a place where ladies cannot walk out unprotected,

"For here come the idle 'prentices all,
Who live in London so proper and tall,"

with all other "honest men who go in hose and doublets."

P. 239. Mr. Howitt says, that Wolsey exceeded Ximenes, Richelieu, Mazarine, and De Retz in wealth, &c. It did not require much to surpass De Retz; but did he exceed Mazarine? we have doubts on the subject. Mazarine died worth near eight millions sterling, probably the largest property possessed by an individual in modern times.*

P. 240. It is stated that Wolsey obtained from Henry the Eighth an order for the suppression of the *worst* monasteries. No such word as "*worst*" is mentioned in the order: he should have said the *least*.

P. 241. Mr. Howitt says, Wolsey received the rich rectory of Turnington, in the diocese of Exeter. We beg to remark, that there is no such place. Probably he meant Fremington.

P. 242. We ask, did the pope, as Mr. Howitt says, "*confer on Wolsey the tenth of all the revenues of the clergy?*" Where is this seen?

P. 244. "*Wolsey's structures are every where remarkable for their superiority to the general style of the age.*" It may be so; but we never

* We confine our observations to *Europe*: what treasures have been accumulated in *Asia* we cannot ascertain. After the sack of Delhi, Nadir Shah's spoils were calculated at 70,000,000!!

heard this from our friends the antiquaries and architects. What does Mr. Rickman say?

P. 245. "He built one third of *the* bridge over the Tyne." *Quere*, what bridge?

P. 257. "Great as he was in prosperity, so is he great in his ruin. There are those who accuse him of servility and meanness; but they do not well comprehend human nature," &c. Now on this subject we will give the sentiments of one whom Mr. Howitt will not accuse of a want of knowledge of the human heart and of the character of man. Thus writes the great Lord Clarendon—"If he (Wolsey) had not been accompanied with two very great vices, from the poverty and lowness of his birth—the one of pride, the other of pusillanimity—he might have been as glorious in his death as he was in his life; but an exorbitant pride grew up with him, as is most natural to those of meanest extraction, to so unheard-of a degree, that he made all the nobility of the kingdom his mortal enemies, upon contests which had no relation to religion; and *then his pusillanimity was in truth his death, when all the indignation of the King could not have taken his life from him; but his poor spirit, that had been so immoderately blown up by his prosperity, expired at being reduced to live in a lower orb; whereas he might have raised a nobler monument of his virtue in his magnanimous behaviour in his misfortunes, than he hath left behind him in his palace at Westminster,*" &c.

At p. 284 and following pages, Mr. Howitt gives an account of the pictures in the palace. Are we wrong when we say that he did not judge by his own knowledge, but followed the authority of the old Catalogues, and took for granted the authority of the celebrated names? In consequence of an entire want of critical precision, his account is valueless. There are few original or good pictures at Hampton Court, with the exception of the Cartoons of Raphael, the triumphs of Mantegna, and some historical portraits of early date and of great value. But the equestrian figure of Charles, which Mr. Howitt praises, is *not* by Vandyck. The sculptor Bandinelli is *not* by Correggio. A Holy Family by the *same* master, is mere trash; and as for the walls of the Queen's bedchamber being adorned by the pencils of M. Angelo! Titian, Giorgione, and *others*, we can only say, that, familiar as we are with the palace and its contents, *we have never yet seen them.* Mr. Howitt has not mentioned, for probably he did not see, some of the most interesting parts of the palace; and he is ignorant of the many curious traditions attached to different parts of its domain; but it was unpardonable not to have seen *Charles's rooms.*

We must conclude with extracting a fine specimen of logic and of knowledge from Mr. Howitt's visit to Stonyhurst; when a Mr. Daniells was pleased to utter the following nonsense, and Mr. Howitt was grateful enough to record it. If all the Jesuits at Stonyhurst resemble Mr. Daniells in intellect and erudition, the Church of England * indeed must tremble.

* Speaking of the Church of England, we perceive by the last Quarterly Review, that Mr. Owen and the Socialists have tried to enlist an illustrious synonym of Mr. Howitt's in their cause; having republished, for the instruction of the public, a work called, "A Popular History of Priestcraft," by William Howitt! Whoever this gentleman is, we are sure that he most deeply regrets being griped in the accursed feelers of these poisonous polypi; and being made "to do their biddings," before he becomes their prey.

"I know that the union with the State was the destruction of the Church of Rome in this country in the sixteenth century, and it is destroying the Church of England now, and will destroy it. Sir, we have read history as well as the Protestants, and we know, *as well as we know anything*, that an establishment is the most fatal curse that can befall any Church. We know that it infuses a Lethæan lethargy; it destroys the vitality of zeal; it breaks up the living interest between the priest and his people. That is the notorious and necessary result of an establishment. That has been, and is, and must be the perpetual tendency of every such experiment; and therefore, whatever may be the desire of others, mine is, that Catholicism may never be established by law in these kingdoms. (*He does not mean Catholicism, but the Papal reli-*

gion.) I do not deny that I desire to see Catholicism spread and prosper; as a zealous lover of my Church, and deeming it, as I do, the best form of Christianity, it is what I must desire; and here we have done all that we could, and shall continue to do all that we can, to extend its sphere and its influence. I do not deny that we love power, but then it is *an intellectual and moral power*, and not the unnatural power derived from a *political alliance*, which in the end brings weakness to the State, while it confers a specious and external form of existence, and like a vampire, saps the very life of the life within its victim. If I desire prosperity and power for my Church, all history has shown me that they can only be derived from the voluntary zeal of the minister and the affections of the people."

Now, as Mr. Howitt asserts that Mr. Daniells the Jesuit brought forth all this mass of froth and folly, we are bound to believe it; but the whole thing reads much more like the angry invective of the political Dissenter, than of the politic and crafty Jesuit. That Mr. Howitt, however, approves it, is evident, for he calls it "sound reasoning." We will now tell him what *sound reasoning* is in our opinion. "The Test and Corporation Acts have always been endured with extreme ill will, by the excluded parties, and more especially by the Protestant Dissenters. But the contest at *that time* was conducted with some degree of modesty; the complainants were conscious of their own weakness, and not insensible of the general obligations under which they lay to the best Constitution of the world. Under these circumstances the powers of that combination were exerted too early. A powerful medicine is thrown away at the first access of a complaint, which at the crisis might have saved the patient's life. That crisis is *now* arrived,* and happy had it been to this country if the universal interest which must have been excited by the first appearance of such a work † could have been reserved for a moment, "*when in the demand, not of emancipation from restraints, but of equal and universal power, all remains of decency are lost on the one hand, and all prudential regards to the great securities of the constitution are in danger of being swallowed up in timid and helpless acquiescence in the other.*‡ Awful, however, as the present crisis is, and as far as men's minds are now gone in the lethargy of religions and political indifference, we cannot but persuade ourselves that a republication and industrious circulation of the 'Alliance,' would even yet have a powerful effect on the minds of all who have not ceased either to reason for themselves, or to feel for their country."§

* This was written in 1812: What would the writer say, were he writing at the present time? Since the Reform Bill has made the shallow, pert; the vulgar, shameless; and those that are tolerated, intolerant—what a mean, sordid, crafty, envious, "rascall-rout," are we become!!

† i. e. Warburton's "Alliance between Church and State."

‡ "Sectaries," says Warburton, "*must* either kick, or be kicked. They *must* either persecute, or provoke persecution. To be in this turbulent state, is living in their proper element."

§ The words we have quoted are those of the very learned and accomplished Dr. Whitaker, the historian of Yorkshire.

DIARY OF A LOVER OF LITERATURE.

By THOMAS GREEN, Esq. of Ipswich.

(Continued from vol. XII. p. 459.)

1806.—Jan. 22. Looked again into *Gilpin's Essay on Prints*. He exposes the perversity of the spirit of collection by instancing a connoisseur who showed as a prodigious curiosity a Wouverman *without a horse in it!* I have the print, I suppose from this very picture; there is no quadruped in it.—Parry called, and mentioned many tricks of Caulfield, and the purveyors to portrait collectors—himself an engraver of fac-similes.

Jan. 24. Finished *D'Israeli's Defence of James the First*. By brightening the fair, and lightening the dark, parts of James's character, he irresistibly produces an impression in his favour; and perhaps we may allow that, if the public consulted their own happiness in the moral judgment which they form of their rulers, this monarch would stand considerably higher than he does in the public esteem.—Read *Osborne's Memoirs of Queen Elizabeth and King James*. Most uncouthly written, but highly interesting from the private anecdotes and ephemeral scandal which they involve. He mentions as the custom of James's reign for the principal gentry, courtiers, and professional men, to meet in St. Paul's church at 11, and walk in the middle aisle till 12, and after dinner from 3 till 6, discoursing of business, news, &c. The story of the king's attendant, who at a banquet of Lord Carlisle's ate a pie composed of mixtures of ambergris, magisterial of pearl, and musk, till he almost poisoned his family, and like the Satyr flew from his own stench, is excellent.

Jan. 27. Queen Elizabeth's pun at Cambridge, recorded by Peck, when Dr. Humphrys, a puritanical opposer of the ecclesiastical habits, approached to kiss her hand,—“Mr. Doctor, that *loose gown* becomes you mighty well: so I wonder your notions should be so *narrow*,”—is but poor. I have made two better in my life. 1st. Looking over some books of Reports at Raw's, Mr. Pulham, who came in, observed, “So you have *law* before you, Mr. Green;”—I said, “Yes, sir, and *divinity* too:” for Miss ——— was standing by my side. 2nd. Admiring the prospect from Mr. Rogers's windows,—“But what, (said I,) Lucy, is the matter with the hilly field opposite which looks so staring white?” “Oh!” said she, “they have disfigured it, with spreading chalk upon the surface.” “Well!” said I, “if it be not *picturesque*, we may pronounce it at least to be *sub-lime*.”

Jan. 28. Read, in Desenfans' Catalogue of his Paintings, the anecdote of the man who bore so wonderful a likeness to Louis XIV. that the King wished to see him; and who, upon the monarch's inquiring with a smile whether his *mother* did not visit the court during his father's reign, replied with exquisite naiveté, “No, sir, but my *father* did,” is admirable. One is pleased to find that the Grand Monarque had the magnanimity to applaud this incomparable repartee.*

Jan. 30. Read *Weldon's Character of James the First*. The physical part of it inimitably drawn. It brings his uncouth person and manners immediately and vividly before us: his exuberant tongue, and rolling eye,

* But this “incomparable repartee” had been previously made in the well-known story of Shakspeare and Davenant.

and fulsome ogles, and habitual oscitancy,—nothing can be better in its way. It is curious to remark the contemptuous virulence with which Weldon treats Bacon, though indeed it is Bacon's achievements in literature alone which have rescued his character from the contempt of posterity.

Jan. 31. Walked by the embankment round Wherstead Lodge; beautiful bright and warm spring day; a grand *battuc* in the Belstead woods. A wounded pheasant flew towards me, and lighted in the field, near my feet. Sad, cruel sport!—yet ——'s voice predominant!

Feb. 2. Desenfans states that the estimated value of Paul Veronese's Marriage at Cana was 13,000*L.* (No. 133) Brower, he affirms (No. 167), when reproached with his mean birth, retorted, "I am one of God's nobility, and these," pointing to his pictures, "are my letters patent."

Feb. 3. Finished *Sanderson's Aulicus Coquinariæ*. He says that Prince Henry, on seeing Bacon magnificently attended after his fall, exclaimed, "Well, do whatever we can, this man scorns to go out like a snuff:" commending his undaunted spirit and excellent parts; not without regret that such a man should be falling off;—this is as it should be. Where should we have been had Prince Henry lived? * His riding from Richmond to Sir Oliver Cromwell's, near Huntingdon, and arriving there by 10 A.M. is an exploit worthy our modern equestrianism.

Feb. 7. Read *Sir Edward Peyton's Catastrophe of the House of Stuart*, a tissue of malignant calumnies, spun from a mind completely poisoned by Puritanism. As a specimen of his judgment he maintains, "That all municipal and civil laws are no way justifiable, but as they correspond to the judicial laws of the Jews, which were set down by God to be a pattern for all to be patterned by." He states himself to have been "fifty-four years back at school at Bury." There is an excellent anecdote in a note. Lord North, on his brother being appointed Chancellor by Charles the Second, having humbly represented as his bounden though painful duty, that his brother, though perfectly well intentioned, was not qualified by his talents for so high an office; the witty monarch thanked him with great composure, and said, "he had always known that there was one fool among the brothers; and he was obliged to his lordship for showing him which it was."

Feb. 10. Finished in the evening a volume endeavouring to establish the identity of *Sir P. Francis and Junius*. The coincidences in dates—in opinions—in sources of information—in temperament—in party politics—in personal feelings, and in peculiarities of expression and idiom—most particularly in reported speeches of Lord Chatham not published till twenty years afterwards from Sir P. Francis's notes, are most remarkable, and almost persuade me. Some of the heads of evidences, as is natural, are pushed considerably too far; but the result of the whole, so happily dovetailing, is unquestionably powerful. I like Sir P. Francis's expression of

* We should have been where we are now: though the struggle between popular rights and regal authority might have been delayed, and possibly carried through, without "binding Kings in chains, and nobles with links of iron." Notwithstanding the personal character of the King, perhaps no concession that could have been made, with the safety of the prerogative and the dignity of the Crown, would have satisfied the disturbed minds of those who made use of the suppression of the abuses only as a step to the violation of the rights of the Crown. After all, the charge of "insincerity" is the great charge against Charles the First: his despotic views and lofty conceptions came to him with the Crown; and when wise and politic measures were wanting, he had unfortunately *Strafford*, and not *Cecil*, at his elbow.—ED.

his *latter* thoughts on a reform in the representation :—"As it is, the milk throws up the cream ; to aim at a perfect system is attempting to build a Grecian temple of brick-bats and rubbish." Burke said of Bacon's style, "there is no gummy flesh in it."

Feb. 15. Carried in by Mr. Reed to see his paintings. Struck instantly by St. Francis, by Guido, a three-quarters—spread with the paleness of death—a book open before him—a crucifix (producing an awkward spot of light) behind him—an unfolded volume before ; the head reclining—expression of great anguish ; the hand pierced—bent backwards ;—the whole of a grand iron-gray tone. Christ expelling the Money-changers, by Dietrici : much cleverness in the subordinate detail, but too much display of contrivance in the composition, and a general stiffness and heaviness in the execution. The flesh ill coloured, and the principal figure uncouth and undignified. An exquisite Vandevelde,—clear and forcible, and the clouds grandly fleeting. Two curious Brngiels ; one a town on fire, with extraneous figures in the sky ; the other the building of the tower of Babel. Several small pictures by Bird,—good in parts, but falling miserably short in general excellence and harmonious result to Teniers. Many express copies injure the respectability of the collection.

Feb. 16. Began *Franklin's Private Correspondence*, published by his Grandson. In his first letter, (a curious one,) to Whitfield, he professes nearly the same religious sentiments that I feel. In a letter to Priestley he proposes, in doubtful practical questions, setting down the reasons pro and con, in opposite columns, forming equations of them, and exterminating æquiponderant quantities on both sides,—this he calls moral or prudential algebra. The only cure against corruption in this country, he states in the same letter, is to render all places unprofitable, and the government too poor to bribe. Till this is done, he thinks we shall always be plundered, and taxed beside to pay the Philistines ; but he speaks in anger. By the enormous patronage and emoluments of our great officers, he says, we stimulate two passions in nature—avarice and ambition—each separately too powerful. His ruling passion and doctrine (of œconomy) is strikingly exemplified in his argument for the immortality of the soul.

Feb. 20. Pursued *Franklin's Letters*. He recommends, April 15, 1787, T. Paine to the Duc de Rochefoucauld at Paris, "as an ingenious, honest man." His moral notices of his old age and infirmities are frequently very tender and beautiful. "I seem to have intruded myself," he observes, "into the company of posterity when I ought to have been a-bed and asleep ;" and in another letter from Passy,—"having finished my day's task, I am going home to go to bed." Most *heretics*, he observes, are virtuous. The virtue of *fortitude* they have by their profession ; and they cannot afford to be deficient in other virtues, lest they should give advantage to their enemies. In 1789 he mentions "noticed" used as a verb as an American innovation, together with "advocate" employed in the same way. This I should hardly have suspected. In March 1766, a period of general election, he writes from England,—"In short, this whole venal nation is now at market, and will be sold for about two millions, and might be bought for half a million more by the very devil himself." Yet in May, in the same year, on occasion of the disturbances respecting Wilkes, he writes,—"Some punishment seems preparing for a people who are ungratefully abusing the best Constitution and the best King any nation was ever blessed with :"—not that there is any real inconsistency here,

but the latter sentiment, I confess, I should hardly have expected so broadly stated. Franklin's letter to the Public Advertiser, giving a history of the discussions in the American colonies, is admirably well reasoned. One can hardly imagine Franklin, as he here occasionally appears, a *Court intriguer*. He had hopes for some time of the King personally, but at length discovered his obstinacy. In a subsequent letter he beautifully and touchingly remarks,—“The loss of friends is the tax a man pays for living long himself. I have found it a heavy one.”

Feb. 23. Franklin's rage against England as the rupture and the war advances, gradually becomes extreme. He talks of our King as thirsting for blood, of which he has already drunk a large draught. He threatens to make an illustrated school-book of our barbarities in America. He approves himself afterwards a most skilful negotiator. Mr. Oswald, appointed on our side to confer with him, seems but a poor creature with very good intentions. Mr. Grenville (the present Lord, I presume,) evinces considerable skill in diplomacy. *Mr. Oswald mentions twice as the sure intention of our Government, if driven to extremities, to stop the dividends of our funds,—at least all sums above 1000*l.** Burke's solitary letter is quite characteristic. Fox's display, an engaging simplicity, but with some little awkwardness and uncouthness of expression.

March 17. Nectarines beginning to set.—Walked the first part of the day by the ruins of Bramford hill in search of violets;—plentiful on the bank;—returned by the pathway between the Whitton and Bramford roads—an old haunt not visited for a long time. On my return gardened for the first time this season, pruning shrubs and trimming my Cambrian grasses.*

THE CHURCHES OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW BY THE EXCHANGE, AND
ST. BENET FINK, LONDON.

(With a Plate.)

THE sweeping design of destroying a number of the City Churches which was meditated in the year 1834, and for the time arrested by the resolute opposition made to the measure in the instance of the first church marked out for sacrifice, St. Clement's, Eastcheap, it may be feared is at length coming into full operation, not indeed, in the open manner in which it was displayed at that period; but in an insidious, and therefore, more secure mode of procedure.

It must be evident in the case of St. Clement's Church, that the pretext of improvement set up to warrant the intended demolition, had no foundation in reality. The new street being now completed, it is plain that it would not have been encroached upon by the Church, nor has the line been at all altered by the continuance of the building. The Church remains, and the improvement has not been impeded. If a judgment can be formed

* Such notices as the above are inserted, as they serve to throw light on Mr. Green's character, through his amusements and occupations. He was ardently enamoured of the charms of nature; and not a sequestered spot of rural beauty in the neighbourhood of Ipswich escaped the observation of his regular and daily walks: from them he returned with renewed pleasure to his books, and the enjoyment of the works of art with which his house was enriched. The *Cambrian grasses* allude to plants which he used to bring from Wales in pots when he returned from his summer excursions, and which he carefully preserved, as reminding him of their native mountains—the wild land of their birth, which it was his custom annually to frequent and explore. Mr. Green knew, what few men do, how rationally to use and enjoy a life of ease and leisure.—*Ed.*

of the alleged plea for the removal of other churches from this example, it may be fairly doubted whether so imperious a necessity exists, as to warrant the destruction of any other sacred building.

The calamity which occurred at the Royal Exchange has, however, afforded a ground for the removal of one church, and the mutilation of another, and as the existence of the condemned edifices in their present state will be very brief, the opportunity has been embraced of perpetuating a view of the site and the appearance of the two churches at the present time. The drawing from which the engraving has been taken, is made by Mr. Hollis, and it represents the buildings in a point of view in which in all probability they never were before seen at any period of their existence; on the left hand is the Church of St. Bartholomew which is to be entirely destroyed, and in front that of St. Benedict, the tower of which is to be taken down. Both these edifices were designed by Sir Christopher Wren; and, although from the manner in which they have been blocked up by adjacent domestic buildings, they have attracted less notice than better known works of this great master, they are no less worthy of their parentage than any other designs to which his genius gave birth.

The church of St. Bartholomew is situated at the north-western angle of Threadneedle Street. There is a small slip of ground between the south wall and the street, which has afforded an opportunity of building two shops and a coffee-room belonging to a tavern; in consequence this portion of the building is hid, and the usual entrance to the church is through a dusky passage. The west front is unincumbered, and abuts immediately upon the foot-path. The north side and east end are free, owing to the proximity of a small burying ground.

The masonry of a great portion of the exterior has a remarkable appearance; it is built of small stones with large joints, and not worked to a smooth face. In consequence, the building possesses a character of greater antiquity than the time of Wren, and allows of the conclusion that the outer walls belonged to the former struc-

ture; this supposition is supported by the existence of several confirmatory circumstances. On the north side is a semi-octagon turret staircase attached to the aisle, which possesses a more antique character than is to be met with in works of Wren's period. The centre of the west front, and the upper termination of the tower are built with smooth masonry, and the clerestory is constructed with brick; all of these portions appear to be works of a more recent date than the other walls of the building. In the plan the old church has evidently been closely adhered to. It appears from Stow that Sir William Capel, Mayor 1509, "added unto this church a proper chapel on the south side thereof;" this chapel has clearly been retained in the present structure, which, in addition to the usual complement of nave and aisles, has an additional aisle or chapel on the south side, opening to the church by an arch now closed up, and used as a vestry. All these are indications that not only the foundations were adhered to, but great part of the masonry of the old church was preserved. The arches on the top of the tower form a singular and by no means inelegant termination to the structure, and afford a proof of the versatility of the architect's genius in forming so many designs for towers, in none of which is there an absolute sameness.

The interior is far beyond what might be expected from the unpromising appearance of the outside. It is light and graceful, and though simple and by no means of large dimensions, is an excellent example of what a parish church ought to be. The nave and aisles are divided by an arcade of four semicircular arches on each side, springing from Tuscan columns, and having enriched key-stones. The similarity in design with the quadrangle of the late Royal Exchange will not fail to occur to any observer who may be acquainted with the latter building. The clerestory diffuses into the building a great body of light with good effect. The horizontal ceilings are paneled, and the whole structure possesses a superior character, resulting more from the judicious arrangement of the parts than from any display of ornament or grandeur of dimensions.

The pulpit and sounding-board are of oak, richly carved, and in the western gallery is an organ. The altar and font are formed of expensive materials, and were, without doubt, the gift of some liberal benefactor. The former is not a table of wood as usual in modern churches, but consists of a slab of beautifully veined marble, apparently Sienna, sustained on gilt supporters; upon the table is a marble pedestal, covered with a smaller ledger; this is hollow, and the ledger, being moveable, forms a receptacle probably designed for the care of the communion plate. The font is formed of the same marble, and is of large dimensions. Thus it is to be seen that the architectural claims of this structure are of no common order.

The church is dedicated to St. Bartholomew the Apostle, and as there are two other churches in the city under the patronage of this saint, it was necessary to add a further distinctive appellation, and it was therefore called St. Bartholomew the Little, though in modern times it has derived an addition from its proximity to the Exchange, which it is evident could not have been its ancient distinction, the church existing long before the Royal Exchange was contemplated.

The destruction of this edifice was contemplated some years ago; it was then averted, and has now been revived, in consequence of the destruction of the Royal Exchange.

The necessity for the removal of this edifice appears to be very questionable. It seems that the whole of the eastern side of St. Bartholomew's lane is to be taken down, to widen the thoroughfare,—an act which at present may be regarded almost as a work of supererogation. Some years since it was contemplated to make a street from the back of the old Royal Exchange, in the direction of Moorfields, and then the widening of the lane was requisite; but since Moor-gate street has been formed—which has proved a more desirable and useful alteration—the widening of St. Bartholomew's lane seems to be of far less utility; and as it involves the sacrifice of the church it is greatly to be deplored and regretted.

In consequence of the extensive alterations in this neighbourhood, a new

site will be required for the Sun Fire Office; and this establishment, it is said, is to occupy the place of the church: thus are buildings of religion set aside to suit the purposes of commercial enterprize. St. Christopher le Stocks, the loss of which Pennant so feelingly deplores, was another church destroyed to make way for the immense buildings of the Bank. It is truly lamentable to see the slight excuses which may serve as apologies for the destruction of a church.

There is one circumstance attendant on the removal of this church, which must not be passed over, as it evinces that greater attention to the ashes of the departed has been bestowed in this than in former instances. A mausoleum it appears is to be erected on some part of the consecrated site, for the purpose of containing such of the bodies of the dead as may not be removed by the existing families. This mausoleum, it is to be hoped, will be an ornamental building, and such as the good taste of Mr. Cockerell can readily supply. After the conclusion of the present month Divine Service will no longer be performed in the church, and the demolition will then commence.

The church of St. BENEDICT, corrupted into Benet, has the affix of Fink joined to it, to distinguish it from several churches in the metropolis dedicated to that great patron of monachism. This is derived from an early benefactor to the church, Robert Fink, whose name, softened into Finch, is retained in the adjoining lane.

This church, like the former, was surrounded by incumbrances. A portion only of the square tower was visible above the surrounding houses; and the north side, the only part seen from the street, was partly hid by a large dwelling house, and further disfigured by a watch-house, built with peculiar taste against its walls. Few persons casually passing this church would regard it with any particular notice; so little was seen, and so apparently irregular was the edifice, that they would scarcely think it worth their while to bestow more than a passing glance. On taking down the adjacent buildings, the church stood out in so bold a point of view, that no one, except those who had critically examined the

structure, could suppose it possessed so much merit as it really does.

The plan of the church is uncommon, and very effective. The external walls form a decagon; in the interior a peristyle of columns, disposed in an oval plan, make the church into a nave, with a surrounding aisle,—the central portion being covered with a dome, which had formerly a lantern on its apex. The tower is built against the western face of the decagon, and the lower story forms an open porch, covering the entrance to the church and churchyard. This tower, with the exception of its eastern wall, is quite free of the church, and rises from the ground independent of the main edifice, which, in consequence of its plan, recedes from the tower. This is the only instance in London of a similar arrangement; yet it is so good that the plan of the edifice might form a standard for church architects. The tower is of no great altitude (110 feet), but the proportions are excellent. It rises square and unbroken from the base to the parapet, where an oval window in each face breaks the cornice that finishes the elevation, and which, in consequence, sweeps over the head of these windows. A dome rises above the tower, crowned with a square lantern, open in each face, and finished with a low spire, ending in a ball and cross. The arch of entrance, which is on the north side, has a bold and handsome frontispiece, recessed in the manner of a niche.

Viewing the tower and church from the open space in the front, the boldness of the design and the harmony of the parts will be apparent to every spectator. The graceful termination of the tower by its gradual and well-turned dome, leading by progressive steps to the cross at the apex, forms a correct and excellent finish to the square design, and gives to the entire structure that artificial height which the architects of our fine old steeples knew so well how to create in their designs. The eye, descending from the summit of the tower, catches the side walls of the church, and the oval dome behind; and here it will be seen how admirably the architect has preserved the leading feature of his design, which is a dome, throughout the whole of his composition. The loss of the tower

will prove an irreparable injury to the church, which, denuded of this appropriate appendage, will appear mean and insignificant, and will in all probability, at no very distant period, receive a similar fate from the hands of some future band of improvers.

A notice of the monuments, and some other particulars of this church, will be found in *Gent. Mag.* for March 1836, *n.s.*, vol. V. p. 256. The backs of the houses in Sweeting's Rents, taken down for the improvements, abutted on the burying ground attached to this church. These houses were partly built over the churchyard, being sustained on pillars, forming a kind of walk or cloister on one side of the open space constituting the burial ground. This mode of building will explain the meaning of *cloisters*, which are so often mentioned by Stowe as appertaining to the parish churches of London, as well as the term "jetty," so often met with in deeds and other documents relating to the city in its former state. The present modern colonnade has superseded the ancient cloisters with their superincumbent apartments; and the jetties, though in modern times laid into and forming part of the adjacent houses, are, in fact, held under distinct tenures.

But these structures are not the only edifices dedicated to the purposes of religion, which will be injured by the Royal Exchange improvement. It is said that the French Protestant church in Threadneedle street is wholly or in part to be taken down. This structure, which is as large as a parish church, and fitted up in a similar style to the majority of the metropolitan churches, stands on the site of St. Anthony's Hospital, the chapel of which has remained in use by a congregation of foreign Protestants from the time of the dissolution.

The three edifices which form the subject of this article are minutely described in Allen's *London*, vol. iii. pp. 200, 202, 220.

The apathy with which the removal of St. Bartholomew's church has been regarded will be remembered and felt when perhaps the loss of this church will be found a trifle in comparison with the wholesale destruction to which ere long the churches of the metropolis may chance to be destined. E. I. C.

MR. URBAN, Feb. 8.

THE following account of the death of Mrs. Foster, who underwent great persecution and imprisonment at York for the Roman Catholic faith, and to which her death was attributed, is extracted from a curious and interesting MS. kindly lent me by the present community of Syon Monastery at Lisbon. The volume contains a recital of the wanderings and personal treatment of the Bridgetine Nuns of Syon Monastery, at Isleworth, from the period of their second dissolution by Queen Elizabeth, to their settlement at Lisbon in 1594, the details of which will be found in my forthcoming History of that Monastery.

Mrs. Foster was the mother of Mr. Foster, who, when the Bridgetine Nuns fled to the Continent, took upon himself the affairs of the community, found a convent for them at Rouen, and afterwards at the earnest entreaties of his friends, and of the Lady Abbess and convent, entered their order March 8th 1584, and was elected their Confessor-general. No notice is taken of the life and sufferings of Mrs. Foster, either in "Dodd's Church History," the "Memoirs of Missionary Priests," or in a book entitled "The Persecution, or Martyrs of England, written by a Jeronymite."

Yours, &c. G. J. AUNGIER.

"Mistress Foster, our Father's mother, was persecuted and apprehended upon two or three accounts, one of which was,

because the town (York) wherein she dwelt was wholly Catholic and many of them reconciled to the Church; so that sometimes when the bell rung to service, the minister shut up the church doors because few or none came to his ministry or service, which was principally imputed to Mrs. Foster, who was charged to be so great and monstrous a papist, that the neighbours and towns there about were said to be led and perverted by her. Another reason was the continual alms she bestowed on the poor, especially on All Souls' day and such like times, whereby they proved her to be a notorious and bold maintainer of the old and superstitious popery and religion, and that she and her daughters, with Mrs. Clitherow and others, their companions, had already with their meetings and assemblies, and even at their gossiping and feasting, done much hurt in York, and would do much more if they were permitted. Hereupon Mrs. Clitherow was apprehended and afterwards executed;* and Mrs. Foster with her two daughters, Mrs. Frances and Mrs. Ann Foster, were committed to prison, whose imprisonment being long and painful, and the prison standing over the great river Ouse, on the middle of the bridge, and consequently cold, moist, and very unwholesome, and the corner wherein she was kept very little, close and uncomfortable, quite contrary to her nature and custom, her life was thereby shortened, and with divers infirmities occasioned by her prison she was brought to her end and death. At which time she did not neglect through womanish fear and weakness, nor was she unmindful of the cause for which she died, but, stirred up with a devout and deep

* The subjoined account of the death of Mrs. Clitherow is extracted from a scarce work, entitled "Memoirs of Missionary Priests," vol. i. p. 189. This lady is not noticed in "Dodd's Church History."

"On the 26th March 1586, Mrs. Margaret Clithero, whose maiden name was Middleton, a gentlewoman of a good family in Yorkshire, was pressed to death at York. She was prosecuted under that violent persecution raised in those times, by the Earl of Huntingdon, Lord President of the North. The crime she was charged with was relieving and harbouring priests. She refused to plead, that she might not bring others into danger by her conviction, or be accessory to the Jurymen's sins in condemning the innocent, and therefore, as the law appoints in such cases, she was pressed to death. She bore this cruel torment with invincible patience, often repeating in the way to execution, that *this way to Heaven was as short as any other*. Her husband was forced into banishment. Her little children, who wept and lamented for their mother, were taken up, and being questioned concerning the articles of their Religion, and answering as they had been taught by them, were severely whipped, and the eldest, who was but twelve years old, was cast into prison. Her life was written by the reverend and learned *Mr. John Mush*, her director, who, after many years labouring with great fruit in the *English* mission, after having suffered prisons and chains, and received even the sentence of death for his faith, died at length in his bed, in a good old age in 1617." Mr. John Mush, born in Yorkshire, wrote an account of the sufferings of Catholics in the northern parts of England.—Dodd's Church History, vol. ii. p. 115.

consideration thereof, she called for Dr. Darbyshire, then prisoner, and her ghostly Father, with the rest of the Catholicks in that jail, in whose presence she made a very zealous profession of her faith, and took them all for witness of it that she, being then in her full understanding and perfect senses, died there in the cause of Christ's Church, thanking God most humbly for it in a devout speech to that purpose. After this she called for the last sacraments, desiring the company to assist her with their prayers, and after she had received the said sacraments with great devotion and tears she desired her ghostly Father to write for her the following words: 'I, Ann Foster, though most unworthy of this grace of God, do die in the profession of the Catholick Faith, and likewise have received all the last Sacraments of the Catholick Church, and finally I am buried after the rite and with the ceremonies of the true Church of Christ, wherefore my last will and testament is this, that no minister nor any other such person have anything to do with my dead body.' And this writing, which was nothing else but a conformity to her faith and the cause of her imprisonment and death, she besought her ghostly Father to put in her hand when she was dead; who, considering her great zeal and blessed notion, satisfied her desire, which the minister of the parish and the hereticks, finding in her hand and reading it, it is almost incredible how they chafed at it, but especially the minister, who put the whole city in an uproar, and also complained to the Queen's council, and to the Earl of Huntingdon, a puritan, and the Queen's President in that city; he complained also to the Archbishop and the Dean and Chapter, and not only so, but most inhumanly caused the dead corpse to be brought out of prison and laid openly on the bridge in the common street, for all the world to gase and wonder at. In the mean season the President and Council, Archbishop and Chapter, were assembled about this bold and traitorous act (as they termed it) of writing her last will, and immediately sent for Mr. Foster, blaming him for this heinous trespass of his wife; to whom he answered, 'That he had not offended her Majesty in anything, and that he was not there when his wife died, which is all (said he) that I can say in this matter.'

"Finally, while some gave sentence to bury her in some dunghill, others would have her cast into the river from the

bridge on which she lay. Mr. Foster besought their honours to consider that she was but a woman, and, being now dead, never could offend them any more; whereat the Council was discontented, and asked him how he durst intreat for such a papist, and began to call him in question for his conscience, affirming that they knew well enough what he was, and would then have committed him, if some commissioners on the bench had not favoured him; notwithstanding all this he replied thus, 'That, whatever she was, she was his wife, and he bound by the law of God to love, honour, and protect her, and this being the last and least thing he could do for her, he humbly besought them to give him leave to bury her;' which request by friends present was at last agreed to in this manner, that he might take her out of the minister's power, and bury her where he would without any other solemnity than only to put her in the grave. Very glad was he of this licence, since they could not have done a greater benefit either to him or her, for he knew very well the great love and devotion she had to the Earl of Northumberland, who was martyred in York,* and buried in Holy Cross Church, whose grave Mr. Foster opened, and without any hindrance laid her with that blessed Martyr's relics; and thus two of her earnest desires were in one instant fulfilled, according to the prophet in the 144th Psalm, 'Voluntatem timen-tium se faciet.' 'God will fulfill the desires of those that fear him.' One thing she desired was to be buried in the church where the foresaid martyr was laid, the other to be buried without any heretical ceremonies. This news of the manner of his mother's death was brought to our father in Rome, and was more fully related to him by her own ghostly father Mr. John Mush, who not long ago died a professed religious in Syon."

MR. URBAN, *Morley, near Leeds,*
March 4.

THE publication of "The Correspondence of the Earl of Chatham" has stimulated the literary public to renewed exertions to unravel the mystery—who was Junius?

In the Gentleman's Magazine for 1769, the first letter of Junius is introduced with this brief recommendation. "The following pages are written with a knowledge of public affairs beyond the line of ordinary in-

* Thomas seventh Earl of Northumberland, beheaded at York, after the rising of the Northern Earls, Aug. 22, 1572.

formation, and are therefore submitted to the inspection of our readers." That time has not falsified the correctness of Mr. Urban's opinion, the succeeding volumes of that delightful periodical bear ample evidence.

Your readers are aware, Mr. Urban, that the essays or letters of Junius were first printed in a daily newspaper, the Public Advertiser, published by Mr. Henry Sampson Woodfall. Immediately subsequent to the appearance of the last letter of Junius, Mr. H. S. Woodfall published the series of letters in two volumes, and the work came out under the inspection of Junius himself. In the preface Junius says, "The encouragement given to a multitude of spurious, mangled publications of Junius, persuades me that a complete edition, corrected and improved by the author, will be favourably received. This edition contains all the letters of Junius, Philo-Junius, and of Sir William Draper and Mr. Horne to Junius, with their respective dates, and according to the order in which they appeared in the Public Advertiser." The public was satisfied with this explicit declaration of the author, until the year 1812, when Mr. George Woodfall, the son of the original printer, sent forth into the literary world, a volume, consisting of one hundred and ten letters, which he styled "The Miscellaneous Letters of Junius." The reputation of the father, the Woodfall of Junius, gave to the collection of Mr. George Woodfall a character which introduced it into the libraries of the admirers of Junius, and without exciting any suspicion, it was received as containing the genuine letters of Junius. The authenticity of the Miscellaneous Letters had never been questioned, until the year 1831. On referring to the Gentleman's Magazine, your readers will find a short, yet favourable, review of a small pamphlet, written expressly to prove that the Miscellaneous Letters were spurious. And in a second edition, published in 1833, the proofs of their being spurious are multiplied. The title of the pamphlet is "Junius Lord Chatham, and the 'Miscellaneous Letters' proved to be spurious."

It may, perhaps, be useful if I give your readers a brief account of the different treatises on Junius, and the

names of the presumed authors of those Letters, noticed in the volumes of the Gentleman's Magazine from the year 1769 to the present time. Twenty volumes of this Magazine had appeared, after 1769, before the slightest notice was taken, by any of its numerous correspondents, of the Letters of Junius.

In 1789 one anonymous writer says, "Junius was no other than the late Thomas Hollis, Esq.;" another person points to Mr. Wilkes, and a third to Mr. Hart and Mr. Gerard Hamilton. In this year P. Thicknesse, Esq. publishes a work, "Junius Discovered." He names Mr. Horne Tooke. The question was allowed to rest for ten years, when, in 1798, Mr. Wilkes' claims are again revived, and Lord G. Sackville, the Right Hon. W. G. Hamilton, Mr. Burke, and Mr. Dunning, are brought forward as competitors for the prize.

1799 introduces us to Mr. Hugh MacAulay, who assumed the name of Boyd, and a hint is given that Dr. Gilbert Stuart was Junius.

1800 brings before the public as a candidate the Rev. P. Rosenhagen, and then a second long respite is allowed to the shade of the great unknown, to be disquieted in the year

1812 by Mr. George Woodfall, who published an edition of the Letters of Junius, including others by the same writer, and under other signatures. The year

1813 is pregnant with competitors—Lord Shelburne, Dr. Wilmot, Mr. Greatrake, and a small volume appears in support of Dr. Francis and his son Sir Philip Francis. We have also Mr. Roche's work, "proving that Mr. Burke was Junius."

1814 introduces but one pretender, Mr. Richard Glover.

1816. Sir P. Francis is again before the public, and would have occupied its undivided attention if Dr. Busby's "facts and arguments" had not distracted our notice—he "demonstrates that John Lewis De Lolme was Junius." But how vain are such facts, arguments, and demonstrations. De Lolme is rudely pushed aside; "William Henry Cavendish Bentinck, stand forth—for thou art the man."

1817. "That profound and accomplished scholar, Sir William Jones,"

is driven into the lists, to be expelled by the champion, Sir P. Francis.

1819. "A refutation on the claims preferred for Sir P. Francis and Mr. Gibbon."

1822. The delightful "Reminiscences of Charles Butler" appeared. The Octogenarian maintains that Lord Sackville was Junius, and Sir P. Francis his amanuensis.

1825. Mr. George Coventry's "Critical Inquiry proving the Letters of Junius to have been written by Lord Sackville."

1826. "Mr. Burke proved to be Junius."

1827. "The claims of Sir P. Francis disproved. Inquiries into the claims of Charles Lloyd. Observations on the character of Burke, &c. by E. H. Barker, Esq." This work contains a mass of curious information on this question.

1830. A discussion on the subject of Lord Temple's being the writer of the Letters.

1831. "An attempt to prove that Lord Chatham was Junius."

1833. "Junius Lord Chatham, and the 'Miscellaneous Letters,' proved to be spurious."

1838. From Mr. Green's "Diary of a Lover of Literature," December 2, 1812, "Called at Row's—Gibson there. He conjectured Junius to be Lord G. Sackville. I suggested Lord Chatham."

"The conjectures have been extended by the present Sir Charles Grey to Horace Walpole." Editor of *Gent. Magazine*.

1840. In the number for this present month of March there is a Review of "Lord Brougham's Historical Sketches of Statesmen." Mr. Urban remarks, "Sir J. Mackintosh came, after careful inquiries, to the conclusion that whoever was the author of these Letters, he was connected with the *Grenville* party, but we know also

that the late Mr. Windham always suspected Gibbon to be the author;" —"Wilkes threw his suspicions on Butler, Bishop of Hereford, and Dr. S. Parr was positive (according to his usual disposition) that Mr. Lloyd was the man in the iron mask."

From this general review of the subject, so far as it is noticed in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, it appears that few attempts had been made to discover who was the writer of the Letters of Junius, prior to the publication of the "Miscellaneous Letters," and it is as undeniably true that every work written after the year 1812, rested the pretensions of the claimant, mainly, if not entirely, on the facts, arguments, opinions, and assertions, to be found in the "Miscellaneous Letters."

It is not necessary for me to enter into the question of the authenticity of those Letters; my opinions have been for many years before the public. I may, however, be permitted to produce the admissions of other public writers in their favour, and they may be entitled to particular attention.

The Editors of the "Correspondence of the Earl of Chatham," observe in a note, vol. iii. p. 305,—"This panegyric on Lord Chatham adds considerable weight to an opinion entertained by many persons, namely, that some of the *Miscellaneous Letters*, inserted in Woodfall's edition of Junius, are erroneously attributed to that distinguished writer." It would have been more satisfactory if the Editors of this note had stated where the recorded opinions of many persons could be referred to. However little merit there may be in having proved the *Miscellaneous Letters* spurious and worthless, yet I cannot tacitly permit any one to claim that little honour to which I consider myself fairly entitled.* But to proceed. My object is to bring the

* In the Index at the end of the 4th volume of the "Correspondence of the Earl of Chatham," *voce* Junius, is this curious passage: "Quotation from Junius, bearing upon a similarity of style with that of *speeches of Lord Chatham, reported by Sir Philip Francis*." On turning to the references pointed out in each volume, we find the Editors assuming a "false fact." They favour us with "some of the most remarkable coincidences" in the Letters of Junius and the speeches of Lord Chatham: and then they consider as proved, that the reporter of those *speeches* must have been Junius, because the sentiments of Junius and Chatham are most remarkably coincident. If the Editors had turned to the pages of the pamphlet, "*Junius Lord Chatham*," they might have extended the number of coincidences.

question of the presumed authenticity of the Miscellaneous Letters distinctly before the public, and through the medium of the Gentleman's Magazine.

To elucidate this question, we must search for our arguments and inferences in the text as written by Junius. All others are fallacious, untenable, and absurd. Guided in our judgment by such correct data, how shall we designate the productions of Mr. Taylor, Mr. Coventry, &c. when it is an acknowledged fact that the spurious Letters were considered by those gentleman as the genuine productions of the pen of Junius? If the Miscellaneous Letters had not had an existence, even the hypothesis by Mr. Taylor in favour of Sir Philip Francis could not have been formed. Such an investigation, conducted on logical principles and just inferences, may not indeed enable us to detect the writer of the Letters of Junius, yet it will most assuredly allow us to devote our unbiased faculties and our energies in its elucidation, and narrow the circle in which future researches must be carried. In the third and fourth volumes of the "Correspondence of the Earl of Chatham," there are two private Letters addressed by Junius to Lord Chatham. The discovery of the existence of these two letters, appears at variance with the claim I have endeavoured to substantiate in favour of that nobleman. I am not, however, convinced that my conjectures are erroneous, and, with your permission, Mr. Urban, I will in some early number of your Magazine state the reasons which influence me in the belief, that two *unpublished* private letters written by the unknown Junius to Lord Chatham, are not an insuperable objection, to the opinion which I hold, that Lord Chatham was Junius. I will conclude this long, yet I hope not uninteresting letter with an extract from one which I received in November 1830, from the "Reminiscent," the late Mr. Charles Butler:

"I believe the most probable account of the recent reports respecting the discoveries at Stowe, is, that a Letter was found in the family papers, subscribed with the name of Junius, and ascertained to be in the handwriting of a person known to the family." I will not indulge in a com-

mentary on this interesting fact. With a few short extracts from my pamphlet of 1833, I will finally close this communication. "The family papers of the Earl of Chatham were bequeathed by him in trust to Lady Chatham, Richard Earl Temple, and Charles Lord Camden." Now, bearing in mind that Lord Temple and Lady Chatham were in the relationship of brother and sister to George Grenville, and of uncle and aunt to the Marquess of Buckingham, it will not require a great stretch of imagination to conceive, "that the Duke of Buckingham had from certain documents found in his archives (at Stowe) discovered who really was the author of the Letters of Junius." "The Stowe archives are kept as a sealed book, and no ordinary inducements will ever lead the Grenvilles, the Buckinghams, Temples, or Chathams of this generation to break the seal of secrecy."

Yours, &c. JOHN SWINDEN.

MR. URBAN, *Springfield.*

I SEND you sketches of two bosses taken from the ceiling of one of the rooms at the Black Boy, Chelmsford.

There is a tradition that Richard III. was hunting in the forest, and, being missed by his courtiers, was afterwards found at this house. One of the bosses has the figure of a boar,

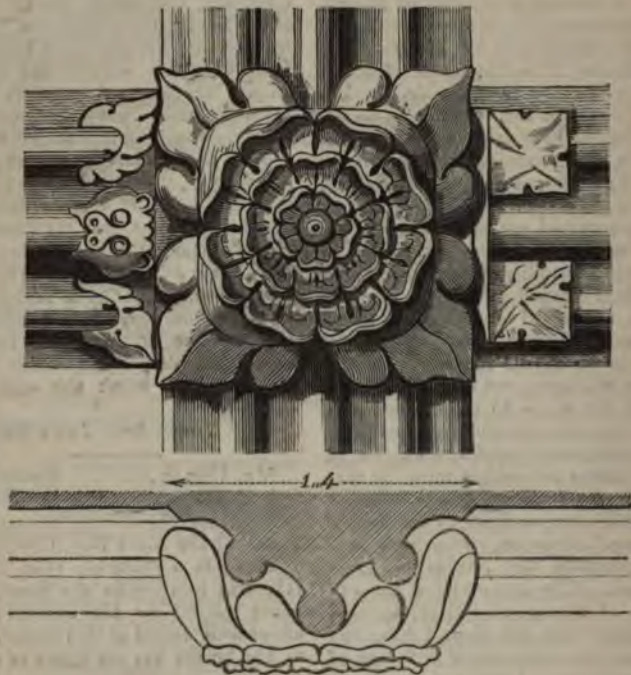


painted of a dark blue, surrounded by a border of the same colour, with bright red stars [mulletts,]; the pannel within is of a deep red. The other boss is a rose, originally painted white,

out of compliment to Richard, but afterwards half painted red, when Henry VII. and Elizabeth of York came to the throne.

The beam is massive, being not less

than 16 inches wide. The room, although only $9\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, was originally a hall $28\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, but subsequently reduced to $18\frac{1}{2}$ feet by a partition, leaving a passage to the inn ;



yet this partition, from the style and character of the pannels, appears to have been added so early as the reign of Henry VIII. The doors to the buttery hatch, &c. may still be traced on the wall of the passage.

J. A. R.

Note. We are inclined to conclude, that the tradition alluded to by our correspondent, has originated entirely from a remembrance of King Richard's well-known heraldic supporter, but that he had nothing at all to do with this Chelmsford boar. There can be no question that the insignia before us belong to the family of Vere, Earl of Oxford. In the Catalogue of Badges and Crests, temp. Hen. VIII. in the Collectanea Topog. et Genealog. vol. iii. p. 73, we find

TH' ERL OF OXFORDES Crest. On a chapeau Gules, turned up Ermine, a boar statant Azure, armed, &c. Or.

These colours agree with the example before us, and at p. 66 we find the Earl's badge was a mullet, but it was of silver, and not red as above exhibited. This badge was taken from the coat of Vere, Quarterly gules and or, in the first quarter a mullet argent.

It is well known that the county of Essex was the principal locality of the Vere estates, and that their great manor and burial place was at Earl's Colne in this county. John Earl of Oxford, who died in 1512, possessed the manor of Culverts, in the parish of Boreham, adjoining Chelmsford, by grant from Henry VII. (Morant, vol. ii. p. 13.)

We think there can be no doubt

that the Black Boy belonged either to the Earl of Oxford, as a provincial town house or hostelry, or to one of his principal friends and adherents, who might display the heraldic insignia of his lord.—EDIT.

MR. URBAN, *Cork, March 8.*

THE observations with which Mr. Hallam has honoured my notice of his *History of Literature*, "in reference to the authority of the Council of Trent," neither do, nor are meant to arraign my assertion of the unreserved and declared submission of the Roman Catholic Church, as represented by her clergy, in every part of the world, to the doctrinal decrees of that council, which on the contrary they affirm and recognize; while the distinguished writer owns that, as applicable to the Gallican Church, his expressions "may have conveyed something less than the truth to the mind of a reader unacquainted with the subject." So it struck me; and this was the impelling motive of my late appeal to your columns; for, as the greater portion of readers must be presumed little familiar with the topic, I wished not that the shadow of a doubt should obscure the truth; and the more eminent is Mr. Hallam's name for general impartiality on controverted questions, the more anxious I was, that his high authority should not appear to countenance the doubt deducible from his language. If I did not introduce into my extract from his paragraph the words of which he marks the omission, he must have perceived that I gave him, in the preceding sentence, full credit for their import, in stating that, "with a knowledge and impartiality far superior to most of our English writers, he was, in general, careful to separate the obligatory canons of doctrine from the local regulations of discipline." But an exception to this rare merit occurred, and that, too, on a momentous point, which I could not suffer to elapse unnoticed.

Mr. Hallam's transcript from *De Thou* in relation to the Emperor Ferdinand's recurrence to George Casander, with a view to reconcile the Augsburg Confession and the Tridentine decrees, rather sanctions, it will be found, my prevision of its purport. Ferdinand's solicitude for the accom-

plishment of so desirable an object was perfectly legitimate and laudable, and not less so that he should consult an able and moderate theologian on the means of success; as the matter was, of course, beyond his own competence of judgment. He was disappointed that the Council had not effected its destined purpose of conciliation, and was anxious to learn whether any hope of achieving that end still existed; but it could not be, in his intention, by the surrender of any essential tenet of faith, of which his own declaration, quoted by me from Ranke, deprecates all discussion. We may also assume that the disregard manifested for the imperial mandates emanating from himself and his renowned predecessor, must have been a source of irritation. Sovereigns naturally behold with jealousy what is independent of their control, or counteracts their will, as religion generally does, though certainly less so in England, at least during the early periods of the Reformation, than elsewhere; for there, as Mr. Hallam has remarked in his *Constitutional History* (vol. i. p. 140, Paris edition) "Henry, Edward, Mary, and Elizabeth found an almost equal compliance with the varying schemes of faith," as if to verify the old observation, that reform is never right at first. In Germany, however, the edicts of Charles and Ferdinand fell powerless on the popular conscience, which probably in England would now, likewise, be less tractable. The effect of this resistance to the ruling authority on the unending pride of Napoleon, is expressed with such energy and point in the "Report of the Deliberations of his Council of State," that I cannot forbear, and I trust, will be excused for citing his words. They were uttered in consequence of the bull of excommunication fulminated in 1809 by Pius the Seventh against the mighty conqueror, in which the unsubdued Pontiff emphatically asserted for the Holy See, as John Knox did for his order, "a sovereignty far more noble than the imperial sway, unless, he adds, it be contended that the body is superior to the soul, and the interests of the earth above those of heaven." Upon which the Emperor exclaimed, "Voyez l'insolence des prêtres . . . qui se réservent l'action sur l'intelligence

... ils gardent l'âme et me jettent le cadavre." And, on another occasion, when made conscious of the impossibility of reducing religion to the passive subserviency of civil rule, he observed, with equally vivid illustration, "Je cherche en vain où placer la limite entre l'autorité civile et l'autorité religieuse. J'ai beau regarder, je ne vois que des nuages. Le gouvernement civil condamne à mort un criminel; le prêtre lui donne l'absolution, et lui promet le paradis." And our own criminal records daily confirm this contrasted jurisdiction. (See Thibeaudeau, and Pelet de la Lozère, *now minister of finance*, "Sur le Conseil d'Etat," and Bignon, tome viii. p. 269, 281.)

Ferdinand's *consultation* with Cassander, I may add, produced no practical fruit; nor was the subject pursued after the death of the Emperor and divine, which almost immediately ensued; and altogether, indeed, the circumstance was scarcely entitled to the importance attached to it by Mr. Hallam. Similar and more serious efforts of posterior date have been equally impotent of effect; nor could it be otherwise, where one party cannot and the other will not, yield, while both, under different forms, lay claim alike to inerrability. The most celebrated of these essays of union was that at the close of the seventeenth century, which is detailed, at ample length, by Cardinal Beausset in his *Life of Bossuet*, (livre xii.) when Leibnitz proposed as a basis, or protocole, of negotiation, that the Council of Trent should be wholly set aside, (*comme non-venu*) which, of course, it was impossible for Bossuet to grant. But that great prelate and Cassander were differently constituted; and the latter, it is well known, like Melancthon among the protestants, fell under the imputation of carrying his pacific character to the verge of latitudinarian indifference. Many an attack, we learn from Moseheim (vol. iv.) was directed against the mild reformer, under the title of *De Indifferentismo Melancthonis*, which, in truth, would appear to derive some support from the advice he gave his mother, a Catholic, when consulted by her in 1529, on the controversies of the day, *to continue to believe and pray as she had hitherto done*. "Ut pergeret hoc credere et orare quod credidisset

et orasset hactenus, nec pateretur se turbari conflictibus disputationum," says Melchior Adam, a professor at Heidelberg. (*Vitæ Theologorum*, in Opp. tom. i. Frank. 1706 and Boyle, art. Melancthon.)

Since I last addressed you, I have read more at leisure, than circumstances had then permitted me to do, Mr. Hallam's volumes; and the perusal has, if possible, enhanced my admiration of the erudition they evince, and the spirit in which that erudition is applied to the illustration of his subject. It likewise suggested some additional remarks, but with which I shall not now encumber your pages, though you will allow me, I hope, to mark a few necessary corrections in my own article, arising, I am quite aware, from my indistinct writing.

At p. 146, line 46, for *considerable* read *inconsiderable*; pages 250 and 255, *Boyle*, read *Bayle*; page 255, second column, line 28, a new sentence should begin after the word *books*; page 256, first column, line 28, for *intolerable* read *intolerant*, and same page, second column, at bottom, after *published*, add *by*.

Yours, &c. J. R.

MR. URBAN,

AS you have admitted many long papers from "J. R.," including in almost every division an apology for the doctrines and practices of the modern Church of Rome, you will not decline, I hope, the insertion of a short correction of his delusive statements, as regards Bossuet's noted *Exposition*, sometimes put forward as an *authorised* announcement (which it was not) of the doctrines of the Latin sect.

"Mons. de Meaux's *Exposition of the Doctrine of the [Roman] Catholic Church*, which is here so much extolled, was a greater *misrepresentation* of genuine Popery than the Reformed writers had ever drawn of her; it was but the occasional accommodation of the tenets of the Gallican Church to the scruples of the poor affrighted *Huguenots*, many of whom were more than half-proselyted before by the terror of *Royal Edicts* and the threats of a *dragonade*. So far was this work of his from being a full refutation of the falsehoods and prevarications of weak Protestants, that he was in such a haste to

convict his antagonists of calumniating the creed of his Church, as to represent her doctrines very different from what they really were; and instead of removing, as he pretended, a hideous vizard to shew her in her natural dress, so varnished over her face to hide her defects, that her ancient worshippers did not know her again, inasmuch that the Doctors of the Sorbonne (see *Wake's Exposition, and Defence of the same, against the Bishop of Meaux, 1676*) were much displeas'd to see Popery in this strange disguise, and made so many strictures upon the first impression of his book, that he was oblig'd to suppress the whole edition, and change those places that had been marked by them, and to put out a new and more correct impression; and yet, after all, Mons. *Inbert*, (see *Wake's Appendix to the first Defence of the Exposition, p. 122*) a French ecclesiastic of some note, was persecuted by the Archbishop of *Bordeaux*, and threaten'd with chains and imprisonment, for the sole offence of adhering to the doctrine of this famous Exposition."—*Pye's Five Letters on Subjects and Misrepresentations of Popish Writers*, pp. 11. London, 1769.

The attempt to represent Bossuet's Exposition as an *authorized* document of the Church of Rome has been well expos'd in Mendham's *Literary Policy of the Church of Rome, being an Account of the Indexes both prohibitory and expurgatory*, pp. 229. London, 1830, to which J. R.'s attention is humbly directed.

Yours, &c. STRABO.

MR. URBAN, *April 10.*

YOUR correspondent PHILAETHES has apparently misconceived, and has certainly misinterpreted, what was advanced by me in reference to the documents in Her Majesty's State Paper Office, and has then proceeded to censure me on the ground of his own mis-construction.

In the summary of what he is pleas'd to call my reasoning, he says, that because Mr. Tytler's work contains various errors of transcription, I have recommended that abstracts of the papers should be published by authority, access to the original documents restricted, and "only office copies" be furnished to inquirers. (See "PHILAETHES" in page 384 of your number for April.) Now, what I really did say will be found by your readers at page 245 of the preceding

GENT. MAG. VOL. XIII.

number,—there I suggested that the contents of the State Paper Office should be made known to the public at large, by kalendars or brief abstracts arranged in the chronological order of the papers; using the term abstract evidently in a general indicatorial sense, as will be seen by reference to page 247 of the number cited. These kalendars as "abstracts or brief chronicles" of the papers were clearly proposed in order that the public at large might be acquainted with the different heads of the MSS. of the State Paper Office, just indeed on the principle of Mrs. Glass, that the fish must be caught before it can be cooked. Readers must know the particular stores of the depository before they could ask for them, and when it is considered that the contents of the State Paper Office would make about thirty thousand folio volumes, the necessity for such indicatorial information need not to be particularly enforced. Such comprehensive view of the MSS. in the office being first communicated to the literary world in kalendars, I then suggested that access should be granted to applicants, who wish'd to obtain any documents at length, or that office copies might be furnish'd to them, meaning, of course, when that mode might be preferred by the applicant for his own pleasure or convenience; proposing, in short, that, as far as the nature of the establishment might admit, the same facility of admission should be allow'd to the MSS. in the State Paper Office as may be had to those in the British Museum; and in the mention of "due restrictions," I had in view that very proper regulation by the Trustees of the Museum, that no entire transcript of a MS. should be made without special permission granted to the reader. The reason for this is obvious; the public have the copyright and property of their own MSS., and these should not be deteriorated and deformed by the pens of incompetent persons retailing them at second hand. I could have produced many glaring and ludicrous instances of the blunders of transcribers, but was content to select a few of those indicated to my hand by the Edinburgh Review; genuine blunders (if the locality be material) committed in tran-

J P

scribing at the State Paper Office, might have been most copiously detailed in support of my assertions.

That the most liberal access should be granted to state papers of obsolete date, in an official sense, was, Mr. Urban, "the very head and front" of my suggestion, as plainly expressed as in my power; and it was far indeed from my anticipation that any of your readers would have misconceived my proposal, as one for restricting access to originals, and furnishing "only office copies."

I might indeed retort upon PHILALETHES, whose name as a lover of truth should have imposed on him a scrupulous accuracy in quotation, the same accusation that Junius prefers against the Rev. John Horne,—“he alters the text and creates a refutable doctrine of his own.”* PHILALETHES seems to doubt that any matters of a technical character can be found among the documents of the State Paper Office, but when he takes into consideration that the seizure of private papers by the Secretary of State was no unusual occurrence under the authority of general warrants, until the notorious John Wilkes successfully opposed an exertion of prerogative so questionable, he will allow that many matters of an extraneous nature may have found their way into the State Paper Office.

Numerous petitions, grants, warrants, and patents, the correspondence of ambassadors, and other persons directly or indirectly connected with the service of the Crown, must necessarily, I conceive, have formed a collection eminently illustrative of the foreign and domestic history of Great Britain and Ireland.

That these particulars should be brought under the notice of the public by well digested calendars, and thus rendered accessible to inquiry, was, as I have said, Mr. Urban, the whole gist and import of my proposition.

Yours, &c. CHARTULARIUS.

*Brunswick Square,
April 8.*

MR. URBAN,
I AM surprised, and rather sorry, to notice the warmth of Mr. Bruce's last letter. Surprised,—because I am not conscious of having given him any

occasion for displeasure: sorry,—because I think that the general cause is injured when persons engaged in a literary controversy suffer themselves to be betrayed into anything like intemperance of style. Again; I am surprised,—because the point at issue, if not the most unimportant, is incontrovertibly the most minute which ever brought gladiators into the literary arena: and I am sorry,—because if this question should prove so pregnant with the elements of strife, we shall never attain to a right understanding on the subject. I will endeavour to set a better example in the ensuing remarks: indeed I would have attended to Mr. Bruce's suggestion, and abandoned the discussion altogether,—content to leave by-standers to decide the point in dispute; but Mr. Bruce has put so strange an interpretation on the opinions I have hazarded, and (I am willing to believe) so far misunderstood my reasoning, that I think it a duty I owe to myself to explain. I begin to feel, with Hamlet, that there has been "something too much of this;" but, in withdrawing from the controversy, I am desirous of being at least clearly understood.

We are at issue on first principles; and, while this is the case, it is not wonderful that our opinions should differ in judging of the particular point under consideration. Mr. Bruce contends that Shakspeare's name ought to be written *Shakspere*. And why? Because, says Mr. Bruce, "A man's own mode of spelling his own name ought to be followed." If this principle were admitted, there would be no longer any question between us; a mere assertion of it, therefore, is tantamount to begging the question. I do not think that "a man's own mode of spelling his own name ought to be followed," for a great many reasons; and what is much more to the purpose, I am sure that it is *not* followed; and I protest against applying to the particular case of Shakspeare a rule which has never yet been admitted into the critical code. Above all, I protest against applying to this solitary name a rule which, if rigidly acted upon, would entirely revolutionize the orthography of proper names,—and yet leaving every other proper name in the language *in statu quo*. Whether we *ought* to revolutionize the

* Letters of Junius, letter 53.

whole body of proper names in our language, or whether we ought not, is quite another question. I have already stated my belief that such an attempt would be found impracticable. Such is, in brief, the position of the controversy; and such, in the main, the arguments respectively employed by Mr. Bruce and myself. I flatter myself that the reasonableness of the view I seek to establish, will become yet more apparent, when the question is gone into a little more minutely.

"A man's own mode of spelling his own name ought to be followed," says Mr. Bruce; and he qualifies the proposition with two saving clauses, which I shall have occasion to examine by and by. I meet this plausible assertion with observing, that, in the Republic of Letters, no dictatorship is allowed. Far be it from me and from my friends to lay down a rule; and then chide mankind because they refuse to fall into what we have asserted "*ought to be*" done in this or that matter. The Republic of Letters is governed by its own laws; laws which have been enacted by common consent of its members. In other words, the prevailing opinion of the literary community, in literary matters, *becomes* a law,—a cogent and binding law: by departing from which a man exposes himself to the charge of affectation or pedantry. Now these laws are readily discoverable by the diligent inquirer I seek to interpret, for example, what has been the sense of the literary public as to the right mode of spelling old English proper names; and I have no difficulty in arriving at the conclusion that it has been judged advisable,—in order to facilitate labour; to avoid confusion; and not least, in order to escape the horrors of that predicament which has led sensitive minds to discover that a dilemma is furnished with horns,—it has been judged advisable, I say, not to perplex ourselves, now-a-days, with inquiring how proper names were spelt anciently. It is universally acknowledged that the orthography of proper names was anciently to the last degree unsettled,—almost, if not quite as unsettled as the orthography of common words: the same individual not unfrequently spelling his name in two, three, or more different ways. Men have de-

termined, in consequence, not to consider autographs as guides to orthography; but, when a doubt is entertained as to how a surname should be spelt, it has become the universal practice of individuals to refer to the most carefully compiled and carefully printed works, and to observe how the name is spelt *there*. This, therefore, leads me to perceive that a *rule*, applicable to the case in question, has been tacitly framed by the general voice of the public: and I interpret that rule somewhat thus:—*Proper names are to be spelt as they are spelt in the printed books of the majority of well educated persons,—and not otherwise*. If I have interpreted the rule incorrectly, I have nothing further to say: but if, as I sincerely believe, I have correctly interpreted it, why then, it only remains to inquire what mode of orthography has been established in the particular case of Shakspeare? and I affirm that the almost universal mode of spelling that name, is the mode which I am endeavouring to vindicate. Lay on the table as many editions of the poet's works as you possess,—add lives and criticisms,—and then collect reviews and newspapers where the poet's name occurs,—works of whatever kind, grave or gay—and you will find the name spelt, nine times out of ten, SHAKSPEARE. The tenth time it will be spelt SHAKESPEARE: but it will *never* be spelt *Shakspeare*. The inference is obvious that *Shakspeare* is inadmissible. I am unwilling to take any unfair advantage of Mr. Bruce. We will suppose one of *his own* books laid on the table; and he shall *himself* be made the test of how Shakspeare's name ought to be spelt. I have no objection to take his last work,—yes, his edition of Sir John Hayward's "*Annals of Elizabeth*." Turn to his very valuable and judicious Introduction, p. xiii. and you will find the name in dispute spelt as I spell it, four times in the same note! He quotes the "*Pictorial Edition of Shakspeare*," and, in spite of Mr. Knight, calls it the *Pictorial Edition of Shakspeare!* Turn again to page viii. and you will find the name three times written *Shakspeare!* Why, how is this? On the 31st of October last, Mr. Bruce wrote the name,—*Shak-*

speare : the proof-sheet is sent to him for correction in November, and receives his *imprimatur* : the work is published in the following February ; and in the Gentleman's Magazine for the very same month appears a letter from Mr. Bruce, in which he throws down the gauntlet to his less mercurial contemporaries : and wonders at their obtuseness for persisting in spelling the name of the bard in February 1840, as they spelt it in October 1839 !!! Upon my word, this does appear to me a most marvellous proceeding. I have a memorandum which shows me that the autograph in question, thanks to the liberality of a gentleman in the British Museum, was accessible in December 1836 ; and in January 1837, Sir Frederic Madden gave the Antiquaries a valuable paper on the subject, together with a facsimile. What new lights can have broken in upon Mr. Bruce all of a sudden, that he should in February advocate so strenuously a mode of orthography to which in October he virtually declared himself opposed, I cannot imagine.

Let me observe of the rule above cited, that it is the rule by which the orthography of all the words in the language was, in a great measure, ascertained and established by Dr. Johnson when he compiled his Dictionary. Our language is full of anomalies ; and we should have no settled orthography if the principle of what "ought" to be the rule were once admitted in lieu of the rule itself. Ritson advocated this principle in all his writings, and made himself not only ridiculous, but almost unintelligible. Once admit this principle into English orthography, and you immediately open the door to endless confusion. Why, in such a case, display partiality to one class of our words ? Why not remodel the whole of our orthography ? Why, to speak of proper names, should we not call Hugo Grotius, Hugo de Grote, or van Grote, or whatever he spelt himself ? And the Beaver family,—why do we not restore the ancient and real orthography of *Beauvoir* ? As regards names of places also ; why should we continue to spell that town which the Italians call *Livorno*, "Leghorn" ? It *ought*, certainly, to be "Livorno" ; for surely the Italians must be the best

judges of the names of their own towns. Nay, "Leghorn" is admitted to be an error ; a gross corruption, for which we are probably indebted to the merchant adventurers of a former age. We spell Pisa, Ravenna, and Palermo right : why persist in spelling Livorno wrong ? Somewhere on the coast of Asia Minor, near Smyrna, there exists a ruined fort, called by the Turks *Sanjak*, (which means a *flag*,) from the circumstance of a flag being generally hoisted there. A certain French navigator, "speering" for the nomenclature of the coast, on hearing the name above-mentioned, set down the place in his map as "Saint Jacques" ; and poor John Bull, falling into the trap, translated the place, in his simplicity, "*Saint James's castle*,"—by which appellation the spot is recognizable in our best surveys ! Here is a glorious opportunity for improvement. No one will dispute that the place *ought* to be called "*Sanjak*" ; yet who will call it so ? Mr. Bruce will perhaps say that this has nothing to do with the question ; but I think it has at least thus much to do with it. It may serve to show that what is very plausible in theory, is often very awkward in practice : and that which in one sense *ought* to be done in the remodeling of words, in another and a far more important sense, decidedly *ought not*.

So much then for first principles. It will be seen that what I plead for is *consistency* ; and since Mr. Bruce does not understand what I mean by the word, I must explain that I think it would be inconsistent to alter the orthography of Shakspeare, and not to alter the orthography of an immense body,—almost all in fact,—of the proper names in the language. Shakspeare spelt himself *Shakspeare* six times, says Mr. Bruce. Good. But Cecil spelt himself six hundred times *Cecill* ; and Mason spelt himself six hundred times *Masone*. Well, says Mr. Bruce,—

"It seems to me a very little matter that adherence to a good rule would extricate us from confusion at the small expense of adding an *l* to Cecil or an *e* to Mason :"

but he very much underrated the responsibility he is incurring. He must be on his Ps and Qs with almost every proper name in the language,

if he would be *consistent*. The cases of *Crumwell*, *Mountague*, *Pykeryng*, *Wyngheld*, *Mordante*, *Penbroke*, *Leycester*, and *Shrewesbury*, I have already enumerated. Since my last letter, a few more names have occurred to my recollection. The Earl of Nottingham (1603) always wrote his name with one *t*; Sir Francis Walsingham wrote his name *Walsyngham*,—invariably, I believe; and Sir Ralph Sadler and Sir Henry Siduey, I believe invariably, signed themselves *Sadleir* and *Sydneey*. The Brabazons and Barnwells of Ireland wrote themselves *Brabason* and *Barnwall*; and certain of the Croke family, if themselves are to be trusted, were *Crooke*. The Earl of Suffolk (1613) spelt his name *Suffolke*. Sir Richard Sackville, in every example I have seen of his autograph, wrote himself *Sakevyle*. Did Sir Hugh Myddelton spell his name as I have just written it? I think not. I have seen more than one autograph of Henry, Lord Darnley, where the name is spelled *Dernley*. Sir John Throckmorton's signature is *Throkmar-ton*. Viscount Lisle (1538), signs himself *Lysle*. Fleetwood, the recorder of London, so many of whose weekly letters to Burghley are in existence, spelt his name generally (I believe *uniformly*) *Fleetwoode*: I am almost certain that it is never *Fleetwood*. Why,—as I asked in my preceding letter,—why perplex ourselves with these novelties? Things are going on all very quietly and comfortably. Our errors are all very pretty errors as they stand. Why fall out in our old age about such trifles?

Now, in replying to a few points in Mr. Bruce's letter, (the *playfulness* of which I shall neither comment upon, nor retaliate,) I will try to be brief. He lays down two rules for the orthography of proper names; the second of which is a *non sequitur*, and unimportant: but the former is something worse. It is obscure. "I contend," says Mr. Bruce, that—

"A man's own mode of spelling his own name ought to be followed; except his practice, in that respect, has been continuously various, or he has departed, without good reason, from an orthography previously well-ascertained."

What is the meaning of "continuously various"? and who is to decide

whether a man has had "good reason" for playing tricks with his family name? There is something almost *waggish* in this saving clause. Again: what is the meaning of an orthography "previously well-ascertained"? *How long* previously? and "well-ascertained" by whom? How are conditions like these to be established? See how many old English names you can discover of which the orthography has been "well-ascertained" previous to the age of Shakspeare. No, no. This will never do. We must have better statutes than these, or we shall all go to loggerheads in a trice. Mr. Bruce's rule has been evidently framed to meet the particular case of Shakspeare, which is not fair. Besides, it does not meet the case of Shakspeare satisfactorily, after all. "A man's own mode of spelling his own name ought to be followed." Good. It follows then that we must forswear *Shakspeare* and addict ourselves to *Shakspere*. But decide not too hastily. "There's pip-pins and cheese to come." "Except his practice, in that respect, has been continuously various." I, for one, am of opinion that the poet spelt his name in at least two, if not three, different ways; and I endeavoured, in my last letter, to show good reason for believing that such was the case. At all events, I maintained, and still maintain, that since we possess but six autographs of the poet,—that since three of these were successively subscribed to one and the same document, and two are contractions; and since it cannot be proved that a single scratch of the poet's pen during the first forty-nine years of his life, is in existence,—from a review of these considerations, as I observed in my former letter, I cannot see sufficient evidence of that consistency in this particular, which is made the argument for changing the spelling of his name. Assuming even, (which is by no means to be assumed) that a man's own mode of spelling his own name is to be followed,—what proof have we that Shakspeare's "practice in this respect was not continuously various?" *De non existentibus et non apparentibus eadem est ratio*, replies Mr. Bruce; but however good in law, I object to the application of this rule in cases like the present; for it would follow from it that the existence of a

single autograph, (however uncouth an orthography it might exhibit) of a well known name, would be a sufficient excuse for upsetting the established spelling, and introducing a reform.*

Mr. Bruce is of opinion that I have misstated his argument; for which I am sorry. I did not misstate it wilfully; nor do I think that I misstated it materially. If he does not "assert" that "the poet uniformly wrote himself *Shakspere*,"—he at all events assumes that there is good reason to believe that he did so write himself; else, there is no point in his argument whatever; and this will suit me equally well. My letter was intended to show that there is no reason to believe that the poet was uniform in his mode of spelling. On the contrary; I enumerated sundry grounds for believing that he sometimes wrote his name *Shakespeare*; on which, Mr. Bruce turns slyly round upon me, and says, (with reference to the orthography I am vindicating) that, by this very statement, I am "cutting the throat of my own argument;" "cutting the ground from under myself," and inviting others "to accompany me in my descent," and so on; since, if Shakspeare spelt his name *Shakespeare*, why do I not spell it so? *Cutting* remarks these, no doubt; but they show more inclination than power to be severe. I will tell Mr. Bruce why I do not spell Shakspeare either *Shakespeare* or *Shakspere*. For the very same reason that he does not spell Thomas Sackville, Lord Buckhurst, either *Buckhurst* or *Buckehurst*. I have before me two autographs of that interesting nobleman. In one, the signature is T. BUCHURST: in the other it is T. BUCKEHURST. But notwithstanding this evidence I still stick to Buckhurst; and so does Mr. Bruce. To return to that gentleman's strictures upon myself, I beg to explain that when in my former letter, I enumerated several reasons for believing that Shakspeare

in early life wrote himself *Shakespeare*, I merely sought to establish the probability that the poet's practice was "continuously various;" and that therefore, did we but possess a few more of his autographs, we should probably be exonerated, by Mr. Bruce's own showing, from the necessity of reforming a name which is a very good name as it stands.

One of the many objections to spelling proper names as their owners spelt them, which I have already enumerated, is the difficulty which must arise when two or three members of the same family spell their family-name differently. I cited the instance of the noble family of Grey, who wrote themselves *Grey*, *Gray*, and *Graye*. Mr. Bruce is vexed with me for resuscitating this argument, after, as he says, he has "knocked the brains out of it." He must allude to the following passage in his first letter:—

"Now this is a totally different case. Here is a well-known family name, the orthography of which was settled long before it became the fashion (!) to vary the spelling of proper names according to the caprice of the owner. It had existed as *Grey* for more than two hundred years," &c.†

This may be called giving the argument a good smart *pat on the back*; but I deny that there has been any *knocking out of the brains*. Hear what the Rev. Jos. Hunter,—an observing antiquary, and more familiar than most of us with ancient documents,—says on this subject:—

"With submission, I cannot find that there was ever that uniformity which is assumed in the mode of writing this name. Long before the days of Lady Jane, it appears as *Grey*, *Gray*, *Graye*, *Grua*, and *Gra*."‡

But we are not restricted to the name of Grey. Take an instance from the Neville family. Thomas and Henry Neville, (uncle and nephew,) addressing Secretary Cromwell in

* I trust, for Mr. Bruce's sake, that Sir John Hayward was "continuously various" in his "own mode of spelling his own name." Mr. Bruce spells him *Hayward*, though by his own showing the old knight spelt himself *Haywarde*. (Introd. p. xl.)

† *Gent. Mag. Feb.* p. 164.

‡ *Gent. Mag. March*, p. 373. "In fact," as Mr. Hunter very justly observes, "there never was a period, till the art of printing gave a degree of stability unknown before, in which there was any approach to uniformity in the orthography of proper names." *Ibid.*

1535, subscribe their names to the same letter; one writing himself T. NEVYLE; the other H. NEVYLL. Now, how will you spell these two gentlemen's names? Apply Mr. Bruce's rule to the case, and it will be found that you must spell the uncle's name one way, and the nephew's another; which, I submit, is a *reductio ad absurdum*. It may be worth adding that I have seen the name of this noble family yet differently spelt by others of its members. One of the daughters of the house wrote herself MARGARET NEVELL. Will Mr. Bruce tell us that *this* also is a "totally different case?" Did *this* name "exist as *Nerville* for more than two hundred years?" Again; Sir William Cecil, as already remarked, on all occasions wrote his name CECILL; his son Robert, in every case which has come under my notice, spelled himself CECYLL. What has Mr. Bruce to say to this?—It would be easy to multiply examples; but I cannot find it in my heart, like Dogberry, "to bestow all my tediousness upon your worship."

Mr. Bruce still thinks that the practice of our ancestors to spell the same name in two or more different ways, resulted from "coxcomby and affectation." I have much respect for his opinion, but believe him to be in error. I confess I regard our ancestors with more indulgence; and presume the practice alluded to proceeded from carelessness, — indifference; nothing more: and will mention a circumstance which confirms me in this opinion, — believing that Mr. Bruce has no other wish than to arrive at the truth. Lord Burghley, shortly after he was raised to the peerage, wrote as follows to his friend, Nicholas Whyte, in Ireland: "My stile is, Lord of BURGHEV, if you meane to know it for your wrytyng, and *if you list to wryte truly*:—the poorest Lord in England!" It seems to me from the peculiar expression of his Lordship, that he recognized his correspondent's right to spell his name in any way he pleased; that he considered it quite optional whether a proper name was to be written "truly" or not. Now-a-days, I cannot conceive such a passage as the preceding occurring in the letter of any sane

individual. The simple announcement, "my name is BURGHLEY," standing alone, would be full of significance: the words implied being obviously enough,—"so of course you won't think of spelling it differently."

I have now said all that I desired to say on the subject of the orthography of Shakspeare's name. Reluctant as I feel to occupy so much of your space, I cannot forbear repeating, in conclusion, an observation which I made in my former letter: namely, that, so far from finding fault with those gentlemen who have adopted the new orthography of *Shakspeare*, I rather honour them for the practice: believing as I do that their reverence for the Bard has led them to adopt that mode of orthography. What I oppose myself to is Mr. Bruce's attempt to write down the established orthography. I object also to his inconclusive arguments; and not least of all, to the air of triumph he assumes on first entering the lists,—before he has tried the goodness of his steed, the strength of his lance, or the temper of his armour. I recommend to his attentive consideration, the temperate and unassuming style of Sir Frederick Madden's original communication to the Society of Antiquaries, on the subject of this autograph. That gentleman declared that, in his belief, all the six existing specimens of the illustrious poet's signature exhibited one and the same mode of orthography; in consequence of which, he tacitly (and very naturally) adopted that mode; to which he has ever since consistently adhered. I felt inclined to do the same when I first saw the autograph, and read his paper; but some such considerations as those which I have ventured to throw together in the present and my preceding letter, joined to the strong reluctance I felt to remove a single letter from a name to which I owe the deepest obligations, determined me to remain faithful to the established spelling. "I would certainly not go so far as Malone," (Sir Frederick Madden candidly admits,) "in asserting that if any other original letter or MS. of Shakspeare's should be discovered, his name would appear as just written:" and it is precisely this possibility, (in which I perfectly con-

cur.) which confirms me in my fidelity to SHAKSPEARE. It would be disingenuous, however, were I, on my side, to withhold an admission which I do most cheerfully make: namely, that I believe the three signatures to the will to be *Shakspere*; and that, however, inconclusive *Shakspe* and *Shakspër* may be, I believe that the orthography intended in both these cases was identical with that which appears in the signature to the will.

There is a point by the way, on which Mr. Bruce has thought fit to be rather facetious; and on which in conclusion, I may as well bestow a remark. I must say that it is rather unhandsome in Mr. Bruce to quiz my *stonemasons*, seeing that I did not quiz his *parish-clerks*. I am willing to go the whole antiquary with Mr. Bruce in praising Parish-Registers. I will admit (if he wishes it) that they are extremely light reading; and that in point of style, and as specimens of idiomatic and grammatical propriety, they are unexceptionable: but as standards of *orthography*, I submit that they are the very last class of documents to which a controversialist should condescend to appeal.

Lastly and finally I must express my sincere regret that Mr. Bruce should suppose that I argue for victory, and not for truth. It is a heavy charge, and an uncourteous one; but I acquit him of having meant it unkindly. I am willing to believe that he used the words only "in their *Pickwickian* sense;" and cheerfully declare that I have a far better opinion of him than he seems to have of me.

In accordance with his advice, I withdraw from the controversy from this time forth: and trust he will be reconciled to my determination still to spell Shakspeare's name as I have hitherto spelt it, by the promise I hereby make to spell it *Shakspere*, where it shall have become the usage of the land to spell it so; and when SHAKSPEARE looks as quaint and strange in my eyes as SHAKSPERE looks now. Yours, &c.

JOHN WILLIAM BURGON.

ON A PASSAGE IN PLATO'S BANQUET.

MR. URBAN,

IN vol. x. p. 171 of Stephanus's edition of Plato (with Ficinus's inter-

pretation), Agatho, the giver of the feast, asks Sociates, who has just entered, to come and sit by him, in order that he (Agatho) may derive by the propinquity some portion of the Socratic wisdom. Socrates does so accordingly, and remarks, "It would be well, Agatho, if wisdom were a thing of such a nature as to pass from those who abound with it into such as want it, when they sit close to one another, and are in contact: like water running through the wool, out of the fuller vessel into the emptier. If this quality attend wisdom, I shall set a high value upon partaking of your couch, for I shall expect to have wisdom flow into me from you in great quantity, and of a kind which appears the fairest. As for the little which I have, it must be mean and trivial," &c. This is, I believe, Sydenham's translation, and is to be found in p. 448 of vol. III. of Plato's Works, by that accomplished Grecian, Taylor of Norwich, a man who seems to have inherited the very mantle of that philosopher, so thoroughly do his remarks partake of the spirit of the great original. The Greek of that part to which I most desire to call your attention is *ὡςπερ τὸ ἐν ταῖς κύλιξιν ὕδαρ, τὸ διὰ τοῦ ἐρίου ῥέον ἐκ τῆς πληρεστέρας εἰς τὴν κενωτέραν*. I shall insert Sydenham's note on this, and then give you my own remarks.

"*Δια τοῦ ἐριου*. It is possible this may mean a woollen bag, made in the manner of our flannel jelly bags, to strain and purify the liquor running through. Or perhaps it means a string of wool lightly twisted, fastened at one end about the mouth of the cock, in a ewer, or other vessel out of which the water is to run, and hanging down into some basin or other receptacle; that the water, as it runs along, may leave behind it in the nappiness of the wool any dirt or impure particles with which it may be loaded. This latter conjecture is rendered more probable by the information we have from a certain friend, a man of credit and veracity, that in some parts of Wiltshire the like method is practised of purifying water, by letting it run down in the manner we have described, along twisted wool, which they there call accordingly *the twist*. Cornarius says in his *Eclogæ*, that he cannot conceive what wool could have to do in the affair; and therefore he supposes that instead of the word *εριου* should be read *οργανου*, meaning, he says, a com-

duit pipe to convey water out of one cistern, when full, into another. But by this alteration of the word a very humorous part of the similitude is lost; that which represents wisdom streaming out of one man into another, as it were, by a strong transpiration, through their woollen or cloth garments being in contact together."

Now, Mr. Urban, it strikes me that the explanation of the Commentator is almost destitute of meaning, certainly of all that neatness and *complete applicability* which are so essentially necessary in all metaphorical or other allusions, by which a speaker pretends to help out or illustrate his discourse. What on earth could Socrates mean by Agatho's wit being strained as they strained dirty water? But it must be evident to any one that reads this dialogue, or, indeed, any discourse whatever in which Socrates is introduced, that his remarks are full of a consideration for others: a modest and delightful diffidence of self with such an elegant and kind politeness as sufficiently distinguished the accomplished Athenian *gentleman*. Then what was Agatho's wisdom to be purified for, and what was Agatho to do with the sediment? Retain it for his own use, I suppose.

Take a couple of wine-glasses; let one be full, the other empty of water; take a few strings of worsted, cotton, or anything similar, wet them and twist them together, and throw them over the two glasses, so that an end shall be in each; in a short time the water will have mounted up the wet threads, and fallen into the empty glass: this will go on with a gradually diminishing velocity till the water is equally high in each.

Well may Cornarius wonder! his emendation, though unnecessary now, is, however, very good in the *idea*. Here, however, is no straining through flannel, but the gentle transmission of wisdom by contact. Observe also how completely the position of the two persons side by side on the sofa tallies with the position of the glasses. Besides, the commentator seems totally to have forgotten the *nature* of *κλιξ*: is it possible that little drinking cups, wine-glasses in fact, were ever subjected to the grave and onerous duty of straining thick or dirty liquor, an

GENT. MAG. VOL. XIII.

operation that required rather an ample rum-punchon and spiggott? It is unnecessary to refer to dictionaries, or to vol. II. of Stephanus's Thesaurus (Art. *κλιξ*) to see that *κλιξ* could not possibly mean anything beyond the smallest possible drinking vessel; for a little further on (p. 253), Alcibiades being by no means satisfied with the small cups on the table, orders in an *εκπομα μεγα* to drink from, and at last puts up with a wine-cooler *ψυκτηρ*, when Eryximachus (who, by-the-bye, seems mightily fond of hearing his own tongue, even to the exclusion of the music,) says, "Are we to say nothing over our cups, but drink like people who are dying of thirst?" The *ἐπι τη κλιξ* in this speech seems equivalent to our "over the bottle," or "glass," and could not possibly have anything to do with the pitcher from which Alcibiades was slaking his thirst; for he alone drank out of that, and poured out of it to Socrates, all which important proceedings are as usual related by Plato with the greatest minuteness. But this is too clear a point to dwell on longer; and not to encumber my explanation with unnecessary help, as its truth must make itself evident, I only ask every one to consider its extreme simplicity, neatness, and *perfect applicability*, and to reflect how natural it was to make use of such an extremely delicate allusion, so like Socrates, and, indeed, so like the Greeks in general, who were very fond of bringing forward these little experiments, and descanting upon them: and in some cases very prone to wander from them into dark and difficult theories about affections, antipathies, &c.

As this passage has never been explained before in any, to me, admissible manner, I beg in all humility to offer the above to the notice of your readers.

Yours, &c.

Islington.

W. HORNEMAN.

MR. URBAN, Cambridge, Feb. 18.

THE letter signed T. T. in your Feb. number (p. 168) induces me to assume that some particulars respecting Maces may not be unacceptable.

The Mace is a weapon of great antiquity, and appears to have been of essential utility to the warrior of the

olden time from its applicability to the purpose of crushing the armour of his adversary.¹ It subsequently became an appropriate emblem of power, and we find it apparently borne as an ensign of regal authority, together with the sword, by one of the dignitaries attendant upon the Conqueror in the well-known illumination which represents that monarch bestowing lands upon Alan, Earl of Britany.² This illumination, however, seems to be no older than the thirteenth century.

The ornamental Mace is called by Guillim a Mace of Majesty, "to distinguish the same from the *Mace* borne by a common *sergeant* not onely in forme, but also in use; forasmuch as this is borne in all *solemne assemblies* before his *Majestie*, as also before his *Hignesse Vice Royes*. In like manner the same is borne before the *Lords Chauncellour, Keeper, and Treasurer of England*, and the *Lords President of Wales*, and of the *North parts*, and the *Speaker of the Parliament House* in time of *Parliament*."³

Maces were carried by the Serjeants-at-Arms at Coronations, and before the Sovereign at other public solemnities. The Serjeant Trumpeter also bears a Mace at the Coronation.⁴

The custom of carrying a silver gilt Mace before the Lord Chancellor is at least as old as the time of Wolsey, though it seems he was entitled to use this ensign of office as a Cardinal, or at any rate as the Pope's Legate.⁵

In 1344 the Commons prayed the King that no one within cities, boroughs, or towns, should bear Maces of silver, except the King's Serjeants, but should bear Maces of copper, and of no other metal, and such batons as they had used in ancient times to bear; so that men might know the said Serjeants from the others, as was agreed in the then last Parliament. This

petition was granted by the King, except as to the Serjeants of the city of London, who were to be allowed to bear their Maces within that city and before the Mayor in the royal presence.⁶

In 1354 Edward III. granted to the Mayor, Sheriffs, &c. of London, that the Serjeants belonging to the city should have liberty to bear Maces either of gold or silver any where within the city and its liberties, or the county of Middlesex, in the presence of the King, his mother, consort and children.⁷

Richard II. in 1393 presented Robert Savage, Lord Mayor of York, with a large gilt mace, to be borne before him and his successors; and by his charter to that city he empowered the Serjeants-at-Mace of the Mayor and Sheriffs to have Maces gilt or of silver, garnished with the sign of the King's arms.⁸

In the 17th Richard II. the Commons petitioned that no Serjeant in any city or town should carry his Mace out of the liberty of the same. This petition was unanswered.⁹

Henry the Fourth, in the fifth year of his reign, granted that the Serjeants-at-Mace of the Mayor and Sheriffs of Norwich might carry gold or silver Maces, gilt or ungilt, with the King's arms thereon, both in the King's presence as also in the presence of the Queen consort or Queen mother in the city and its county, as their proper Serjeants-at-Arms.¹⁰

Henry the Fifth gave to the Guild of St. George in Norwich a wooden Mace with a dragon's head at the top. This was formerly carried before the Alderman of the Guild.¹¹ Amongst the effects of this monarch is enumerated "One Mace of Iron garnished with gold—price £6."¹²

The following letter, addressed by

1 Fosbroke's Encyclopaedia of Antiquities.—Mr. Fosbroke, (vol. ii. p. 757,) mentions Dr. Clarke's supposition that the origin of the corporate Mace was referable to the reverence paid by the Choeroneans to the sceptre of Agamemnon. This supposition is however, I should suppose, too fanciful to meet with general adoption.

2 Gale, Registrum Honoris de Richmond; Drake's Eboracum; Pictorial Hist. of England, i. 566.

3 Guillim's Heraldrie, edit. 1638, p. 280.

4 Ogilby's Coronation of Charles II.; Sandford's Coronation of James II.

5 Cavendish's Life of Wolsey, edit. Singer, 44, 339.

6 Rot. Parl. ii. 155.

7 Allen's Hist. of London, i. 111.

8 Drake's Eboracum, 106, 181, 206.

9 Cotton's Records, 355.

10 Blomefield's Norfolk, 8vo. edit. iii. 123.

11 Ibid. iii. pl. fig. 161, iv. 351, 573.

12 Rot. Parl. iv. 216.

Henry the Sixth to the Mayor of Reading (or more correctly speaking, perhaps, the Keeper of the Guild there), shows the jealousy with which the right of carrying a Mace was then regarded :—

“ Litere regis Henrici Sexti directe custodi gilde de Redyng.

“ Well beloved, we greet you wel, and how be it, that we calle to our remembrance how that at our last beyng at the towne of Redyng, we licensed you to bere oonly the mase before us, so that it be not prejudiciall unto our church and monasterie of Redyng. Yet, natlesse, ye use it other wise than was or is accordyng to our entent. In so much, that as we sithens have clerly perceyvyd by sheweng of evidence and credible report made unto us of the antique usage and custume had in the same towne, that hit is contrarie to the franchise and libertees of our said church and monasterie, by our noble aunciesteres graunted and by us confirmed, you to be called or bere other in name or in signe other wise than as keeper of the gilde of Reding, admitted by the abbot of our said monasterie, and not by us, for to have any mase, or eny other signe of officer or office to be born by you or any other man within the said town and franchise of Reding. Savyng oonly two tipped staffs to be born by the baylif of the abbot of our said monasterie, graunted and yeven to the abbot and convent of the same our monasterie at the first foundac'on thereof, out of court of marshalsie eldest of record with al maner court pleses of dette of trespase and other, and also execuc'on of the same to be doon by his baylif, and by noon other, as in their charters of graunte and confirmac'on more evidently hit appereth. We therfor woll and charge you straitly, that ye ne use nor bere any mace, nor other signe, nor do to be born by non other personne within the said town and franchise thereof, whereby the intereste and right of our said monasterie might in any wyse be interrupted or hurted, which we ne wolde nor never entended, savyng oonly the two tipped staffs, in manner and forme as is above rehersed, as ye desire to ples us, and wol eschew the contrary. Yeven under oure signet at Eltham, the xxx day of Juill.”¹³

The right of having Serjeants-at-Mace was subsequently conceded to the corporation of Reading by the

charters of Elizabeth and Charles the First.¹⁴

On Michaelmas day 10th Edw. IV. the corporation of Cambridge purchased four Maces, which were delivered to the treasurers, to be annually let to the Serjeants, to the use and profit of the treasury of the town,—the Serjeants being forbidden to use any other Maces. On the same day these Maces were let for 3s. 4d. each,—the parties hiring them each finding two pledges for their re-delivery.¹⁵ It may be assumed that the Serjeants amply reimbursed themselves by their fees on arrests.

Edward the Sixth, in his charter to St. Alban's, granted that there might be two Serjeants-at-Mace, either of whom might carry a mace with the King's arms engraven upon it, before the Mayor within the borough.¹⁶

Queen Elizabeth in 1573 empowered the Mayor of Thetford to have two Serjeants, who might have two silver Maces before him.¹⁷ In 1578 this Queen gave a Mace of silver gilt to the city of Norwich, where it used to be borne before the Mayor by the Chamberlain; ¹⁸ and in the 31st year of her reign she granted that the corporation of Hertford might have a Serjeant to carry the Mace, with the royal arms, before the bailiff. In 1605 James I. granted that there should be two Serjeants to carry within that borough before the Mayor, two maces of silver or gilt, with gold engraved and garnished with the King's arms.¹⁹

In the 41st Elizabeth the Queen granted to the corporation of Leicester that there might be five Serjeants-at-Mace to carry gilt or silver Maces, ornamented with the arms of the realm, before the Mayor within that borough.²⁰

James I. granted to the borough of Berkhamstead two Serjeants to bear a silver Mace before the bailiff. This mace was to be adorned with the arms of Prince Charles (that town being parcel of the duchy of Cornwall).²¹

Charles II. in his Charter to the City of Gloucester, authorised the ap-

¹³ Coates's Reading, 60. ¹⁴ Ibid. 63, 66. ¹⁵ Cross Book of Cambridge.

¹⁶ Chauncy's Hertfordshire, 8vo. edit. ii. 290. ¹⁷ Blomefield's Norfolk, 8vo. edit. ii. 135. ¹⁸ Ibid. iii. 320, pl. fig. 158, iv. 573. ¹⁹ Turner's Hertford, 76, 81.

²⁰ Biblioth. Topog. Britt. viii. 947. ²¹ Chauncy's Hertfordshire, 8vo. edit. ii. 536.

pointment of four Serjeants-at-Mace, each of whom might carry before the Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs (*according to the custom long since there observed*), a silver mace, with the arms of the King and the City engraved on it ²².

The instances I have given of the right to bear a Mace being the subject of an express grant from the crown, might, I have no doubt, be greatly augmented, and the charters of most towns enumerate Serjeant-at-Mace amongst the corporate officers.

It is well known that, on occasions of royal visits to a corporate town, the Mace is borne before the Sovereign by the Mayor. Whether it has been usual thus to honour other members of the royal family, I know not, but it appears that on the occasion of the Princess Margaret passing through York in 1503, on her way to Scotland to be married to James IV. the Lord Mayor of that city preceded her with the Mace on his shoulder ²³.

At Southampton, it was formerly the custom to carry a Mace before the Mayoress on state occasions ²⁴; and at Nottingham there was a Mayoress's serjeant ²⁵.

A Mace seems to have been no unusual gift from noblemen or gentlemen connected with corporate bodies, as appears by the following instances:—In 1609, the Honourable Edward Talbot, second son to the Earl of Shrewsbury, gave a Mace to the corporation of Pontefract ²⁶; and in 1636 Sir Thomas Posthumus Hoby made a like present to the town of Scarborough ²⁷; Sir Joseph Williams, one of the Secretaries of State to Charles II. gave a Mace to the town of Thetford ²⁸. The Mace belonging to the corporation of the Bedford Level was given by the first governor of that body, — William Earl (afterwards Duke) of Bedford ²⁹. In 1663 a Mace was presented to the corporation of Guildford by the Honourable Henry Howard; and in 1670-1 Lord Henry

Howard (afterwards Duke of Norfolk) gave to the city of Norwich a Mace of silver gilt, weighing above 167 ounces ³⁰. Two massive and elegant silver Maces, each surmounted by a crown, were, in 1680, given to the corporation of Newcastle-under-Lyme by William Leveson Gower, esq., the lineal ancestor of the Duke of Sutherland ³¹. In the reign of Queen Anne, Edward Earl of Orford (better known perhaps as Admiral Russell,) gave a fine large Mace to the corporation of Cambridge; and in 1703 the Duke of Hamilton made a similar present to the corporation of Preston ³². In 1724 Thomas Sclater Bacon, esq. then M.P. for Cambridge, presented the corporation of that town with four silver gilt Maces. In 1733 Sir Robert Walpole gave the city of Norwich a silver gilt Mace, weighing 168 ounces ³³. About 100 years since Col. Twisleton gave two Maces to the city of Carlisle ³⁴; and in 1810 George Forrester, esq. presented a Mace to the corporation of Wenlock ³⁵.

The corporation Maces appear to have been anciently of a less ornate character than those now generally used; two old Maces belonging to the city of Oxford are engraved in Dr. Ingram's Memorials, where they are termed Staves. At Dunwich they have or had a small silver Mace (apparently of some antiquity) in the shape of an arrow. This measured in length ten inches and a half. Upon the head were engraved the arms of the King and of the borough ³⁶.

At Llandilloes were two old Maces of lead; and at Loughor two Maces of wood and tin were replaced by brass ones ³⁷.

At Bridgnorth and Carlisle the tops of the Maces were convertible into drinking cups ³⁸.

When the Mayor of Nottingham went out of office, the Mace, covered with rosemary and sprigs of bay, was laid on a table covered with black crape. This was called *burying the*

²² Atkyns's *Glostershire*, 104. ²³ Drake's *Eboracum*, 126.

²⁴ Report on Public Records, 1837, 428-512. ²⁵ Deering's *Nottingham*, 106.

²⁶ Blomefield's *Norfolk*, 8vo. edit. ii. 137. ²⁷ Wells's *Bedford Level*, i. 569.

²⁸ Blomefield's *Norfolk*, 8vo. edit. iii. 413, pl. fig. 159, iv. 573.

²⁹ *Ibid.* iii. 448, pl. fig. 160, iv. 573. ³⁰ Deering's *Nottingham*, 107.

³¹ Vol. xvi. p. 336.

Mace. The old Mayor, on this occasion, kissed the Mace, and presented it to his successor with a suitable compliment ³⁰.

On the capture of a fort at Agra by the British Army in October 1803, there were found five Maces, three of iron, and two of iron and copper, which were said to have been carried before the native princes on grand public processions. These are engraved in the *Archæologia* ³¹.

The suggestion of T. T. that the Mace is not used in the three great common law courts, because the Sovereign is, by a fiction of law, supposed to preside there in person, appears to me inadmissible. *First*, because the fiction of law to which he refers extends only to one of these three courts (the Queen's Bench). *Secondly*, because the same fiction of law applies to the Court of Chancery (where the Mace is used), as is apparent from the significant "*teste meipso*" with which the writs issuing from that court conclude.

I forbear, for brevity sake, to say any thing now of the Silver Oar, the emblem of admiralty jurisdiction,—of the Verges, borne before the dignitaries of cathedral and collegiate churches,—or of the Maces (or, more properly speaking, Staves) used by the authorities of our universities. These (together with the Sword of State) may probably form the subjects of a future communication.

Yours, &c. C. H. COOPER.

MR. URBAN, *Cork, Feb. 12.*

THE Mace, from *mazja*, Saxon, or *maça*, Spanish, is spoken of as a sceptre or ensign of royal authority by our ancient writers. We find in the *Faëry Queen*—

"He mightily upheld that royal mace
Which now thou bearest."

We read that Walworth, Mayor of London, with his Mace, knocked the rebel Wat Tyler off his horse in Smithfield, for approaching, in an insolent manner, too near the person of the young King Richard the Second, and that he then dispatched him with his dagger. In those troubled days it was absolutely necessary for the magistrates to be well armed, and the Mace here spoken of was so formed as to serve, on emergency, as a wea-

pon. The ancient Mace, in shape, somewhat resembled a coffee-mill; that of modern times is different in form, being of copper, or silver-gilt, with a crown, globe, and cross, and is the principal ensign of authority in Great Britain.

The word *Mace*, as derived from the Latin, *Massa*, and the French, *Massue*, is most frequently met with in its meaning of a heavy blunt weapon shod with metal. Many specimens may be seen in the Tower. The Mace was used as a weapon by most nations until about the end of the sixteenth century, and is common among the Turks at the present day. Muratori (*Antiq. Med. Ævi. Dis. 26*) observes, that, in a close engagement of heavy cavalry, it was almost impossible to wound powerful men in armour, sitting on horseback; for their persons, being cased in hauberks, helmets, and other iron coverings, eluded the power of swords, darts, and arrows; and that therefore the Mace was a most efficacious weapon, by its weight crushing and overthrowing the riders. Ellis, in his *Fabliaux*, says, that it was a common weapon with ecclesiastics, who, in consequence of their tenures, often took the field, but were, by a canon of the church, forbidden to wield the sword.

The pioneers of the train-bands, or city militia (London), used to bear, till near the close of the last century, Staves, at the end of which were suspended, by chains, iron and leaden balls armed with spikes. They resembled, in some measure, the ancient Maces, and were called "*Morgan Stern*," or Morning Stars, and it was with a weapon of this kind that a certain noble Marquess, notorious for his "larking" propensities,

"Vexing with mirth the drowsy ear
of night,"

was, a few years ago, laid prostrate in the usually quiet streets of Bergen.

Yours, &c. M.

MR. URBAN, *April 6.*

IN your number of this month I read, with deep regret, another gross calumny on the memory of the excellent Dr. Jortin. You observe (p. 353, in the notes on Boswell's Johnson) "that you quoted the judgment (not, perhaps, quite infallible) of the *late*

Mr. Rose, on that subject, in the Magazine of February 1839." You did, indeed! and a more base, calumnious, and unfounded invective has seldom appeared in print. Had it not been given on your respectable authority, I should have doubted the accuracy of the quotation. Nothing but the then recent death of *Mr. Rose* would have prevented the administering a most severe, but merited castigation. You now favour us with a second opinion, "pronounced," you say, "by another well-informed writer." You are perfectly right. These writers are both equally well informed on this topic, that is, they are both profoundly ignorant about it. The author you quote is *Mr. Dowling*.—I beg the gentleman's pardon, perhaps *Doctor Dowling*. If this *Mr. or Dr.* possesses one-tenth part of the talents and literature of *Jortin*, I promise him he will make no small figure in the world. In the present case, however, his unprovoked abuse must excite, with all candid persons, just contempt. What! is every malignant scribbler to insult the memory of him who was so eminently distinguished by the great *Secker* and his immediate predecessor in the archiepiscopal see? Is no reverence due to the ashes of the ecclesiastic who was the Archdeacon of our great metropolis, and the Vicar of the important parish of Kensington, the chief residence, about that period, of the Sovereign? These preferments are now, by a singular coincidence, again united in the person of a most learned and venerable divine, and long may they so continue! But it is easy, Sir, to see, with *Don Quixote's* housekeeper, on "which leg these two worthies have halted." *Jortin* was the strenuous and persevering opponent of Enthusiasm and Methodism. He was the contemporary of *Whitfield* and *Wesley*, and was a sorrowful witness of the mischiefs they perpetrated. He is, therefore, stigmatised as a *rational* divine, in opposition, as it were, to spiritual; and as if he had never professed any reliance on the great doctrines of Divine grace and Spiritual assistance. But if to be as holy, as just, as temperate, as mild, as gentle, and as good as he was, is desirable for any of us, we may well pray that

such "*rationality*" may ever flourish and abound. With respect to the works of this calumniated author, I readily allow that "*The Life of Erasmus*" is dull and tedious. But why? From being over-loaded with quotations and appendices. We may next consider "*The Remarks on Ecclesiastical History*." Here, then, comes the rub! *Jortin* has anticipated, perhaps, what *Mr. Dowling* intended to have said, or rather to have borrowed. If *Mr. D.* takes in hand to enlighten the world on the History of the Church, why is it necessary to abuse a pioneer in the same, perhaps, rough path, who has, at any rate, removed some rubbish out of his way, and furnished some hints for his guidance. The fact is, that *Jortin*, like *Bishop Warburton*, was eminently rich in classic lore. I do not suspect that *Mr. D.* is quite their equal. *Jortin*, perhaps, made too much display of what is called profane learning; but we had better have too much of a good thing than too little. To assert that *Jortin's* remarks are "a vulgar caricature," is to talk sheer nonsense. What does the poor man mean? Whom or what do the remarks hold up to ridicule? The Church, or the Christian Religion? assuredly not. On the contrary, the folly of Paganism, the absurdities of Popery, and the gross errors of the Methodists, are the only objects of that keen and elegant satire, to the exercise of which *Mr. (or Dr.) D.* can prefer, I believe, but a very slender claim.

The truth, Sir, however, must be told at once. *Jortin* was a decided anti-Calvinist, and I am decidedly of opinion, if he had not been so, and had passed over the celebrated *Bishop of Hippo* in silence, neither *Mr. Rose* nor *Mr. (or Dr.) Dowling* would have troubled their heads about him.

He accuses their favourite *Augustine* (the idol of the Calvinistic party) "with a partial ignorance of the Greek language," and with some leaning towards "*Manicheism*," and this was an offence not to be forgiven. All the intimate associates of *Jortin* are long since gone to their eternal rest; but in the early part of my life I had the pleasure of being acquainted with several of them, and I distinctly remember the delight with which his

character was pourtrayed. The profound scholar, the zealous and orthodox divine, the devout and humble believer, the indefatigable parish priest, the affectionate father, the indulgent master, the kind neighbour, and the faithful friend, were the lineaments with which it was adorned. Mr. (or Dr.) Dowling, therefore, would employ his time much better in imitating so great an example, than in attempting (the attempt, indeed, is rather puny) to defame or lower it. I need not specify, however, against *what* such sparrow-shot will ever be discharged in vain!

Mr. Dowling may never have seen Jortin's Sermons. If he should, per-adventure, meet with them, and if he is competent to understand them, I hope, and I believe, that his heart will smite him (provided he has one) for thus wantonly and maliciously calumniating their learned and pious author.

Yours, &c. A CONSTANT READER.

MR. URBAN,
CONSIDERING your Magazine as one long devoted to the cause of Literature, and tenacious of the just claims which scholars and men of talent have on lasting approbation, I resort to it, for the purpose of repelling a most unfounded accusation against an individual, who, though now for many years removed from the world, is still affectionately remembered by nearly all those survivors, who had in youth the advantage of being under his care, and who has achieved for himself, in public opinion, a lasting rank amongst the poets of our country. The individual referred to, is the well-known Samuel Bishop, who devoted thirty-seven years of his life as a master to Merchant-Taylors' School, being for the last twelve years its chief director: and the charge I have spoken of, is contained in the recently published Memoirs of Charles Mathews, the Comedian, the whole of which, indeed, I have not seen, but some extracts from which, contained in the Metropolitan Magazine for January 1839, have, within a few hours only, forced themselves on my attention.

That part of these Memoirs to which I shall refer, appears to been drawn up by the aforesaid Comedian himself,

and that he, a man born to laugh at, or laugh with, should seek to make every thing he treated, ridiculous, need not surprise us; but, as he might have learned enough of Horace to have translated,

—"ridentem dicere verum

Quid vetat?"

he should have recollected, that there was no sentence in this, or any other writer, authorising him, "ridentem, dicere falsum."

Schoolmasters from the very first appear to have been among those, of whom he sought to make sport, whilst in his Memoirs he endeavours so to caricature them, that they shall seem to the very last, or as long as his book shall be looked into, objects of contempt or abhorrence. Of his early instructors at St. Martin's, with whom he in such spirit amuses himself, I know nothing, thinking it however very probable that his statements respecting these are much overcharged; but when he speaks of Merchant-Taylors' School, and especially of Mr. Bishop, I am quite certain, that in endeavouring to produce effect, he calumniates rather than describes, and distorts rather than pourtrays. He first attacks what he calls "his huge powder'd wig," though it was only such a one as most aged clergymen at that period wore, and proceeds to relate, that he, and his school-fellows, shot paper darts into it, till it looked like "a fretful porcupine."—Too silly a tale for any one to credit, who knows that the school-room is the largest in England, that three other masters were continually in it, and that such missiles, if discharged, must have been seen by them, as well as by all the boys, amounting to about two-hundred, some of the seniors among whom, out of respect to their beloved master, would have taken the law into their own hands, and avenged the insult. After this attack on the wig, the Memoirs proceed to relate, that Mr. Bishop had chalkstone knuckles, which he used "to rap on the writer's head, like a bag of marbles." Now, that the joints of his hands had been swollen by hereditary gout, is true, but the disease which thus enlarges enfeebles likewise, and if the knuckles ever made an impression on the skull of this mime, it was only because, for

all purposes of useful acquirement, it was a very soft one. Omitting one or two other matters, of trivial consequence, but exceedingly overcharged, I hasten to the most offensive and false assertion, that "two more cruel tyrants than Bishop and Rose, never existed." Rose was at that time second master; I was not in any part of the school under him, but, having through many years witnessed his conduct towards those who were, I can positively affirm, that he was by no means a severe disciplinarian, nor, whatever might have been his other errors, an unkind man; whilst the stigma attempted to be fixed on Bishop, is as gross a falsehood as was ever uttered! I am not easily excited to harsh language, but my veneration for that accomplished instructor, and my gratitude towards that almost paternal friend,—I speak in reference not only to myself, but many others,—excite me to a decided and unflinching refutation. So far from being a tyrant, he not only seldom resorted to corporal punishment, but the whole tone of discipline through the school, whilst under his direction, was softened. Though flogging had not for some previous years been frequent at Merchant-Tailors', it almost ceased when he was Head-Master; and as regarded the two upper forms, which were altogether under his management, it ceased entirely. In the well-known picture of "Flogging Busby" at Christ-church, there is a portrait of one of his scholars, who looks smilingly up to the rod and the master, and is said to be, "the only boy whom he never flogged." Had it been wished to have delineated Bishop, "the cruel tyrant," in a similar manner, the difficulty would have been to have found a boy whom he had flogged, though every reader of the Comedian's book must be aware, that there was one who well deserved it. And whilst the rod was never used, even the cane was rarely and moderately; not but a teacher so intelligent, discriminated between the idle and industrious, the mischievous and orderly, knowing well how to awaken shame in the former, if there were any sense of right, any dormant feeling, in their minds; whilst the latter it was his delight to encourage and commend. It is truly said of him by his biogra-

pher, Mr. Clare,*—"In the management of the school, his discretion was singularly apparent—he avoided all unnecessary severity, endeavouring if possible to interest the feelings of his boys, to win the affection of the ingenious by kindness, and to restrain the turbulence of the perverse by shame and disgrace." It was the custom in his day, when the senior boys had conned their appointed task, to go with their master into a contiguous apartment, called the box-room, where they construed it, after which he read over the whole; and how he did this shall be repeated from Mr. Clare, who has told it very happily.—"No illustration was withheld, no difficulty unnoticed, no allusion to ancient manners or customs unremarked, no beauty of diction or sentiment left unobserved, and no hint for moral or mental improvement permitted to pass without due regard; and all this was done with such friendly interest, such frank familiarity, and such condescending pleasantries, that the boys actually looked forward to the time of lesson as to an hour of delight." And whilst thus performing his part, how was he pleased, if any of his scholars well performed theirs! When an exercise was correctly done, his praise was not wanting; but if it went beyond correctness, and indicated talent, with what pleasure would he declare his approbation, and quitting the chair with it in his hand, take it triumphantly to the junior masters, that they too might be gratified. No teacher ever commended more kindly, no one ever felt truer interest in the welfare of those whom he honoured with his approbation. Never shall I forget when my school-boy life was over, and my election to St. John's College arranged, the affectionate manner, in which, coming out of the Election Chapel, he told me to go into it and hear my destiny, striking me playfully on my shoulder with the collected sleeve of his gown, and adding an encomium, which it would be too vain to repeat, though it was from him

* See *Memoirs of Mr. Bishop*, prefixed to his *Poetical Works*, in two vols. 4to. by the Rev. Thomas Clute, 1796.

too welcome not to sink deeply into my heart.

Of my contemporaries at Merchant-Taylors', who shared the advantage of Mr. Bishop's instruction and kindness, the far greater part, alas! have been engulfed in the grave, several among them having proved by their lives, that the care of their excellent and beloved master had not been bestowed on them in vain; attaining to eminence by their talents, and to high respectability by their conduct. Among these, Van Mildert, the distinguished Bishop of Durham, may be enumerated; a few, however, still survive, among whom is Carey, Bishop of Worcester, and others, not without distinction, and of unblemished character; and if any attestations were wanting to my statement, I might confidently appeal to them. Should some of these have seen the attack on their venerable and most kind instructor, stigmatising him "as a cruel tyrant," the only reason why it has not been already repelled, must be that it was not thought worth while, when it was considered by whom it was made. Yet, as the book containing it is circulating, having been commended by some who usually influence public opinion, the aspersion, if uncontradicted, might be supposed to be not wholly undeserved.

My object being to vindicate Mr. Bishop's hitherto unattacked reputation, I shall not trespass on much more of your space, by remarking the gross inaccuracy appearing in the few pages containing the statements of Charles Mathews, Comedian, on Merchant-Taylors' School. Thus he talks of there being "six forms only," when in fact there have been always eight, though the Petty, and Division, are not numerically named; and, after mentioning "Gardner," an amiable man, as lowest in grade among the Masters when he

entered, immediately speaks of "Lord as fourth Master," who should have been described as third. Other mistakes occur about the latter; but I recur to my chief object, the vindication of Mr. Bishop. Though speaking of him hitherto chiefly as a schoolmaster, it may be affirmed, that in other relative situations, his character was of the most estimable kind. Had he been "the cruel tyrant" which one of his scholars, at that period of life, by his own showing, an idle, mischievous boy, describes him, somewhat of the arrogance, injustice, and severity, mingled up necessarily in that vile compound, would have been traceable in his clerical, matrimonial, and parental relations; but his ministerial and domestic life was, it is well known, of a directly opposite complexion; in the latter, especially, he uniformly displayed that affectionate tenderness by which his annual verses, addressed to Mrs. Bishop, are so beautifully adorned as to have gained a strong hold on the recollection of their readers. The two of these most celebrated, "A knife, my girl, cuts love, they say," and "Thee, Mary, with this ring I wed," after being familiarised among past, will be perpetuated among future generations. But to say nothing of his printed Sermons, which deserve great praise, his collected poetry, as published by his friend Mr. Clare, elevates him to the first rank among the Epigrammatists of our country, and well deserves, in other respects, from its general excellence, the eulogium prefixed to it, in the edition specified, from one of his own compositions.

"His verse still lives, his sentiment
still warms,
His lyre still warbles, and his wit still
charms."

Having merely performed an act of
justice, I am,
Yours, &c. JOHANNENSIS.

THE DESTRUCTION OF EXCHEQUER RECORDS.

THAT weak and foolish man, Hugh Peters, gravely proposed to the persons engaged in remodelling the constitution, after the death of Charles I. that they should destroy all the *REGENT. MAG. VOL. XIII.*

records, and settle the country upon a new foundation. The suggestion was deemed rather too violent, even at that period, and it has remained a stigma upon the memory of the fanatic from

whom it emanated, and, as it might have been hoped, a warning to all succeeding meddlers with public documents. It seems, however, that, in these enlightened days, we do what Peters merely *proposed*: not with his view, indeed—there does not appear to be either treason or madness in our folly—but we destroy public documents of great interest and historical value, for three reasons, 1. To save the damp the trouble of destroying them; 2. That the public may pay the expense of destroying them; and 3, To put large sums of money into the pockets of certain dealers in waste paper and autographs.

In our last Magazine we stated all that we could then discover respecting this most extraordinary transaction. Before we again go to press, probably the Committee of Inquiry appointed by the House of Lords will have made its report, and we may then resume the subject; in the mean time, we are enabled to lay before our readers a few specimens of the kind of papers which some enlightened persons think it right to rescue from the economical ravages of damp, in order that they may be destroyed in another manner, and at an expense of four or five hundred pounds. We publish these, not as the most valuable of the documents

saved from this worse than Vandal or Mahometan destruction; on the contrary, we have been told of papers of far greater importance, some of which have been purchased at very considerable sums, but these are all that are at present accessible to us, and we may safely put it to all persons of education, whether,—even supposing that there were no documents destroyed of greater value than the following—it is creditable to us, as a people, that cartloads of such monuments of our past transactions should be mutilated, destroyed, and sold to fishmongers!

Among the documents stated to have been "reserved" by the officers employed in the work of destruction, "as possessed not only of official but general interest and value," one is mentioned (see p. 413) under the title of "Quarterly Returns of State Prisoners in the Tower," &c. from 1570, to which is added the ominous word "*incomplete*." That the series may well be incomplete will be evident, when we state that the following document is one of those which found its way to the fishmonger, having been first *torn directly down the middle, into two parts*, so that it is by the merest accident that it is again reunited.

THE DEMANDS of S^r Fraunces Jobson, knight, Liveten^{ant} of the Tower of London: for the diettes and chargis of certen prisoners, there remayning, as hereaft^r are perticularly declared, viz.

ARTHURE POOLE.—Inp^rmis, for the diettes and chargis of Arthure Poole, begininge the xxvth daie of June, 1568, and endinge the viijth daie of October, being xv wekes, at xiiij^r iiij^d the weke, x^{li}; for one keper, at v^r the weke, iij^{li} xv^r: for fewell and candell, at iiij^r the weke, iij^{li} . . . xvj^{li} xv^r

EDMOND POOLE.—Item, for the like diettes and chargis of Edmonde Poole, during all the sayd tyme and space, amounteth to the some of . . . xvj^{li} xv^r

CORNELIUS DE LANNOY.—For the diettes and chargis of Cornelius de Lannoy, begining the xxvth of June, 1568, and endinge the viijth daie of October, being xv wekes, at xiiij^r iiij^d the weke, x^{li}; for one keper at v^r the weke, iij^{li} xv^r: for fewell and candell, at iiij^r the weke, iij^{li} . . . xvj^{li} xv^r

RICHARD CREIGHE.—For the diettes and chargis of Richard Creighe, begininge the xxviith daie of June, 1568, and ending the xth daie of October, beinge xv wekes, at xiiij^r iiij^d the weke, x^{li}; for fewell and candell, at iiij^r the weke, iij^{li}, amountinge to the some of . . . xiiij^{li}

SUM'A lxiiij^{li} v^r

At the foot remains part of the signature of FRA[UNCIS JOBSON].

Indorsed, 1568. Bill of lxiiij^{li} v^r, for the diettes of certen prisoners in the

Tower. Fraunc' Jobson milit' allocat' Ric' Cambler termino Sc'i Mich'is Arch'i an^o x^o.

Arthur and Edward Poole were brothers, the nephews of Cardinal Pole, and some particulars of the conspiracy for which they suffered imprisonment from the year 1562 to their deaths, will be found in the *Archæologia*, vol. xiii. p. 74.

Their plot is said to have been the very confused one of making Mary of Scotland Queen of England, whilst Arthur Pole, the heir of the Plantagenet line, was to be contented with the dignity of Duke of Clarence. Among the carvings left by captives in the Tower on their prison walls are some by both of these brothers: in one place the eldest carved this sentence (apparently in allusion to his royal pretensions): *DEO SERVIRE PENITENTIAM INIRE FATO OBEDIRE REGNARE EST. APOOLE. 1564. IHS.* In another: * "*Ihs. A Passage Deriffus Mahethe A Part Dira-sant. N^o. 1568. Arthur Poole, A.C. Sur 37 (and his name again in cypher).*"

Edmond Poole was ten years the junior of Arthur, as appears by his inscriptions: in one place † "*Ihs. Qui Dominant In Lachrimis in Exultatione metet. A.C. 21. E. Poole, N^o. 1562.*" Again, ‡ "*Prese'tia (a fleur de lis) Hero. Ed-mound Poole. Futura. Hypero. A.C. 27, E. P. N^o. 1568.*" And a third time, "*EdmondE POOLE.*" Both brothers died in the Tower, for in the chapel register are these entries, we suppose without dates, "between the years 1565 and 1578." §

"Mr. Arthur Poole buried in the chappell."

"Mr. Arthur Poole's brother buried in the chappell."

The next document we have to offer as Babington's conspiracy and the trial is one, which, though authenticated by the signature of Lord Burghley, relates to events so utterly unknown to the officers of her Majesty's Exchequer as to be readily conjectured:—

xxv^o die Octobris Anno Regni D'ne n're Elizabeth R^{ae} &c. xxix^{mo}.

Allowed unto John Puckeringe, one of her Maiestes sergiauntes at the Lawe, by waye of Rewarde for his travell out of the countrie and attendaunce from the vijth of August untill the ixth of October Anno D'ni 1586, and for hys paynes in and aboute the examinac'ons indictmentes and trialls of Ballard, Babington, and the reste of that Conspiracye.

And for his travell chardges and paynes taken in the matter of the Queene of Scottes at Fotheringhay.

And for his attendaunce travell and paynes taken in the Draught of the Com'ission and sentence and in other the proceeding against the same Q. of Scottes in the vacac'on and tearme.

To the above no sums are affred; but in another hand is added the following, now partly torn away by the destroyers:—

xxvij^{mo} Octobr. 1587.

Allow and pay unto the said M^r Serge[ante] Puckerin in full satisfact[ion of] the said charges and expences [the] some of one hundreth markes.

To M^r Ro. Pe[tre] one of the] foure tellors of [the Exchequer] and to every of them.

(signed) W. BURGHELEY.

* Engraved in *Archæologia*, vol. xiii. pl. v. and Bayley's *History of the Tower*, pl. xviii.

† Mr. Brand (*Archæologia*) did not connect the two parts of this inscription together. In Mr. Bayley's work, plate xviii. it is engraved complete; but it is extraordinary that that author did not recognise the well-known text of Psalm cxvii. 6. He has printed it, "*Dio semin . . in lachrimis in exultatione meter.*" And translated it, "God soweth in tears to reap in joy."!!! (*Hist. of the Tower*, p. 161.)

‡ Of this third inscription (as of the last) the name and date only are engraved in *Archæologia*, pl. vi. and copied in Bayley's work. It is now published complete for the first time. J. G. N.

§ *Archæol.* xiii. 77.

At the foot, in Mr. Petre's hand,—

Mr. Stonley, I pray you make payment of this some.

ROBERT PETRE.

Indorsed. 1587, Warrant for Mr. Serieant Puckeringe. § lxxvjth xiiijth iiij^d.
Sol^r p. Stonley, et allo^r in Termio Mich^{is} 1587 Annoq^{uo} xxix^{no} R^{ex} Eliz^e finien^t.

THE charge of a Paye to be made to all her Ma^{tie} shippes serving on the Narrowe seas for iiij^{or} monethes and xj. daies Begunne the firste of Maye 1595, and ended the laste of Auguste next following: Viz.

THE VAUNGUARDE	250	{ For the Sea wages of 560 menne serving her Ma ^{tie} on the Narrowe seas under the charge of Sr Henrie Palmer knighte, by the space of iiij ^{or} monethes xj daies Begunne the firste of Maye 1595 and ended the laste of Auguste nexte followinge (bothe dayes included) at xiiij ^a every manne p. Mens. w ^{ch} is for every man iiij th xviiij ^d And amountes to the some of	} [£. s. d.] 1722. 00. 00
THE AUNSWERE	100		
THE TREMUNTANE	. 70		
THE CHARLES	. 50		
THE MOONE	. 45		
THE ADVISE	. 45		
	menn 560		
THE QUITTANCE	100	{ For the Seawages of 100 menne servinge her Ma ^{tie} as aforesaide by the space of iiij ^{or} monethes xj dayes, begunne the xxvj th of Aprill 1595 and ended the daye above-saide, after the lyke rate of xiiij ^a every mann p. mens. w ^{ch} is for every manne iiij th iiij ^d and am ^{ts} to the some of	} 320. 00. 00
THE TIEGAR	40	{ For the Sea wages of 60 menne servinge her Ma ^{tie} in the Teigar and the Sonne guarding the ryvers of Theames and Medeweaye at Gravesend and Sharpnesse by lyke tyme of iiij ^{or} monethes xj dayes begūne and ended as abovesaide, and after the lyke rate, the some of	} 184. 00. 00
THE SONNE	20		
THE SCOWTE	70	{ For the Seawages of 70 menne servinge her Ma ^{tie} in her highenes saide shippe by the space of iiij ^{or} monethes begūne the firste of Maye 1595 and ended the xxiiij th of Julye next followinge, beinge then appoynted to be discharged, after the lyke rate, w ^{ch} is for every manne xliij ^a and Amountes in the whole to the some of	} 147. (torn)
SEASTORE		{ For a Supplie of Sea store to all her Ma ^{tie} shippes serving on the narrowe seas the some of	} (torn)
LOSSE OF BOATES, &c.		{ For the losse and spoile of Boates and Pynnaces by reason of fowle and stormye weather since the firste [of] Maye laste, and for trymmynge of sondry shippes bo[at]es in divers places alongest the sea coast the some of	} (torn)

A JEORNEY TO DOVER

{ For the charge of a Jeorney to the
Narrow [Seas with] her Ma^{ty}
Treasure to make the saide Paye,
and [the carriage] of the same
from London to Dover, or ells-
where [alongest the] coaste where
the shippes shalbe, the some of (torn)

The lower part of the page is quite torn away.

Indorsed, Thoffice of the Shippes. The charge of a paye to all her Ma^{ty} shippes serving on the Narrowe Seas, to ende the 31 Auguste 1595, 2540^l—03^s. —04^d. *And then, in Lord Burghley's autograph*, an order to pay this,

W. BURGHLEY.

Mensis Maij anno Regis Jacoby Decimo Octavo 1620.

Thomas Cooke one of the gromes of the Prince his Chamber beinge sent in his Highnes service by the com'and of M^r Peter Newton, Gentellman Usher Daily Waiter to the Prince his Highnes, of one messag from the Court at Grenwich to Whitehaell for his Highnes bowes & arrowes, w^{ch} service being Don he Returned to the Court a foer said wth answer, also beinge sent a nother time by the lick com'and from Whithalle to the Banckside to warn the M^r of his Highnes Barge to a tend at Lambeth that daye wth one barge, w^{ch} service beinge Don he Returned to the Court a foer said wth answer, for w^{ch} services he praieth to have a lowance for his boot hier and chargis to & fro for both messages to be Rated by the honorable S^r Robart Cary, Knight, Chamberlin to the Prince his Highnes, & to be paid by the Right worshipfull S^r Addam Newton, Knight Baronet, Recevor Generall of his Highnes Tresur. viij^s.

(signed) Ro: CARY.

This casual memorial of the youthful amusements of King Charles the First (at this time twenty years of age) is written in a plain hand, the penmanship being superior to the orthography. It was probably drawn by some "clerk of the cheque," or official scrivener attached to the Prince's Household; and the amount of reward allowed was apparently added by Sir Robert Cary (afterwards Earl of Monmouth) when he signed the bill.

Again, among the documents "re- to 1675." Our present specimen is served" (see p. 414) are returns of not from those "reserved," but from the "Number of Persons touched for the King's Evil, and Medals delivered to the same. Signed by the Clerk of the Closet. Various dates, from 1669 earlier:—

The Right hon^{ble} the Lords Com'iss^s of the Treasury, having required from time to time an Account of the numbers touched by his most sacred Ma^{ty} for the Evill, and ordered that it be delivered into the Excheq^r These are to certifie That upon Friday the sixth day of March 1667 there were touch't One hundred Thirty and Three Persons, and so many healing Medalls given.

(signed) WALT: OXON

Clerke of y^r Closett.

Indorsed, Healing Medalls

J. KNIGHT, serjeant Chyrurgion.

6th March 1667.

The first signature is that of Dr. Walter Blandford, Bishop of Oxford, and afterwards Bishop of Worcester.

To the right Hono^{ble} Thomas Earle of Southampton, Lord High Treasurer of England.

The humble Petic'on of Edward Cocker,

SHEWETH, That, about six months since, His Ma^{ty} was graciously pleased to accept of yo^r Petic'onⁿ writing, and to grant him a Privy Seale for 150^l to encourage his further Progress in the Arts of Writing and Engraving, which he was never taught.

And your Hono^r Petic^oner, by reason of extreame want and necessity, being hindred of performing such Workes as he humbly conceives would be to the honour of the King and the good of his Ma^{ties} Kingdomes.

Yo^r Hono^r Petic^oner doth therefore humbly beseech your Hono^r to order his immediate receipt of the said 150^l, whereby he may be enabled to proceed in the aforesaid curious Arts, and releve his present necessities.

And the Petic^oner shall ever pray, &c.

The date of this Petition must be placed between Sept. 8, 1660, when the Earl of Southampton was appointed Lord High Treasurer, and May, 1667, the time of his death. According to Alex. Chalmers, the best account of Cocker is to be found in Massey's "Origin and Progress of Letters," and some further particulars were communicated by Mr. Halliwell to our Magazine for May 1839, p. 496. This renowned calligrapher, who appears to have valued himself more highly on his *Writing* than his *Arithmetic*, not prescient of the verdict of (the booksellers of) posterity, died in 1677, and was buried in St. George's, Southwark. Mr. Halliwell, in his letter, has quoted Manning's History of Surrey, as stating "that the *tombstone* of Cocker was *then* [by which must be understood the time of Manning's writing] in St. George's church;" but it does not appear there was ever any inscribed stone; on the contrary, it is stated there was none. The words in the History of Surrey are, "In the passage . . . are the remains,"—an expression by no means clear, and the authority for which should have been given. We have traced it out, and now present it to Mr. Halliwell: "In the Passage at the W. end within the Church, near the School, was buried (as I am told by the Sexton) the famous Mr. *Edward Cocker*, a Person well skilled in all the parts of Arithmetick, as appears by his Books, and the late ingenious Mr. *John Collins*, F.R.S. his testimony of one of them. He was also the most eminent Composer and Engraver of Letters, Knots, and Flourishes in his time." Edw. Hatton's New View of London, 1708, p. 247; where see further what is said of Mr. *John Hawkins*, author of *Clavis Comercii*.

Even the following affidavit, though deathbed—our readers will recollect it may detail no new fact, is not how memorable a deathbed, of the without interest as connected with the once gay and witty Earl of Rochester:

Sarah Blancourt, late servant of John Earle of Rochester deceased, maketh oath that shee this Deponent did see & was p^rsent att the death of the said John Earle of Rochester, who departed this life on the Twenty-sixth day of July last past, about Two of the Clock in the morning of the same day.

(Signed) SARAH BLANCOURT.

Jurat^o Nono die Novembris, Anno Dⁿⁱ 1680, cor^o

(Signed) W. MOUNTAGU.

Indorsed, Cert. of the Earle of Rochester's death. Obijt 26 July, 80.

Our extracts will conclude with another memorial of an eminent author, recording a Free Gift bestowed by King George the First on Sir Richard Steele. It was formerly the practice of the Crown to confer such favours at pleasure, without creating an annual pension. Lists of the Free Gifts during the greater part of the reign of King James the First, were published in "Truth brought to Light by Time," and they have been reprinted, with biographical notes, under the respective years, in Nichols's "Progresses, &c. of King James the First." When they ceased we are not aware.

RICHARD STEEL, ESQR.

Order is taken this xth day of Jan^y, 1714, By virtue of his Ma^{ties} Gen^l L^res of privy Seale, bearing date the 29th Sept^r, 1714, And in pursuance of a Warrant under his Ma^{ties} Royall Signe Manual dated the 6th instant, That you deliver and pay of Such his Ma^{ties} Treasure as remains in your charge unto Richard Steel, Esq. or to his Assignes, the sume of Five Hundred pounds, without account, as of his Ma^{ties} free Guift and Royall Bounty, and these, together with his or his Assignes Acquittance, Shall be your Discharge herein.

[The signatures of the Lords of the Treasury signing this order have been broken off.]

Receipt indorsed, 12 Jan'y, 1714, Received the full contents of this order, per me, RICHARD STEELE.

Witness, J. FOX, H. COLLET.

In illustration of this document it may be remarked that its date is that of the height of Sir Richard Steele's success as a political writer, as will be seen by reference to the *Biographia Britannica*. King George (whose accession was on the 1st of August preceding) had already rewarded him with the place of Surveyor to the Royal Stables at Hampton Court, and a license for being Chief Manager of the Royal Company of Comedians. This license bore date Oct. 18, and on the 19th Jan. following (a few days only after the date of the present grant,) Mr. Steele exchanged it for a patent appointing him Governor of the same Company during his life, and to his executors, administrators, and assigns, for the space of three years afterwards. The biographer also proceeds to mention that in August 1715 he received *five hundred pounds from Sir Robert Walpole for special services*. The authority quoted for this fact is the Report of a Select Committee of the House of Commons, so long after as 1741 and 1742, where, "In a table of monies expended by Sir Robert Walpole, among other articles, there is one for special services, in which is the following article; Aug. 27, 1715, 500*l.* to Leonard Welstead, Esq. But this gentleman some years declared, that he received the money for Sir Richard Steele, and paid it to him. (Communicated by Mr. Walthoe, Alderman of St. Alban's.)" Whether Sir Richard received *two* sums of 500*l.*, one in Jan. 1714-15 and another in Aug. following, and with what other grants or pensions he and the other political writers of the day were, from time to time, rewarded by Sir Robert Walpole, it would have gratified the inquirers into biographical and literary history to have ascertained: but under present circumstances we must be contented to gather up merely the crumbs which have fallen on the way to the pig-stye.

We may here mention that the two papers relating to Cocker and Sir Richard Steele were rescued from the general destruction by a gentleman, who, with the view of increasing his collection of Autographs, has been at the trouble of looking over a very large mass of the mutilated papers, from which he tells us he has "selected upwards of one hundred and fifty pounds weight of paper, each sheet or scrap of which contained much curious and interesting matter, or the autograph signature of some eminent person." A "Literary Humane Society" ought to be founded for the occasion, in order to reward such meritorious services with a first-class gold medal; but, until this be done, we can only offer him and the two other friends to whom we have been indebted for the preceding papers, our best thanks, on the part of every historian and biographer present and to come.

Before we conclude, we must record that a whole day's sale of these "carefully mutilated" papers took place in the auction-room of Mr. S. Leigh Sotheby on the 11th of April. They chiefly consisted of Treasury warrants and receipts, which were curious only from their signatures; but such papers

as these were sold at prices ranging from two to ten shillings apiece. We will specify a few of the more important lots:—

9. Three documents of the expenses of William Davison, Esq. her Majesty's Agent in the Low Countries, in 1577. Sold for 1*l.* 1*s.*

27. An order signed by ten members of the Privy Council for repayment to the Earl of Hertford, Lieutenant of Somerset, the sum due to the County for levying and clothing troops, 3 Nov. 1616. 3*l.* 15*s.*

28. A similar order of Council for repaying to Edm. Nicholson his disbursements in levying and clothing troops embarked at Bristol for Ireland; dated 28 Feb. 1601. 1*l.* 1*s.*

32. A warrant signed by fifteen Privy Councillors for the payment of 3000*l.* to Sir John Fortescue, late Master of the Wardrobe, "for things necessarie for the Coronation" of James I.; dated 1 Mar. 1603. 2*l.* 6*s.*

43. Five documents relating to Theobald's Park, 1617, 1622, and 1634. 2*l.* 2*s.*

48. The charges for the entertainment of Sir Peter Paul Rubens, 22 Feb. 1626; and an order for 300*l.* expended in entertaining the Spanish ambassadors, &c. 1630. 1*l.* 16*s.*

55. The Book of Reparations of the Castles of Montorgueil and Elizabeth in Jersey, signed by Bishop Juxon; 1637. 1*l.* 2*s.*

69. Order of Council, with the order of President Bradshawe, 1659; and another. 17*s*.

73. Account of the Reparations of the Cockpit Lodgings, for the Duke of Albe-marle, Keeper of St. James's Park, 1622-3; and two others. 1*l*. 2*s*.

82. An assignment of monies to Robert Ryves, by "WILLIAM PENN," the Foun-der of Pennsylvania, 1671. 1*l*. 16*s*.

93. An authority by James Duke of Monmouth and Buccleuch, Master of the Horse, authorising Francis Watson his attorney, to receive two sums of 8000*l*. and 2000*l*. granted to the Duke by the King, 1676. 2*l*. 2*s*.

96. A warrant to issue Tallys under the Great Seal for paying the yearly rent of 25003*l*. 9*s*. 4*d*. to Sir Robt. Viner, Knt. and Bart. allowed under the Act for taking away the Court of Wards, 1677. 12*s*.

112. A receipt of Elionora Gwynn, for 500*l*. towards the support of herself and Charles Duke of St. Alban's, for one quarter ended at Christmas, 1688. 1*l*. 3*s*.

142. An Exchequer acquittance for mo-nies received for the Mint, 1718, with the signature of Sir Isaac Newton. 1*l*. 1*s*.

171. A bull of Leo X., 1517, with the autograph of his Secretary, Cardinal Bembo; and a bull of Adrian VI., 1522, addressed to Henry VIII.

POETRY.

LINES TO ETON.

BY THE MARQUESS WELLESLEY.

ME, when thy shade, and Thames's meads and flowers
 Invite to soothe the cares of waning age,
 My Memory bring to me my long past hours,
 To calm my soul, and troubled thoughts assuage !
 Come, parent Eton ! turn the stream of time
 Back to thy sacred fountain crowned with bays !
 Recall my brightest, sweetest days of prime !
 When all was hope, and triumph, joy, and praise.
 Guided by thee I raised my youthful sight
 To the steep solid heights of lasting fame,
 And hailed the beams of clear ethereal light,
 That brighten round the Greek and Roman name.
 Oh blest instruction ! friend to generous youth,
 Source of all good ! you taught me to entwine
 The Muse's laurel with eternal truth,
 And wake the lyre to strains of faith divine.
 Firm, incorrupt, as in life's dawning morn,
 Nor sway'd by novelty, nor public breath ;
 Teach me, false censure and false shame to scorn,
 And guide my steps through honour's paths to death.
 And thou Time-honoured fabric, stand ! a tower
 Impregnable, a bulwark of the state !
 Untouched by visionary folly's power,
 Above the vain, and ignorant, and great.
 The mighty race with cultur'd minds adorn,
 And Piety, and Faith ; congenial pair !
 And spread thy gifts through Ages yet unborn,
 Thy country's pride, and Heaven's parental care.

W.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The New General Biographical Dictionary, projected and partly arranged by the late Rev. Hugh J. Rose, B.D.: Edited by the Rev. Henry J. Rose, B.D. 8vo. 1839—40. Parts I.—II. being Vol. I.

[Reviewed by a Correspondent.]

IT cannot fail to be a source of gratification to every lover of sound literature, notwithstanding the great and prevailing taste for vulgar fiction which forms the disgraceful characteristic of the present age,—to perceive in the reading world a growing fondness for biographical compositions. When Chaucer, Spenser, Shakspeare, Milton, died, their contemporaries did not care to inform us even of the leading features of their lives; but now, where is the little great man who quits the scene without a memoir? Even Grimaldi's memory is embalmed in two thick 8vo. volumes; and we look forward (not without alarm) to the day when the very scene-shifters of the theatre will find appropriate chroniclers. Meantime, of the great of modern days, it may be safely declared that a lifetime would be insufficient for the perusal of their several biographies. The two solid quarto volumes, it is true, have disappeared, but they have left behind a more numerous progeny; so that it has become an act of injustice to transmit the memory of an esteemed writer to posterity in less than six closely printed octavo volumes, luxuriously bound, and still more luxuriously embellished.

That a Dictionary of *General Biography* should have been projected, while the public showed itself so ripe for Biography in particular, is but natural; and we have accordingly seen two such schemes announced. Little can be said concerning that which Mr. Murray, in conjunction with "our brothers in the Row," has in contemplation; since nothing beyond an advertisement has hitherto appeared. Concerning the other Dic-

tionary, "projected and partly arranged by the Rev. Hugh James Rose, and conducted by the Rev. Henry John Rose," his brother, we propose saying a few words. But before doing so, it may not be improper to offer some preliminary suggestions concerning the nature and true objects of a Biographical Dictionary.

Now, it is not difficult to sketch out to one's self the outline of a scheme, which seems calculated to ensure the production of an almost *perfect* Dictionary; and we have sometimes indulged ourselves with the idea that the time has arrived when such a seeming desideratum might be obtained. The continental lives, we have thought, should be contributed by continental literati,—translated, and incorporated into the great mass of lives which the annals of our own country and the records of antiquity would supply. Of British worthies, not one, of course, should be suffered to escape. Contributors on the several subjects of divinity, science, the fine arts, letters, arms, law, and physic might be instructed to omit from their catalogues no name on which fame had smiled ever so faintly. The memorable brave who fell in any action; the divine who had published a single sermon; the literary man who had been guilty of a single book; the poet who had perpetrated a solitary copy of verses, and those signed with his initials alone; the lawyer who had pressed the bench at any period, however remote; the author of a single discovery; all these, we have sometimes thought, should be recorded. Nay, in so huge a temple of Fame, even local worthies might find a niche. To have been painted by Vandyck or Sir Joshua might perhaps be considered to constitute a sufficient pretext for admission. While it must be superfluous to add, that, of the truly great, the lives should be original compilations—at once critical and copious.

A little reflection, however, will suffice to expose the impracticability of such a scheme as we have been sketching in outline. The mere mechanical obstacles which present themselves at the very outset, would be almost insurmountable. The vigilance which suffices for the control of a small platoon of contributors, would prove wholly ineffectual when a large host of writers called for its inspections; and we can conceive that about the same unity of purpose would ultimately result from their united efforts, as would be manifested in an edifice of which the stones came from Egypt, the sculptures from Greece, and the bricks from Babylon.

We are content, however, to abandon this view of the question; and feel rather inclined to take up higher ground. Let it be conceded, for argument's sake, that such a work as we have been imagining were executed. The difficulties to be overcome, numerous and gigantic as they are, do not amount to *actual impossibilities*. By dint of correspondence and deliberation; by an extremely judicious selection of writers, and the exercise of great precaution before their labours were printed, it is possible that a work might be produced which should be as nearly perfect as a necessarily imperfect work can be. But in how many hundred closely printed volumes would such a work be comprised? and who could afford to buy it?

A still more important inquiry to be answered is,—*who would use such a Biographical Dictionary when he had bought it?* and it is to this question that we desire to draw attention. We maintain that a Dictionary such as we have been describing is *not* a desideratum in literature. What in Germany would be called a *hand-book*, and what Englishmen should be content to call a *manual*, would be of ten times the utility. Universal Biographical Dictionaries never have been, nor ever will be appealed to as authorities; and the real use and object of such compilations cannot be too distinctly borne in mind. They are useful only as works of *casual reference*. They are to be resorted to only for general information, or as a preliminary step to more minute in-

quiry. They supply the leading outlines; and do more than is required of them, when they enter into minute particulars. The date of a man's birth and death, (and still more frequently only the *approximate* period of either,) together with his profession or calling; a general notion of what he was particularly famous for, and a hint at the sources where more information is to met with:—*this is all we seek in a Biographical Dictionary*. A monograph of every individual would not only be impossible, but it is not desired; and why? simply because *of every individual which that Dictionary commemorates, a better account may in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, be easily found elsewhere*.

Little need be said to convince an unprejudiced reader of the justice of these remarks. Who that desires copious and accurate information concerning Lord Bacon, would rest till he had consulted Basil Montagu? or of Johnson, till he had read Boswell,—*aye, and Croker's Boswell too?* or of Goldsmith, till he had possessed himself of Prior's Volumes? For lesser worthies, who does not know where to look with more hope of satisfactory information than in the pages of a Biographical Dictionary? When we have obtained from this source the fact that such an one was a Pope or a Cardinal, who that loves Biography knows not that the laborious work of Ciaconius is almost sure to supply more satisfactory information than is to be met with elsewhere? Was a man remarkable at Oxford? He is to be found in Wood's *Athenæ*. Is it a recent virtuoso, concerning whom we desire to know something,—such men as Lodge and Douce, (though the names go ill together,)—the obituaries which are monthly and yearly put forth, are sure to be more satisfactory. Collections of Lives of any particular set of men—churchmen—statesmen—poets—painters; lives of the worthies of any particular county; the biographical notices which so often precede a certain class of works, ancient and modern; such writers as Lloyd and Fuller; these, and such as these, are the sources to which we confidently refer; sources which no universal compilation can ever supersede, or even compete with.

Having premised thus much of Biographical Dictionaries in general, we do not hesitate to say of the specimen before us, that, in design, it approaches as nearly to our standard of usefulness and excellence as we expect to see attained by such a compilation. The principal lives are copious enough to be entertaining; and yet not so copious as to threaten an interminable work. In a numerical point of view, as we shall presently show, the range of names is immense. The English lives are, as they should be, more full than the continental ones; and those of the most conspicuous characters frequently possess considerable merit: while a manly and religious tone of sentiment pervades the whole work. It is time, however, to descend from generalities to a few particulars.

We have before us the four first parts of the Dictionary whose title precedes this notice; and these four parts,—ending with a life of Lord Anson, complete the first volume of the work. Within the same range of the alphabet, Chalmers celebrates about 750 names; Rose's work comprises memoirs of at least 1900. A vast accession to our biographical stores we were led to expect; but we anticipated nothing like this. It may be some explanation to the circumstance to point out that several new continental dictionaries have been, in the present work, for the first time, laid under contribution; we allude to the *Zeitgenossen*, Wolff's *Encyclopädie*, and Tiplado's *Biografia*,—whence a large body of German and Italian notices are derived. Concerning the system on which Mr. Rose has proceeded in the selection of his names, we shall allow him to say a few words for himself.

“His object has been, in general, to exclude all such names as are likely to prove of so little interest as seldom to be referred to. This is a limit which each man draws for himself, and no man will consider the line drawn by another to form the exact boundary required. The editor believes that he has offended rather more frequently by admitting too many names, than by the omission of those which ought to be found in a work like this. The number in the present volume is far beyond that found in any similar

work, not excepting the *Biographie Universelle*.

“It will be seen that all Scripture names are excluded. The reasons for such a course are so obvious, that it can hardly be necessary to dwell upon them. To transcribe the Bible would be superfluous, for it is hoped that every cottage in the kingdom possesses that book; and to state more or less than the Holy Spirit has thought fit to lay before man would only lead to error. It is quite sufficient to read any work which professes to give the Bible history in a different form, to be satisfied on this point.

“It may be desirable to make a brief statement also concerning the historical names found in this volume. It appeared undesirable to fill up space, which can ill be spared, by information easily to be found in Hume, Gibbon, Robertson, or other equally common histories, and in all of them with greater detail and consecutiveness than can be attained in a General Dictionary. But still, many reasons rendered it advisable not wholly to omit such names. They have accordingly been introduced, but with only a slight outline, and a reference to other histories (*e. g.* see *ANDRONICUS*). In those countries, however, whose history is less known, rather more detail has been allowed.

“In the first instance, some difficulties having occurred with regard to the Oriental names, the editor's attention was particularly called to that department, and special arrangements have since been made, which will, he hopes, render that portion of the work original, authentic, and highly interesting. He appeals to the lives of *AMR EBN AL-AS*, &c. in confirmation of this assertion. The only oriental lives treated of at any great length previously, had been *ALI* and *AKBAR*.

“With regard to the relative length of articles, and the minuteness of information desirable in these works, each person will form his own judgment. Every one conceives a sort of ideal model of what such a book should be; and this ideal model remains quite perfect,—till its author attempts to put it into execution,” (Preface, vii—ix.)

The manifest superiority of many of the articles in this dictionary over the corresponding memoirs in the *Biographie Universelle* and in Chalmers, will, if the same excellence be maintained throughout the subsequent volumes, set it immeasurably above both those works. We allude particularly to such lives as those of *ALDHUN*, *AIDAN*, *ALEXANDER* of *TEALLES* and

ALEXANDER of APHRODITIA; all of which are either sadly blundered, or exceedingly ill done, both in Chalmers and in the French work. The life of SIR THOMAS ALLEN is not only new, but curious; and there is a valuable notice of ALKINDI, an Arabian physician, of whom Chalmers takes no notice. In these pages we are glad to see many names, which obtain undue space in Chalmers, confined within reasonable limits,—AMORY and AIKMAN for example. The latter, a small Scotch portrait painter, obtains from his countryman as much notice as if he had been a Gainsborough or a Lawrence; “his touches,” we are told, “had neither the force nor the harshness of Rubens.”..... We recognize a skilful hand in not a few of the classical articles,—as AMMIANUS MARCELLINUS, ALEXANDER SEVERUS, LIVIUS ANDRONICUS, and ALEXANDER THE GREAT. The scholarship they display distinguishes them from the vulgar compilations, miscalled “classical,” which we generally meet with in dictionaries; while their originality and research render them valuable additions to our biographical stores.... In a still more difficult branch,—the Hebrew lives,—there are marks of a learned pen: we appeal to the memoirs of AKIBA and ANAN. Our limits forbid a critical comparison of Rose with Chalmers and the *Biographie Universelle*; but we recommend those who are curious in the department of literature to which these lives belong, to institute the comparison for themselves. Rabbi Akiba is unsatisfactorily dealt with in both the last-named works; and by Chalmers his history has been mistaken and blundered: while the name of Anan is mentioned by neither. Nor do we allude to these circumstances in order to disparage the two works alluded to; but rather because we are anxious to bestow on Mr. Rose’s volume the praise due to it, of originality, research, and pains-taking; even in a department where error is likely to be little scrutinized, and accuracy to be but rarely appreciated.

ALBERONI and ABDELMUMEN among the Spanish; ALESSI and AMMANATI among the architectural lives, are entitled to considerable praise; and it would be unjust to withhold our dis-

tinct commendation on the laborious articles on ABBOTT, ABERNETHY, ADDISON, AMBROSE, and ANSON. We cannot afford the necessary space which a critical examination of these remarkable names would require; but it may be remarked in passing that the professional knowledge they display gives the notices of Alessi and Ammanati considerable value: Alberoni and Abernethy are agreeably written, and show familiarity with the subject. The former is perhaps too discursively written; but Abernethy is discussed in extremely good taste. Much that is valuable appears in the life of Abp. Abbot; the length of which we are inclined to excuse in consideration of the curious ecclesiastical particulars it develops, and the MS. sources of information to which it points. The life of Addison is a truly valuable monograph of that gentle philosopher; that of Ambrose is so full of learning and research, that a mere examination of the authorities quoted at the foot of every page is a sufficient commentary upon the spirit in which it has been compiled; and the life of the great circumnavigator, Anson, which exhibits here and there the asperities of a professional pen, may be not disadvantageously perused, together with the able volumes of his recent biographer, Sir John Barrow. We dismiss these minuter strictures on the work before us with a particular commendation of the remarks on the philosophy of ABELARD; as well as certain observations of a similar nature in the life of GUILLAUME DE ST. AMOUR, which are learnedly and ably written.

That a work so voluminous should contain blemishes, is to be expected; and the critic would ill discharge his duty if he bestowed unqualified praise on the specimen before him. It is much to be regretted that the dates have been omitted in some of the lives,—an omission which materially detracts from their interest and usefulness. In the memoir of ALLEN the actor, an apocryphal story is introduced, which we noticed with the more displeasure, because it regards *Shakspeare* as much as Allen. There are also, here and there, slips of the pen to be detected; but there is a visible and progressive improvement in each succeeding number; and we

are willing to believe that as the work advances, these will be less and less apparent. So vast an undertaking in its first stages is exposed to numerous practical sources of error, which when the system of the work becomes more perfectly organized, may be readily obviated. Far from important, and better deserving of being brought into prominent notice, do we hold the general complexion of the work to be: of this, we are able to speak in the highest praise; and indeed of this the editor's character is the best guarantee.

We take leave of the subject with the following specimen of criticism, which not unfairly represents the texture of similar portions of the work. The writer is speaking of Akenside's Pleasures of the Imagination:—

"It is rather an eulogy on mental pleasures, than on pleasures of the imagination in particular. The beginning and the end,—(the eulogy on nature, as the expression of what God loves.)—are the most agreeable parts of it; at least they are the simplest. The vision of Harmonius, in the second book, is as heavy as allegory can make it; although, perhaps, not so dull as the episode of Solon in the third book of the improved poem. Indeed, however extraordinary the poem may appear, as the work of a young man of twenty-three, it has little to make it generally and permanently acceptable. Its subject precludes its general popularity with ordinary people; and with the higher class of minds, the deficiency caused by confining its contemplations to this world alone will always leave an unsatisfactory impression. It is written in the conventional language of the classical school, and belongs to the didactic and descriptive class of poems. It will always maintain a certain reputation, and it will always be more praised than read."

Glossary of Terms used in Grecian, Roman, Italian, and Gothic Architecture. The third Edition, with 700 wood-cuts. 8vo.

THE improvements which have been made in the successive editions of this very pleasing work, evince the great care which has been taken by the publisher to repay the extensive patronage it has received, by increasing its utility and value. The present edition has been enriched by various original

contributions by many eminent antiquaries. Mr. Twopeny has supplied the article on Domestic Architecture; Mr. Willement that on Stained Glass; Mr. Bloxam contributes the account of Saxon Architecture; and Mr. Way has written copiously on the subject of Tiles and Sepulchral Brasses. Mr. Bloxam's article on Saxon Architecture relates to that description which is known by the quoins of its masonry being formed alternately of long and short stones; it contains, probably, all that has been published on that peculiar, though rude, mode of construction. The merit of drawing attention to the style lies with Mr. Rickman, but much still remains to be done in elucidation of its peculiarities. Mr. Way's note on Sepulchral Brasses would form the ground-work for an essay on this very interesting class of antiquities. In allusion to a very beautiful class of Brasses, the existing specimens of which, at Lynn, St. Alban's, &c. are enumerated by Mr. Way,—and to which he might have added another very little known, that of Ralph Kneventon, at Aveley Church, Essex,—it is assumed that all the known specimens are the work of one hand, and that they were imported from Flanders. Much of the value of these subjects, as authority for costume, would be lost if they are of foreign workmanship; and when we see only in the specimens adduced a space of sixteen years occurring in the date, we cannot readily fall into the conclusion that all are the work of one hand. There can be little doubt that the covering of the whole plate with imagery, as in the Lynn specimens, was in imitation of the Mosaic work of the Greeks, and we fully agree with Mr. Way in tracing the parentage of these curious specimens to the great fountain of art in the middle ages, Constantinople.

The latest brass existing in this country, is in all probability that of Archbishop Harsnet at Chigwell, 1631; but we learn from Mr. Way, that the use of brass memorials is still in practice abroad.

"On the Continent the engraving of sepulchral brasses cannot be considered an *ars perditâ*, a noble brass of full size having been engraved as late as 1837 at

Cologne, as the memorial of the late Archbishop; it is to be seen in the middle of the choir there."

The great number of additional specimens given in this edition are of the highest interest; they have been selected with care and judgment, from a multitude of ancient structures scattered over the country. The drawings are in general of a very superior description, and the execution of the wood engravings is highly creditable to Mr. Jewitt.

Brief Notices of the Fabric and Glebe of St. Mary Aldermary, London.
By the Rev. H. B. Wilson, D.D.,
F.S.A., Rector.

IN consequence of the removal of several houses which screened the north side of this Church from observation, the external wall of the edifice was exposed, and shewed some remains of masonry which appeared to have belonged to the old Church. Mr. Thomas L. Walker, the architect who was employed by the Rector to survey this part of the Church, has favoured us with his observations on the architecture of the structure, which will be found below.* The houses which

were taken down were built on the glebe, and the site has been purchased by the Commissioners of Sewers and Pavements, for the purpose of widening Watling Street. The Rector, Dr. Wilson, (whose name is already well known in Antiquarian Literature, by his history of Merchant-taylors' School, and of the parish of St. Laurence Pountney, &c.) has not allowed this important alteration, and the consequent disclosure of the ancient wall, to pass over without record, and has added this short but well-written essay to the scanty library of London Topography, at the same time the author has promised in the event of a second edition being called for, to increase the present brief notices, with additions, from his MS. Collections, on the subject of his parish.

Upon the name of the church, the Doctor observes, that it is known by the adjunct *Aldermary* or *Oldermary*, to be the oldest church in London called by the name of St. Mary. And he adds—"At the same time it would be uncandid to suppress the following MS. note which occurs in one of the copies of Hatton's View in the British Museum:—"It is dedicated to the companion of Mary Magdalene, whom

* Mr. Walker's communication has been some time in type, but was omitted for want of room. We now append the substance of it here:

"In rebuilding the Church after the memorable Fire of London, it seems that Sir Christopher Wren not only retained the original line of the north wall, but, finding it unnecessary to pull it entirely down, left it untouched as far up as a string course which formerly ran along the whole length of the Church under the sills of the windows of the north aisle; traces of which are perfectly discernible to an eye familiar with the remains of antiquity, from the north-east angle of the building to the north doorway. The original buttresses still remain with the string course profiled around them; they are five in number, and in one or two places, the face of their ashlar is as perfect as when first worked. The original basement moulding can also be traced; and the original ashlar of the whole of this wall still remains from the level of the ground to that of the string course mentioned, and, indeed a small portion of it is left some five or six feet above the string course, immediately adjoining the easternmost buttress.

"The rebuilding is clearly defined by the rough masonry of the wall above the level of the string course, and this wall seems to have been intended at the time as a party wall between the Church and the Glebe Houses, not only on account of its not having been faced, but also on account of the entire absence of openings for light, the north aisle being lighted from above. The north doorway with its discharging arch in rough masonry is evidently an insertion in the original wall, and the recesses over the doorway seem to have been intended as cupboards for the adjoining house, as the masonry of their arches is coeval with that of the discharging arch over the doorway. Before the fire, I have no doubt but that this wall was quite unincumbered by any buildings, first, because the ashlar, now remaining, still shews a fair face; secondly, because the remains of the buttresses still exist; and thirdly, because the basement moulding and the string course, both exterior features, can be clearly pointed out. There must therefore have been a space,

St. Matthew calls *the other Mary*. She was the mother of James and Joseph, ch. xxvii. verses 53 and 61, *id est*, Sancta Maria altera Maria.'” But the conjecture appears to be very far fetched, and among the many deeds written in the Latin language which have at different times come under the Rector’s notice, he has not met with one that affords it any support. We think the derivation more fanciful than correct. We trust Dr. Wilson will, in his second edition, be able to give his illustration of the benefactor, “Richard Chaucer, vintner, who was buried in the church in 1348.” Was he of the same family as the poet?

A plate is given of the north wall in the state it appeared after it had been laid open, from a drawing by Mr. Walker; and though there is little question of the antiquity of the walls of the church up to the window sills, we are not so certain that the buttresses possess the high degree of antiquity which has been attributed to them; they are totally distinct in character from ancient works, approaching much nearer to pilasters in appearance; they are very narrow, and project but little from the wall, and, in lieu of having their foundation on the ground, rise only from the basement cornice; indeed, they are so exactly like the pilaster buttresses on the opposite wall, that we see no reason for assuming that they were not the work of the same hand; if not of Sir Christopher Wren, certainly of an equally impure Gothic designer. It would appear that originally a space existed between the church and glebe, and this space, small as it necessarily must have been, was used as a burial place, (p. 17) as a similar slip of ground still is at the Church of St. Dionis Backchurch. On the rebuilding of London after the fire, these

houses were set back, and the wall of the church became a party wall instead of an external one. In consequence, the necessity of covering the wall with ashlar ceased to exist, and it was left in the rough state in which we now see it. If the remains of the buttresses be compared with those on the south wall, which there is little doubt is Wren’s work, we see no sufficient reason for assuming that the portions in question were not also produced by him.

The greater part of the tower is undoubtedly older than Wren’s period; but there is no similarity of character or design between the architecture of the tower and the pilaster-formed buttresses, to warrant the conclusion that the remains now discovered are coeval with the original structure; at the same time that the conformity with that portion which we understand to be Wren’s work, leaves little room to doubt of their being the work of one architect.

The new facing of this wall, executed from a design by Mr. Tress, will be in accordance with the south side, having blanks in the place of windows. Of this design a plate is also given.

The diminution in the value of the endowment of the living by the destruction of these houses is to be lamented, and the Rector complains, with an appearance of truth, of the inadequate compensation he has received for the loss of income arising from the five houses which have been swept away, a circumstance to be greatly regretted, as the incomes of the churches rebuilt after the fire of London are far from being ample.

It is truly to be lamented, that public improvement should be effected at the cost of individual sacrifice.

originally, between the Church and the Glebe Houses, which, on account of Watling Street having been either widened at the time or removed further towards the south, was, by the decrees of the Judges, made part and parcel of the glebe; this accounts most satisfactorily for the north wall, in the rebuilding, having been made a party wall, and for the north aisle having been lighted from above, and also for the right of way hav-

ing been reserved to the parishioners from the Street, through the Glebe, up to the north doorway of the Church.

“I have made a careful elevation of this wall as it appeared on the 27th of November last, which I shall be most happy to shew to any one who, like myself, may take an interest in the remains of antiquity.”—A reduced copy of this drawing is printed in Dr. Wilson’s pamphlet.

The Cathedral Bell; a Tragedy. By Jacob Jones. 1838.

BY some accident, we know not what, this play slipped from the file of our papers, and has only been now recovered. The author is naturally anxious that his play should be acted; with this view we should advise him carefully to consider whether some parts should not be altered, that might not prove successful on the stage—such as the character of the maniac: and there are also expressions which produce a different effect, when silently read, from what they would do, when pronounced in tragic declamation. As regards the play itself, it possesses much merit, and shews considerable ability and poetical feeling; but there is not sufficient movement and rapid change of action and event;—too much is said, and too little done. Nor can we say that we are much interested in the fortunes of any one character. Perhaps it will be in the author's power, so to alter and retouch certain parts, or to make it more suitable for representation on the stage. If so, we venture to point out one or two passages that might be improved.

P. 17. The following construction is obscure:—

“If before set of sun to-morrow eve,
The place be not surrendered to our arms,
Then be ye witnesses against my soul,
Unless, to be reveng'd, I shed his blood.”

P. 26. The following line is not metrical.

“Perhaps this poor girl you chide, might shed
a tear.”

P. 33. The expression of these lines might be improved

“We rode the seas—like Phaetons, the storms
Flogging the waves full tumble round the
globe.”

P. 54.

“In raging like a lion, from his den
Shut out and *enuffing* strangers in his lair.”

We have great respect for Mr. Jones's industry and poetical zeal; and we hope, that his very reasonable and natural wishes may be crowned with success; and that some one of the managers may discover the merit of his plays, and bring them on the

stage. Let him not be displeas'd at the freedom of our criticism; for we have spoken carefully on what we read attentively; and it is only by particular and minute criticism, that compositions can be truly improved.

The Sea Captain. By Sir Edward Bulwer.

SIR Edward is more angry in his preface against his critics than becomes a bard; he ought by this time to be critic-proof, and hear their clubs battering on his helmet, undisturbed. Besides, they do not seem to us to have directed their shafts aright; and thus they have given him the advantage. We like his talent too much, to be vexatious about petty faults; at the same time we do not consider this drama to be one of the goodliest of his offspring.

1. We object to the ground-work of the plot; it wants the nobler and more entralling passions. All is linked with meanness, and selfishness, and duplicity, except the character of Norman, and that is overcharged, and excites little sympathy. The author has endeavoured to conceal or efface the effect of the baser passions in Lord Ashdale, Sir M. Beevor, and Lady Arundel, by the noble disinterestedness of Norman; but the contrast is too glaringly made, and strikes us as unnatural.

2. Norman's account of his being cast adrift by the Pirate, is not consistent with truth; the story, as a fact, is impossible; and what would Sophocles have said to the importance given in the narrative to the *Ocean Monster*?

3. The Poet has placed Lady Arundel in a situation from which she cannot be relieved without a violence or force inconsistent with the feelings that naturally belong to the characters; therefore it is effected by forcing Norman to an effort, which was too melo-dramatic to please or affect our minds. Ashdale's quarrel with Norman, just after the latter had saved his life, if not unnatural, is most displeasing; and the following speech of Norman, after Lady Arundel has blessed him, should, had we the pen of a poetic licenser,

be expunged, simply leaving the words "Hark! she has blessed her son!"—the rest appears to us to be not formed of sterling metal.

Hark! she has blessed her son! I bid ye witness,
[Air,
Ye list'ning Heavens—thou circumambient
The ocean sighs it back—and with the murmur
Rustle the happy leaves. All nature breathes
Aloud—aloft—to the great Parent's ear,
The blessing of the mother on her child.

Sir M. Beaver is painted in colours too strong and coarse, and poetical justice demanded his punishment; but the main fault, we repeat, of this drama is, that it is not founded on the story of some great and powerful passion with which we can freely sympathize, but is employed in the struggles of a painful, ignoble, and guilty entanglement, that is only removed by a self-sacrifice that ought not to have been conceded, and which leaves no satisfactory impression.

Ecclesiastical Documents: viz. I. A Brief History of the Bishoprick of Somerset from its foundation to the year 1174. II. Charters from the Library of Dr. Cox Macro. Now first published by the Rev. Joseph Hunter, F.S.A. [Printed for the Camden Society.]

"THE only connexion," says the Editor, "between the two portions of this volume lies in this, that both relate to affairs of the early English Church." They are brought together as a matter of convenience, the original of the former having been noticed by the Editor in a Register of the Priory of Bath, preserved in Lincoln's Inn Library; and the latter being transcribed from a valuable collection of charters which have long been in his own hands.

The chronicle is one of very early date, having been composed in the reign of Henry the Second, and it contains a still earlier fragment written by Bishop Gysso, an able and zealous prelate who was not only a witness of the Norman Conquest of England, but, having been appointed to the Bishoprick of Bath by Edward the Confessor, was so fortunate as to hold it to near the end of the Conqueror's reign. With respect to the second writer, Mr. Hunter remarks that his

"object was two-fold. First, to give the
GENT. MAG, VOL. XIII.

best account he could collect of the origin of the see. This, he tells us in the prologue, was his principal intention. But it is manifest that he had his eye constantly fixed upon the revenues of the Church, and that he was intent on producing a work to which reference might be made, should questions arise, as such questions were perpetually arising, respecting the portions which were set aside for the support of the Canons and those which remained to the Bishop. In the account of the see under the later Bishops noticed by him, we have very little, except what relates to the temporal possessions, and disputes concerning them. The author was, in all probability, a canon of Wells. In one phrase we have a verbal conformity with the *Historia Minor*, (printed in Wharton's *Anglia Sacra*,) which seems to show that this treatise was known to the author of that meagre performance, or that both used in that part of their narrative a common original." p. 5.

"It contains some facts which are peculiar to itself, to some transactions it gives a different colouring, and, on the whole, it may be said to come with equal if not superior authority to any of the three on whose authority hitherto the writers on this subject have proceeded. No doubt, the whole which it contains respecting the succession of Ina, and his marriage with Queen Ethelburga, is legendary and romantic; but when the history approaches the time of the Conquest, it assumes a very authentic character; it is minute and particular; and so continues in respect of the topics selected by the writer, to the reign of King Henry the Second, in which it was composed." p. 4.

As Mr. Hunter has been at the pains of furnishing the reader with an English version of this Chronicle, we must not be so thankless as to prefer the original Latin for the following extract, which is the most important part of the auto-biographical statement of the venerable Anglo-Saxon bishop:

"To this said Duduco the bishop, I succeeded; Gysso, an Hasbain from the town of Saint Trudo (Hasbain in Lorraine), in the year of our Lord's Incarnation 1060, whom King Edward, though by any merit of my own unworthy of the honour, sent to Rome, and there I was consecrated by Pope Nicholas on Easter Day, the seventeenth of the kalends of May, and the King received me in an honourable manner on my return, bringing with me the mark of apostolic authority, the synod then being over, (?) in the second week after Albæ. Then taking a

survey of my cathedral Church, and perceiving it to be small, and the four or five clerks being without a cloister or refectory, I set myself voluntarily to the preparation of these. I mentioned this our poverty to him, who was inferior to no one in piety, [of course the Confessor is meant] and obtained from him the possession which is called Wedmore, for the remuneration of an eternal recompense, for the increase and sustentation of the brethren there serving God. Queen Edith also, by whose assistance and suggestion this was effected, increased the gift with faithful benevolence by giving the part of the said lands belonging to herself, which was called by the inhabitants Merken and Modesley. Then the town which is called Wynesham, which had been granted for a term by some one of my predecessors, but for many years kept from his successors without any service, I undertook to recover from one Alsie, who at that time held it. Him having been frequently canonically admonished, and resisting by force after there had been a sentence of the Provincials by which he was deprived, and it was declared that I ought to be put into possession, I did not hesitate to anathematize. I even meditated to strike by the same kind of sentence Harold the Duke, whom I sometimes privately and sometimes openly rebuked for the attacks which he made on the church committed to my charge. But King Edward having died in the year of the Incarnation of our Lord one thousand and sixty-five, (Harold,) on taking the reins of government, promised not only to restore what he had taken away, but also to give fresh donations. But the judgment of divine vengeance overtaking him on the twenty-first day after the victory which he had obtained over his namesake, the King of the Norwegians, he having recruited his army, engaged in battle with William Duke of Normandy, who had invaded the southern part of his land, and then, in the tenth month of his reign, with his two brothers and a great slaughter of his people, fell in battle. Moreover, the Duke, after he had obtained the victory, and had taken upon him the government of the kingdom, and had heard from me my complaint of the injury which had been done to me, surrendered Wynesham to the church; and confirmed it by a solemn charter, to the effect that the brethren offering in the church the sacrifice of praise to God, should pray for the safety of himself, his ancestors, and successors, and so possess it inviolably, as by hereditary right. He promised also that as soon as he was able he would add to the gift the monastery of Oswald. I then, in order that I might

still further enlarge the property of my church, obtained by purchase from one of my parishioners called Assere, with the consent of William the King, the farm which is called Combe; with certain other lands called Wurmeston and Littone, which I assigned as above said, for the augmentation of the canons and for their support. Another estate also called Kulmeton I prevailed with Elnedou, abbot of Glaston, to give to my church, to whom it had descended by hereditary right on the death of his mother: but this, owing to the diabolical interference of a certain powerful person, I did not hold for any long time. These estates thus being given for the sustentation of the brethren, through the bounty of Kings, together with the most perfect liberty of the church, I enlarged the number of them: and those whom the want of the necessaries of life had before compelled to live among the people and to beg in a mean manner, being thus enriched, I brought to live in regular order in canonical obedience. I prepared for them also a cloister, refectory, and dormitory, and I added, in a satisfactory manner, all other things which they required, according to the manner of my own country. They unanimously chose one of themselves, Isaac by name, as fitter for the office than the rest by age and understanding, who was to take care of their temporal concerns without, and of the brethren within. I pronounced the sentence of anathema against all who should in any thing violate the arrangement thus canonically made, or should take away any part of the possessions thus appropriated by me or my predecessors."

On most of the places here mentioned Mr. Hunter has in his notes made some valuable remarks, of which it will be right for the future topographers of Somersetshire to avail themselves. It is not necessary to append them here; but we will quote the following curious remarks, made upon a place subsequently mentioned, and now called Yatton:—

"*Jattona* in the original; but *Domesday* book presents a more remarkable orthography, *Latune*. Of the conversion of the letters L and Y or I at the beginning of proper names in that record there are other instances. Thus a place in the county of York now called *Yeadon* occurs in that record as *Ladun*; the modern *Yarum*, or *Yarm*, is *Larun*; and a place now called *Loversell*, occurring three times, namely, in the Survey, the Recapitulation, and the Clamores, is each time written with a variety in the orthography, *Gewreshale*, *Inwreshale*, and *Lowershale*.

Yatton was, as before observed, the land of Johannes Danus T. R. E., and it is surprising that Gyso has not shown us how it was acquired by the Church of Wells, to whom it belonged at the time of the Survey. It is in the hundred of Winterstoke, near to Congresbury, and has one of the many beautiful churches, the work of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, with which the county of Somerset is adorned."

The Charters, &c. which form the Second Part of this volume, are only twenty-one in number; but most of them are of first-rate importance to our ecclesiastical and monastic history. They relate to the churches of Selby, London, Norwich, Tutbury, Evesham, Lichfield, and others in various parts of the kingdom. Mr. Hunter has prefixed to them some account of the historical collections of their former possessor, the Rev. Cox Macro, LL.D., which forms a valuable addition to literary biography.

Kemp's Nine Daies' Wonder; Performed in a Dance from London to Norwich. With an Introduction and Notes, by the Rev. Alexander Dyce. [Printed for the Camden Society.]

THIS is the eleventh publication of the Camden Society, but the first Reprint that it has produced, nor do we find any others hitherto announced in the long list of its projected works. We regard this as a good evidence of the zeal with which its views have hitherto been supported; as the publication of "historical remains" which have hitherto remained entirely in manuscript, is avowedly its primary object; and whilst there is an ample supply of these, and a zealous succession of competent editors, the expectations of the members are sure to be amply fulfilled.

But the present case is one in which the work republished completely ranks in point of rarity with a MS. Though the pamphlet (which was published in 1600) was evidently popular in its day, as is proved by the numerous allusions to it found in contemporary authors, yet there is only one copy now known to be in existence, which is in the Bodleian Library, among the books given to it by Robert Burton.* Moreover,

the late Mr. Gifford, in his edition of Ben Jonson, declared it to be "a great curiosity, and as a rude picture of national manners, extremely well worth reprinting." It is therefore surprising that it has never been resuscitated before.

However, it is now exceedingly well republished: the text being literally followed, and the whole-length portrait of the labouring "daucer," preceded by his "taborer," carefully copied in the title-page. We have the fullest confidence in Mr. Dyce as a most accurate and microscopic Editor; while for the extent of his acquaintance with the literature of olden times, we could not refer to a better proof than the variety of information he has brought to bear upon the trifle before us. He has shown in the Introduction, by his quotations from the works of Heywood, Nash, and Brone, that

"William Kemp was a comic actor of high reputation. Like Tarlton, whom he succeeded 'as well in the favour of her Maiesty as in the opinion and good thoughts of the generall audience,' he usually played the Clown, and was greatly applauded for his buffoonery, his extemporal wit, and his performance of the Jig.

"That at one time,—perhaps from about 1589 to 1593 or later—he belonged to a Company under the management of the celebrated Edward Alleyn, is proved by the title-page of a drama called *A Knack to know a Knave*. At a subsequent period he was a member of the Company called the Lord Chamberlain's Servants, who played during summer at the Globe, and during winter at the Blackfriars.***

"When *Romeo and Juliet* and *Much ado about Nothing* were originally brought upon the stage, Kemp acted Peter and Dogberry; and it has been supposed that in other plays of Shakespeare,—in *The Two Gentlemen of Verona*, *As you like it*; *Hamlet*, *The Second Part of Henry the Fourth*, and *The Merchant of Venice*, he performed Launce, Touchstone, the Grave-digger, Justice Shallow, and Launcelot. On the first production of Ben Jonson's *Every Man in his Humour*, a character was assigned to him; and there is good reason to believe that in *Every Man out of his Humour*, by the same dramatist, he represented Carlo Buffone.

"In 1599 Kemp attracted much attention by dancing the morris from London to Norwich; and as well to refute the

* Blomefield (*Hist. of Norfolk*, ii. 250) mistook it for a MS.: "In 1599, one Kemp came dancing the whole way from London to Norwich, and there is a MSS. in the Bodleian Library containing an account of it."

lying ballads put forth concerning this exploit, as to testify his gratitude for the favours he had received during his 'gambols,' he published in the following year the curious pamphlet which is now reprinted. Ben Jonson alludes to this remarkable journey in *Every Man out of his Humour*, originally acted in 1599, where Carlo Buffone is made to exclaim 'Would I had one of Kemp's shoes to throw after you!' and again in his *Epigrams*:—

" or which
Diddance the famous morris unto Norwich."

Mr. Dyce has likewise quoted other allusions to it from the works of W. Rowley, Brathwait, Dekker, and Webster; and has added two scenes of two early dramas, which exhibit Kemp *in propria persona*,—"The Retvrne from Pernassvs," and "The Travailes of the three English Brothers (Shirley)."

He afterwards adds the following remarks upon Kemp's most popular performance on the stage, called the Jig, and answering apparently to the ballet of the modern opera-house:

"During the earlier period of the English stage, after the play was concluded, the audience were commonly entertained by a *Jig*. As no piece of that kind is extant, we are unable to ascertain its nature with precision; but it appears to have been a ludicrous metrical composition, either spoken or sung by the Clown, and occasionally accompanied by dancing and playing on the pipe and tabor. More persons than one were sometimes employed in a jig; and there is reason to believe that the performance was of considerable length, occupying even the space of an hour."

Mr. Dyce then quotes from the Books of the Stationers' Company three entries, recording under the years 1591 and 1595 the copyright of "The Third and last parte of Kempe's Jigge," "A ballad of Kempe's Newe Jigge of the Kitchen Stuffe Woman," and "Kemp's newe Jygge betwixt a souldior and a Miser and Sym the clown," and states his belief that these Jigs were composed by regular dramatists, and were called "Kemp's" merely because he had rendered them popular by his acting, and probably by flashes of extemporal wit. He tells us that he had "spent his life in mad Jigges;" and to one of those many entertainments Marston alludes in *The Scourge of Villanie*, 1599:

"Praise but Orchestra and the skipping Art,
You shall command him; faith, you haue his hart
Even capring in your fist. A hall, a hall,
Roome for the spheres! the orbes celestiall
Will daunce *Kempes Jigge*."

Some other publications besides the "Nine Daies Wonder" have been assigned to Kemp, but Mr. Dyce shows that probably none of them were his, and that the present, which Gifford has so justly characterised as "a rude picture of national manners," was his only work as an author, printed probably to serve as an introduction for soliciting those "rewardes" for his achievement, of which he tells us he had received large promises, which were imperfectly performed. Still, the whole narrative abounds with records of the abundant hospitality he met by the way, and as a specimen of the manner in which a travelling contributor to the public entertainment was then received in "merrie Englande" we shall extract—

"The fift dayes iourney, being Wednesday
of the second weeke.*"

"Taking aduantage of my 3 miles that I had daunst^e day before, this wednesday morning I tript it to Sudbury; whether came to see a very kinde Gentleman, Master Foskew, that had before trauielled a foote from London to Darwick, who giuing me good counsaile to obserue temperate dyet for my health, and other aduise to bee carefull of my company, besides his liberall entertainment, departed, leauing me much indebted to his loue.

"In this towne of Sudbury there came a lusty, tall fellow, a butcher by his profession, that would in a Morice keepe mee company to Bury: I being glad of his friendly offer, gaue him thanks, and forward wee did set; but ere euer wee had measur'd halfe a mile of our way, he gaue me ouer in the plain field, protesting, that if he might get a 100 pound, he would not hold out with me; for indeed my pace in dauncing is not ordinary.

"As he and I were parting, a lusty Country lasse being among the people, cal'd him faint hearted lout, saying, 'If I had begun to daunce, I would haue held out one myle though it had cost my life.' At which wordes many laughed. 'Nay,' saith she, 'if the Dauncer will

* Though the dance was performed in nine days, the performer took several long rests from his violent exertions, being altogether twenty-four days on the road. He was detained five days at Bury from snow.

lend me a leash of his belles, Ile venter to treade one mile with him my selfe.' I lookt vpon her, saw mirth in her eies, heard boldnes in her words, and beheld her ready to tucke vp her russet petticoate ; I fitted her with bells, which she merrily taking, garnisht her thicke short legs, and with a smooth brow bad the Tabrer begin. The Drum strucke ; forward marcht I with my merry Maydemarian, who shooke her fat sides, and footed it merrily to Melfoord, being a long myle. There parting with her, I gaue her (besides her skinfull of drinke) an English crowne to buy more drinke ; for, good wench, she was in a pittious heate : my kindnes she requited with dropping some dozen of short court-sies, and bidding God blesse the Dauncer. I bad her adieu ; and to giue her her due, she had a good care, daunst truely, and wee parted friendly. But ere I part with her, a good fellow, my friend, hauin writ an odde Rime of her, I will make bolde to set it downe.

" A Country Lasse, browne as a berry,
Blithe of blee, in heart as merry,
Cheekes well fed, and sides well larded,
Euery bone with fat flesh guarded,
Meeting merry Kemp by chaunce,
Was Marrian in his Morrice daunce.
Her stump legs with bells were garnisht,
Her browne browes with sweating varnisht,
Her browne hips, when she was lag
To win her ground, went swig a swag ;
Which to see all that came after
Were replete with mirthfull laughter.
Yet she thumpt it on her way
With a sportly hey de gay :
At a mile her daunce she ended,
Kindly paide and well commended.

" At Melford diuers Gentlemen met mee, who brought me to one Master Colts, a very kinde and worshipfull Gentleman, where I had vnexpected entertainment till the Satterday. From whose house, hauing hope somewhat to amend my way to Bury, I determined to goe by Clare, but I found it to be both farther and fouler."

The description of the host of Rockland in the eighth day's journey is very graphic and characteristic—so much so indeed, that Warton (*Hist. of English Poetry*, iv. 63) would have it that it was contributed to Kemp by his comrade Shakspeare. It is followed by some verses, also very smart, contributed by the same friend "that made the odde rime on my Maide-marian."

" He was a man not ouer spare ;
In his eyebals dwelt no care.

' Anon, anon,' and ' Welcome, friend.'
Were the most words he vsed to spend.
Sawe sometime he would sit and tell
What wonders once in Bullayne fell,
Closing each Period of his tale
With a full cup of Nut-browne Ale.
Turwin and Turneys sidge were hot,
Yet all my Hoast remembers not :
Kets field and Muscledborough fray
Were battles fought but yesterday.
' O, 'twas a goodly matter then
To see your sword and buckler men !
They would lye heere, and here and there,
But I would meete them euery where :
And now a man is but a pricke ;
A boy, arm'd with a poating sticke,
Will dare to challenge Cutting Dicke.
O 'tis a world the world to see !
But 'twill not mend for thee nor mee.'
By this some guest cries ' Ho, the
house !'

A fresh friend hath a fresh carouse ;
Still he will drinke, and still be dry,
And quaffe with euery company.
Saint Martin send him merry mates,
To enter at his hostree gates !
For a blither lad than he
Cannot an Inkeeper be.

And shortly after we have this remarkable touch of City customs, introduced by way of a simile.

" For euen as our Shop-keepers will hayle and pull a man with ' Lack ye ? what do you lack, Gentlemen ? ' ' My ware is best,' cries one, ' Mine best in England,' sayes an other ; ' Heere shall you haue choyse,' saith the third."

Again, in p. 6 we hear of

" A noted cut purse, such a one as we lye to a poast on our stage, for all people to wonder at, when at a play they are taken pilfring."

It would, however, be vain to attempt to point out all the old practises and old sentiments which this very curious picture of Elizabethan life affords, without extracting nearly every line. We shall therefore now conclude, after pointing out a small matter of information which the Editor failed to obtain, though he evidently took some pains to acquire it.

Kemp dedicated his narrative

" To the true Ennobled Lady, and his most bountifull Mistris, Mistris Anne Fitton, Mayde of Honour to the most sacred Mayde, Royall Queene Elizabeth."

on which Mr. Dyce has made this note :—

"A Mary Fitton, daughter to Sir Edward Fitton, of Gawsworth, and maid of honour to Queen Elizabeth, is mentioned by Ormerod, *Hist. of Cheshire*, iii. 293; and 'Mrs. Fitton' is noticed as holding that office in several letters of Rowland Whyte, printed among the *Sydney Papers*. It seems unlikely that the Queen should have had two maids of honour called Fitton; and yet we can hardly suppose that Kemp mistook the Christian name of his patroness. I may add, that an examination of Sir E. Fitton's will in the Prerogative Court has proved to me that his daughter was named *Mary*."

By the kindness of Mr. Ormerod, the reason of Mr. Dyce's ill-success has now been explained. In the same pedigree in the history of Cheshire, it will be seen that Mary Fitton had one sister, who is described as "*Alice*, wife of Sir John Newdigate, of Arbury, co. Warwick." That "*Alice*" is a misprint for *Anne*; and she was the elder sister, as is stated in the title of her husband's epitaph* at Harefield, Middlesex,

"In funeribus Johannis Newdigate, Militis, cui in connubio stabili juncta fuit Anna, Edwardi Fitton, Milit. filia primogenita."

We find, further, that her son, Sir John Newdigate, died anno 1642, *ætat.* 42, and therefore was born about the year 1600, the very year of Kemp's publication; therefore she must have changed her name almost immediately

* Wotton's Baronetage, 1741, vol. iv. p. 623.

A Greek and English Lexicon to the New Testament. By the Rev. S. T. Bloomfield, D.D., F.S.A.—This will prove a very serviceable manual to the student of the New Testament in its original language: the author's great experience in this particular branch of learning enabling him at once to embrace the most copious stores of his learned predecessors and to avoid their prolixity and redundancies. It has been his object to combine the learning of Schleusner, Wahl, and Bretschneider, with the more orthodox principles of Parkhurst. The work is formed on the basis of a Lexicon by Dr. Robinson, of America, which Dr. Bloomfield edited in this country about three years ago; but he has on the present occasion introduced a considerable proportion of original and important matter, upon the

merits of which he claims it to be regarded as at least an independent, though not entirely original performance. Its plan is as follows: "The etymology of each word is first given, when thoroughly ascertained, as far as respects the Greek and Latin, and occasionally the Hebrew, and even the Northern languages. The primary signification is then carefully laid down, whether found in the New Testament or in the Classical writers (in the latter case usually accompanied by some passage in proof, adduced either *verbatim* or by reference); and from thence are deduced in regular order, all the other significations which have place in the New Testament writers, but not in others, except so far as they may be necessary to establish the senses there found. In doing this, great care has been taken to discriminate be-

after this dedication was written, and of course resigned, on her marriage, the post of Maid of Honour to the Queen, whereupon it is probable that her younger sister Mary may have been appointed her successor. It may still be doubtful which was the lady who was one of the maskers at the marriage of Lord Herbert to Lady Anne Russell in June 1600, when, as Rowland Whyte told Sir Robert Sidney,

"delicate it was to see eight ladies so prettily and richly attired; Mrs. Fetton leade, and after they had donne all their own ceremonies, these eight ladies maskers chose eight ladies more to dawnce the measures. Mrs. Fetton went to the Queen and wooed her to dawnce. Her Majesty asked what she was? *Affection*, she said. '*Affection*,' said the Queen, 'is false.' Yet her Majestie rose and dawnced: so did my Lady Marquis [of Winchester]."

It may be added that a kneeling effigy of Lady Newdigate remains in Harefield church. The family of these Maids of the maiden Queen had previously been distinguished by high appointments. Sir Edward their father was President of Munster; their grandfather, also Sir Edward, Lord President of Connaught and Thomond, and Treasurer of Ireland; and their great-uncle Francis Fitton, Esq. who survived Queen Elizabeth's reign, married the dowager Countess of Northumberland, daughter and co-heiress of John Neville, Lord Latimer.

tween the intrinsic significations of words, and those particular senses which they may bear through the form of adjuncts. Again, the various constructions of verbs, verbals, and adjectives, have been carefully noticed; and the usage of the New Testament writers has been illustrated by a reference to the Septuagint and the Apocryphal writings connected with it and the New Testament; as also to Josephus and Philo; and, lastly, the Greek Classical writers, especially those of the later Greek dialect, from the time of Polybius downward."

Eucharistica. By the Rev. Samuel Wilberforce.—A companion to the holy

Communion, formed of select passages from old English divines, with a judicious Introduction by the Editor. "It is wholly gathered from the writings of the divines of the English church; and secures the presence of that raciness of strength which are so rare in modern books of devotion. Who has not felt the difference? Who can turn from the writings of St. Augustin, St. Bernard, of Hooker and Leighton, to most of our day, without remembering the same words, "No man, having drunk of wine, straightway desireth new: for saith, The old is better."

FINE ARTS.

EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

The collection of pictures got together at "the Gallery" this season, is not, as a whole, in our humble opinion, particularly brilliant. A considerable portion of the space afforded for the display, which is but limited, is occupied by huge compositions, that have failed to find purchasers at the exhibition of the Royal Academy; the inevitable consequence is, that a number of smaller works are excluded. The wiser and more equitable plan would have been to have sent these large and meritorious productions of the easel on their travels into Lancashire, where they would be welcomed as novelties, afford gratification to many, and possibly meet with customers. But this, we suppose, is reserved as a last resource, so that they will in all probability continue to interfere with the less influential candidates for public favour.

The exhibition of this year is graced by scarcely a single specimen of sculpture. Among the new contributions of pictures the most conspicuous and numerous are the performances of the academian LEE. The landscapes of this gentleman are always distinguished by their excessive greenness, and an absence of that manipulative skill and tone which are the characteristics of a legitimate style of art. They always remind us rather of the paint-pot than of the palette. ETTY has several bright little pictures, but the visitor has to seek for them amidst the crudities to which we have alluded. COOK exhibits some landscapes and marine subjects, which may be regarded not only as favourable examples of the artist's talent, but as among the best works in the rooms. LANDSEER has one little picture. It wants tone and breadth of pencilling; but is, otherwise, not inferior to the former

productions of the same hand. MR. ROTHWELL exhibits a portrait which, although rather tame and feeble in point both of colour and handling, is nevertheless very pretty. MISS KEARSLEY bids fair to excel in this line of art. She contributes two specimens, the larger of which is worthy of every commendation. The other, though but a trifle, is also clever. INSKIP has a "Neapolitan Fruit Girl," and another transcript from the book of nature, which he terms "a Wayfarer." They are placed side by side with a landscape of Turner's; but such is the depth of tone and colour with which he has invested them, that the artist comes unscathed out of the conflict. The power of the master, whose simple rustic subjects will afford to be placed upon the verge of a fiery furnace, needs no severer test. Both the Wayfarer and the Fruit Girl will bear a comparison with the *chef-d'œuvres* of Sir Joshua Reynolds, Gainsborough, and others of the good old school of which those eminent persons were so great an ornament. We need not go into any description of the landscape by Mr. TURNER, as it has, if we mistake not, been exhibited before. It is, at all events, one of those fine, misty, poetical compositions for which the master is celebrated, but to which so much exception has been taken by the public on account of their inordinate warmth of colour. DAVIS has an animal piece of great merit. JONES, the academian, contributes some small street views in his usual style. We like the manner of this artist, although we think he paints rather too much upon one plan.

It is to be regretted that hardly any of the more important pictures in the exhibition have been sold, and that what little patronage is exercised should be thrown away on low-priced mediocrity.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

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A new edition of the History of the Port and Borough of Sunderland, comprising much additional matter, topographical, statistical, biographical, and commercial. By GEORGE GARBUTT, Librarian to the Subscription Library.

FRENCH LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

An inedited grammar of the "Romane" language of the thirteenth century, entitled "Donatus Provincialis," and signed Hugues Faidit, has been published by M. Guessard; and another of the same epoch, entitled "Draita Maniera de Troba," signed by Raymond Vidal, has been given to the public by the same gentleman. Several MSS. of these works had long been known to antiquaries; and M. Raynouard, in his "Selected Poesies of the Troubadours," had noticed them: they are similar to each other, being both imitations of the Latin grammar: the latter, by Raymond Vidal, is the more scientific production of the two.—M. Guichard has published a luminous notice of the great Latin poem of the fourteenth century, the "Speculum Humanae Salvationis."—A very interesting notice of Robert Stephens, the great printer, and of his intercourse with Francis I., has been compiled and published by M. Crapelet, the most intelligent, if not the most extensive, printer in the French metropolis. This book is a good companion to Renouard's excellent work, "Les Annales des Aldes." The typographical details, and the account of Stephens's establishment in the Rue St. Jean de Beauvais, are well worthy of perusal.

GRESHAM LECTURES.

We are happy to learn that the Gresham Trustees are in treaty for the purchase of Crosby Hall, and most sincerely should we rejoice to witness the re-establishment of GRESHAM COLLEGE on this truly classic spot; so peculiarly appropriate from its locality, and so interesting from its historical associations.

On two recent occasions the subscribers to the fund for repairing Crosby Hall have had the pleasure of assembling under the beautiful roof of the ancient Banqueting room, which has been preserved by their zealous exertions from impending destruction. On Thursday evening, March 19, premiums were awarded to the successful artists, Mr. D. Pasmore, Mr. J. Waudby, Mr. R. H. Essex, and Mr. Felix Roffe, for their Historical Illustrations of Crosby Hall; and on Wednesday

evening, April 22, Mr. Vincent Novello delighted a numerous audience by a Lecture, with Illustrations, on the Music of Italy and England in the 16th and 17th Centuries.

It will be seen by a reference to our advertising pages that another meeting will take place on Thursday evening, the 21st of May.

STATISTICAL SOCIETY.

March 16. The anniversary meeting took place, the Right Honourable Sturges Bourne in the chair. After the annual report of the Council had been read, it was Resolved, that an address be forwarded to Prince Albert, requesting his Royal Highness to become the Patron of the Society. The following noblemen and gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:—

President, Lord Viscount Sandon, M.P.—*Treasurer*, Henry Hallam, esq.—*Honorary Secretaries*, Dr. Clendinning, J. Fletcher, esq. R. W. Rawson, esq.—*Council*, C. Babbage, esq. Sir J. Boileau, Bart. Rt. Hon. Sturges Bourne, J. Bowring, LL.D. J. Clendinning, esq. M.D. Rev. E. W. Edgell, W. Farr, esq. Right Hon. Earl Fitzwilliam, J. Fletcher, esq. F. Goldsmid, esq. W. Greig, esq. H. Hallam, esq. J. Heywood, esq. J. P. Kay, esq. M.P. Sir C. Lemon, Bart. G. C. Lewis, esq. N. Lister, esq. M.D. Right Hon. Holt Mackenzie, Right Hon. Earl Lovelace, H. Merivale, esq. the Lord Bishop of Norwich, W. S. O'Brien, esq. M.P. Sir Woodbine Parish, K.C.H. G. R. Porter, esq. R. W. Rawson, esq. Lord Viscount Sandon, M.P. R. A. Slaney, esq. M.P. Col. Sykes, T. Tooke, esq. Major Tulloch, G. W. Wood, esq. M.P.

An ordinary meeting took place in the evening, Lord Viscount Sandon in the chair. Two papers were read: 1. A Report prepared by a Committee of the Society, "On the Moral and Physical Condition of the Working Classes in the Parishes of St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster." 2. "On the Effect of the New Postage Arrangements on the Number of Letters," by Rowland Hill, esq.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This Society, which last year held its great meeting in Queen's College, Oxford, and has this year been invited to Downing College, Cambridge, has just received from the Queen a royal charter; her Majesty becoming the Patroness of the Society, and naming his Grace the Duke of Richmond as the first President. The charter confers on the Society the style and title of "The Royal Agricultural Society of England," and her Majesty grants the incorporation on the salutary condition that all political topics and discussions on questions pending, or about to be brought forward in Parliament, are for ever to be excluded from its proceedings, which are to be connected solely with the great ob-

ject of improving English Agriculture. The first Council under the charter was held on Monday, March 30, at the rooms of the Society in Cavendish-square, when the Duke of Richmond, the Duke of Sutherland, the Hon. Robert Clive, M.P. Sir James Graham, Bt. M.P. Mr. Henry Handley, M.P. and Mr. Joseph Neeld, were present. An address of thanks was unanimously moved and carried to her Majesty; and the Society was announced to consist of 2,371 governors and members, between 300 and 400 new members having been added since Christmas last. The Society will hold its next yearly meeting at Cambridge, in the month of July. It was hoped that the Master and Fellows of Trinity College would have permitted the Society to have had the use of one of the Courts of that College, as the quadrangle of Queen's College at Oxford was appropriated to the purposes of the last meeting. It is now arranged, however, that the Society will dine on Parker's Piece.

BOOKSELLERS' PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.

March 12. The third annual general meeting of this benevolent society was held at the Albion Tavern, James Nisbet, Esq. of Berners-street, in the chair. This society, which has been only in existence three years, was instituted under the auspices of Alderman Kelly, the then Lord Mayor; Cosmo Orme, Esq. Andrew Spottiswoode, Esq. and in fact all the leading booksellers, printers, and literary men in London. Its object is to establish a fund for the permanent assistance of booksellers and booksellers' assistants, being members, and their widows; and the temporary assistance of members, their widows and children, when in necessitous circumstances. It has been estimated that there are within the limits of the general two-penny post 2,000 booksellers, and at least 1,000 assistants. From the report read by Mr. Meyrick, the honorary secretary, it appeared that the number of subscribers on the 31st Dec. 1839, was as follows: Honorary life subscribers sixteen, annual life subscribers four, life members 224, annual members 148—total 392. Amount of donations received during the year 1839, 186*l.* 2*s.*; amount of annual and life subscriptions, 895*l.*; interest allowed by the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt, 296*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*—total, 8,763*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* Expenses incurred, 237*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* leaving an accumulation of 8,525*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* from the first establishment of the society up to the present time. The benevolent objects of the fund will come partially into operation when the funded property amounts to 10,000*l.* and fully when it arrives at 20,000*l.*

THE UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.

March 7. The ninth anniversary meeting of this institution took place at the Thatched House Tavern, St. James's Street, and was very numerously attended, the Marquess of Londonderry in the chair. From the general abstract of the accounts to the 31st of Dec. 1839, it appeared that the receipts during the last year amounted to 1,862*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.* and the expenditure, for the same period, to 1,753*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.*

The report of the council stated, that the number of members on the 1st of March 1840, was 4,233, of whom 761 are life subscribers. The number of visitors during the year was 16,248, or an average of 1,354 per month.

Capt. P. L. Hay, R. N.; Lieut.-Col. P. S. Stanhope, Grenadier Guards; and Charles F. Forbes, M. D. who retired by rotation, were re-elected for the ensuing year, together with the following five officers, Major Tulloch; Commander J. B. L. Hay, R. N.; Major Prosser, unattached; Commander F. Warden, R. N.; and Lieut.-Col. P. Taylor, K. H. unattached.

COLLEGE FOR CIVIL ENGINEERS.

The council for this institution, which is opened on the 1st of May, have elected the following professors in their Institution:—Mechanics, Mr. Robert Wallace, M.A.; Mathematics, Mr. Oliver Burne, and Mr. A. W. Horneman, B.A., Cantab.; Civil Architecture and general construction, Mr. James Elmes, architect, C. E.; Naval Architecture, Mr. J. Waterman of the Admiralty; Physics, Mr. Harman Lewis, M.A., Cantab.; Chemistry, Mr. Thomas Everett, professor of chemistry at Middlesex Hospital; Mineralogy and Geology, Mr. T. Webster, F.G.S.; Statistics, W. C. Taylor, LL.D. Trin. College, Dublin; French language and literature, Mr. Lucien de Rudell, M.A. Univ. of Paris; German, Dr. Stromeyer, Univ. of Wurtemberg; Greek and Latin, the Rev. J. R. Page, M.A. Cantab., resident Chaplain to the College; Secretary, Mr. J. E. B. Curtis.

CAMBRIDGE CAMDEN SOCIETY.

March 28. The eleventh general, and first evening, meeting of the Cambridge Camden Society was held at the Philosophical Rooms. After the election of the new members, among whom were Lord Chief Justice Tindal, the Rev. Dr. Mill, and Mr. Rickman the architect, the President proceeded to open the business by an address on the necessity of studying Ecclesiastical Architecture on Ecclesiastical principles. The time, he said, was fast

passing away when the convenience of men, and not the glory of God, was laid down as the first principle in the erection of a church: and proceeded to enumerate the happy effects which have ensued where not only the useful, but also the ornamental parts of an ecclesiastical building were repaired or restored. These effects, he remarked, tended among other advantages to keep alive in the breast of the village congregation a respect and love, not only for their own place of worship, but for the rites and ordinances of the church. He made some observations on the objection that these studies tend to foster superstition, and concluded by exhorting the society to keep constantly in mind that principle of its constitution, which required that they should be pursued in subordination to the leading studies of the university.

A paper was next read from M. H. Bloxam, esq. of Rugby, containing descriptions and drawings of the chantry-altars still remaining in this kingdom. He more particularly instanced those of Bengeworth, Worcestershire; Eastone and Broughton Castle, Oxfordshire; and Warmington, Warwickshire. In illustration of this paper, Mr. Codd of St. John's exhibited a drawing of the magnificent Reredos Screen of Harlton church in this county.

A paper was then read from the Committee, illustrated from several private collections, on Ecclesiastical Brasses. A series of more than fifty, from 1350 to 1638, were exhibited and described.

ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY OF OXFORD.

March 25 A paper "On Gothic Architecture" was read by the Rev. W. Sewall, of Exeter College, who offered the following remarks, the force of which we think will be generally felt: "He observed that no religious mind could hesitate for a moment in what style to build a church: in any other style our ideas could only be associated with theatres, or with heathen temples, while Gothic architecture we could associate with nothing but Christianity; and the more deeply we enter into it, the more we shall be impressed with the fervent piety and strong religious feeling of those who designed our Gothic churches. Every religion has had, and must necessarily have, an architecture of its own, impressed with its own character. Thus the Egyptian, the Greek, the Hindu, or the Chinese, each conveys to us the idea of the religion which it embodied; and in the same manner Gothic architecture is essentially Christian and Catholic in its true and proper sense—the errors and superfluities of Romanism are no more essential to it

than they are to true Christianity. No one can enter into St. Paul's Cathedral with the same feelings with which he enters Westminster Abbey; nor will all the magnificence of St. Peter's at Rome impress the mind with the same mysterious sense of religious awe which is experienced in York Minster."

THE MARTYRS' MEMORIAL AT OXFORD.

We gave in our last Number, p. 412, an account of the alteration of plan arranged by the Committee for this public monument. We have been favoured with copies of several documents connected with this Resolution, and of the Instructions furnished to the Architects. Our space will only allow us to make some extracts from the latter.

"The Monument is to be that sort of Memorial or Monumental Cross which Edward I. caused to be erected in fifteen places to bear witness to his affection for his deceased Queen, and are known by the name of 'Eleanor Crosses.' Three of them still remain, at Geddington, Northampton, and Waltham. They are built upon different geometrical principles, the first being triangular, the second octangular, and the third sextangular, in their bases, and in the general arrangement of their sides and shafts.

"Of these kinds of Memorial Crosses, the Committee have chosen that which in its general geometrical construction may be called hexagonal: with certain modifications hereinafter set forth, they have adopted, for the plan and purpose of their monument, the Hexagonal Cross at Waltham, in the parish of Cheshunt, Hertfordshire."

The several engravings of Waltham Cross are then enumerated, and it is observed, that upon its restoration the terminating member of the structure, as finally executed and at present seen, differs both from that in Mr. Clarke's outline engraving of it in the Gentleman's Magazine (Aug. 1832, p. 105), and also from that in *Cruciana*, 8vo. 1835. This cross now labours under the defect of being too heavy and dwarfish in its basement-story. The original cause of this loss of height is to be found in the repairing and raising of the turnpike-road, and afterwards upon its restoration, in giving height to its platform of steps at the expense of the basement-story.

The dimensions of this monument, and its several parts, as recently taken by a skilful master-builder of the neighbourhood, are then detailed.

Its total height from the ground is 4ft. 3½in.; the first or basement-story being 12ft. 3½in.; the second story, from the embattled fret of the first story to the

embattled fret at the top of the second or statue-story, 12ft.; height of the statues, 6ft. 4in.; that of the third story, 8ft.; and that of the cross, or rather of the pinnacle which has been substituted for a cross, 10ft.

"The intended cross, therefore, is to be, as to the geometrical principle of its construction, hexagonal, like that of Waltham, and in form and character it is to bear a general resemblance to it; secondly, it is to be raised on an hexagonal platform of steps, four feet at least above the plane of the ground adjoining; thirdly, the shaft or body of the cross is to consist of three stories set off at different heights, following in this particular the course which has been pursued in all the Eleanor crosses; fourthly, another rule is to be observed, which is in like manner observable in the Eleanor crosses, that the basement or lowest story be the least decorated and the most substantial, so as to serve for a sure foundation to the upper masses; fifthly, it is fit too that a third rule or principle of these crosses should be attended to, namely, that the middle and upper stories should be the most decorated. But as to the construction and composition of the tabernacle-work and pannel-work of the upper stories, as also of their details of little buttresses, peditments, canopies, crockets, finials, and as to the forms or modes of their ascent, convergency, and termination, architects are left to the exercise of their own taste, judgment, and knowledge of the different styles of Gothic architecture belonging to different periods of time; but, in the use of this discretion, they are to bear in mind, first, the hexagonal principle which is to govern their compositions; and, secondly, the general form and character of the Waltham Cross. With respect to improvements introduced into the pannel-work, buttresses, cornice, fretwork of the first story, or into the tabernacle-work and pannel-work, &c. of the second and third, or into the pinnacles and terminating cross, care should be taken that they do not in style and manner become incongruous and foreign from the character of the Waltham Cross; they ought to be formed upon such principles and in such a style of architecture as prevailed at the latter end of the reign of Edward I., or at latest under that of his successor.

"When the Committee adopted the plan and principle of the Waltham Cross, they approved of the following modifications in respect of height, proportions, construction of the niches for the statues, and, lastly, as to the apex or summit of the edifice.

"1. As to height. The present height of the restored cross at Waltham is forty-

four feet three inches and a half; the old height forty feet. There is a very strong impression upon the feelings of the Committee, that the Memorial cross which they wish to see erected should be as high as the celebrated Market Cross at Coventry (now no more), fifty-seven feet, and that it should be placed on a graduated platform four feet high at least. There is an engraving of the Coventry cross in Thomas's edition of Dugdale's *Warwickshire*, vol. i. p. 142.

"2. As to proportions. The lowest or basement story, by a suitable increase of its height, should be made to lose that heavy and dwarfish appearance which it now presents to the eye. The proportions may thus be made to resemble those assigned to the cross in the old engravings in the *Vetusta Monumenta*, and in those to be seen in Farmer's *History of Waltham Abbey*, and Dr. Stukeley's *Itinerarium Curiosum*; and generally the proportions of all the three stories, as also of the terminating member or members of the monument, should be so managed and modified in bulk as well as height, as to present an outline of greater elevation, and a form of more graceful convergence than those of the present Waltham Cross.

"3. Regard being had to the main object of this monument, which is the commemoration of the martyred Prelates, their statues should be so placed in their respective niches, and the niches themselves so constructed, that their sculptured forms may stand forth with greater prominence than those of Queen Eleanor in the Waltham and the Northampton Crosses, and more like those in the Geddington Cross.

"4. In all the old pictures of this Cross, the third or highest story appears truncated or abruptly cut off. The reason of this is to be found in a local circumstance. The ancient abbey of Waltham Holy Cross had for its arms a cross planted on a rock (Mount Calvary). (See Fuller's *History of Waltham Abbey*.) The same was on its seal. (See Ogborne's *History of Essex*.) Hence it was that the shaft of the finial Cross at Waltham was so much higher than that of the others, being twelve feet high. It was of stone, and very massive. It therefore became necessary to give great strength to the highest story of the structure, that the Cross might be lodged in a substantial socket, and supported with safety. To this necessity is to be attributed the truncated appearance of the top of the upper story; but such necessity does not exist in the present undertaking. Therefore the workmanship of the upper story should be so modified as to present no

abruptness of termination, no heavy cap, like a pedestal. On the contrary, the principle of continued approximation to a point should govern the upper as well as lower parts. The building should be continuously carried onwards and upwards, so as to exhibit a structure uniformly and gracefully pyramidal, 'fine by degrees and beautifully less,' like the famous Cross of Coventry.

"These four points of modification having been duly specified, a few words will be added upon certain points of detail. And first, as to the collocation of the statues. That of the Archbishop should occupy the niche which in the Waltham Cross would be called one of the large central niches of the second story. It should be that which would upon the erection of this monument face northwards towards St. Giles's Church. The statue of Bishop Ridley should be placed in the great central niche of the second story, to the right hand of the Archbishop's statue, and consequently towards Balliol College. The statue of Bishop Latimer should be placed in the great central niche of the same story, on the left hand of the Archbishop's statue. The statues by good workmanship should be made in aspect, apparel, and attitude, characteristic and commemorative of the martyrs; but the statuary work belongs to the sculptor rather than the architect, and need not be further described. The inscription, as settled and agreed upon Nov. 17, 1838, is to be cut upon that pannel of the basement story which is directly under the statue of the Archbishop. The escocheons of Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer, coupled with those of their respective sees (in further commemoration of their personal and episcopal relations, and of the virtues which, under divine aid, enabled them to fulfil the duties belonging to those relations), are to be laid upon the pannels of the basement story, after the manner of the escocheons of Castile, Leon, and Pontificu, laid upon the basement pannels of the Eleanor Cross.

"And lastly, as to the finial or terminating cross, it is in shape to be like that, which originally formed the termination of the Waltham Cross (being like the cross of Calvary, as seen on the seal and arms of the Abbey)."

The designs are to be delivered to Dr. Macbride, Principal of Magdalen Hall, on or before the 15th of May. They are to be drawn on the scale of four feet to an inch, and shaded in Indian ink or sepia, to express the parts in relief. The successful competitor will be employed as architect, or receive the sum of 40/.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

April 2. Hudson Gurney, esq. V.P.

J. A. Repton, esq. F.S.A. exhibited drawings of some carvings of the time of Henry the Eighth, chiefly consisting of arabesque ornaments; they were formerly at Halnaker, near Chichester, but are now removed to Earl Delawarr's new mansion at Buckhurst.

Alfred Burges, esq. F.S.A. communicated some further observations on the old bridge at Bow: illustrated by a drawing.

A portion was read of an account from C. Roach Smith, esq. F.S.A. of several Roman vases containing bones, beads, armillæ, &c. and coins near them, discovered at Strood, Bapchild, Oare, and Upchurch, in Kent; Mr. Smith exhibited three of the vases, with drawings of several others, furnished by the Rev. Mr. Woodruffe, of Upchurch, and by C. Charlton, esq. of Rochester.

April 9. Mr. Gurney in the chair.

C. F. Barnwell, esq. one of the Auditors, read the report of the Treasurer's accounts for the year ending 31st Dec. 1839, from which it appeared that the Society's income during that period amounted to 1826*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.*; that 734*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.* had been expended to Artists and in Publications of the Society; and that 500*l.* stock had been added to the Society's funded property, which now amounts to 7000*l.* in the three per cent. consols.

His Grace the Duke of Beaufort, by Mr. Hooper, exhibited the original grant of the lordship of Gower, in Wales, to his grace's ancestor by Charles the Second,—the grant having on the face of it a portrait of King Charles.

Lieutenant B. Worthington exhibited two ancient guns, or chambers of guns, found at Dover, with a drawing of a similar gun taken up from the wreck of the Mary Rose, one of the war ships of Henry the Eighth.

Mr. Gurney exhibited an impression from an ancient seal in the possession of Mr. Delwyn, bearing the legend, "Sigillum commune Domus Beati Davidis de Swanzey."

The Rev. J. M. Traherne, F.R.S. and F.S.A. exhibited a drawing, accompanied by a description, of the Culver hole, in the side of a hill in Gower, which was converted into a place of defense.

J. O. Halliwell, esq. F.R.S. and F.S.A. communicated some additional observations on a seal found at Cambridge, and

exhibited at a former meeting (see p. 304). It probably belonged to the Vice Warden of the house of Gray Friars of Cambridge.

Dr. Bromet, F.S.A. referring to Mr. Repton's drawings of the carvings formerly at Halnaker House, exhibited several views of the house itself, and of the interior of the hall before it arrived at its present state of complete ruin.

The reading of Mr. C. Roach Smith's account of Roman remains found in the neighbourhood of Strood was concluded.

There was no meeting of the Society in Passion Week; and the anniversary meeting took place on Thursday, April 23, being St. George's Day, when the President, Treasurer, Director, and Secretaries, were re-elected. The new Council are, The Earl of Aberdeen, Thomas Amyot, esq. *Charles F. Barnwell*, esq. John Bruce, esq. *Decimus Burton*, esq. Nicholas Carlisle, esq. *T. Crofton Croker*, esq. Sir Henry Ellis, K.H. *Thomas Earl de Grey*, Hudson Gurney, esq. Henry Hallam, esq. William Richard Hamilton, esq. *the Rev. Joseph Hunter*, Sir Frederick Madden, K.H. *Dr. Merewether*, Dean of Hereford, Thomas Phillips, esq. John Gage Rokewode, esq. *Charles Roach Smith*, esq. *Sir Richard Westmacott*, Knt. the Right Hon. C. W. Williams Wynn, and *Charles George Young*, esq.; those in Italics being the new Members of the Council. Sir Henry Ellis announced the death of twenty-eight Fellows of the Society during the last year, and three withdrawn; also the election of twenty-three new Fellows, and one Foreign Member. In the evening, a good muster of the Society dined at the Freemasons' Tavern, under the presidency of Mr. Hudson Gurney.

BRITISH MUSEUM.

The Trustees of the British Museum have recently purchased the famous bronze statue of the collection of the late M. J. F. Mimaud. It represents a young man the size of life,* entirely naked, and standing, the head turned to the right, the arms lightly bent before, and the left leg slightly inclined as if at rest. The head is bound with a twisted fillet (*strophium*), and the hair, which is excessively profuse, and falls in curls upon the shoulders, forms a kind of knot in front. The whites

* Only four and twenty bronzes of this size are known, and most are in Italian collections.

of the eyes are inlaid with plates of silver, and the nipples of the breast are in red copper. This bronze, which is considered very superior to the gilt one found at Lillebonne, has been cast in nine pieces, each the thickness of a line. The sutures, which have been hammered together with great precision, are only discernible in the fracture of the limb, or by placing a candle in the interior of the statue. Part of the right leg, the foot of the left, and the plinth of the figure, which were melted by the Arabs, have been restored by M. Huson, under the direction of M. De la Fontaine. Opinions are at present divided as to whether it represents the ἀερμακόμης ἀήροχάιτης Ἀπόλλων "the unshorn and soft-tressed Apollo," an "Eros Apteris," or Ganymedes. It was found at Zifteh, and is apparently not much older than the first century before Christ, being in a heavy and thick style of art. It is said to have been purchased for 12,500 francs (£500), and is now deposited in the ante-room of the Phigalean room, at the back of the pilaster where the Venus presented by King William the Fourth stands.

THE PARTHENON.

At the meeting of the Royal Society of Literature, held on the 12th March, the Chevalier Brönstedt read a very important paper on the sculptures of the Western Pediment of the Parthenon: previous to which, Mr. Hamilton read the following extract of an interesting letter to Dr. Bostock (a member of the Council), from his son, Mr. J. A. Bostock, at Athens:

"The Parthenon was built upon the foundations of the first temple, which was destroyed by the Persians; and these foundations are still seen at the western front, where they form part of the oblong platform on which the present building stands. This platform is not flat, but is arched in both directions, the four corners being considerably lower than the centre. The columns are all thirty-four feet high, and therefore the capitals and the entablature have all the same arch. It is not seen at a distance, but is distinctly visible by placing the eye at one corner of the cornice, or any other of the lines, when it is seen to deviate from the straight ray of light. The axes of the columns also are not perpendicular but inclined towards the centre, or rather to the line of the highest ridge of the roof. This inclination is produced by the lowest stone of each column being an inch and a half higher on one side (the external) than on the other. Both these peculiarities add much to the strength and solidity of the whole fabric, and counteract

the tendency of the columns to be forced outwards by the weight of the roof. We observed the same thing in the temple of Theseus, which is nearly in its original state. There appears to be no doubt that the whole building was coloured; the prevailing tint was red; the triglyphs and guttæ were azure; fragments, proving this to have been the case, are now in the museum at Athens; and I found in a fold of drapery, in one of the only two figures in the western pediment which still remain in their places, a large piece of blue."

Mr. Brönstedt began his very interesting discourse by observing, that the figures were smaller on the Western than on the Eastern Pediment; and he incidentally gave his opinion that the famous temple at Egina was a Temple of Pallas, and not, as has been imagined, of Jupiter. With regard to the immediate matter under discussion, fewer fragments of the Western than of the Eastern Pediment had descended to our times, and drawings of only six could be exhibited. In some measure the loss was supplied by the drawings of Carré, who copied the work as it appeared in 1673 or 4. It then consisted of eighteen figures and two horses; the original having been complete in twenty figures and four horses. Fourteen years after the time of Carré, the Parthenon (this portion in particular) was nearly destroyed by an explosion of gunpowder, during the siege of Athens and the war between the Venetians and Turks. It was worthy of remark, that among the troops of the former were a considerable number from the north of Europe, and by these many of the fragments scattered by this accident were carried away. Among others, Koningsmark, the general who commanded the Venetian cavalry, preserved two heads; and they were discovered by M. Brönstedt in the Museum at Copenhagen, so recently as the year 1828. He accounted for their having remained so long unknown, by the death of M. Hartmann, by whom they had been transmitted, without any statement of what they were, or to what structure they belonged. (Engravings of these heads, full of expression, were shown, and no doubt could be felt of their authenticity.) The Chevalier then referred to a passage in "Apollodorus," who describes the Phidian sculpture on the pediment as representing the strife between Minerva and Neptune for the divinity of Attica; and the author says that the figures were stated to consist of the River Gods and Local Heroes of the place; though he was inclined to the opinion that they might be the twelve

great Olympian Gods.* To the former hypothesis the Chevalier adhered, and thought that every portion of the design proved that the question was decided, in conformity with the most ancient mythology, by personages of local worship, such as the people of Athens deified two centuries before our era; whereas the Olympian Gods had only grown into faith and superiority during the six or eight centuries that succeeded. Before the Alexandrine time, when they acquired this supremacy, Cecrops, Erechtheus, and other local divinities, were invoked at Athens, and the same occurred in other parts of Greece. An example of this was found at Corinth, where, in the dispute between Apollo and Neptune, Briareus, a local deity like Cecrops at Athens, and not an Olympian God, decided the question that Acro-Corinth should belong to Apollo, and the low lands to Neptune. Other instances of the same kind might also be quoted. The Chevalier now came to the figures on the pediment; and from many cogent reasons and references, pointed out that the centre was occupied by Minerva and Neptune, with the olive-trees between them, and the latter as if moving to depart. On the side of Minerva the next figures were the Victory without wings (for Minerva, like her father Jupiter, could never be vanquished) guiding her chariot, and attended by her mythological son. On the side of Amphitrite, his wife, and their only daughter, occupied similar places. Towards the angle of Minerva, Cecrops and his wife,† and family of three daughters and one youthful son, were represented. Towards the other angle, Erechtheus and his family appeared; but, not being so numerous as the Cecropian group, they were balanced by the introduction of two figures, the first the Mythos of the Land of Attica, and the other of the Sea. In the lap of the former, two children appeared; and from the lap of the latter, Aphrodite, the infant Venus, was rising. Each angle was finished by River Gods and Fountain Deities belonging to the soil, and the Chevalier repudiated the notion that those on the right were Latona, &c.; for Latona was much later in the Greek mythology, and could not be present at the first exploit of the great Attic divinity Minerva.—This is a hasty outline of a very delightful and instructive lecture, in which a volume of classical and antiquarian research was embodied.

* The figures, however, as before stated, were *twenty* in number. *Edit.*

† Cecrops and his wife are the only figures remaining, being preserved by the incumbent fall of the heavy marble cornice above them.

ROMAN COINS FOUND AT PEVENSEY.

A short time since, a quantity of Roman coins were found in the south bank of the Castle at Pevensey, immediately under the outer wall. They are as follows: Of

Constantine the younger . . .	2
Constans . . .	6
Magnentius . . .	5
Constantius (Gallus)	5
Valentinian . . .	6
Valens . . .	3
Gratian . . .	1
Coins with the Head of Rome, "Urbs Roma," reverse "The Wolf and Children" . . .	3
Constantinopolis	1
Defaced and illegible	5
Minimi, several.	

These coins are all in brass, well preserved, but present nothing rare or unusual in their types. In fact they are the commonest of the common, being daily found throughout the vast extent of what were once the provinces of the Roman empire. They may, however, serve to stimulate the antiquary to investigate the site. The bank in which they were deposited appears to have been untouched since the intentional or accidental deposit, and it is possible that more of the building may be of Roman construction than is generally allowed.

OLD HOUSE AT SHOREDITCH.

A relic of ancient domestic architecture has been recently taken down in the High Street of Shoreditch, which, although possessing little of interest on the ground of architectural decoration, was remarkable from its antique and rustic character, and the contrast it afforded to the adjoining houses. It was a plain example of the domestic architecture of the early part of the sixteenth century, one story in height above the ground floor, and consisted of a centre, where was the original porch of entrance, flanked by two acute gables with enriched barge-boards, and plastered. This portion alone had any interest, the other parts of the house having been altered to suit the convenience of the modern possessors, it being divided into two tenements, forming Nos. 54 and 55 in Shoreditch. At the period of its erection it was probably the first house on that side of the road, in the *village* of Shoreditch, similar houses being found in such situations in almost every country village. A group of old houses formerly existed about the same spot, on one of which was the royal arms of a sovereign of the House

of Tudor, which was noticed in *Gent. Mag.* for May 1822, p. 406. The subject of the present notice was almost the last remaining.

ROMAN HYPOCAUST NEAR HUD-
DERSFIELD.

MR. URBAN, In pursuance of my promise I shall give a brief description of the remains of a Roman Hypocaust, which I had the good fortune to discover at a place called Slack, a few miles from Huddersfield, on the site of the ancient *Cambodunum*.

Some labourers in search of stone, for which these fields have been the quarry of ages, brought to light a very extensive pavement, not less than ten feet wide, with a wall on either side. Being present at the time, my attention was attracted to the singular appearance of a flag stone of great thickness, through which there was a groove, intended, probably, for the admission of air, for, on its removal along with a large mass of Roman cement, we penetrated a cavity, which had all the characters of a Roman Hypocaust. The fragments of charcoal that were visible within and around it, strengthened this supposition; on subsequent examination there appeared seven tiers of pilasters, of which there were also seven to each tier. The roof of the furnace was composed of square stone, above which there was a layer of Roman bricks of a handsome appearance, each twenty-one inches square. But what particularly excited our admiration, was a series of closely cemented flues or tubes, which nearly surrounded this quadrangular figure, some of which being scored in imitation of tessellated pavement, gave it an air of neatness and symmetry, which was compared, by the spectators, to the front of an organ. The tubes or flues were about twelve inches long, and at the end six and a half by five inches. Some of the flues were found in an horizontal position, and it seems probable that in its perfect state there were many others intended probably to convey warmth to the adjacent houses, for the remains of a foundation wall nearly a yard thick were discovered near it. The numerous massy fragments of Roman mortar, beautifully checkered with broken brick, seemed to form the floor of the bath.

Much discrepancy of opinion existed at the time as to the real nature of this structure, some regarding it merely as a brick kiln; but whoever will take the trouble to consult *Vitruvius Pollio* will readily adopt the designation here given it.

The late Mr. Taylor, the architect, kindly favoured me with a drawing of the entire structure, before it was removed to the residence of the late Mr. Allen, but its

GENT. MAG. VOL. XIII.

present appearance, though sufficient to shew the object of the structure, is not so well calculated to convey a correct knowledge of its various parts, so many portions being wanting, and others mutilated or injured. Imperfect, however, as it is, it remains a singular specimen of Roman ingenuity. It appears, however, that this hypocaust is not the only one that has been discovered at this Roman station, a similar one having been recorded by the late Dr. Whitaker, in his account of this place. I must not omit to mention that several pieces of bone were collected at no great distance from the floor of the hypocaust, some of which appeared to have escaped decomposition from their having been partially calcined and embedded in a mass of charcoal and cineritious matter. There was one bone, however, that was singularly perfect, a spheroid bone, which, from its situation, sustained less injury from the flames.

I have little doubt that near this spot, once was the depository of the ashes of the dead, and from what we then explored, from the general appearance of dispersed fragments of urns and bones and charcoal, that at the period when this place was destroyed, this cemetery, among the rest, became an object of plunder and devastation. Neither can there be much doubt, I apprehend, on a careful examination of the appearance of the stones and the adjacent soil, that one mode by which this town was destroyed, was by fire. Among the remains many pieces of iron nails, some coated with mortar, a piece of lattice made of iron, and a fragment of what appeared to be a key, now in my possession, were picked up. Various bits of vitrified substance were also collected.

Nor was there reason to doubt, contrary to the opinion of Dr. Whitaker, that this place was occupied by a Roman garrison, or rather by a garrison in the pay of Rome, to a very late period, for on repeated occasions, when excavations have been made, and indeed, very lately, a large collection of tiles have been dug up, similar to what it fell to my lot to discover sixteen years ago, with the inscription: *COH IIII BRE*, and which resemble those found at Grimsar, near Huddersfield, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Some very beautiful specimens of tiles, bearing this inscription, will be exhibited at the approaching exhibition of curiosities, about to take place at the Philosophical Hall in this town.

It should seem that, from the perturbed state of the empire during the last days of *Cambodunum*, the garrison duty was confided to auxiliary troops, and among others to the fourth cohort of the Britons, who

appear to have been at great pains to leave behind them in this station such abundant attestations of their presence. When the flower of the Italian troops was withdrawn from the shores of Britain to assist in repelling the attacks of hostile barbarians at home, it became necessary to entrust the guardianship of the conquered provinces to such native troops as could be relied upon. Such was the case in all the Roman settlements in Britain during the waning fortunes of the empire. Much may, and no doubt will be brought to light by future discoveries in this place, which was so entirely destroyed as to have sunk into oblivion in the process of ages. We have no inscription of a later date than the one above alluded to. Nor is it known by whom the town was finally destroyed. There is, indeed, the evidence of a Saxon coin to shew that the Saxons visited the place, and the most probable supposition is, that it was a battle ground for contending armies at an early period, and probably the name by which the place is now known, Slack (or as early documents have it, Slag) may have arisen from this cause. The earliest writings called the fields, which formed the ground plot of Cambodunum, the "EALD FIELDS," a title they retain to the present day, but we still recognize in the name of the township "Scameden," as it is written in the earliest documents, a corruption of the Roman appellation Cambodunum. The aspirate prefixed is not unusual in other languages than the Saxon.

There is a hill called Watch Hill, which formerly had some remains of earth-work on it, and this has usually been considered a Saxon work, though others have determined it to be Roman. There is a place not far from this hill, and situate on a gentle declivity on the side of the Roman road, which the most ancient deeds call the Laches. This term, in the Saxon language, signifies "Cadavera." On this very spot, not more than a century ago, were still visible a considerable number of tumuli, presenting an appearance not unlike an ordinary churchyard, though I can detect no such appearance at the present day. The tradition prevalent accounted for it by supposing that a great battle was fought there, and that the bodies of those that fell were here interred. But it seems quite as probable from the contiguity of the place to the Roman town, that it was a place of interment ordinarily used by the inhabitants, especially as it was a common practice with the Romans to bury on the roadside, and if this was the case, it must have been so used after the practice of burning the dead and urn-burial was discontinued, as no fragments

of urns have ever been found. It is not improbable that this was the burying place of the inhabitants, after Christianity was first established in this Roman settlement. For I am inclined to believe that in this, as in most of the principal towns *situate on the great roads*, Christianity was preached during the Roman dominion in Britain. I have noticed in so many instances the marks of a cross on portions of tiles and bricks, detached from any other figure, that I can hardly believe it to be accidental, and I fully expect that among the subterraneous remains of this town, yet to be explored, some fortunate discovery will hereafter be made, that shall establish the truth of my opinion. The small number of coins discovered in the different excavations, rather proves how completely this place was pillaged at the æra of its destruction, than that it was a town of small importance. Many coins have, however, been found here, of which no record is preserved; others are recorded by Mr. Watson in his account of his own discoveries in this place. Some years ago a statement appeared in the public papers, of a discovery made in a quarry in the neighbourhood of Slack, of a valuable collection of coins; of these many were of silver, and among many Roman several *Greek* coins were found. I have never been able to ascertain whether there existed any just ground for crediting this assertion, whether any such discovery was ever made, or into whose hands so valuable a treasure fell; and yet it is difficult to believe that any one would invent such a paragraph for the mere purpose of amusing a few antiquity-loving readers. If such discovery was made, it is the duty of the fortunate holder of these treasures, to favour the world with a correct and circumstantial description of them, as the coins appeared, from the account, of a most valuable kind. It is, however, beyond all doubt, that within a few miles of Slack many interesting discoveries of coins have been made at different times. One such was made not long ago, near Thurstonland, of which I gave some account in your publication. The discovering a gold Roman coin at Holmürth, in this neighbourhood, shews that the imperial conquerors were familiar with every portion of this mountainous district. Though fifteen centuries have elapsed since this coin was struck, it appears as perfect as a modern coin, and its beauty is a subject of admiration to all who have seen it. This coin, or perhaps medal, I alluded to on a former occasion. It seems to have been struck in honour of some victory, and has the impression of the head of Carinus, who reigned A.D. 284-5, and is one of the few gold coins of

that emperor discovered in Britain. The monarch whom it represents was one of the most worthless characters in history. The inscription is quite legible—on the obverse it is "Marcus Aurelius Carinus Nobilis Cæsar," with the head of Carinus with a fillet round it, and on the reverse "Victoria Augusti," with an image of victory standing upon a globe in the act of presenting a laurel crown; other coins have been found at Elland, in Barkisland and Stainland, and some *moulds of coins* in my possession found at Lingards. Many other indications of Roman occupancy are to be found in that most ancient part of the parish of Huddersfield, Longwood and Scammonden. In breaking up some common land of my own near to my country residence, I had the pleasure of bringing to light a Roman millstone, which appears afterwards to have been used by their Saxon successors. But should anything of particular interest be discovered hereafter, I will take the liberty of transmitting some account for the perusal of your readers. J. K. WALKER, M.D.

FRENCH ANTIQUARIAN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS.—The Comité Historique des Arts et Monuments, has resumed its labours since the 1st of January last, and has met eight times. It has examined and analysed 40 memoirs and notices, sent into it from French or foreign correspondents, upon subjects of archaeological interest; and it has classified 100 series of answers returned to the set of questions which were issued last year, and which we laid before our readers soon after they were published. Within two months from the present time the Comité intends to publish a new volume of "Instructions," relative to the external architecture of Churches of the Byzantine, Romanesque, pointed, and renaissance styles: it will also issue, about the same time, the first numbers of the splendid works the *Statistique Monumentale de Paris*, and the *Monographie de la Cathédrale de Chartres*. During the course of the summer the monography or description of the Cathedral of Noyon will be published under its orders, and also a volume of "Instructions" relative to the military architectures of the Middle Ages. All these works will be sent to all the members of the Comité, including the corresponding members for England. After an immense deal of trouble, and by dint of unwearied solicitation on the part of the Comité, the present Minister of Public Instruction, M. Cousin, has consented to perform the promise made by his predecessor in office, M. Villemain, of allowing the Comité to publish a bul-

letin of its proceedings. The first number of this highly valuable publication has just appeared, and we have no doubt that it will be duly appreciated by the archaeologists of all countries. It will be sent regularly to all foreign members. The object of the bulletin is to give an account of the business transacted at each sitting of the Comité, together with extracts or *résumés* of the memoirs and correspondence. The first number contains an account of the formation of the Comité under M. Guizot, and the first report of transactions for 1838 by M. Gasparin. The second number is to contain a report of the proceedings for 1839. After that, the plan of the bulletins will be as mentioned above, and they will appear either once a fortnight or once a month. We may add that the Comité has received, with great interest, some reports recently addressed to it from some of the English corresponding members, and are anxious to keep up a constant communication with them. This first bulletin publishes the complete list of all the members French and foreign: those for England are as follows: Messrs. Britton, Gage Rokewode, Gally Knight, Edward Hawkins, Michael Jones, Longueville Jones, Welby Pugin, Rickman, Whewell, and Thomas Wright. If any more English members are appointed by the Minister of Public Instruction, we shall publish their nominations.

The Minister of Public Instruction has refused to ratify an appointment made before his coming into office, whereby M. Didron, secretary of this Committee, and Professor of Christian Archaeology, jointly with M. A. Lenoir, was nominated Librarian Conservator of Illuminated MSS. at the Bibliothèque du Roi. The excuse alleged is, that the funds allotted to his department do not allow of this increase of expense, 1,800 francs (£72) per annum. This affair has produced a deep sensation in the antiquarian world. The minister has also refused to allow that gentleman and his companions, who were sent out by the late minister M. Villemain, to make researches for objects of Christian archaeology in Greece, any remuneration for their expenses, alleging the same reason—penury of the public chest.

Recent Antiquarian Publications in Paris.—M. Merimé, inspector general of historical monuments, has published a volume on the Antiquities of Corsica, illustrated by numerous lithographic plates.—M. Achille Jubinal, whose large work on ancient tapestry is well known to the public, as well as that on the Armoury of Madrid, has done good service in making a kind of abridgement of those books

in two volumes 8vo., thereby placing the principal results of his researches within the reach of everybody.—The third volume of M. Degaule's history of Paris and the environs has recently appeared; it is an immense improvement upon Dulaure's history, that book being compiled altogether in the iconoclastic and barbarous spirit of the 18th century, to say nothing of its being full of errors. M. Degaule is a pupil of the *Ecole des Chartes*, and is a learned antiquary, imbued with much taste and apprehension of the fine arts.—A small book upon an isolated portion of Parisian antiquities has been sent through the press by M. Daniello, entitled "The Life of Mme. Isabelle, sister to St. Louis, and foundress of the Abbey of Long Champs." Independently of a good deal of interesting matter relating to the 13th century, this work contains a history of the Abbey of Long Champs on the western side of the Bois de Boulogne, once a splendid conventual residence, with a fine chapel of the 13th century; but of which nothing now remains except the farm buildings, an ancient mill, and the orchard walls.—A publication, coming out in parts, on Anjou and its mediæval monuments, is now nearly terminated; it will form two octavo volumes. The engravings are by an English artist, Mr. Hawke, and are much admired.—The third number of the *Bibliothèque de l'Ecole des Chartes* has been issued. Among several other interesting articles, we have remarked in it a valuable notice of the *Hortus deliciarum*, a MS. Encyclopædia of the 12th century, which may be justly considered as one of the most curious documents connected with the literary history of France. A portrait of Herrade de Lansberg, the learned Abbess of St. Odille, who composed the *Hortus*, copied from a MS. in the Library of Strasburg, accompanies this notice. M. Lacabane has been elected President, and M. Bordier Secretary, of the Société de l'Ecole des Chartes, for the current year.

Buildings, &c.—The small turret of the ancient Abbey of St. Victor, near the Garden of Plants, which the prefect and municipal council of Paris, on the earnest representations of the Comité Historique des Arts et Monuments, had solemnly promised should not be destroyed, but when removed, on account of the widening of the street, should be re-erected close to its former site, has just been entirely destroyed by order of the municipality. This wanton piece of vandalism is the more inexcusable, because the turret was one of very picturesque appearance, and would have formed an admirable termi-

nation to the street in question. It was the only relic extant of the magnificent Abbey to which it belonged. On the other hand, the representations of the Comité have been successful in saving the Church of St. Julien le Pauvre from destruction: but there is always danger from a body so decidedly hostile to mediæval antiquities as the municipality of the French capital. There is a talk of converting the ancient collegiate buildings of the Bernardins into a barrack for the municipal guards: but it is to be hoped that some more suitable destination will be found for what remains of that fine establishment; the refectory and dormitory, of the 14th century, are some of the most interesting ecclesiastical remains in Paris. If any British antiquary should chance to put up at the Hotel Taitbout, in the Rue Taitbout, let him beware as he mount the stairs of treading lightly on the fragment of the tombstone, with an inscription of the 14th century, that lies at the foot of it. This is one of the numerous instances of precious relics of the Middle Ages converted to vile purposes during the Revolution, that are so frequently to be met with in Paris.—The Parisian architects of the present day are making the *amende honorable* for the neglect of the two last centuries, and are erecting magnificent houses in the style of the Renaissance or in the Palladian style of Italy. Many of these edifices are now made to form squares within side, their courts being tastefully laid out and planted, while the façades externally and internally are richly sculptured, and have numerous compartments inlaid with verd-antique and various marbles. There is a very remarkable instance of this now to be seen at the corner of the Rue St. Lazare and the Rue St. George. The interior making a double quadrangle is sumptuous in the extreme. The rooms are let out to different families.

AVEYRON.—The Church of Conques, in the diocese of Rhodéz, one of the most perfect examples of the Byzantine style in France, and upon which M. Prosper Merimée has published a learned notice, in which he carries its date back to the time of Charlemagne, is about to be thoroughly repaired. The Commission des Monuments Historiques under the Minister of the Interior, and the Comité Historique des Arts et Monuments, have made the strongest representations to the proper authorities concerning the preservation of this edifice. A small sum, 10,000 francs, has just been allotted for this purpose by the Minister of the Interior.

BOUCHES DU RHONE.—A sum of 30,000 francs has been allotted by the

Commission des Monuments Historiques for the further excavation and preservation of the Roman Theatre at Arles. The works now going on have laid open the Proscenium; they are under the direction of M. Caristie, Architect, and their total cost is estimated at 150,000 francs. The first excavations made at Arles for the preservation of its Roman monuments were commenced in 1825; since that time the state has granted 136,000 francs for this purpose; the department 51,936 francs; and the municipality of Arles 116,435 francs.

DROME.—The Council General of this department has voted a large sum of money, to be expended in successive years, upon the reparations and restoration of the Church of St. Paul-Trois-Châteaux, founded in A. D. 800.

GARD.—A short time since, some workmen engaged in digging for foundations on the hill side, near the Tourmagne (Turris Magna) at Nîmes, found a vase with a considerable quantity of coins in it. These they disposed of to various persons, and only 10 have as yet fallen into the hands of any connoisseurs. They prove to be of high interest: among them are some of the beginning of the 7th century, struck at Maguelonne, the ancient Mesua, by the pirate chiefs who then made it their stronghold. One of these coins has the effigy of one of these chiefs, and on the reverse a cross with crescents in each of the intervals of the arms of the cross, an emblem, probably, of the treaty made between the Bishop of Maguelonne and the Saracens, an act for which he was censured by a Council of the Church. Others of these medals are still older, and belong to the Gauls. One of them, of extreme rarity, (only one is known to exist elsewhere; it has been described by Ménard) is in silver, and bears a head with a diadem on the obverse; on the reverse is a horse galloping, the rider of which hold the bridle with his left hand, and in his right brandishes the Gallic *gæsum*. Below the horse is the legend *NEMA*. It is supposed to be of several centuries prior to the Christian era.

GIROUDE.—At Cestas, near Bordeaux, an urn was found not long since by some men digging up the roots of a tree in a wood. It contained about 100 bronze medals, of the time of Antoninus Pius.

ISERE.—There have been discovered at Vienne, in the bed of the Rhone, the waters of which have been unusually low for some time past, the torso of a marble statue, a statuette, and some fragments of a bronze basso-relievo. South of the town, on the plain, where the foundations of numerous Roman houses have been

lately found, the workmen have hit upon another mosaic pavement, and the fragment of a basso-relievo. The latter is about 3 feet square; one of the figures on it is that of Time, which, according to the Orphic system, is represented with a lion's head and wings, enveloped by a serpent, and holding a key in one hand and a lyre in the other. By his side is an altar with a flame on it, and above is a horse.

LA MANCHE.—M. Langlois of Rouen, son of the late eminent antiquary, has been charged with the making of a complete series of drawings and historical notices of the castellated antiquities of the arrondissements of Cherbourg and Valognes. They will form the basis of part of a large work on the antiquities of the province of Normandy.

MARNE.—At Trefels, near Montmirail, 1,400 pieces of silver coins of the reigns of Philippe le Bel, and Louis le Hutin, (1285—1316) have been discovered under the foundations of an old house recently demolished.

PAS DE CALAIS.—In an old chest of the Mayor's Office at St. Omer, there have just been found the common seal and counter seal; in silver, of the town: they are of the 13th century. Besides them, a private seal, the die of the money struck at St. Omer during the siege in 1638, and other objects of more recent date, principally of the time of the great Revolution, have been found. They have all been placed in the town museum.

PUY DE DOME.—At Martes d'Artière, near Clermont Ferrand, a commune in which a great number of Roman antiquities have been found, recent excavations have turned up some fine pieces of mediæval money in good preservation. Among them are the *sole couronnés* of Robert Count of Provence, King of Jerusalem and Sicily, 1309—1343; the same coins of his successor Jeanna, Countess of Provence, and Queen of Jerusalem; the silver lions of Louis II. of Malta, Count of Flanders, 1346—1384; a silver lion of Brabant, of the same time apparently as the others, with the legend *Monaeta Breaban*, and on the reverse by the side of a cross *Sit Nomen*, &c., underneath which is *Io. Dux. Lot. Brab.*, together with a piece of Pope Innocent VI. 1352, who was 74th Bishop of Clermont.

RHONE.—The ancient church of the Cordeliers at Lyons is about to be converted into a succursal chapel for one of the parish churches, and thoroughly restored. It was erected by some Florentines, after the designs of Michael Angelo.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *March 20.*

Lord *John Russell* moved the third reading of the PRINTED PAPERS Bill, for the protection of the Privileges of Parliament in their printed papers.—Sir *R. H. Inglis* moved the extension of protection to the reprints made by newspapers, but was defeated. The Bill passed after a division of 110 to 40.

March 23. Lord *John Russell* moved for leave to bring in a Bill for settling the political constitution of CANADA. He observed that the union of the legislature of the two provinces was a measure which would not have been expedient, if repugnant to the wishes of the colonists themselves; but they had now acceded to the principle of such a union, leaving the arrangement of its details to the Imperial Parliament. The evils which a union would cure had arisen from various causes—from the feudal laws, from the mixed tenures of the lands, and from the preponderance of the representatives of French extraction—a preponderance which had given them a monopoly of the legislation, and had amounted to a practical exclusion of the English race. Against the narrow spirit thus engendered no better remedy could be devised than to let the inhabitants of both provinces send members to an Assembly common to both, the effect of which measure would be to deprive the French majority of the power which they had so ill employed. With respect to the Legislative Council, or Upper House, the Government and the Imperial Parliament were agreed that its constitution ought not to be elective, and that the seats in it ought to be for life. In the Assembly, or Lower House, he proposed to give 78 members, or 39 for each province. The population of Upper Canada was indeed less numerous at present than that of the Lower colony; but it was increasing so rapidly, that it bade fair to become ere long the majority. The duration of the Assembly was to be for four years; and the qualification a value of 500*l.* in land. Another part of the plan was to establish municipal governments for local districts, with powers of local taxation; and measures would be taken for encouraging emigration by faci-

litating moderate grants of land at moderate prices. The most important point remaining was that of the Clergy Reserves an appropriation made under an act of Parliament, of one seventh of the lands, as a provision for the church in lieu of tithe. The Legislature of Upper Canada had recently passed a bill upon this subject. They had not been willing to leave the whole of these reserves to the churches of England and Scotland, still less to the church of England alone; but their bill had proposed to give one half to these two established churches, and distribute the other half to the uses of the various sects existing in the colony. Whether or not this arrangement were such as in the abstract he should have approved, he was prepared, now that he found it laid down in the shape of a bill, to advise that it should be sanctioned by the Royal assent, in the belief that it would restore peace and harmony.—Mr. *Hume* objected to the Noble Lord's plan as not popular enough.—Sir *Robert Inglis* and Mr. *Pakington* protested against the Canadian Bill for the appropriation of the Clergy Reserves.—Sir *C. Grey* should have wished to see the whole of the Reserves applied to the purposes of the established churches, and grants of other lands conceded to the Dissenters. Nevertheless, he deprecated the interposition of the house with the Crown to obtain the rejection of the bill, and announced his intention of supporting the Government measure in general.—Sir *R. Peel* thought, that, until the House could see the Canadian Reserves Bill, and the bill now proposed by Government, all discussion would be premature.—Leave was given to bring in the bill.

March 24. Mr. *Law Hodges* moved for leave to bring in a bill to render effective the CONSTABULARY FORCE of England and Wales. Its principal object is to enable those counties which do not think it advisable to adopt the provisions of the Police Act, to avail themselves of the ancient constabulary force of the county, and to establish "special high-constables" for one or more divisions of a county.—Leave given.

March 25. Lord *Stanley* moved the second reading of a REGISTRATION OF

VOTERS (IRELAND) Bill.—Mr. *F. French* said the bill would curtail the elective franchise when it ought to be extended. It would throw on the electors the onus of defending their franchise twice every year, and subject them to heavy costs. He also objected to the increase of duties which the bill would throw on the judges, and on those accounts he moved that it be postponed for six months.—Mr. *Hawes* seconded the amendment.—Mr. *Shaw* supported the Bill. The present registration continued a man on the registry for eight years, and produced a number of fictitious votes. The debate was continued on the following evening; when it was closed with a very violent harangue from Mr. *O'Connell*. On a division, the second reading was carried by a majority of 234 to 215.

March 27. Mr. *Hume* moved for leave to bring in a bill to suspend the payment of the Duke of Cumberland's annuity whilst he should continue King of Hanover.—Lord *John Russell* opposed it, as a motion to take away an annuity granted for life, which seems to comprise all that it can be necessary to observe in answer. After a short debate, the motion was rejected by 76 to 63; majority, 13.

March 30. In Committee of Supply, Lord *John Russell* moved the consideration of the Queen's message for conferring some signal mark of favour on Sir *John Colborne*, now LORD SEATON. Lord *John* enumerated the military and other services of that distinguished officer from his entrance into the army in 1794, and proposed a pension of 2,000*l.* a year for three lives.—Sir *Robert Peel* seconded the motion, and observed how highly honourable it was to the British army, that it furnished some of the most conspicuous instances of civil as well as of military merit.—Mr. *Hume* opposed the grant, and the House divided, for the grant, 82; against it, 16; majority, 66.—The House then went into a committee of the whole house on the ADMIRALTY COURT (JUDGES) SALARY BILL, when the Chairman put the question, "That a yearly salary of 4,000*l.* be paid to the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland."—Mr. *Hume* objected to the amount, and proposed that it be reduced to 3,000*l.*—Lord *John Russell* said that the amount of salary was extremely irregular. At present it was not more than 3,000*l.* but in case of a war it would amount to 7,000*l.* or 8,000*l.* This was

too much, and therefore it was proposed to give an uniform salary, and to fix that salary at 4,000*l.* The situation was one of the highest importance, requiring to be filled by a person of the highest abilities and the very first legal attainments. It could not, then, be expected that a man should abandon a lucrative practice, as in this instance he must do, for a less sum than that proposed. The House divided, for the resolution, 86; against it, 17; majority, 69.

March 31. Mr. *Pakington* moved the second reading of the BEER BILL.—Mr. *Alston* proposed that it be read a second time that day six months.—Mr. *Darby* supported the Bill, and contended that the crimes which were committed in Beer-houses, and the evils resulting from their existence, would not be prevented by the most efficient police that could be established. It was well known that the low Beer-houses were kept by men of the very worst character—men not possessing a single shilling in the world, and who were, in fact, the mere servants of the brewers.—The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* would not oppose the second reading, but said that the subject was one of much difficulty to legislate upon.—After an extended conversation, the House divided. For the second reading, 110; against it, 30; majority, 80.

April 1. Mr. *Villiers* moved for a Committee to take into consideration the Act 9 Geo. IV. regulating the importation of foreign CORN. He implored the majority who passed the bold vote of refusal in the last session to review that decision. The law had worked ill even for the agriculturists themselves, for whose advantage it was intended; it had oppressed the working classes, and it had added to the burdens of the country. The present law was the great obstacle to an arrangement with the corn-growing countries of Germany for such a modification of their tariff as would be highly favourable to the extension of British manufactures. If the existing system were to be maintained it would be impossible to impose any new tax which should be borne by the people at large; the only one at all practicable under such circumstances would be a tax on property to indemnify them a little for the impost on their food.—Lord *Darlington* was the first to speak in opposition to the motion, and Mr. *Grote* followed in its favour; and the debate was continued during the two following evenings. At a late hour on the 3rd April, Mr. *Warburton* moved another adjournment of the

debate, which on a division was negatived by 245 against 129, majority 116. The same hon. member then moved, "that the House do now adjourn," and the proposition was carried without a division.—The effect of this result is, that the whole discussion fell to the ground, like a "dropped order," and is expected to be brought on again after Easter.

HOUSE OF LORDS, April 6.

The *Lord Chancellor* moved the second reading of the PRINTED PAPERS BILL.—*Lord Denman* thought their lordships would consult the public interest by acceding to the motion of his noble and learned friend. His lordship in an able and manly manner vindicated the constitutional law of the kingdom, and trusted he had said enough to prove that the Court of Queen's Bench had done nothing which deserved to be visited with any kind of stigma; for he could not help thinking that, however their lordships might exercise the highest of all their attributes, that of wise legislation, those attributes would be appealed to in vain, if privilege were allowed to supersede the law, or if the laws, when made, were not to be carried into execution by fearless and independent judges.—*Viscount Melbourne* and the *Duke of Wellington* concurred in recommending a favourable consideration of the Bill, which was read a second time.—The first Clause provides that proceedings, criminal or civil, against persons for publication of papers printed by order of Parliament, shall be stayed upon delivery of a certificate and affidavit to the effect that such publication is by order of either House of Parliament. The second enacts that proceedings shall be stayed when commenced in respect of a copy of an authenticated report, &c. (This applies to all parties, the publishers of newspapers, &c.) The last declares that nothing herein contained shall be deemed or taken, directly or indirectly, to affect the privileges of Parliament in any manner whatsoever.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS on the same day, *Lord John Russell* moved the second reading of the ECCLESIASTICAL DUTIES AND REVENUES BILL.—*Sir Robert Inglis* opposed the motion, and moved that it be read a second time that day six months.—*Sir Robert Peel* supported the Bill from a conviction that a great effort was necessary on the part of this country to remedy the spiritual destitution of the people, and that this effort would not be induced without an example set by the Church herself, of making some sacrifice

from her higher incomes to supply the wants of religious instruction. After some further discussion, *Lord John Russell* said there were two main grounds on which such a measure might properly be said to rest—the expediency of amending defects which time had allowed to creep into the cathedral system, and the necessity of providing resources to meet the admitted dearth of spiritual instruction. It was not his plan to attach parochial duties to all the preferments with which this Act would deal. Some clergymen were peculiarly qualified by zeal, eloquence, and popular address to produce great effects, both in the pulpit and in private exhortation, among the parishioners of a large district. Others, who possessed not these gifts, were yet capable of equally serving the cause of religion in another department, by able and learned writings. The latter class of men, as well as the former, should find some provision in our Church. The House divided, for the second reading, 87; for the amendment, 11.

April 7. *Sir James Graham* opened the debate on his motion of CENSURE ON MINISTERS respecting the affairs of China. Adverting to the magnitude of the interests now affected, he said, that one-sixth of our whole commercial revenue depended on the maintenance of our relations with China. It would be unwise to deceive ourselves by adopting the vulgar notion of her weakness. She had 350,000,000 of people, directed by one man, with one language, one code of laws, one religion, one national feeling, a fertile and well-watered soil, and an annual revenue of 60,000,000*l.* unencumbered by debt. The East India Company, while it possessed the trade, had been careful in its injunction of forbearance to its supercargoes; but since the opening of the trade, that had been abandoned. The recommendation of the *Duke of Wellington* left in the Foreign Office had been disregarded by *Lord Palmerston*, and other suggestions for the prevention of smuggling were unheeded. The result was we were now engaged in a war of which the circumstances were as formidable as the stake was important. He submitted the following motion:—"That it appears to this House, on consideration of the papers relating to China, presented to this House by command of her Majesty, that the interruption in our commercial and friendly intercourse with that country, and the hostilities which have since taken place, are mainly to be attributed to the want of foresight and precaution on the part of her Majesty's pre-

sent advisers, in respect to our relations with China, and especially to their neglect to furnish the Superintendent at Canton with powers and instructions calculated to provide against the growing evils connected with the contraband traffic in opium, and adapted to the novel and difficult situation in which the Superintendent was placed."—Mr. *Macaulay* congratulated himself and his colleagues, that the charge against them had not been stronger. It was wholly retrospective, and alleged no blame but that of omission. It was impossible, even in this country, with the aid of the whole preventive service, to put down smuggling. He feared that too many were disposed to vote on this question, as if the armament had been undertaken to sustain a trade in opium. It was not for that purpose that a force had been sent out, but for the redress of insults and injuries no longer endurable.—Sir *William Follett* supported the motion, and Sir *George Staunton* opposed it. The debate was continued during three nights, and terminated in the following division: for the motion, 264, against it 273; majority for Ministers, 9.

April 13. Lord *John Russell* moved that the Lords' amendments to the PRINTED PAPERS BILL be considered. The amendments had not in any degree varied the object of the Bill, but had varied it in this respect, that, instead of the certificate going from the Speaker of that or the other House of Parliament to the officer of the court, it should be produced before the court itself. The clause with respect to actions now pending had been left out of the Bill, and therefore in the actions that had been commenced against the Serjeant-at-Arms he would plead. He proposed that these amendments should be agreed to.—The *Solicitor-General* said the Bill came back ten times more objectionable, carrying every objection to the extreme; doing that which was professed to be disclaimed, and if passed into a law the privileges of the Commons of England were at an end. The object of the alteration made in the Lords was to compel the House of Commons to appear before a court of law, where they ought not to appear. The House had suffered by appearing there already, and he must say that the House of Commons, for the first time in parliamentary history, exhibited its imbecility to sustain the rights of the people, by sanctioning the jurisdiction of the courts of law on the question of its privileges.—

The *Attorney-General* said, he thought that the amendments proposed by the House of Lords ought to be agreed to. The House had been placed in a difficulty, from which the present Bill relieved them, and he had no apprehension, that when the occasion should present itself, the House would fail to exercise its jurisdiction. With the judges there was no discretionary power: by the Bill they performed duties purely ministerial, and if they refused to perform them they could be impeached. It was the act of the House, and not the judge, which terminated the action.—Sir *Robert Peel* said the Lords had shown a sincere desire to co-operate with the Commons in the maintenance of the privilege asserted, and had clogged their consent with no inadmissible conditions. It was most material to observe, that they had retained the preamble, whereby both Houses now concurred in affirming the general principle of that privilege. He did not regret that the privilege had been asserted by the proceedings of this House itself; but he much preferred the powers which had now been wisely asked of the Legislature.—The House divided, and the amendments agreed to by a majority of 68 to 29.

The CANADA GOVERNMENT BILL was read a second time without a division.

April 15. Mr. *Hume*, having opposed every stage of LORD SEATON'S ANNUITY BILL, again renewed his opposition on the third reading, both on the score of economy and on the ground of Lord Seaton's conduct in Canada. He moved that the Bill should be read a third time on that day six months.—Lord *John Russell* said that the frequent discussion which had already taken place on the subject of Lord Seaton's services, and the estimation in which they were generally held by persons of all political parties, made it needless for him now to enter into a debate on Mr. *Hume's* allegations.—Mr. *Ward* said that he would not discuss the merits of Lord Seaton; but that he should vote for the rejection of the Bill, because he thought the grant of pensions to peers for three lives involved injurious consequences, as tending to the introduction of persons into the peerage whose incomes were not adequate to the maintenance of the dignity.—The House divided, and the numbers were—For the third reading, 77; against it, 17—majority 60.—The Bill was then read a third time and passed.

On the 15th *April* Parliament was adjourned over the Easter recess to the 29th instant.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The new Premier, M. Thiers, has achieved a great triumph in the Chamber of Deputies. The debate on the secret service fund closed on the 26th March, and a division took place on an amendment proposed by M. Dangerville to reduce the sum by 100,000 francs; when there appeared—For the amendment, 158; against it, 261; Majority, 103. The clauses of the bill were next carried *pro forma*, and then the important question was put on the totality of the bill, when there appeared—Ayes, 246; noes, 160; majority, 86. This is, perhaps, one of the greatest triumphs that a minister in the difficult position of M. Thiers could secure. The result is far beyond his warmest expectations, or that of his friends. The announcement of the division was received in the Chamber with enthusiastic cheering, while out of doors the effect produced by the welcome news of the King's defeat, as it is generally regarded, was even more striking, and the funds rose immediately. An unwonted activity has been observed in the several departments of State, and M. Thiers has obtained high popularity, and gained credit for much talent and sound judgment.

NAPLES.

In 1816, a treaty was concluded between Great Britain and Naples, by which all British subjects, resident in the Neapolitan territories, were permitted to buy and dispose of property, particularly such as were at that time in possession of any sulphur mines, or who should become proprietors or lessees. In the face of this stipulation the King of Naples, about two years ago, sold an exclusive monopoly of all the sulphur in Sicily to a company of French merchants, and thereupon issued an edict, by which he commanded all the sulphur-mine proprietors in Sicily, including the British residents, to limit the production of their sulphur mines to six hundred thousand pounds per annum, and to deliver and sell the whole of this quantity, at a price fixed by the government, to the French company or to their order only. Mr. Temple, our minister at Naples, was ordered to make the necessary remonstrance, and to require that the monopoly should be immediately revoked and cancelled, so far at least as regarded British subjects; but, having received only evasive and unsatisfactory answers, he was instructed,

about the middle of March, to require immediate satisfaction; and on the 2d April he informed the English merchants that "circumstances have arisen which may very probably oblige the naval forces of her Majesty to exercise reprisals against vessels navigating under Neapolitan colours." On the 7th April a steamer was sent to Admiral Stopford, with instructions to blockade the Neapolitan ports; the next day the Sardinian Ambassador offered his mediation, and proposed, as a system of mutual concession, that the King of Naples should annul the sulphur contract, and that England should submit the question of indemnity to the arbitration of a third power. The French government has undertaken the office of mediator, or, in other words, that of bringing the King of Naples to his senses, by giving him a very intelligible intimation of the certain consequences of his refusal. It appears that Mr. Temple remains very quietly at his post, and no doubt is entertained but that the matter will end in the abolition of the monopoly, and a just reparation being made to such of our English merchants as are sufferers.

SPAIN.

On the 9th April the Queen accepted the resignation of the Ministers of Marine, of the Interior, and of War. The first has been replaced by M. Sotela, sub-secretary of that department; the second, by M. Armendarix, a deputy; and the last, provisionally, by M. Serzgary, sub-secretary. The ministry of finance has been entrusted to M. Santillan, a deputy. These selections partake the opinions of the majority.

The sixth and seventh battalions of the Carlists of Aragon were surprised and destroyed by Colonel Zurbano, on the 6th April, at Petrarque. 419 officers and soldiers were taken prisoners.

The surrender of Castellote, a Carlist fortress, has also caused great exultation to the Christino party. The siege had been protracted for several weeks, the garrison having held out to the last extremity. However, the spirit of Carlism is decidedly on the increase in Navarre and Biscay, and there is every reason to expect that the civil war will not terminate with the present year.

HANOVER.

The Hanover Gazette of the 18th March states, that the King received all

the court on the day before, the 50th anniversary of his entering the army, and distributed numerous decorations to officers. He has created 12 Grand Crosses, 8 Commanders, and 11 Knights of the Order of the Guelphs. Prussia, Brunswick, and Mecklenburgh have had each their share in these royal favours. The promotions in the army were numerous. A deputation from the officers of all the regiments presented in their name an equestrian statue of his Majesty in silver, in testimony of their gratitude and attachment.

The project of a new constitution has been submitted to the Chambers. The composition of the Chambers is scarcely at all modified, so that it is, in fact, but a repetition of the constitution of 1819. The new constitution reserves to the King the management of the state property and private domains, which were given up to the public revenue by the more recent reforms.

CHIVA.

The much talked of Russian expedition against Chiva has totally failed. The troops had not seen an enemy, except in the skirmishes which have already been mentioned; but notwithstanding the extreme care with which this expedition was prepared and directed, it was impossible to withstand the inclemency of the climate. Storms and snow prevail in such a degree, that even the camp in which General Perowsky had taken refuge to wait for a change in the weather, was not tenable, and the whole expedition was obliged to be given up. What loss the troops have suffered is not known: but the greater part of the camels on which the expedition depended have perished. The general-in-chief required 1000 camels to be sent in all haste from Arenburg, in order to convey the sick and the baggage, and even the corps itself, back to that town.

INDIA.

The French accounts from Pondicherry contain numerous details of a dreadful hurricane and inundation of the sea on that coast at the beginning of December. The force of the wind was such as had never before been witnessed there, and the inroad of the sea was dreadful beyond description. Upwards of 10,000 corpses had been found, but many thousands more had, no doubt, been washed away. So many bodies lying unburied had caused a pestilence, and the condition of the survivors, who had lost

most of their property, was exceedingly distressing. The British authorities and settlers had shown the greatest kindness to the French sufferers; but the factory and the town of Yanam, which alone had lost 1,500 inhabitants, could not recover from such a calamity for a great many years. The Government chest, and most of the public records, had been preserved. As instances of the extensive scale on which this great natural calamity acted, it is mentioned that at Talarivou, one house in which 400 persons had taken refuge, was blown down, and most of them killed; while at Mallavoram, a village on the English territory, only 19 were saved out of 2,000 inhabitants.

In consequence of a letter written by the chief of Koonoor, stating his intention, if the Russians were advancing to join them, Sir Willoughby Cotton ordered a military force to attack the fortress of Peshoot, about 40 miles N.N.E. of Candabar, in which that chieftain had taken his position. Accordingly at day-break on the 18th Jan. the attack was made by a force under the command of Lieut.-Col. Orchard, C.B. Capt. Abbott and Lieut. Pigou succeeded, after two hours' firing, in battering down the outer gate; and they then made two attempts to blow up the inner gate, but from the heavy rain that fell, and the bad quality of the (Indian) gunpowder, the explosion did not take place. Col. Orchard then, as the fort is, from its position, almost unassailable, and a destructive fire was kept up by the garrison, withdrew his troops about half-past 11, A.M. The chief afterwards evacuated the fortress and fled to the hills, and the detachment took possession in the evening. The loss of the British was severe,—viz. 65 men killed and wounded: among the latter were Lieuts. Collinson, of the 37th, and Hicks, European Regiment, who are recovering.

AMERICA.

On the 11th Feb. the St. Louis Exchange at New Orleans was destroyed by fire. This Exchange, with its magnificent dome, cost 1,700,000 dollars, and it was under mortgage for 1,400,000 dollars. The Improvement Bank, to which the building belonged, has in circulation some 900,000 dollars in bills, and scarcely any specie on hand. The Orleans Insurance Company, and the Phoenix, of London, had small risks. The Rotunda was the most magnificent structure of the kind in the Union.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

At the Spring Assizes several of the disturbers of the public peace have been overtaken by retributive justice. At *York*, on the 24th March, sentence was passed on the Chartists convicted of seditious conspiracy, riot, and using seditious language, at *Sheffield*, *Bradford*, *Barnsley*, &c. The *Sheffield* Chartist, Samuel Holberry, was sentenced to be imprisoned in the gaol of Northallerton for four years, and at the expiration of that period to be bound, himself in 50*l.* and two sureties in 10*l.* each, to keep the peace towards her Majesty's subjects; Thomas Booker, to be imprisoned for three years; Wm. Booker, his son, two years; James Duffy, three years; William Wells, one year; John Marshall, Thomas Penthorpe, and Joseph Bennison, otherwise Benson, two years; Wm. Martin, one year. The *Bradford* Chartists, Robert Peddie, Wm. Brooke, Thomas Drake, and Paul Holdsworth, to be imprisoned for three years. The *Barnsley* Chartists, Peter Hoyer, John Crabtree, and William Ashton, to two years imprisonment. All are also to enter into recognizances for their future behaviour.

At the same Assizes, Mr. Feargus O'Connor was convicted of having published, on the 13th and 20th of July last, in the *Northern Star* newspaper, of which he was the editor and proprietor, seditious libels, inciting to insurrection, and to induce her Majesty's subjects to disobey the law, in order to lead to a violation of the public peace.—On the 30th March Vincent and Edwards were convicted at *Monmouth* of a conspiracy to effect great changes in the government by illegal means, and of unlawful assembly. Mr. Baron Gurney sentenced Vincent to be imprisoned for twelve months, and Edwards for fourteen; to give sureties for five years, themselves in 500*l.*, and two in 100*l.* each. Both defendants are in custody, under a sentence at last assizes; this sentence will detain Vincent eight months, and Edwards thirteen, after the expiration of the former sentence.—On the 1st April, at *Warwick*, Brown, the Bull-ring orator, and "delegate" from Birmingham to the "National Convention," was convicted of sedition, and sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment. In the cases of Julian Harney and Henry Wilkes, whose trials had been postponed, no evidence was offered, it having been agreed that if, in the interim, they conducted themselves properly they should be acquitted.

March 23 and 24. The village of *Fordington*, adjoining *Dorchester*, was the scene

of two devastating fires, which were attended with very great destruction of property, particularly amongst the poor inhabitants. The first broke out in the chimney of a brewhouse, attached to the residence of Mr. Elliott, which soon extended to six other houses, covered with thatch; all of which were speedily consumed. That on the next day broke out in the chimney of a house occupied by Mr. Short, a carpenter: before the flames could be subdued, 46 thatched houses caught fire; all of which were destroyed. These calamities rendered about 100 families, comprising more than 250 individuals, entirely homeless.

April 1. The ceremony of laying the first stone of a new wing to *St. Thomas's Hospital* was performed by Alderman Sir John Cowan, Bart., assisted by Abel Chapman, esq. Treasurer to the Hospital, and the Governors.

April 12. The Theatre Royal, *Cork*, was burned to the ground. The house is a complete skeleton, and the loss of property very great.

By the intended inclosure of *Morecombe Bay*, and the *Duddon Sands*, on the Lancashire coast, fifty-two thousand acres of land will be reclaimed, which will form two of the most beautiful valleys in the Lake district of eighty-three square miles. The sands, being composed almost entirely of calcareous matter, washed from the surrounding lime-stone, are capable of being formed into the most fertile soil for agriculture. The land proposed to be reclaimed will form an area of half the size of Rutlandshire; and calculating one individual for two acres, will accommodate a population of 26,000, being about half the number of the present population of the counties of Huntingdon and Westmorland, and 5000 more than that of Rutland. It would be about equal in population and extent to the adjacent district of Lonsdale North, which is a peninsula lying between the two bays of *Morecombe* and the *Duddon*, on which stand the ancient ruins of *Furness Abbey*, and is also a rich agricultural and manufacturing district, abounding with slate, iron, and copper mines.

The New Postage.—The Lords of the Treasury have fixed the 6th of *May* for the day when the postage stamps are to come into use. The issue of the stamps will, in the first instance, begin in London, and be extended as speedily as practicable throughout the whole of the kingdom; but letters, properly stamped, posted in any part of the kingdom, will pass free.

The stamps will be purchaseable at

every post-office in London, and of all licensed vendors of stamps. Stamps of two prices will be issued — penny and twopenny. The penny stamps will be printed in *black*, the twopenny in *blue* ink. At each side of the covers directions respecting the rates of postage, the prices of stamps, &c. are given. The prices of stamps are as follows:—

At a Post-office, Labels 1d. and 2d. each. Covers 1½d. and 2½d. each.

At a Stamp-distributor's, as above, or as follows:—

Half-ream, or 240 penny covers, 1l. 2s. 4d., penny envelopes 1l. 1s. 9d.

Quarter-ream, or 120 twopenny covers, 1l. 1s. 4d., twopenny envelopes, 1l. 1s. 1d.

At the Stamp-offices in London, Dublin, and Edinburgh, as above, or as follows:—

Two reams, or 960 penny covers, 4l. 7s. penny envelopes, 4l. 5s.

One ream, or 480 twopenny covers, 4l. 3s. 6d., twopenny envelopes, 4l. 2s. 6d.

Covers may be had at these prices, either in sheets or cut ready for use. Envelopes in sheets only, and consequently not made up. No one, unless duly licensed, is authorised to sell postage stamps.

The penny stamp carries half an ounce (inland), the twopenny stamp one ounce. For weights exceeding one ounce use the proper number of labels, either alone or in combination with the stamps of the covers or envelopes.

Thus, it appears, that between the purchase of a single cover and of 960, there will be an allowance of about 14 per cent. The price for a dozen or more covers purchased of a licensed vendor will be left for competition. The covers and envelopes are printed on paper manufactured by Mr. John Dickinson, having coloured lines inserted in the woof of the paper, differently disposed on the covers and the envelopes. The labels, or adhesive stamps, are printed on water-marked paper, each having the water-mark of a crown; and the sheet of labels, holding 240, has the word "postage" in each of the four borders. Certain combinations of letters of the alphabet are inserted in the two corners at the lower part of the labels; and as they are varied, in every one of 240 labels, the probabilities nearly amount to a certainty that no one having a less stock than 240 will have two stamps with the same lettering in his possession. There can be no doubt that these peculiarities afford a

very ample guarantee against forgery. The adhesive stamp has the advantage of portability and lightness. They may also be sent as payment for pence or trifling sums. The artists employed are Mulready, Wyon, Thompson, and Heath; and the Penny Post will spread models of beauty over the whole face of the country and amongst all classes of the people. Mr. Wyon's die, and Mr. Heath's plate is a head of the Queen. Mr. Mulready's design for a stamped cover represents Britannia in the act of dispatching four winged messengers. The figures on each side of her are groups emblematical of British commerce, and communication with all parts of the world. On the right are East Indians on elephants directing the embarkation of merchandise; next Arabs with camels laden; next Chinese; on the left, American Indians concluding a treaty, and negroes packing casks of sugar. The whole design occupies rather more than an inch in width along the face of an ordinary envelope. In what may be called the foreground on the one side, a young man is reading a letter to his mother, whose clasped hands express her emotion at its contents; on the other side is a group of three figures, each one eagerly pressing around to read, or at least to catch a sight of the welcome letter. The whole conception forcibly tells its story, and suggests emotions of gratitude at the universal blessings that flow from unfettering correspondence, which is but speech by means of written characters.

March 25. Trinity Church, *Greenwich*, which has been recently erected as a district church of the parish of St. Alphege, was consecrated by the Bishop of Rochester.

April 7. The Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol consecrated the new church at *Brimcombe*, in the parish of Minchinhampton, which has been built by subscription, aided by David Ricardo, esq. the patron of the parish, who has assigned it a district, and engaged to support a resident clergyman until the division takes place. It is built of stone and stone tiled, having nave, chancel, and tower, in the style of the 13th century, with painted windows and carved oak furniture, and will accommodate 560 persons, above one-fifth of the kneeling being free. Adjoining are school-rooms for 200 children. The situation is highly picturesque, on the side of a well-wooded hill, overlooking the valley towards *Stroud*.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

March 7. James Norton Smith, esq. to be one of Her Majesty's Hon. Corps of Gentlemen at Arms, *vice* Smith, retired.

March 26. Lieut. George William Roper Yule, R. M. to wear the cross of the first class of the National and Military Order of San Fernando; conferred by the Queen Regent of Spain in testimony of his services in various actions, from 10th May, 1836, to Nov. 1837.

March 27. William Peter, esq. to be Consul for the State of Pennsylvania, to reside at Philadelphia.—John Storey Penlezee, esq. to be Consul at Amsterdam.

March 30. The dignity of a Duchess of the United Kingdom granted to the Right Hon. Lady Cecilia Letitia Underwood (eldest surviving daughter of Arthur Saunders, second Earl of Arran, by Elizabeth, his third wife, daughter of Richard Underwood, late of Dublin, esq.) by the title of Duchess of Inverness.

April 3. 61st Foot, Major-Gen. Sir J. Gardiner, K.C.B. to be Colonel.—William Mitchell Innes, of Parson's Green, co. Edinb. esq. only surviving son of Alex. Mitchell, late of Cherrybank, esq., by Elspeth his wife, only child and heir of Thos. Simpson, of Darra-hill, co. Aberdeen, by Isabel, only sister having surviving issue of the late George Innes, of Stow, co. Edinb. esq. (sometime Cashier of the Royal Bank of Scotland, and Dep. Receiver-gen. of Land Rents for Scotland) who was the father of the late Gilbert Innes, of Stow, and of Jane Innes, of Edinburgh and Stow, spinster, (late deceased) to continue to use the name of Innes.

April 6. Knighted, Lieut.-Col. Charles Chichester, 81st Foot, Brigadier-General in the service of the Queen of Spain, K. S. F. &c.

April 10. 2nd Life Guards, Major and Lt.-Col. G. A. Reid to be Lt.-Col. and Col.; brevet-Major J. McDougall to be Major and Lt.-Col.—6th Foot, Major H. B. Everest to be Lt.-Col.; Capt. W. Pottinger to be Major.—85th Foot, Major-Gen. Sir J. F. Fitzgerald, K.C.B. to be Colonel.—Lt.-Col. Lovell Benj. Badcock, of 15th drag. K. H. and his only brother Capt. Wm. S. Badcock, R. N. from respect to the memory of their ancestor Sir Salathiel Lovell, Baron of the Exchequer, to take the name of Lovell in lieu of Badcock.—Royal East Middlesex Militia, T. Carvick, esq. to be Major.

April 17. 20th Foot, Capt. F. Croad to be Major.—65th Foot, Capt. C. Wise to be Major, by purchase, *vice* Walker, who retires.

April 18. The Lieut.-Governor of the Bahama Islands, Col. Francis Cockburn, to be Governor and Commander in Chief of the said Islands.

April 20. Fiske Goodeve Harrison, of Copford Hall, Essex, esq. in memory of his maternal grandfather the Rev. John Fiske, of Thorpe Morieux, Suffolk, to take the name of Fiske before Harrison.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

The following officers, now extra aides-de-camp, are appointed to be full Naval aides-de-camp to the Queen:—Captains J. W. D. Dundas, C. B., Henry Hope, C. B., Sir John Pechel, Bart., K.C.H. C.B.—Captain Sir David Dunn, K.C.H. to the Vanguard; Commander Frederick Hutton, to the Vanguard.

Commander T. L. Massie, to the Thunderer.—Edward Stopford, from the Zebra to the Hydra; James Stopford, from Hydra to the Zebra.—Lieut. John Miers Greer (1799), to the rank of retired Commander, retaining his out-pension of Greenwich Hospital.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Inverness Co.—H. J. Baillie, jun. esq.

Sutherland Co.—David Dundas, esq.

Tolness.—Barry Baldwin, esq.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Thomas Garnier, B.C.L. to be Dean of Winchester.

Rev. J. C. Hare, to be Archdeacon of Lewes. Right Hon. and Rev. Lord Wriothlesley Russell, to be Canon of Windsor.

Rev. E. Addenbrooke, Sperrall R. Warw.

Rev. Joseph Baylee, Woodside New Ch. Liverpool.

Rev. E. Bellamy, Dersingham V. Norf.

Hon. and Rev. C. B. Bernard, Bantry V. Cork.

Rev. C. Blencowe, Marston St. Lawrence V. co. Northamp.

Rev. J. Boyle, Brighouse P.C. Halifax.

Rev. E. Cust, Danby Wiske R. York.

Rev. W. Dobson, Tuxford V.A. Notts.

Rev. W. C. Flint, Wellow P.C. Notts.

Rev. W. C. Frampton, Buckland Ripers R. Dorset.

Rev. J. Hanburgh, St. John's V. Hereford.

Rev. J. Hayes, Harpurhey P.C. Manchester.

Rev. J. F. Hodgson, Horsham V. Sussex.

Rev. P. J. Honeywood, Bradwell-next-Coggeshall R. Essex.

Rev. W. C. Kitson, St. James's New Ch. St. Sitwell's, Kxeter.

Rev. W. Leeke, Holbrooke P.C. Derby.

Rev. R. Lovett, Trinity Church, Walcot, Bath.

Rev. S. Luscombe, Chedy R. Somerset.

Rev. J. H. Marsden, Great Oakley R. Essex.

Rev. O. Ormerod, Birch P.C. Warrington.

Rev. F. B. Fortman, Staple Fitzpaine cum Bickenhall R.K. Somerset.

Rev. E. Robertson, Shorwell V. cum Mottiston R. Isle of Wight.

Rev. H. Robinson, Haslebeck R. Northamp.

Rev. W. S. Salman, Shireoaks P.C. Notts.

Rev. W. Stamer, D.D. St. Saviour's Walcot R. Bath.

Rev. — Whalley, Old Hutton P.C. Westmorel.

Rev. C. Whately, Holy Trinity New Church, Brinscomb, Gloucester.

Rev. S. H. Widdrington, Walcot St. Swithin's R. Bath.

Rev. C. Wightwick, Codford St. Peter R. Wilts.

Rev. T. Wilkinson, Stanwix V. Cumberland.

Rev. T. F. Woodham, Brancaster R. Norf.

CHAPLAINS.

Rev. T. James to the Bishop of Oxford.

Rev. H. Melvill, the Tower of London.

Rev. C. F. Smith to Viscount Combermere.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. F. Hodgson, Provost of Eton.

Rev. G. F. W. Mortimer to be Head Master of the City of London School.

D. T. Ansted, esq. M.A. to be Professor of Geology in King's College, London.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 15. At Loughorn, the wife of the Rev. S. J. Gambier, a dau.

March 4. At Naples, the wife of John Kennedy, esq. H. B. M. Secretary of Legation, a dau.— 8. The wife of Capt. Hooke Pearson, of the 16th Lancers, a dau.—At Heath Hall, the Hon. Mrs. Smyth, a dau.—13. At Baron Hill, Anglesey, Lady Williams Bulkeley, a son.—14. At Baythorn Park, Essex, the wife of James Raymond, esq. a dau.—15. In Mount-street, the Hon. Mrs. Edmund Phipps, a son.—17. At Puddicatt House, Mrs. Mortimer Ricardo, a dau.—20. In Mansfield-st. Lady Jenkins, a son.—21. At Bull-house, Brompton, Lady Sarah Ingestre, a dau.—23. At Brighton, the Hon. Mrs. Anderson, a dau.—25. At Bath, the wife of John Ensor, esq. of Rollsey Hall, Norfolk, a dau.—28. At Brickwall, Northam, Sussex, the wife of Thomas Frewen, esq. a son.—29. At Grafton Manor House, near Bronsgrave, the wife of Benj. Collett, esq. a son.—At Blackheath, Lady Barbara Newdigate, a son.—At Maper-ton House, near Wincanton, Somerset, the wife of Henry Fitzgerald, esq. a son and heir.—30. At Westwood Hall, the Hon. Mrs. H. C. Marshall, a son.—31. In Upper Harley-st., the wife of E. Pepsys, esq. a son.

Lately. The wife of Capt. Mathew, M.P. a son.—At Minterne, Dorset, Lady Theresa Digby, a dau.—At Clonmel, the wife of the Hon. F. Saville, R. A. a dau.—In Hertford-st., Mayfair, the Hon. Mrs. Scott, a son.—The Princess Doria Pamphili (dau. of the Earl of Shrewsbury), a dau.—In Portman-sq. the Hon. Mrs. Montagu, a dau.—At Ogwell House, Devon, the lady of Sir Richard Plasket, a dau.—At Versailles, the wife of T. C. Hooper, esq. of Hardington-park, Som. a dau.—At Cooluck-lodge, Dublin, Lady Elizabeth Burrough, a son.

April 3. At Castletown, county Kilkenny, the wife of W. V. Stuart, esq. M.P. a son.—4. At Southampton, the wife of F. Jerningham, esq. a dau.—At Walton, Glastonbury, Lady J. Thynne, a dau.—5. At Mecklenburgh-sq. Mrs. George Vernon Cotton, a son.—7. At Leamington, the wife of Joseph Baily, esq. jun. a son and heir.—At Douglas, Isle of Man, the wife of Captain Sir T. S. Pasley, R.N. a son.—10. In Belgrave-street, the Countess of Pomfret, a dau.—In Chester-place, Belgrave-square, the wife of Stephen Ram, esq. a son.—11. At Dublin, the wife of H. H. Joy, esq. Barrister at Law, a son.—At the Dowager Lady Arundell's, Dover-st. the Hon. Mrs. A. Arundell, a dau.—At Ton-bridge Wells, the wife of M. C. J. Betham, esq. a son and heir.—13. At Mount Pleasant, Jersey, the lady of Sir C. E. Carrington, a son.—At Pakenham-lodge, Suffolk, the wife of T. Thorahill, jun. esq. a son.—14. At Buckland, Mrs. Throckmorton, a son.—At Brighton, the wife of A. Goddard, esq. M.P. a dau.—15. In Piccadilly, the Duchess of St. Alban's, a son (Lord Burford).—22. In Grosvenor-sq. the Hon. Mrs. Charles Stanley, a dau.—23. In Belgrave-sq. the Countess Lis-towell, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 12. At Hobart Town, the Hon. David Erskine, 51st Light Inf. third son of Lord Erskine, to Anne-Maria, eldest dau. of Josiah Spode, esq. Chief Police Magistrate of Van Diemen's Land.

Feb. 1. At Calcutta, Henry Cowie, esq. to Emily, E. M. eldest dau. of the Rev. George Hough, M.A. Senior Chaplain.

11. At Calcutta, Edward Peters, esq. Madras Civil Service, to Augusta-Jane, fifth dau. of

Sir Jasper Nicolls, K.C.B. Commander of the Forces.

20. At Naples, James Minet, esq. second son of the late J. Minet, esq. of Baldwyns, Kent, to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of William Iggulden, esq. of Naples.

25. At Bombay, William Fisher, esq. Madras Civil Service, only son of Capt. W. Fisher, R.N. and nephew of the Hon. Sir J. R. Carnac, Bart. Governor of Bombay, to Frances Brise, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Charles Fisher, M.A. Rector of Ovington-with-Tilbury, Essex.

27. Rev. William Lees, M.A. Perpetual Curate of St. Peter's, Oldham, to Sarah, youngest dau. of the late Nathan Worthington, esq. of Oldham.

March 2. At Brandon, Suffolk, the Rev. C. J. Cartwright, to Emilie-Lydia, fourth dau. of Wm. Green, esq. of Hordfield, near Bristol, and grand-dau. of John Brewster, esq. of Brandon.

7. At Drumcondra-house, Dublin, Capt. Harvey, 87th Fusiliers, to Miss Campbell, eldest dau. of Col. Sir Guy Campbell, Bart. Quarter-master-general.—At Bristol, the Rev. T. A. Clarke, of Wigh Wycombe, Bucks, to Anne, eldest dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Clarke, of Bristol.

10. At St. Pancras, John Bailey Turner, esq. eldest son of the Rev. John Turner, Vicar of Henneock, Devon, to Anne, second dau. of Lachin Mackay, esq. Royal Highlanders.

12. At Norwich, George, youngest son of the late Charles Willes Beart, esq. of Great Yarmouth, to Mariau, youngest dau. of Robert Wright, esq. of the Upper Close.—At Marylebone, W. E. Cochrane, esq. Madras Civil Service, to Louisa, second dau. of the Rev. C. W. Le Bas, Principal of the East India College.—At St. John's Chapel, St. Leonard's, Capt. J. W. Montagu, R.N. son of the late Admiral Sir George Montagu, G.C.B. to Isabella-Elizabeth, dau. of Charles Beauclerk, esq. of St. Leonard's Forest, Sussex.

14. At Upton, Bucks, Johnson Savage, esq. M.D. R. A. to Mary-Lydia, eldest dau. of William Bonsey, esq. of Slough.—At St. George's, Han.-sq. George Cochrane, esq. of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, son of the late Hon. Basil Cochrane, to Ann Frances, dau. of the late Col. John Smith, of Coomb Hay, Som.

17. At Maidstone, the Rev. T. T. Baker, B.A. to Ellen Wood, dau. of the Rev. George Davey, B.A.—At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq. Francis Hamilton, esq. of Kenworth, Herts, to Mary-Catharine, only dau. of Henry Distin, esq. of Jamaica.—At Barham Court, Kent, James Rolleston, esq. of Harborne, Staff. to Isabella-Jane, eldest dau. of the late W. B. Hammond, esq. of Haling Park.—At Sidmouth, the Rev. C. F. Fisher, only son of the late Lieut.-Col. Fisher, to Helena-Charlotte, second dau. of the Rev. Vere John Alston, of Odell, Beds.—At St. George's, Han.-sq. the Hon. Anthony John Ashley Cooper, youngest son of the Earl of Shaftesbury, to Julia, eldest dau. of Henry John Conyers, esq. of Copt-hall, Essex.—At St. George's Bloomsbury, Henry Jefferson, M.D. of Pinsbury Circus, to Frances, eldest dau. of John B. Shuttleworth, esq. of Bedford-place and Hamptonwick.—At Belfast, Archibald Campbell, esq. Capt. 22d Regiment, to Jane, eldest dau. of the late W. Clarke, esq. of Donegal-place.

18. At Camberwell, John Hawkins, esq. of Beckham, to Wilhelmina, widow of John Dann, esq. of Crayford.—At Castleock, near Dublin, T. A. Laroon, esq. R. Eng. to Georgina, dau. of Col. D'Angier, C.B. Deputy-Adjutant-gen. in Ireland.—At Great Stanmore, Robert Holland, esq. M.P. for Hastings, to Ellen-Julia, only child of Thomas Teal, esq. of Stanmore-hall.—At Dublin, Charles Le Poer Trench, esq. second son of the Hon. and Rev. the late

OBITUARY.

THE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.

March 5. At Blenheim, after a short illness, within one day of completing his 74th year, the Most Noble George Spencer-Churchill, fourth Duke of Marlborough and Marquess of Blandford, co. Dorset (1702), seventh Earl of Sunderland (1643), fifth Earl of Marlborough (1689), ninth Baron Spencer of Wormleighton, co. Warwick (1603), and fifth Baron Churchill, of Sandridge, co. Hertford (1685); a Prince of the Holy Roman Empire; High Steward of the city of Oxford, and of the borough of Woodstock; D.C.L., F.S.A., F.L.S., &c.

The late Duke of Marlborough was born on the 6th March 1766, the elder son (the younger is the present Lord Churchill of Wychwood) of George the fourth Duke of Marlborough, K.G., by Lady Caroline Russell, only daughter of John fourth Duke of Bedford. He was educated at Eton, where the Rev. William Cole, D.D. (who wrote the descriptions, in Latin, of the Marlborough Gems) was his tutor; and subsequently became a member of Christ church, Oxford, where the honorary degree of M.A. was conferred upon him Dec. 9, 1786, and that of D.C.L. June 20, 1792. He was returned to Parliament as one of the members for Oxfordshire at the general election of 1790, in the room of his uncle Lord Charles Spencer, but relinquished the post again to that nobleman at the general election of 1796.

The Marquess became Major of the first regiment of Reading Volunteers, Jan. 3, 1804; and he was afterwards Colonel of that body. In July 1804 he was appointed one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, which office he held until Feb. 1806. At the latter date he was called up, by writ, to the House of Peers, and placed in his father's barony of Spencer.

On the 30th Jan. 1817 he succeeded his father in the dukedom, and in May following he was authorized, by royal sign manual, "in order to perpetuate in his family a surname to which his illustrious ancestor, John first Duke of Marlborough, by a long series of transcendent and heroic achievements, added such imperishable lustre," to take and use the surname of Churchill after that of Spencer, and to quarter the arms of Churchill quarterly with those of Spencer, together with a representation of the bearings of the Duke of Marlborough, which belong to the Duke of Marlborough, and to the Duke of Woodstock, and to the Duke of Devonshire.

bear and use the supporters borne used by John Duke of Marlborough.

Whilst Marquess of Blandford, Grace was distinguished by the magnificence and expense with which he indulged his taste, particularly in his garden and his library at White Knights, near Reading (formerly the seat of the ancient family of Englefield), which he purchased of Richard Byam Martin, esq. in 1798. "A descriptive account of the Mansion and Gardens of White Knights," written by Mrs. Hofland, and illustrated by twenty-three engravings from pictures taken on the spot by her husband, T. C. Hofland, esq. was printed at his Grace's expense in large quarto. It also comprises a list of the costly collection of paintings by the old masters. A classed catalogue of his Grace's library was privately printed in 1812, 4to., and some account of the most remarkable treasures which it contained will be found in Clarke's Repertorium Bibliographicum, 1819, pp. 231—238, in which volume, at pp. 316—324, are also some notices of the older collection at Blenheim, which was principally formed by Charles Earl of Sunderland, the father of the second Duke of Marlborough, who was in this respect a powerful rival of the Earl of Oxford, as is shown by a curious note of Humphrey Wanley (the librarian of the latter) written upon Lord Sunderland's decease.

At the sale of the library of the Duke of Roxburghe in 1812, the Marquess of Blandford engaged with his cousin, Earl Spencer, in the memorable competition for Valderfer's edition of the Decamerone of Boccaccio, printed at Venice in 1471, and he became successful at the enormous price of 2260*l.*—by much the largest sum ever given for any book, either printed or in MS. It is remarkable that an imperfect copy of this edition was previously in the library at Blenheim. The Marquess became one of the original members of the Roxburghe Club, founded upon this memorable occasion, under the presidency of his defeated rival.

In 1815 he bought the celebrated Bedford Missal, at the sale of the library of James Edwards, esq. of Pall Mall, for the sum of 698*l.* 5*s.*

However, most of the Duke of Marlborough's collections have been long since dispersed; and during the latter years of his life his Grace had lived in utter retirement at one corner of his magnificent palace: a melancholy instance of the

Archdeacon of Ardlagh, and nephew to the late Earl of Clancarty, to his cousin, Miss Fanny Trench, fourth dau. of the late Lord Archbishop of Tuam.

19. At Fareham, Major Hassell Moor, R. Art. to Eliza, youngest dau. of the late Adm. John Stanhope.—At Norwich, the Rev. Geo. Gibbons, of Arley, Cheshire, to Catharine, eldest dau. of the late E. B. Copeman, esq. of Cottishall, Norfolk.—At Edgbaston, Warw. the Rev. Thomas C. Haddon, B.C.L. Incumbent of Tunstall, Norfolk, to Emma-Matilda, dau. of the late George Ryder Bird, esq. of Edgbaston.—At St. Luke's, Richard Bevan, esq. of Chelsea, to Elizabeth-Ann, only dau. of the late James Forbes, esq. M.D.

21. At Amberley, the Rev. R. M. Caunter, LL.B. brother of the Orientalist, to Ann, dau. of the late Mr. Harrison, of Masham, co. York, and grand-niece of the late Vicar, the Rev. J. Hanley.—At Brighton, Wm. Haslewood, esq. of Slaugham-park, Sussex, to Frances-Catharine, dau. of the late Charles Bishop, esq. of Sunbury, Middlesex.—At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq. by the Rev. Dr. Dibdin, Rector, Elizabeth-Ann Dibdin, to Richard Lewis, Esq. of Ingatestone.—At the same Church, George Mac Call, esq. 84th Reg. to Mary, youngest dau. of Boneny Dobree, esq. of Great Cumberland-st.

23. At All Souls', Langham-place, Philip L. Powell, esq. to Eliza-Sophia, third dau. of John Galliers, esq. late of Stapleton Castle, Heref.

24. At Deptford, Lieut. W. E. Triscott, R. N. to Harriet Butt, youngest dau. of John David Rolt, esq.—At the same Church, J. A. Hardcastle, of Trin. Col. Cambridge, esq. eldest son of Alfred Hardcastle, of Hatcham-house, esq. to Frances, only child of the late Henry William Lambirth, esq. of Writtle.—At Preston, the Rev. Lockhart W. Jeffray, M.A. son of Professor Jeffray, of Glasgow, to Catherine, dau. of the late Thomas Miller, esq.—At Exeter, the Rev. H. L. Houldrich, Vicar of Holcombe Burnell, to Susan-Isabella, youngest dau. of the late Matthew Cowper, esq.—At Totnes, Edward Bentall, esq. Civil Serv. Bengal, to Clementina, eldest dau. of the Rev. W. Marshall, Rector of Chickereil.

25. At St. James's, Piccadilly, John Charles Ord, esq. of Knowl-hall, Som. to Elizabeth-Anne, eldest dau. of the late W. Villiers Surtees, esq.—At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq. Capt. Charles Trollope, brother to Sir John Trollope, Bart. to Frances, only child of the late John Lord, esq. and niece of S. H. Lord, esq.—At Edinburgh, the Rev. E. B. Field, Mountsorrel, Leic. to Isabella, dau. of the late James Hamilton, esq. M.D. Professor at the University of Edinburgh.

26. Capt. Robert Beavan, Bengal Army, to Cecilia, dau. of the Rev. Henry Drury, of Harrow.

28. At St. Pancras, Thomas Vowe, esq. of Manor-house, Hallaton, to Elizabeth-Jane, only dau. of J. W. Fisher, esq. of Burton-crescent.—At Sutton, Surrey, A. Annand, jun. esq. third son of A. Annand, esq. to Sarah Selina, youngest dau. of the late J. Blunt, esq. of Wallop, Hants.—At Wingfield, Berks, Mr. Richard Reece, of Walton-on-Thames, to Sarah, eldest dau. of William May, esq. of Brock-hill.

30. At Chelsea, C. Wentworth Dilke, esq. to Mary, dau. of the late Capt. Wm. Chatfield, of the Madras Cav.

31. At Holton Beckering, Linc. Thomas Brailsford, esq. of East Barkwith-house, to Mary-Ann, eldest dau. of the Rev. J. Hale, Rector of the former place.

Lately. At St. George's, Han.-sq. J. H. H. Atkinson, esq. eldest son of Lieut-Gen. Sir Thomas Bradford, to Anne, dau. of the late

Wm. Elice, esq.—The Rev. Wm. H. Eger-ton, Rector of the Lower Mediety of Malpas, to Louisa, dau. of Brooke Cunliffe, esq. of Er-bistock-hall, Flint.—At Dublin, John Barton, esq. son of the Archdeacon of Ferns, to Marianne, dau. of the late M. Nicholson, esq. M.D.; and at the same time, Richard Symes, esq. of Bridgewater, to Margaret, dau. of the same gentleman, and grand-nieces of the late Vice-Adm. Lord Shuldham.—Capt. H. O'Brien, R.A. to Mary, dau. of Lieut.-Col. C. Cornwallis Dausey, C.B.—At Calpee, India, Capt. W. F. Beatson, K.F. commanding Bundellund Legion, to Marian, dau. of the late Col. Hamm-fries.—At St. George's, Han.-sq. William Bevan, esq. of Clifton, to Sarah, widow of G. Martin, esq. of Bristol.

April 1. At Baxterly, near Cheltenham, B. N. Arnold, M.D. son of the Rev. C. Arnold, Incumbent of Meltor and Langho, Lanc. to Louisa, Countess of Kintore (divorced from the Earl of Kintore, by a decree of the Scotch Court of Session on the 3d of March last.)

2. At Stapleton, near Bristol, John Strachan, jun. esq. only surviving son of John Strachan, esq. of Thornton, N. B. and Clifden, Devon, Gentleman Usher of the Queen, to Mary-Anne, dau. of the late Isaac Elton, esq. of Stapleton-House.—At St. Pancras, W. Coulson, esq. of Frederick's-place, Old Jewry, to Maria, dau. of John T. Bartram, esq. of Upper Fitzroy-st.—At St. George's, Southwark, J. W. Medley, esq. to Catherine Hannah, second dau. of the late Capt. Sir G. M. Keith, Bart. R.N.—At Halifax, George N. Emmett, esq. of Blooms-bury-sq. to Eliza, youngest dau. of Wm. Emmett, esq.—At Gateshead, the Rev. Hugh Salvin, Chaplain R. Navy, to Alice-Julia, eldest surviving dau. of the late Anthony Surtees, esq. of Hammersley Hall.—At Ardeleigh, Essex, John Posford Osborne, esq. of Ardeleigh Park, to Catharine, second dau. of the Rev. Henry Bishop, Vicar of Ardeleigh.—At Posingford, Suffolk, Timms Harvey Elwes, esq. youngest son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Elwes, to Louisa, youngest dau. of Col. Weston, of Shadow-bush, near Clare.—At Frenchay, near Bristol, Edward, eldest son of Edw. D. Poore, esq. of Figheldean, Wilts, to Frances-Maria, dau. of the Rev. James Williams, of Matherne, Monm.

4. In Florence, the Baron Paul W. D'Hog-guer, of the Hague, to Frederica-Matilda, third dau. of Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Gerald de Courcy.

7. At St. Pancras, Henry Pyna, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Harriet, dau. of Thomas James, esq. of Gray's Inn.—At Woolwich, Alex. Denholm, esq. of Bealawa, co. Lanark, to Elizabeth Ann, eldest dau. of Col. Paterson, Roy. Art.—At Liverpool, J. Philips, esq. of Shrewsbury, to Mary-Emily, only surviving dau. of J. B. Tipton, esq. of Elm House.—At Moccas Court, Heref. Thomas Chester Mas-ter, esq. M.P. for Cirencester, to Catharine-Elizabeth, dau. of the late Sir George Corne-wall.—At Speldhurst, George Bayley, esq. of Montagu-st., Russell-sq. to Mary-Ann, eldest dau. of John Carruthers, esq. of Mitchell's, near Tonbridge Wells.

8. At Paston, co. Northampton, John Prette-john, esq. of Barbadoes, and Harehatch, Berks, to Laura, youngest dau. of Charles Cole, esq. of Paston Hall.—At High Wycombe, Bucks, Peter Samuel, eldest son of the Rev. Thomas Fry, Rector of Emberton, Bucks, to Katherine-Eliza-Anne, second dau. of the Rev. J. C. Williams, Rector of Farthingstone.—At Bedford, Horatio Nelson Goddard, esq. of Cliffe House, and of Purton, Wilts, to Anne-Eliza-beth, dau. of the late Rev. T. Le Mesurier, Rector of Haughton-le-Skerne, Durham.

OBITUARY.

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The late Duke of Marlborough was born on the 6th March 1766, the elder son (the younger is the present Lord Churchill of Wychwood) of George the fourth Duke of Marlborough, K.G., by Lady Caroline Russell, only daughter of John fourth Duke of Bedford. He was educated at Eton, where the Rev. William Cole, D.D. (who wrote the descriptions, in Latin, of the Marlborough Gems) was his tutor; and subsequently became a member of Christ church, Oxford, where the honorary degree of M.A. was conferred upon him Dec. 9, 1786, and that of D.C.L. June 20, 1792. He was returned to Parliament as one of the members for Oxfordshire at the general election of 1790, in the room of his uncle Lord Charles Spencer, but relinquished the post again to that nobleman at the general election of 1796.

The Marquess became Major of the first regiment of Reading Volunteers, Jan. 3, 1804; and he was afterwards Colonel of that body. In July 1804 he was appointed one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, which office he held until Feb. 1806. At the latter date he was called up, by writ, to the House of Peers, and placed in his father's barony of Spencer.

On the 30th Jan. 1817 he succeeded his father in the dukedom, and in May following he was authorized, by royal sign manual, "in order to perpetuate in his family a surname to which his illustrious ancestor, John first Duke of Marlborough, by a long series of transcendent and heroic achievements, added such imperishable lustre," to take and use the surname of Churchill after that of Spencer, and to bear the arms of Churchill quarterly with those of Spencer, together with a representation of the bearings of the standard of colours belonging to the honor or manor of Woodstock, and to

bear and use the supporters borne used by John Duke of Marlborough.

Whilst Marquess of Blandford. Grace was distinguished by her elegance and expense with which she adorned her taste, particularly in her gardens and his library at White Knights, near Reading (formerly the seat of the ancient family of Englefield), which he purchased of Richard Byam Martin, esq. in 1798. "A descriptive account of the Mansion and Gardens of White Knights," written by Mrs. Hofland, and illustrated by twenty-three engravings from pictures taken on the spot by her husband, T. C. Hofland, esq. was printed at his Grace's expense in large quarto. It also comprises a list of the costly collection of paintings by the old masters. A classed catalogue of his Grace's library was privately printed in 1812, 4to., and some account of the most remarkable treasures which it contained will be found in Clarke's Repertorium Bibliographicum, 1819, pp. 231—238, in which volume, at pp. 316—324, are also some notices of the older collection at Blenheim, which was principally formed by Charles Earl of Sunderland, the father of the second Duke of Marlborough, who was in this respect a powerful rival of the Earl of Oxford, as is shown by a curious note of Humphrey Wanley (the librarian of the latter) written upon Lord Sunderland's decease.

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In 1815 he bought the celebrated Bedford Missal, at the sale of the library of James Edwards, esq. of Pall Mall, for the sum of 698*l.* 5*s.*

However, most of the Duke of Marlborough's collections have been long since dispersed; and during the latter years of his life his Grace had lived in utter retirement at one corner of his magnificent palace: a melancholy instance of the

results of princely extravagance. He seldom quitted the spot, except for a short visit every year to one of the watering places.

His Grace married, Sept. 15, 1791, Lady Susan Stewart, daughter of John eighth Earl of Galloway, K. T., by whom he had issue four sons and two daughters: 1. Lady Susan-Caroline, who died an infant in 1792; 2. the Most Noble George now Duke of Marlborough, who, as Marquess of Blandford, has sat in the present Parliament for Woodstock; he was born in 1793, and married in 1819 his cousin Lady Jane Stewart, eldest daughter of George ninth Earl of Galloway, K. T., by whom he has issue John-Winston now Marquess of Blandford, two other sons, and one daughter; 3. Lord Charles Spencer-Churchill, an officer in the army, formerly M. P. for Woodstock, who married in 1827 Etheldred-Catharine, second daughter of John Benett, of Pyt-house, co. Wilts, esq., M. P. for the southern division of that county, and was left a widower in December last with several children; 4. the Rev. Lord George Henry Spencer-Churchill, who died in 1828, without issue, having married his cousin Elizabeth-Martba, eldest daughter of the Rev. Edward Nares, D. D., (by Lady Charlotte Spencer,) now re-married to William Whateley, esq. barrister-at-law; 5. Lord Henry John Spencer-Churchill, a Capt. R. N. and now in command of the *Druid* frigate on the East India station, who is unmarried; and 6. Lady Caroline, who died in 1824, having married the late David Pennant, jun. esq. of Downing, co. Flint.

The late Duke's funeral took place on the 13th March, when his body was deposited in the vault of the chapel at Blenheim. It was attended by the present Duke and his three sons, the Rev. Vaughan Thomas, W. Whateley, esq. &c.

There is a portrait of the late Duke of Marlborough, painted by Cosway, R. A. and engraved by Barney, in folio. A painting which Cosway made of the Duke's two boys (the present Duke and his brother, Lord Charles) represented as playing with armour, has also been engraved.

THE EARL OF ENNISKILLEN.

March 31. At Florence Court, co. Fermanagh, in his 72d year, the Right Hon. John Willoughby Cole, second Earl of Enniskillen (1789), Viscount Enniskillen (1776), and third Baron Mountfloreance, of Florence Court, co. Fermanagh (1760), all titles in the peer-

age of Ireland; and the first Baron Grinstead of Grinstead, co. Wilts, in that of the United Kingdom; also a Representative Peer for Ireland; K. P.; Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Fermanagh, &c.

His lordship was born on the 23d March, 1768, the eldest son of William-Willoughby the first Earl, by Anne, only daughter of Galbraith Lowry Cole, esq. and sister to the first Earl of Belmore.

He represented the county of Fermanagh in the Parliament of Ireland, and afterwards in that of the United Kingdom, until the death of his father, *May* 22, 1803. In the same year he raised four bodies of volunteers, viz. the Trillick, the Taugher, the Lurdganderah, and the Callow-hill. On his father's death, or shortly after, he was elected a Representative Peer of Ireland; and on the 11th Aug. 1815, he was created a Peer of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron Grinstead, of Grinstead, co. Wilts. He was nominated a Knight of St. Patrick in 1814.

The Earl of Enniskillen was exceedingly popular in his own country; and nothing could exceed the terms of regret in which his loss is lamented by several of the Irish papers. His body was interred in the family vault underneath Erne church, on *Monday* the 13th of April, attended by his two sons, the present Earl, and the Hon. John Cole; and his two brothers, Gen. Sir Lowry Cole, and the Hon. Henry Arthur Cole; his brothers in law Mr. Townley Balfour and Mr. Owen Wynne, of Haslewood, and other relatives. The service was read by the Hon. and Rev. J. C. Maude.

His lordship married, *Oct.* 15, 1805, Lady Charlotte Paget, fourth daughter of Henry first Earl of Uxbridge, and sister to the Marquess of Anglesey, K. G., and by that lady, who died on the 26th Jan. 1817, he had issue three sons who survive him, besides another son and one daughter who are deceased. Their names are as follow: 1. the Right Hon. William-Willoughby now Earl of Enniskillen, late M. P. in the present Parliament for the county of Fermanagh; he was born in 1807, but is at present unmarried; 2. the Hon. Henry Arthur Cole, Capt. 7th Dragoons, Colonel of the Fermanagh Militia, and M. P. for Enniskillen; 3. Lady Jane-Anne-Louisa-Florence, who died in 1831, in her 20th year; 4. the Hon. John Cole, born in 1815; and 5. the Hon. Lowry-Balfour, who died in 1818, in his third year.

1840.] OBITUARY.—*Earl of Morley.*—*Rt. Hon. Sir G. Hewett, Bart.*

THE EARL OF MORLEY.

March 14. At Saltram, near Plymouth, in his 68th year, the Right Hon. John Parker, first Earl of Morley, and Viscount Boringdon, of North Molton, co. Devon (1815), and second Baron Boringdon, of Boringdon, co. Devon (1784); F.R.S. and D.C.L.

His lordship was born May 3, 1772, the only son of John first Lord Boringdon, by his second wife, the Hon. Theresa Robinson, second daughter of Thomas first Lord Grantham, and aunt to the present Earl de Grey, and the Earl of Ripon. He succeeded to the peerage whilst still in his minority, on the death of his father, April 27, 1788. He was a member of Christ Church, Oxford, where he was created D.C.L. June 18, 1799; and he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1795.

When a young man Lord Boringdon was a frequent speaker in the House of Lords, where he supported the ministers of Mr. Pitt and his Tory successors. He was raised to the title of a Viscount and Earl, with the titles already mentioned, by patent dated Nov. 29, 1815.

In the neighbourhood of Plymouth, the Earl of Morley was universally respected and beloved. Few noblemen possessed so much public spirit, for, whenever any plan calculated to promote the public benefit was suggested, he was always ready to use all his interest in promoting it. Among the improvements in that vicinity for which the public are indebted to his late lordship, is the beautiful bridge of the Laira, in connexion with the new road to Totnes. His lordship also, some years since, established the Plymouth Races, on a fine piece of ground called Chelson Meadow, adjoining Saltram Park, and situated about a mile and a half from Plymouth. Chelson Meadow originally formed part of the Laira Water; and in 1809 his Lordship procured an Act of Parliament for forming an embankment, whereby several thousand acres were made available for tillage, and part now forms the race-course. His lordship patronised in the most liberal manner all the public institutions of Plymouth, and all the charitable societies had his name enrolled as a subscriber.

His lordship was twice married. His first union took place on the 20th June, 1804, with Lady Augusta Fane, second daughter of the Earl of Westmorland, and sister to the Countess of Jersey; which marriage was dissolved in Feb. 1809, and her ladyship is now the wife of the Right Hon. Sir Arthur Paget, G.C.B. There was one son of this marriage, Henry-Villiers Viscount Boringdon, who

died in 1817, in his 12th year. The of Morley married secondly, Aug. 1809, Frances, daughter of The Talbot, of Wymondham, co. Nor esq. and by her ladyship, who sur him, he had issue one son and one daughter, the Right Hon. Edmund, now of Morley, and Lady Caroline-Adrina, who died in 1818, in her 1 year.

The present Earl was born in 18 and is unmarried. He is one of the Gentlemen of the Bedchamber to his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

RT. HON. SIR GEO. HEWETT, BART.

March 21. At his seat, Freshwater Park, near Southampton, aged Right Hon. Sir George Hewett, Bart., Privy Councillor in Ireland, General in the army, and for forty years Colonel of the 61st Foot.

He was descended from an old Leicestershire family, and was the only son of Major Shuckburgh Hewett, of Melton Mowbray, by Miss Anne Ward. He was appointed Lieutenant of the 70th foot the 20th April 1764, Captain the 2d June 1775; Major of the 43rd foot the 31st Dec. 1781; Colonel the 1st March 1794, Major-General the 3d May 1796, Colonel of the 61st foot the 4th April 1800, Lieutenant-General the 25th Sept. 1803, and General the 4th June 1813.

He served in America, and in the East and West Indies, and was for some time Commander-in-chief of the Forces in the East Indies. He was created a Baronet by patent dated 6th Nov. 1813.

He married, the 26th July 1785, Julia, daughter of John Johnson, of Blackheath, esq. by whom he had issue twelve children, five sons and seven daughters. The former are: 1. Sir George Henry Hewett, who has succeeded to the title, and is a Lieut.-Colonel in the army; he was born in 1791, and married in 1816, Louisa, youngest daughter of the late Rt. Rev. Henry William Majendie, D.D. Lord Bishop of Bangor, by whom he has several children; 2. John, an officer in the army, deceased; 3. Major William Hewett, who married in 1826 Sarah, daughter of the late Gen. Sir James Duff, Knt.; 4. Charles; and 5. Philip, who married in 1828 Anne, youngest daughter of Gen. Sir James Duff. The daughters: 1. Julia, married to Gen. Cary; 2. Eliza, married to Major John Johnson, Deputy Adjutant-gen. in the East Indies, and died in India; 3. Anne, married in 1818 to — Miller, M.D. of Exeter, and died in 1833; 4. Charlotte; 5. Catharine-Frances; 6. Frances, died in 1827, unmarried; and 7. Marianne.

The loss of Sir George Hewett is greatly regretted by his family and numerous friends, but more especially the poor, to whom he was a most liberal benefactor. Sir George was the fourth on the list of generals; and it was somewhat singular that, although enjoying tolerable health a long time preceding, and anxiously wishing to see his old comrades once more, he took to his bed the day his regiment landed at Southampton on their return from Ceylon.

ADM. SIR H. B. NEALE, BART. G.C.B.

Feb. 15. At Brighton, aged 76, Sir Harry Burrard Neale, the second Baronet, of Walbampton, co. Hants (1769); G.C.B. Admiral of the White.

Sir Harry Neale was the eldest son of Colonel William Burrard, by his second wife, Mary, daughter of Joseph Pearce, esq. of Lymington; and nephew to Sir Harry Burrard, who was created a Baronet in 1769.

He entered the navy on board the *Roe-buck*, 4½ guns, Capt. Sir Andrew Hammond (afterwards Snape Douglas), in 1778. He was present at the siege of Charleston, the destruction of three American frigates, the reduction of Savannah-le-Mar, and the capture at sea of two American frigates, the *Confederacy* and the *Protector*. In 1781, he was in the *Chatham*, 50, Capt. Sir A. Snape Douglas, when she took the *Magicienne*, after an action of half an hour; and was active, also, in the capture of several privateers. In 1783 he was appointed acting Lieutenant on board the *Perseverance*, Capt. Lutewick, where he had an opportunity of seeing Gen. Washington; and on his return home he served on board the *Hector*, 74, Sir William Hamilton, and the *Europe*, 50, bearing Adm. James' flag in the West Indies. During the hurricane of 1785, he volunteered to save the lives of five men floating on a wreck, and, with extreme personal peril, succeeded; for this he received the thanks of the Admiralty and of his captain. He was afterwards in the *Flora*, Capt. Storey, and the *Astræa*, Capt. Rainier. In 1787 his Lieutenantancy was confirmed, on board the *Expedition*, Capt. Chetwynd; and in 1790 he was appointed to the *Southampton*, Capt. (afterwards Sir Richard) Keats, and next to the *Victory*, 100, bearing Lord Hood's flag. He was afterwards made Commander in the *Orestes*, 18, and was employed on the Coast Preventive service, and to attend his Majesty George III. at Weymouth.

Lieut. Burrard succeeded to the title of Baronet on the death of his uncle, the 12th April 1791.

In 1793 he was appointed acting Captain of the *Vengeance*, 74; and upon the breaking out of the war, to the command of the *Aimable*, 32. Under Lord Hood's orders he landed the seamen and marines who assisted in the defence of Toulon; and was, afterwards, with Capt. Inglefield, of the *Aigle*, convoy to the trade from Smyrna and Salonica to Malta. Whilst employed in the blockade and reduction of Corsica, he took the *Moselle* 24, which surrendered, after an exchange of broadsides. During this time he was constantly engaged with batteries, or in preventing the importation of supplies from France. He was next employed, in conjunction with Capt. Inglefield, in arranging the formation of a naval depot at Ajaccio in that island.

On the 15th April 1795 Sir Harry Burrard married Grace-Elizabeth, eldest daughter and coheirress of Robert Neale, of Shaw House, co. Wilts, esq. and he thereupon assumed the name of Neale, by royal sign manual.

In the same year he was appointed to the *St. Fiorenzo*, and continued in her command until 1800. His services were chiefly confined to the French coast; and, in company with the *Phaeton*, Hon. Capt. Stopford, he chased *La Resistance*, which escaped, after several broadsides, under the protection of the batteries. In 1797, in company with the *Nymph*, Capt. Cooke, he took the same ship, of 48 guns, and 345 men, and the *Constance*, 24 guns, 180 men, after an action of half an hour, without the loss of a man killed or wounded. For this he received the thanks of the Admiralty. *La Resistance* was renamed the *Fish-guard*, in allusion to her return from the expedition to Wales. He then took and burnt two of a convoy, which he chased into Belleisle Roads; and he afterwards fell in with the same convoy again, under the protection of five large French frigates, and succeeded in capturing four more.

In the same year he was ordered to the *Nore*, to convey the *Princess Royal*, upon her marriage, to the Continent. The British fleet was, at that time, in a high state of mutiny; and, although they succeeded in preventing the equipment of the vessels, they could not shake the loyalty of Sir Harry's crew. In consequence of the quiet state of the *St. Fiorenzo*, court-martial were ordered to assemble on board of this ship. The mutineers sent their delegates with cutlasses and pistols, and posted them at the cabin-doors; Sir Harry ordered them from the ship, and was obeyed. The mutineers then acquainted the *St. Fiorenzo*, that if her people did

not cheer with the others, the *Defiance*, 6½, should run alongside, and fire into her. And the next day the *Defiance* came down, with the men at their quarters, matches lighted, and guns loaded; but only one shot was fired, for such was the strength of the wind, and rapidity of the tide, that the attempt was frustrated. The loyalty of the crew enabled Sir Harry to acquaint Earl Spencer, then First Lord of the Admiralty, with the plans of the mutineers; and, when the favourable opportunity presented itself, the *St. Fiorenzo* escaped from the mutineers, after receiving the fire from the whole fleet, which very much damaged the ship. She was followed by the *Clyde*, and arrived safely at Spithead. This broke up the celebrated mutiny at the *Nore*. For this Sir Harry received the thanks of the merchants of London, as well as an address from Ludlow, conveying 132*l.* 8*s.* subscribed at the time, to be distributed amongst the crew. Earl Spencer, in his letter upon this occasion, said,—“He joined in the strongest terms, in the applause and admiration of his conduct, and rejoiced that none of his gallant and loyal people had suffered in the execution of his plan.” George III. assured Sir Harry, that he should always bear in mind this most important service, and that it was his intention he should have the red ribbon of the Bath, then a much rarer honour than at present. In 1799 he was under Lord Bridport’s orders in the Channel, when, in company with the *Amelia*, Hon. Capt. Herbert, they fell in with three French frigates, *La Vengeance*, 48 guns, and two of a smaller class. A violent squall from the north-west had just carried off the *Amelia*’s top masts. An action ensued for nearly two hours, when the enemy bore up for the Loire. The French account states the Commodore to have been killed, and 140 men killed and wounded. The *St. Fiorenzo* had 1 man killed and 18 wounded; the *Amelia* 1 officer, 1 man killed, and 27 wounded. For this he again received the thanks of the Admiralty.

In 1801 Sir Harry was appointed to the *Centaur* 74, and afterwards to the *Royal Charlotte* Yacht, in attendance upon the King. In 1804 he had the command of eight frigates and several gun-boats at the mouth of the Thames; and the same year was made a Lord of the Admiralty. In 1805 he was appointed to the *Royal Sovereign* Yacht; and next commanded the *London*, 98 guns, in the squadron of Sir J. B. Warren. The *London*, being a bad sailor, was stationed to the windward, when she fell

in with the *Marengo*, 80 guns, *Adm. Linois*, and 740 men, and the *Belle Poule*, 48 guns and 320 men. After an action, which lasted three quarters of an hour, in which the *London*, from her lower-deck guns being so near the water’s edge, was prevented using them, the French ships separated by signal. The *Ramillies* came up, and, passing by the *London*, the *Marengo* surrendered without firing another shot. The *Amazon* sailed after the *Belle Poule* and took her. The *London* lost 1 midshipman (Mr. Rooke, a nephew of Sir Harry) who was killed by a shot from the *Belle Poule*, 10 killed and 25 wounded. The Admiral and Captain of the *Marengo* were wounded, as well as 87 more, and 65 were killed. Her Majesty Queen Charlotte wrote with her own hand a letter of congratulation to Sir Harry Neale upon his success. After his return home he was again appointed a Lord of the Admiralty, and next to the command of the *Royal Sovereign* Yacht, in attendance upon the King. In 1806 he was made Captain of the Channel Fleet, under Lord Gambier, in the *Ville de Paris*, and was present at the destruction of the French ships in *Basque Roads*. His name was included in the vote of thanks by the House of Commons to Lord Gambier. In 1810 he was made Rear-Admiral, and was second in command in the Channel Fleet in the *Caledonia*. In 1814 he was made Vice-Admiral and Knight-Commander of the Bath, and in 1822 received the Grand Cross of the Order.

In 1823 he was appointed to the chief command in the Mediterranean, where he was succeeded by Sir Edward Codrington. If there was one good quality more predominant than others in Sir Harry, it was his coolness and judgment; and had he fortunately commanded at a later period, the country might have been saved the very great injury which, in the judgment of Ministers themselves, the improvident destruction of the Turkish fleet inflicted upon our interests in the Mediterranean.

Sir Harry then returned to his seat in Hampshire, where, upon the death of Adm. Sir Thomas Foley, he was named by King William IV. to the command at Portsmouth—a command, the King added in a most flattering manner, which had constantly been in the personal nomination of the Crown, and never had been considered a ministerial appointment. However, Sir James Graham, who was at this time first Lord of the Admiralty, required, as a condition for confirming the appointment, that Sir Harry Neale should resign his seat for Lymington. This, Sir Harry,

as a man of honour, could not do; and, accordingly, the King regretted that he could not perform his promise, and that what had hitherto been an appurtenance to the Crown, should now be entirely at the disposal of Ministers. It is fair to Sir James Graham to add, that he admitted, in the presence of other veterans of the Navy, having acted erroneously; and the subsequent disposal of this species of ministerial patronage, proves them to have taken a totally different view of the union of professional and parliamentary duties: so that it may fairly be said, in this as in other instances, that Sir Harry Neale always deserved what he got, although he did not always get what he deserved. In reviewing his services, they comprise thirty-two years. He served on board twenty ships, and a similar number were either taken or destroyed under his orders.

Sir Harry Neale was for the greater part of his life one of the representatives in Parliament for Lymington in Hampshire, where long family connexion had given him a predominant interest. He was first returned for that borough at the general election of 1790, together with his cousin Major Harry Burrard (afterwards created a Baronet in 1807), and was re-elected in 1796. In 1803 his cousin (then Major-Gen. Burrard) was returned in his place; but in 1806 he resumed his seat, and he continued to hold it until the alteration consequent on the Reform of Parliament.

His personal influence, however, arising from his suavity of manners, warm benevolence, and honourable hospitality, were very great. He lived in the world, but never neglected the couch of the sick or the cabin of the poor. His fellow-townsmen shewed their sense of his value, when for a week preceding his funeral the shops were closed, and two hundred tradesmen spontaneously attended his funeral though intended to be private. His body was borne from his house at Walthampton to the grave by twenty-four poor labouring men.

His friends have determined to erect a column to his memory, which, erected in his native place, may perpetuate their esteem. During the first fortnight the subscriptions amounted to more than 800*l.* The Queen Dowager and the Princess Augusta, and the Duchess of Gloucester have tendered the sums of 50*l.* each (the maximum admitted) accompanied by expressions which lend them additional value. It is proposed that the testimonial shall consist of a pillar or obelisk of 60 or 70 feet in height, having an appropriate inscription on each face of the pe-

destal, together with such ornamental bas-relief in illustration of the professional services of the deceased, as the funds will permit; and be erected on an elevated and conspicuous spot, opposite the main street of Lymington, on the Walthampton estate, and left bank of the river. Such an object would be seen at a considerable distance in almost every direction:—by sea, from Stoke's bay to St. Alban's head—(comprehending the Isle of Wight, the Solent, Needles' Passage, &c.) And it is intended (if possible) to unite utility with ornament, by rendering the pillar a sea-mark for clearing the shoals in the Needles' Passage and Solent—thus increasing the interest with which such an object must be ever viewed—as contributing to the safety of that fleet and service, of which he, to whom it is to be erected, was so gallant and eminently-successful a leader, and by whom he was universally loved and honoured.

Sir Harry having had no children, the title has devolved on his brother, the Rev. George Burrard, Rector of Yarmouth, I. W. who has a numerous family.

GEN. SIR JOSIAH CHAMPAGNE, G. C. H.
Jan. 31. In Harley Street, aged 86,
Sir Josiah Champagné, G. C. H., a General in the army, and Colonel of the 17th foot.

This officer received, the 28th of Jan. 1775, an ensigncy in the 31st foot; in March, 1776, he embarked with his regiment, and landed in America in May; and remained on active service till the peace, when he returned to England. The 11th July, 1777, he obtained his lieutenantcy; in April 1783, a company in the 99th foot; and in March, 1784, a company in the 3rd foot. Capt. Champagné joined his corps in May of the latter year, in Jamaica; and in 1785, went with the expedition to the Spanish main; he continued in the West Indies five years, and then returned to England. In 1793, he again embarked for the West Indies, under Sir C. Grey, but proceeded to the relief of Nieuport; on the 18th of Sept. was appointed to a majority in the 80th foot, and the 19th Dec. to a Lieut.-Colonelcy. In 1794 he again went to the Continent, and returned with the army in 1795; he twice embarked in the latter year, in command of his regiment, for the coast of France; the misfortune at Quiberon prevented the first expedition from proceeding beyond Plymouth; the second, under Major-Gen. Doyle, took possession of Isle Dieu, and remained on that service till January 1796, when he returned to England.

In March 1796, Lieut.-Col. Champane embarked in command of his regiment for the Cape of Good Hope, and at the close of the year sailed with it for the East Indies. The 26th of Jan. 1797, he was appointed Colonel, by brevet; and in 1800, to the command of an expedition against Batavia, with the rank of Brigadier-General; but which was subsequently countermanded. In 1801 he was appointed second in command to the army which sailed from India for Egypt; in 1803 he returned to England, and the 25th Sept. of that year was appointed Major-General; on the 25th of July, 1810, Lieut.-General; the 25th of Feb. 1810, Colonel of the 41st foot; from which he was removed to the Colonelcy of the 17th foot the 14th June, 1819. He attained the full rank of General 19th July, 1821.

REAR-ADM. TATHAM.

Jan. 24. At his seat, Hornby Castle, near Lancaster, aged 84, Sandford Tatham, esq. a retired Rear-Admiral R.N.

Admiral Tatham was the son and heir of the Rev. Sandford Tatham, M.A. Rector of Hutton, co. Cumberland, and Vicar of Appleby, co. Westmorland, by Elizabeth, second daughter of Henry Marsden, of Wennington hall, in Lonsdale, co. Lancaster, esq. and aunt to John Marsden, esq. of Hornby Castle, who died in 1826.

We have not very full particulars of his professional services. During the Russian armament in 1791, he commanded the *Argo*, a 41-gun ship, armed *en flute*, in North America. In 1793 he was appointed to the Dromedary store ship, and accompanied the expedition under Sir John Jervis and Sir Charles Grey to the West Indies.

On the 8th Feb. 1794, whilst employed in covering the debarkation of the third brigade of the army on the side of Cas de Navires, in the Island of Martinique, the Dromedary, venturing too near the battery on Point Negro, received a shot between wind and water, and a second through her upper works, which killed one man and wounded four, among whom was Captain Tatham.

Our officer was promoted to the rank of Post-Captain, Nov. 4, 1794; employed on the Impress service in 1794 and 1799; and obtained the superannuation of a Rear-Admiral, Dec. 7, 1813.

During the latter years of his life Adm. Tatham was engaged in one of the most memorable legal contests of modern times. Hornby Castle, near Leeds, the ancient mansion of the Stanleys Lords Monteagle, was purchased in 1780 by

John Marsden, of Wennington hall, esq. from the Earl of Charteris. Mr. Marsden died issueless, July 1, 1826, appointing in his last will George Wright, esq. of Heysham, as his devisee in trust for the heir. The Rev. Anthony Lister, of Wennington hall, Vicar of Gargrove, co. York, pursuant to Mr. Marsden's will (dated 14th June 1822) took the name of Marsden only by royal license dated Feb. 27, 1827; and was then reputed the successor to the property. Adm. Tatham claimed as cousin and heir in blood, disputing the sanity of the testator. At the first trial, at York assizes, the will was established; but further proceedings were taken, and the litigation was finally settled only in 1836, after eleven days' trial at Lancaster, when Adm. Tatham entered with great rejoicings, upon the estate, the rental of which was estimated at nearly 7000*l.* (see our vol. VI. p. 422.) A full report of the legal proceedings of Tatham *v.* Wright, has been published in two volumes octavo.

Adm. Tatham has left a widow, without children. He has devised his estates to Pudsey Dawson, esq.

ROBERT ROLLES, Esq.

Nov. 18. At Brighton, aged 75, Robert Rolles, esq. Rear-Admiral of the Red.

At the commencement of the war with France, in 1793, this officer commanded the Lord Mulgrave hired armed ship, of 20 guns, employed in conveying the trade between Spithhead and Hull, the underwriters of which port presented him with a handsome piece of plate, for his great care and diligent attention to their interests whilst on that station.

On the 12th August 1795, Capt. Rolles was posted into the *Laurel*, of 28 guns; and in the spring of the following year, assisted at the reduction of St. Lucia, by the forces under the orders of Sir Hugh C. Christian and Sir Ralph Abercromby. He subsequently commanded the *Renommée* and *Alarm* frigates, on the Jamaica station, and returned to England in the latter, about the year 1800.

During his continuance in the West Indies this officer captured several of the enemy's privateers and armed packets, and a Spanish national schooner, of 14 guns. He also assisted in taking the *Asturiana*, letter of marque, mounting 24 guns and 4 brass howitzers, with a complement of 100 men, from Cadiz to Vera Cruz, richly laden.

We next find Capt. Rolles commanding the *Lion* of 64 guns, in the East Indies; from whence he convoyed home

several of the Hon. Company's ships; and for this service was presented by the Court of Directors with the sum of 500*l.* for the purchase of a piece of plate. On the 27th Dec. 1808, the *Lion* captured *La Reciprocité* French privateer, of 14 guns and 45 men, off Beachy Head.

Early in 1811, Capt. Rolles obtained the command of the *Edinburgh*, a new 74, from which ship he removed into the *Union*, a second rate, on the Mediterranean station, where he remained until the peace. His commission as Rear-Admiral bore date June 4, 1814.

Adm. Rolles married, first, Dec. 22, 1801, Miss Scott, daughter of Rear-Adm. Scott of Spring Hill. Secondly, about Jan. 1805, a daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Rawbone, Rector of Hatford, Berks.

J. T. P. B. TREVANION, Esq.

Lately. Abroad, aged 60, John Trevanion Purnel Bettesworth Trevanion, esq. of Carhayes, Cornwall, Colonel of the Militia of that county.

He was the son of John Bettesworth, esq. of Carhayes, by Miss Frances Tomkins, of Pembrokeshire; and grandson of John Bettesworth, esq. LL.D. Dean of the Arches, by Frances, the elder daughter of John Trevanion, esq. of Carhayes, M.P. for Cornwall; sister and coheirress of William Trevanion, esq. of Carhayes, M.P. for Tregony, who died in 1767.

Mr. Trevanion succeeded to the family estates on his father's death, and served the office of Sheriff of Cornwall in 1804. He built at Carhayes a magnificent Gothic castle, after a plan of Mr. Nash, the architect of Buckingham Palace and Regent Street.

Mr. Trevanion was twice married; first, in 1801, to Charlotte, daughter and coheirress of — Hosier, esq. (who, with the whole of his family, with the exception of his two daughters, Mrs. Trevanion and Marianne, wife of Lieut.-Gen. Sharpe, was lost in the *Grosvenor East Indiaman* in 1782) by whom he had issue four sons: 1. John Charles Trevanion, esq. married to Charlotte, daughter of Trelawney Brereton, esq. and has issue a son and heir, Hugh; 2. Henry Trevanion, esq. who married Georgiana, daughter of Gen. Charles Leigh, and neice to the late celebrated Lord Byron, and has issue; 3. George, Lieut. R. N. who married Gertrude, daughter of Thomas Daniell, of Trelisick, co. Cornwall, esq. and died in 1832; 4. Frederick William.

Mr. Trevanion married secondly, in 1830, Susannah, second daughter of Sir

Francis Burdett, Bart. M.P. and by that lady, who survives, he had one daughter.

CHARLTON BYAM WOLLASTON, Esq.

Feb. 21. At his house at Dorchester, co. Dorset, aged 75, Charlton Byam Wollaston, esq. for many years Chairman of the Quarter Sessions of that county.

Mr. Wollaston was the son of the late Charlton Wollaston, M.D. F.R.S. Physician to the Queen's Household, by Phillis, sole daughter and heir of Samuel Byam, of the island of Antigua, esq. She married, secondly, the late James Frampton, esq. of Moreton, the head of the ancient and honourable house of Frampton, of Moreton, co. Dorset, the issue of which marriage was the present James Frampton, esq. and Mrs. Mary Frampton, to whom, consequently, Mr. Wollaston was uterine brother. Mr. Wollaston was born Feb. 16, 1765; was educated at Winchester and Cambridge; being entered of St. John's College, and proceeded B.A. 1786, and M.A. 1789; and was called to the bar at the Middle Temple, in 1809, and practised on the Western Circuit, and at the Dorsetshire Sessions, until he was appointed Deputy to the Judge Advocate General, which office he held, with great advantage to the public service, until the conclusion of the war. He succeeded the late Right Hon. Nathaniel Bond as Recorder of Dorchester, and the late Thomas Pickard, esq. as Chairman of the Quarter Sessions. He resigned the one office at the passing of the Municipal Corporations Act, and the other, to the great regret of his brother magistrates, and of the public generally, in consequence of a failure of health.

Mr. Wollaston's classical attainments were considerable, and kept up wonderfully, almost to the close of his life. His acuteness and quick perception of a subject were remarkable. His piety was real, based on the blessed Gospel of truth; but it was between God and his own soul, void of all ostentation. Its fruits, however, were obvious. His benevolence, his kind-heartedness, the friendly feeling which all who knew him must have noticed, were such in kind and degree as only a Christian could possess. From his pious, social, and benevolent disposition, few persons have died more deservedly lamented.

His remains were, on the 28th of Feb. deposited in the vault of the Frampton family at Moreton, where he interred the remains of his mother; and during the morning there was observed in Dorchester a general manifestation of deep and sincere mourning, and of that enduring es-

teem which lives beyond the grave. Until the procession had passed out of the town, the shops were closed and business was suspended.

REV. DR. GOODALL, PROVOST OF ETON.
March 25. At Eton college, aged 80, the Rev. Joseph Goodall, D.D. Provost of Eton, Canon of Windsor, and Rector of West Ilsley, Berks.

This distinguished scholar was born on the 2nd of March, 1760. The pages of the *Musæ Etonenses* contain ample proofs of the elegance of his diction and correctness of his taste and scholarship in early years; and among the friends of his boyhood were included the most accomplished Etonians of that period—the late Professor Porson, the late Judges Gibbs and Dampier, and (of those who still survive him) the Marquess Wellesley, with whom through life his friendship was uninterrupted. Mr. Goodall was admitted from Eton College to King's College, Cambridge, in 1778. He there obtained, in 1782, a University Scholarship, and in 1781 and 1782, Sir William Browne's medals for the Greek odes and epigrams. In the year 1783, when he became Fellow of King's College, he was recalled to Eton as an Assistant Master. In this laborious and responsible office his success was as remarkable as might have been expected from the fame of his University honours. To have been a pupil of Mr. Goodall was in itself a distinction sought for with eagerness, and remembered with pride and grateful affection. Nothing could exceed the parental kindness with which he gained the regard of his pupils (not even the depth and learning of the scholar), which pointed him out as certain to succeed at a later period to the more important office of Head Master. To this situation he was appointed on the resignation of Dr. George Heath in 1801. The rapid increase of the school proved the high estimation in which he was held by the true friends of Eton, and the impression of admiration for his talents as instructor, and his kindness as a master, is indelibly fixed in the minds of his numerous surviving scholars. In 1806 he became Canon of Windsor by the recommendation of the Marquess Wellesley; and on the death of Dr. Davies he attained the merited reward of his useful labours, being appointed to the Provostship by the express desire of George the Third, although Mr. Perceval (then Prime Minister), from feelings of personal friendship, had proposed the name

GENT. MAG. VOL. XIII.

of another individual to his Majesty. He accepted the rectory of West Ilsley (net value 537*l.*) from the Dean and Chapter of Windsor in 1827.

In the office of Provost Dr. Goodall has lived the object of respect and affection to all who had the happiness of knowing him; his hospitable table has ever been open to a large circle of the Etonians, and to the nobility and gentry of the two counties of Berks and Bucks. His presence, and the sound of his voice at the annual College festivals, and at the Eton anniversary, will never be forgotten. His fresh and lively wit and benevolent cheerfulness gladdened every heart, and he never seemed to receive so much pleasure as when he felt that he was communicating it to others. The abundance of his charities probably exceeded those of any individual possessed of means so limited, and filling a situation so important. His hand was open to all, whether the demands were public or private. Until within a few days of his decease he continued to enjoy the society of his friends, though for some years his constitution had become gradually decayed. In his last illness he suffered for some days; but he passed away at last in the full possession of his understanding, with perfect calmness, in the place in which he had lived a long series of years, and where he was beloved and honoured in the highest degree by all classes. There is a portrait of Dr. Goodall by Mr. H. E. Dawe, of which an engraving in mezzotinto is about to be published.

SIR JEFFRY WYATVILLE, R. A.

Feb. 10. In Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, in his 74th year, Sir Jeffry Wyatville, Knt., and Knt. of the Saxon Ernestine Order, a Royal Academician, and Fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies.

Sir Jeffry Wyatville was the son of Joseph Wyatt, an architect resident at Burton-upon-Trent, in the county of Stafford, where he was born on the 3rd of August, 1766. His father was considered clever, but indolent, and therefore afforded but a poor example for a boy of enthusiastic and enterprising spirit, such as young Jeffry soon proved himself to possess. He received the common rudiments of education at the free-school of his native place; and his early passion was for the sea. During this time, he was once "rigged out" for a voyage with Admiral Kempenfeldt, on board the *Royal George*, but was fortunately prevented from joining that noble ship, which

was afterwards lost at Spithead. Home, however, became not only irksome, but painful to him, from the improvidence of his father; and, in 1783, he made a third and successful attempt to fly from both, and seek his fortune in the metropolis; but could not obtain any engagement in the naval service, as the American war had then ceased.

Upon Jeffrey's arrival in London, he found a friend and protector in Samuel Wyatt, his father's brother, then an architect and builder of repute; with whom Jeffrey continued more than seven years, and thus acquired considerable knowledge of the ordinary office business, and of practical construction. Mr. S. Wyatt was extensively employed, both in London and at the seats of many noblemen and gentlemen in the country, namely, at Eaton Hall, Tatton Hall, the Trinity House in London, &c. all of which were executed from his designs; and, consequently, afforded his nephew opportunities of witnessing all the processes of designing, estimating, and executing buildings of various kinds. In the hope of acquiring further professional knowledge, and particularly with the view of cultivating that essential requisite in art, taste, young Wyatt sought these advantages in the offices of another uncle, Mr. James Wyatt, who had attained a higher station on the ladder of fame than his brother. He had passed some years of architectural study in Italy, and, while yet a minor, he designed and built "the Pantheon," in Oxford-street, and was introduced to the appointment of Surveyor-General of his Majesty's works, his first labours being various alterations and additions at Windsor Castle, at the suggestion of King George III. In the office of Mr. James Wyatt, his nephew served a second term of apprenticeship; and, besides improvement in practice, thus obtained numerous introductions to influential persons, among whom was the Prince of Wales, who honoured him with personal notice up to 1799. In this year, Mr. Jeffrey Wyatt joined in business an eminent builder, who had extensive government and other contracts. In this profitable concern he continued till 1824; when, after an absence of twenty-five years from royal intercourse, he unexpectedly received from King George IV. instructions respecting designs for the restoration of Windsor Castle.

The union of the tradesman with the architect was deemed, by the Royal Academicians, a sufficient bar to the advancement of Mr. Jeffrey Wyatt to be one of their society; and he was allowed to continue as a candidate for twenty years, be-

fore he was admitted a member. During this period he made many designs for public and private buildings, which were erected in different parts of the kingdom, some of which manifested architectural talents of a high order. He was, at length, elected an Associate, and speedily afterwards, one of the Royal Academicians. Among various designs which he had exhibited at that nursery of the arts, was one called "Priam's Palace," which attracted much admiration during the exhibition. This, and his other architectural drawings, and executed buildings, are ample evidences of his devotion to his profession.

One of the first acts of the new Parliament, after the accession of George IV., was the projection of great alterations and improvements in the magnificent castle-palace at Windsor. For this purpose it was agreed that the three attached architects to the Board of Works, Messrs. Soane, Nash, and Smirke, with Mr. Jeffrey Wyatt, should be directed to make plans, drawings, and estimates. The sum of £300,000 had been voted by Parliament towards the expenses of these improvements, and a commission of eight noblemen and gentlemen, members of the administration and of the opposition, were appointed to advise as to the works and expenditure of the money. Among these commissioners were the Earl of Aberdeen, President of the Society of Antiquaries, and Sir Charles Long, (subsequently Lord Farnborough,) both men of refined taste in the higher departments of art. In May, 1824, the respective architects above named (with the exception of Mr. Soane,) submitted their drawings to the commissioners, when the designs of Mr. Jeffrey Wyatt were approved of and accepted. The commissioners next visited Windsor; the plan of operations was settled, and, on the 12th of August, 1824, the birthday of George IV., the first stone was laid by the King, it being part of the foundation of the new gateway on the southern side of the Great Quadrangle, and thenceforth named *George the Fourth's Gateway*. On this occasion the architect received the royal authority for changing his name to *Wyatville*; not merely as a personal compliment, but for the purpose of distinguishing and separating the Wyatt of that reign from his uncle, Mr. James Wyatt, whose share in the architectural works at Windsor, during the reign of George III., has already been mentioned. Furthermore, George IV. suggested and conferred an additional armorial quartering to the architect's arms, of a view of *George the Fourth's gateway*, with the word *Windsor*, as a motto.

At the time that Mr. Wyattville commenced his improvements, in 1824, the alterations and additions made in the Castle buildings, from the commencement of the Tudor dynasty to the year 1824, were not only inharmonious with the castellated character of the older works, but were generally tasteless in design, and slight and bad in execution. Hence the fronts of the latter class were taken down, when the whole of the main timbers were found to be decayed. New floors and ceilings, with new partition walls, were necessary; and to improve the exterior effect of the elevations, each wall was raised several feet, and finished with bold embattled parapets. The angular and intermediate towers were also augmented in height, and each crowned with a machicolated summit. The chimney-shafts were formed into stone clusters, and made to assume the shapes of turrets. Around the south and east sides of the interior of the great quadrangle was erected a spacious corridor, 550 feet in length, connected with and forming grand and convenient approaches to the chief suites of apartments which belong to those parts of the Castle.

The works proceeded with such rapidity, (the architect devoting the whole of his time to the vast undertaking,) that, on the 9th December, 1828, the King's private apartments were completed, and his Majesty removed from his rural retreat, the Cottage in the Great Park, and formally took possession of the Castle. The next public act of the King was to confer the honour of knighthood on his architect, who, also, was permitted to take up his residence in a commanding tower, in the Middle Ward, at the west end of the North Terrace.

The progress of the repairs was rather expedited than stayed by the King having taken up his residence at the Castle. The decayed and dangerous state of the building had, however, occasioned an expenditure much beyond the original estimates; indeed, at Midsummer, in 1830, the cost appeared to have been nearly doubled.

Application was, accordingly, made to Parliament for further advances; when, opposition being raised in the House of Commons, a committee was appointed to investigate the Castle works, and the probable amount of money requisite for their completion. The committee, at length, ordered works to be undertaken to the estimated amount of 148,796*l.* to be advanced at the rate of 50,000*l.* per annum. This grant was made exclusively for the architect's department, independent of the upholsterer, decorator, and

other artisans. Since that time, much has been done. The Elizabethan Gallery has been finished, and fitted up as a library; the Waterloo Gallery has been completed, and adorned with portraits, by Lawrence, of the principal monarchs, statesmen, and generals of Europe; the old principal staircase has been removed, so as to present an uninterrupted view from the northern terrace, through the superb pile, by means of opposite entrances, to the unrivalled Long Walk on the south; a noble staircase having been elsewhere constructed, in which is placed a colossal statue of George IV. 9 ft. 6 inch. high, by Chantrey. Lodges have also been erected at the junction of the Long Walk with the Home Park; and several of the old state apartments, at the north-west part of the upper court, have been enlarged and substantially repaired. At the north-west angle of this court, Sir Jeffrey had designed a splendid chapel. The heightening of the Keep, or Round Tower, by some feet, is also an improvement which adds pre-eminently to the dignity of the magnificent pile. Von Raumer, on his visit in 1833, found Windsor far exceeding his expectations, and making a greater impression on him than all the other castles he had ever seen, put together. This was high praise from a native of Germany, that region of feudal monuments.

Hitherto, there has been published no fitting record of this grand national repair of the proudest structure that England possesses. King George IV. in true princely state, commanded Sir Jeffrey Wyattville to publish an account of his great work; the missive, in the handwriting of the sovereign, is in the possession of Sir Jeffrey's executors, as is also a confirmation of the command, from Queen Victoria. Sir Jeffrey had made much progress in his task; he having expended 3,000*l.* upon drawings and engravings. In the Picturesque Annual, the author relates, that George IV. proposed to send a copy of Sir Jeffrey's work to every sovereign in Europe; but, with the exception of this patronage, Sir Jeffrey, it is believed, although working at the Royal command, did not expect assistance of any kind. On one occasion, when surprise was expressed at such a condition, Sir Jeffrey replied, in the spirit and pride of art; "The task is mine; I am preparing my own monument."*

* We are informed that Mr. Weale has received instructions to publish this splendid work forthwith. It will be edited by Henry Ashton, esq. to appear in three parts, on grand eagle paper; price

Whilst Windsor Castle is the *chef-d'œuvre* of Sir Jeffry Wyatville, he had wholly built, or improved, many other edifices in different parts of the kingdom. He has left some of his works in thirty-five out of the forty English counties, and four out of the twelve Welsh. From a list of above 100 of these buildings, the following, with the names of their owners, are appended to the memoir which accompanies his portrait in Fisher's National Portrait Gallery:—

Badmington House, Gloucestershire, Duke of Beaufort.

Woburn Abbey, Bedfordshire, Duke of Bedford.—Temple of the Graces.

At Endsleigh, Devonshire, Duke of Bedford.—A spacious and commodious seat, in the cottage style.

Chatsworth House, Derbyshire, Duke of Devonshire.—Some magnificent new buildings, also alterations and restorations of the old mansion, in the Italian style. These have just been completed.

Longleat House, Wiltshire. Marquess of Bath.—New conservatory, stables, offices, staircase, and alterations of the hall, &c.

Ashridge, Hertfordshire, Earl of Bridgewater.—The completion of the house, begun by James Wyatt, R.A.; the Bridgewater column in the park, and lodges.

Brethby, Derbyshire, Earl of Chesterfield.—Parts of the house.

Gopsall, Staffordshire, Earl Howe.—A new lodge, &c.

Belton House, Lincolnshire, Earl Brownlow.—New green-house, and alterations to the mansion.

Wollaton Hall, Nottinghamshire, the Lord Middleton.—Alterations to the interior, and new lodges to that fine Italian house.

Sidney College, Cambridge.—New gate-house, and fronts to the whole college.

Besides the above, which are generally called show places, Sir Jeffry has designed and executed the following *new houses*:—

Lilleshall, Salop, Earl Gower.

Golden Grove, Caermarthenshire, Earl of Cawdor.

Nonsuch Park, Surrey, Samuel Farmer, esq.

Dinton, Wilts, Wm. Windham, esq.

Denford, Berks, Wm. Hallett, esq.

Stubton, Linc. Sir R. Heron, Bart.
Hillfield Lodge, Heref. the Hon. G. Villiers.

Treburysye, Cornwall, the Hon. W. Elliot.

Banner Cross, York, Gen. Murray.
Wimborn, Dorset, Wm. Castleman, esq.

Claverton, Som. John Vivian, esq.
Hastings, Sussex, Comte de Vandes, &c. &c.

By the introduction of Queen Adelaide, Sir Jeffry designed a castle at Altenstein, for her brother the reigning Duke of Saxe Meiningen; as also a palace, with extensive stables, and a riding house for Meiningen; for which works the Duke presented him the grand cross of the Saxon Ernestine order, as a mark of his approbation. In the summer of last year he designed the stables at Windsor Castle. This design, though of the utmost plainness, evinces the same strong faculty for arrangement under difficult circumstances, which characterised all his former works. So late as November last, he designed lodges for the Sheffield and Derby entrances to Chatsworth: the latter of which is full of boldness and originality, and as vigorous as any design he ever produced, although his last work, except an Alcove for the gardens, which is as playful as the work of a young hand.

Sir Jeffry Wyatville was proud of the Royal patronage which he enjoyed; and the Sovereign was alike proud of his favourite architect. As a compliment, a portrait of him was painted by Sir Thomas Lawrence, by command of George IV. and was placed in the royal collection at Windsor Castle. It is considered to be, altogether, an impressive likeness: there is extraordinary quickness in the eye, and the forehead is lofty, but wants breadth, such as indicates superior intellect. Since his death, Sir Francis Chantrey has received command from her present Majesty to place Sir Jeffry's bust in the long Gallery. We believe Sir Jeffry to have been in no degree indebted for his success to sycophancy; for, although "of the court," he was not over courteous in manner. The sort of consulting committee, appointed by Parliament, under the title of Commissioners, enabled Sir Jeffry, then Mr. Wyatt, to maintain his opinions on occasion in opposition to those of his royal patron, who was by no means inclined to push a difference so far as to hear mention made of the Court of Appeal. This suited the humour of Sir Jeffry, who was quite as resolute in his way—a very rough one—as his Majesty. An illustrative anecdote was current at the time, which has some plausibility and

2l. 12s. 6d a part, proofs 4l. 14s. 6d. We have been informed that it was the intention of Sir Jeffry to present to the British Museum the original designs, signed and approved, by George R., Wellington, Aberdeen, Liverpool, C. Long, &c. together with the detailed working drawings.

appearance of truth. When the King's private apartments were under consideration, his Majesty was naturally somewhat more peremptory than usual, especially as to their relative proportions, and it is well known that he did not like large rooms. Wyatt's head, however, was full of a palace; and when the King suggested what he considered a proper size for his dressing room, Wyatt protested that such a cupboard was better suited to a country curate than to his Majesty. The latter, however, was peremptory on the subject, and cut short all remonstrance with—"It shall be so." The works went on—the suite of apartments was finished and furnished, when, in the exultation of the moment, his Majesty good-humouredly reminded the architect of their former difference, and triumphantly referred to the admirable adaptation of this particular chamber. "I am glad your Majesty approves of it," said the architect, "for it is exactly twice the size your Majesty directed."

In private society Sir Jeffry Wyattville was full of frank and goodnatured anecdote, and though he had the disadvantage of low stature and inelegant personal form, he won attention and esteem by his speaking eye and by his sincere manner of expressing himself. He possessed likewise the rare virtue of knowing himself and his foibles, pretending to nothing more, either of education or genius, than he could fairly claim; not purse-proud or finical; respectful in behaviour to, but independent of, his superiors, even the most illustrious; and only proud, we should think, with the proud. These sterling qualities, no doubt, made him a beloved servant of our two last kings,—we say beloved, because he once related to us that when shewing his plan for a royal chapel and cemetery, which he had proposed to build in the space between the Round Tower and the north side of the Upper Ward, King George the Fourth said that he (Sir Jeffry) should "come in too;" that even death should not disunite them. Sir Jeffry, however, declined this last of honours, saying, like a fond father, that his grave had already been prepared near that of his deceased daughter, behind the altar of St. George's Chapel. Sir Jeffry was also a strictly conscientious, honest man; at all times anxious that the expense of his works should not exceed his estimates, and as careful in the saving of a sixpence, as he said, of the public money, as, from early habits, he was of his own; never employing, or recommending for employment by others, any of his own numerous relatives, or workmen that could not work with credit to him or themselves.

He languished for the last five years

under a disease of the chest, which has visited him with violent attacks from time to time, and frequently endangered his life. Still his mind never gave way, or was weakened by illness. He possessed the same good sense, industry, and indefatigable order in his art during his last illness, as at any former period of his career—which was marked by simplicity and integrity, as was his death by perfect cheerfulness and resignation. His last days were a dignified lesson to the old, as his well-spent life had been a model of usefulness to the young.

The body of Sir Jeffry Wyattville was interred in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, on the 25th Feb. having arrived at the Winchester or Wyattville Tower on the preceding evening: it was deposited in a vault in the east aisle of the Chapel, just behind the altar; which Sir Jeffry had prepared some years since, for the reception of the remains of his daughter, Augusta Sophia, who died Oct. 14, 1825, aged 24, in consequence of a cold, taken during her attendance at the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the Brunswick Tower. The service was read by Sir Jeffry's old friend, Dr. Goodall, Provost of Eton (since himself past to the tomb), assisted by the Rev. Messrs. Canning, Knevett, and Champneys. Mr. Armstrong (one of Sir Jeffry's most intimate friends) walked in front of the corpse, and then followed, as mourners, Mr. Knapp, sen. Mr. Knapp, jun. Mr. C. Knapp, Sir Francis Chantrey, R.A. Mr. Jones, R.A. and Mr. Henston.

THOMAS DANIELL, ESQ. R.A.

March 19. At Earl's Terrace, Kensington, at the advanced age of 91, Thomas Daniell, esq. R.A. F.R.S. F.S.A. and F.R.A.S.

He served his time to a herald painter; but soon released himself from the trammels placed upon his mind by so mechanical a department of art, and became a student of the Royal Academy, devoting himself to the study of landscape, in which he made rapid progress. At the age of thirty-five, he voyaged to India, accompanied by his nephew, the late William Daniell, R.A. They were absent from England about ten years, pursuing their profession, with profit and advantage, in the East, and gathering stores in a land, then comparatively unexplored by the artist, with which they were destined to gratify the world when they returned to their own country. At Calcutta they published a series of views of that city; and, on their revisiting England, commenced the folio work entitled "Oriental Scenery," in six volumes; the

whole of which, however, with the exception of the volume of "Excavations," was executed by Mr. William Daniell.

Mr. Thomas Daniell seldom painted any except Eastern subjects; but some pictures of the house and grounds of the late Sir Charles Cockerell, of Sesincote, in Gloucestershire, formed an exception to his general rule. After the completion of the large Indian work, he appeared before the public only in his productions annually exhibited at Somerset House; but to which he had not contributed for many years prior to his death. On his original drawings he set so high a value that he never would part with any of them, although on his return from India they were eagerly sought for by many persons of rank and wealth. He might have formed an extensive circle of friends; but as he had obtained (chiefly, we have reason to believe, by his nephew's exertions) a competency, he preferred a retired life. He was never married, and we understand, has left the whole of his property to a niece, who had long resided with him.

M. PREVOST.

The Marquess of Northampton, in his late anniversary address to the Royal Society, gave the following biographical sketch of M. Prevost, who was a Foreign Member of the Society, and whose connexion with English literature forms a decided claim upon our notice.

Pierre Prevost was born in 1751, and was originally destined to follow the profession of his father, who was one of the pastors of Geneva: at the age of twenty, however, he abandoned the study of theology for that of law, the steady pursuit of which, in time, gave way to his ardent passion for literature and philosophy: at the age of twenty-two, he became private tutor in a Dutch family, and afterwards accepted a similar situation in the family of M. Delessert, first at Lyons, and afterwards at Paris. It was in this latter city that he commenced the publication of his translation of Euripides, beginning with the tragedy of Orestes; a work which made him advantageously known to some of the leading men in that great metropolis of literature, and led to his appointment, in 1780, to the professorship of philosophy in the College of Nobles, and also to a place in the Academy of Berlin, on the invitation of Frederick the Great. Being thus established in a position where the cultivation of literature and philosophy became as much a professional duty as the natural accomplishment of his own wishes and tastes, he commenced a life of more than ordinary literary activity and

productiveness. In the course of the four years which he passed at Berlin, he published *Observations sur les méthodes employées pour enseigner la morale; sur la théorie des gains fortuits; sur le mouvement progressif du centre de gravité de tout le système solaire; sur l'origine des vitesses projectiles; sur l'économie des anciens gouvernements; sur l'état des finances d'Angleterre*; and he also completed the three first volumes of his translation of Euripides. There were, in fact, few departments of literature or philosophy which were not comprehended in the extensive range of his studies and publications. In the year 1784, he returned to Geneva to attend the death-bed of his father, when he was induced to accept the chair of belles lettres in the University, an appointment which he found on trial little suited to his taste, and which he shortly afterwards resigned. For some years after this period, he was compelled, more by circumstances than by inclination, to partake largely in those political discussions, which, for some years, agitated his native city, and which afterwards, resumed upon a wider theatre, shook to its centre the whole framework of European society; but he gradually withdrew himself from political life on his appointment to the chair of natural philosophy in 1792, and devoted himself from thenceforth, with renewed activity and ardour, to pursuits which were more congenial to his tastes. In 1790 M. Prevost published his *Mémoire sur l'équilibre du feu*, and in the following year his *Recherches sur la chaleur*: these important memoirs were followed by many others on the same subject in various scientific journals; and the general results of all his researches and discoveries were exhibited, in a systematic form, in his well-known work *Sur le calorique rayonnant*, which was published in 1809, and in which he fully developed his *Theory of Exchanges*, and was enabled to give a consistent explanation of the principal facts which were at that time known respecting the nature and propagation of heat. It would be impossible, in the very short compass within which this notice is necessarily confined, to enumerate even a small part of the publications of an author whose pursuits were so various and whose labours were so unremitting. He contributed papers to our *Transactions* in 1797 and 1803; the first containing an explanation of some optical experiments of Lord Brougham, and the second, some remarks on heat and on the action of bodies which intercept it, with reference to a paper by Dr. Herschel; and in 1806, he became one of the foreign members of our body.

In 1799 he obtained the first *accessit* for an essay *Sur l'influence des signes relativement à la formation des idées*, which was written for a prize, adjudged to the celebrated Degerando, proposed by the Institute of France: and he was shortly afterwards elected a corresponding member of that body. His *Essais de philosophie, et études de l'esprit humain*, appeared in 1804, to which were appended some very remarkable Essays of his friend and ancient preceptor Le Sage, of whom he published a most interesting life in the following year. He likewise published, in very rapid succession, translations of the Rhetoric of Blair, the Essays and posthumous works of Adam Smith, the Elements of Philosophy of Dugald Stewart, the Essay on Population of Malthus, Salt's Travels in Abyssinia, the Conversations on Political Economy, by his wife's sister-in-law, Mrs. Marcet, and many other works of less importance and interest. In 1823, at the age of 79, though still vigorous and active both in body and mind, he resigned the professorship of natural philosophy, in wise anticipation of the approach of that period of life when men naturally feel reluctant to acknowledge the decline of their faculties, or incompetent to perceive it. From this time, though still consulted by his colleagues and fellow-citizens on every important subject connected with the Academy or the State, he retired into the bosom of his family, which contained within itself, in a very uncommon degree, every element of tranquillity, contentment, and happiness. His own temper was singularly equable and tranquil; and his tastes and pursuits, which rarely left his time unoccupied, saved him from that *tedium vitæ* which sometimes renders old age querulous and discontented. Thus happily disposed and happily circumstanced, it is not wonderful that his life should have been prolonged beyond the ordinary limits of humanity. He died on the 8th of April, 1839, in the 86th year of his age, surrounded by his family, and deeply regretted by all who knew him. The philosophical character of *M. Prevost* had been greatly influenced by that of his master *Le Sage*, a man of great originality and profundity of thought, but whose speculations, particularly those which attempted the explanation of the cause of gravity, trespassed somewhat beyond the proper limits of philosophy. We consequently find him disposed to explain the laws of the propagation of heat and light on the most simple mechanical principles, and to trace their origin and progress much further than the experiments or facts

will properly warrant; thus giving to his conclusions, in many cases, a much more hypothetical character than would otherwise have attached to them. *M. Prevost* had little acquaintance with the more refined resources of modern analysis; and his researches on many important branches of experimental and philosophical inquiry were consequently limited to reasonings which could be carried on by the most simple algebraical or geometrical processes. But, notwithstanding the restrictions which were thus imposed on his progress, the range of his philosophical researches was unusually extensive and various, and his discoveries on heat must always be considered as constituting a most important epoch in a branch of science which has recently received so extraordinary a development in the hands of *Fourier*, *Forbes*, *Melloni*, and other philosophers.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

March 18. At the residence of her daughter Mrs. McCulloch, at Kensington, Louisa-Sarah-Anne, widow of William White, esq. formerly of Salisbury.

Robert Bayer Patch, esq. M.A. late Fellow of Wadham College, Oxford, eldest son of the late Robert Patch, esq. of Exeter. He took the degree of M.A. Dec. 2, 1813.

March 20. In Upper Grosvenor-st. in her 82d year, Catharine-Louisa Shipley, fifth daughter of the late Right Rev. Jonathan Shipley, Bishop of St. Asaph.

March 21. At Percy-st. Bedford-sq. aged 85, William Newton, esq.

March 22. At Kensington, aged 48, Harrison Gordon Codd, esq. one of the magistrates of the Marylebone Police Court, a deputy lord lieutenant of the county of Middlesex, and equerry to his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex. Mr. Codd was the eldest son of the late Major Codd, of Kensington, and Rumsey Court, Kent, and for many years held a situation in the War-office, at the Horse Guards. Some years since he was appointed one of the commissioners to inquire into the operation of the then existing poor laws; and from the abilities he displayed in the course of the inquiry, and the strict attention he paid to his magisterial duties as chairman of the Kensington bench of local magistrates, he was appointed, about two years since, by Lord John Russell, one of the magistrates of Worship-street Police-office, and in August last, after the passing of the Metropolitan Police Courts Act, Mr. Codd was

transferred to the Marylebone Police Court.

At Pentonville, aged 68, James Culverwell, esq.

March 23. Aged 59, Henrietta-Carolina, wife of W. K. Jenkins, esq. of Nottingham-place.

In his 69th year, George Le Boutellier, esq. of Bow.

At Kensington, Helen Hutchins, wife of Barrington Tristram, esq. only dau. of the late Major-Gen. John Bellasis, Commander of the Forces at Bombay; and grand-daughter of the Rev. John Hutchins, the Historian of Dorsetshire.

March 24. At John-st. Bedford-row, J. King, esq.

At Paddington-green, aged 28, William James Benjamin Hall, of Brynterion, near Cardigan, esq.

March 25. Aged 23, Marianne, wife of the Rev. G. Weight, Curate of St. George the Martyr, Southwark, eldest daughter of the late Rev. H. L. Mansell, Rector of Cosgrove, Northamptonshire.

At the residence of J. Stratford Best, esq. Wilton-crescent, Anne, widow of Captain Halliday, R.N.

In Chesham-place, aged 85, Lady Mary Hussey, widow of Thomas Hussey, of Galtrim, co. Meath, esq. and aunt to the Earl of Orford. She was the last surviving daughter of Horatio Earl of Orford, by Lady Rachael Cavendish, youngest daughter of William third Duke of Devonshire, and was married in 1777.

March 26. John Brown, esq. of Dorset-place, Regent's-park.

At Torrington-square, aged 79, Mrs. General Rayne.

At Great James-st. Bedford-row, aged 29, Emma, wife of G. F. Shipster, esq. She was buried at the Highgate Cemetery.

Isabella, widow of Major-Gen. Barrow.

March 27. In Nottingham-place, Frances, wife of Sir Edward Hamilton, Bart. Trebinshum House, Brecon. She was a dau. of James Macnamara, of Llangoed, co. Brecon, esq. was married in 1804, and has left two sons and two daughters.

Aged 75, Thomas Hunter, esq. of Theresa-terrace, Hammersmith.

March 28. At Davies-street, aged 65, John Barrow, esq.

C. B. Palmer, esq. late of Calcutta, aged 40.

In Doughty-street, aged 85, Mrs. Jane Mitchell.

Mr. Robert Chipchase, aged 80, one of the brethren of the Charter House, much respected by all who knew him. He was a native of the city of Durham, and formerly a merchant in London. The

Duke of Wellington presented him to the Charter House in 1829.

March 29. Aged 23, Mr. Edward Harraden, medical student in the London University, and second son of Mr. R. B. Harraden, of Cambridge.

In Montagu-pl., Henrietta, eldest dau. of the late Mr. Justice Gaselee.

In Manchester-st. Sarah-Amelia Stewart, sister of the late J. H. Stewart, esq. of the Grange, South Ockendon, Essex.

March 30. Aged 50, Sarah, wife of William Fox, esq. of Chester-terrace, Regent's-park, and sister to Guy Thomson, esq. banker, Oxford.

In Cadogan-place, by his own hand, aged 52, Captain Eilers Parnell Hopkins, late of the 4th foot. He was completely blind, but could find his way about the house, and always shaved himself. At a coroner's inquest, Major L. M. Bennett, 64th foot, said, he had known the deceased from 1808, and had never noticed any thing insane in his manner until the evening before his death, when he was in a strong fit of hysterics, which lasted during a few minutes. All the time deceased appeared violently excited, and with uplifted arms he frequently exclaimed, "My mother, my mother! She is burning—save her, save her!" About five years ago deceased's mother was burned to death in her bed-room, whilst deceased was in the house, unable to save her on account of his blindness.

March 31. In Gloucester-place, the Right Hon. Sarah Lady Thurlow. She was the only daughter of Peter Hodgson, esq. was married to Lord Thurlow in Nov. 1836, and leaves issue two sons.

Lately. At Kensington, in her 70th year, Frances Elizabeth Selwyn, youngest daughter of the late W. Selwyn, esq. K.C.

At Coward college, Torrington-sq. aged 58, the Rev. Thomas Morell, late Theological tutor of the college, well known by his useful contributions to educational literature.

April 1. At Kensington, Catharine, youngest daughter of the late J. W. Skyrme, esq. and grand-niece of the late Sir John Woolmore, K.C.H.

April 2. At Islington, Mary, wife of George Watkinson, youngest dau. of the late Capt. Richard Dorrill, R.N.

In Burton-crescent, Anne, eld. daughter of the late Daniel Mellan, esq.

April 4. At Old Brompton, aged 72, Mrs. Frances Louisa Griffith, relict of the Rev. John Griffith, M.A. Fellow of Christ Church, Manchester, a dependant of the celebrated Evelyn, the author of "Sylva."

In Alfred-place, Bedford-sq. in her

85th year, the relict of Chas. Nevinson, esq. only sister of the late Rev. H. K. Bonney, Rector of King's Cliffe, near Stamford, and aunt to the Archdeacons of Bedford and Leicester.

At Bayswater, aged 60, Miss Tracy, late of Stormont House, Kensington.

April 6. Aged 85, Mr. Richard Le Keux, a mathematical instrument maker and chart-seller, who had resided in High-street, Wapping, for the last fifty years, and had amassed wealth to the amount of upwards of 100,000*l.* sterling: being noted for his eccentricities and his penurious habits. He was of French extraction, and educated in Christ's Hospital, to which institution it is said he has left the great bulk of his fortune.

April 7. At Peckham, aged 78, Wm. Fry, esq.

At Hampstead, aged 45, Mr. William Heath, artist.

At Highgate, aged 77, Elizabeth, relict of J. F. Throckmorton, esq.

April 8. At Blackheath, aged 70, Ann, widow of R. Woodmass, esq. of Montagu-sq.

In Euston-square, at the house of her son-in-law Mr. James, aged 79, Charlotte, relict of the Rev. Edw. Lewis, formerly Rector of Newtown, Montgomeryshire.

April 9. At Kensington, in her 87th year, Elizabeth Wallace, relict of the late B. W. Gould, esq. of Brentford-butts.

April 10. At Cadogan-place, aged 81, Jacob Henry Franks, esq. of Misterton Hall, Leic.

April 11. At Clapton, aged 65, John Maddox, esq.

At Islington, aged 54, Matthew Percy Dove, esq.

Elizabeth, wife of W. H. Ashpitel, esq. of Clapton-sq.

At Stanhope-st. aged 39, Ellen, wife of the Rev. J. S. Boone, M.A. late Student of Christ Church.

April 12. At Eaton-square, in his 75th year, Jeremiah Harman, esq.

The Hon. Thomas Arundell, infant son of Lord and Lady Arundell.

April 14. In Prince's-st. Hanover-sq. Mary Charlotte, wife of Findlay Anderson, esq. Madras Civil Service, second dau. of the late Colonel C. M. Edwards, and niece to the Countess of Lindsey, and the Rev. B. V. Layard.

At Titchfield-terrace, Portland Town, Harriet Farrer, widow of Major-Gen. J. M. Hudden, R. Art. eldest dau. of the late D. F. Hillersden, esq.

April 15. In Regent-st. Elizabeth, wife of J. H. Gledastanes, esq.

In Harley-street, aged 81, Ann dowager Lady Rodney, mother of Lord Rodney, and sister to the dowager Countess of GENT. MAG. VOL. XIII.

Kinnoull. She was the second daughter of the late Right Hon. Thomas Harley, son of Edward third Earl of Oxford, and alderman of the city of London, by Ann, dau. of Edward Bangham, esq. In April, 1791, her ladyship married the late Lord Rodney, by whom her ladyship had a family of fourteen children, five of whom survive her ladyship.

Mary, wife of James Toplis, esq., of New Bridge-st. and St. Paul's Church-yard.

April 17. At Islington, aged 61, Elizabeth, relict of Jams Whalley, esq., of Gloucester.

April 18. In Regent-st. Sarah, second and last surviving dau. of the late James Pearce, esq. of Lydbrook, Glouc.

April 19. At Tavistock-sq. aged 63, John Bowden, esq. of Edmeston Lodge, Derby.

April 21. In Great Russell-st. Bloomsbury, in her 93d year, Sophia, relict of Mr. Whitbread, of St. Alban's.

April 22. Aged 40, Anne, wife of John Warburton, M. D. of Clifford-st. Bond-street.

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BEDFORD.—*March 26.* At Bedford, aged 24, Caroline Frances, youngest dau. of the late Capt. Danger, 11th foot.

Lately. At Bedford, aged 88, Thomas Kidman, esq.

BERKS.—*April 5.* At Hones-green, near Wokingham, aged 82, Sarah, relict of the Rev. G. K. Whalley, of Trin. Coll. Camb.

March 27. Martha, wife of the Rev. Dr. Williams, Vicar of Bucklebury.

BUCKS.—*April 10.* In her 77th year, Martha, wife of the Rev. John Haggitt, Curate of Denham.

CAMBRIDGE.—*April 4.* At Cambridge, aged 22, accidentally, in endeavouring to save a fellow-collegian from drowning, Temple Frere, esq. of Trinity College, eldest son of the Rev. Temple Frere, Rector of Roydon, in the county of Norfolk, and Prebendary of Westminster, and nephew to the late Dr. Frere, Master of Downing College. The deceased was educated at Eton, and was an excellent swimmer. Most probably death ensued almost instantaneously from apoplexy, caused by the sudden immersion in the water. By a singular and melancholy coincidence, it is little more than a year since a younger brother of the deceased lost his life in an attempt to save that of a fellow-scholar when the school and vicarage of Warfield, Berkshire, was destroyed by fire.

Feb. 23. At Cambridge, aged 93, Mr. Samuel Francis, an Alderman of the old Corporation. He served the office of

Mayor four times, viz. 1788, 1790, 1792, and 1794.

CHESHIRE.—*March 21.* At Parkgate, Anne, relict of the Rev. Oswald Head, Vicar of Chollerton, Northumberland.

CORNWALL.—*April 4.* At Falmouth, aged 20, Henry, third son of the late James Mill, esq. author of the History of British India.

At Penzance, aged 77, A. Scobell, esq.

CUMBERLAND.—*March 14.* Aged 13 months, Emily, youngest dau. of the Rev. C. E. Dukinfield, Vicar of Edenhall and Longwathby.

DEVON.—*March 8.* At Plymouth, aged 74, Benjamin Couch, esq. late timber and store receiver in her Majesty's dock-yard, Devonport.

March 12. In a fire at Elliott's Royal Hotel, Devonport, aged 74, Major John Doidge Horndon, late of the Cornwall militia. He was a brother of the late Col. Horndon of St. Dominick, near Callington, and of the Rev. D. Horndon, of Bicton, Devon. He accompanied the 4th Foot in the Duke of York's expedition to Holland, and was severely wounded.

March 14. At his grandfather's, the rectory, Bradninch, aged 18, John-Charleton-Tanner, eldest son of the late J. C. Yeatman, esq. of Garstons, Frome.

March 20. At Exmouth, in his 75th year, Colonel Pell, late of Tiverton, a magistrate for the county, and a brother of the late Serjeant Pell.

March 21. At Torquay, aged 40, Martha, wife of the Rev. Henry Venn, of Holloway, sister to Joseph Sykes, esq. of Kirkella.

March 25. At Primley Hill, Elizabeth, wife of Thomas D. Belfield, esq. of Parson's Green, Middlesex.

March 26. At Torquay, Augusta, fifth and youngest dau. of the late Dr. Winterbottom, of Newbury, Berks.

March 29. At Exmouth, aged 70, Colonel Adolphus Hinuber.

At Stoke, aged 26, Eliza Frances, eldest dau. of the late Major-Gen. Geo. Mackie, C.B. Governor of St. Lucia.

April 9. At Torquay, aged 15, Eliza Jane Devereux, eldest child of Sir W. S. R. Cockburn, Bart.

April 10. At Stonehouse, aged 73, George Mottley, esq. late agent of the Royal Naval Hospital at Haalar.

DORSET.—*March 6.* At Charmouth, Sophia, eldest dau. of the late Major Ballmer, of Lymington.

March 26. At Lytchett House, aged 92, Mrs. Elizabeth Trenchard, sister of the late Wm. Trenchard, esq. and last survivor of the ancient family of Trenchard, of Wolveton House, near Dorchester.

Lately. Mary Anne, wife of the Rev. James Hargraves, of Morcomblake, near Charmouth.

ESSEX.—*March 19.* At Layer Marney rectory, aged 78, Susannah, relict of Colonel Kelso, of Dankeith, Ayrshire.

March 20. At Ardleigh, Elizabeth, relict of Major-Gen. Borthwick, R. Art. eldest dau. of the late Rev. T. Warburton, Archdeacon of Norfolk.

March 22. Suddenly, whilst attending divine service in Chelmsford church, aged 62, Mary, widow of Mr. Meggy, sen.

March 29. At Newton-hall, near Great Dunmow, at an advanced age, Mary, relict of Major-Gen. Sir Bridges T. Henniker, Bart. She was the eldest dau. of Wm. Press, esq. was married in 1791, and left a widow in 1816, having had issue the late and present Baronets, and one daughter, Mrs. Wythe.

At Pulham Hall, Essex, at an advanced age, the relict of Sir Freeman Barton, who was knighted by King George III.

April 1. At Albyns, aged 61, John Rutherford Abdy, esq.

April 11. Elizabeth, relict of Joseph Knight, esq. of Saffron Walden, and formerly of Fulham.

April 19. At Southend, Samuel Shaw, esq. formerly of Lloyd's, and Brunswick-square.

At Plaistow, aged 43, G. Turner, esq. **GLOUCESTER.**—*March 14.* Aged 68, Elizabeth, widow of Thomas Bliss, esq. banker, of Bristol.

March 15. At Bristol, in his 70th year, Edw. Stephens, esq.

March 18. By falling through a trap in the stage of the Bristol theatre, during the rehearsal of an opera of his own composition, entitled "Lundy," Mr. Cornelius Bryan, the Organist of St. Mary Redcliff, and also of the Mayor's Chapel. He stood in the first rank of the Musical Professors of Bristol, and was a man of mild and unassuming manners.

March 21. At Cheltenham, aged 27, Mr. Robert Harvey Place, of Lynwood, Upper Canada, fourth son of the late Rev. John Conyers Place, of Marnhull, Dorset.

At Prestbury, aged 51, Mrs. Mary Bradbury, mother of the Rev. Leonard Bradbury, Perp. Curate of Tong, Salop.

Aged 89, John Baker, esq. of Iron Acton, formerly of Bristol, one of the Society of Friends.

March 22. At Clifton, aged 93, Martha, relict of Thomas Hopkins, esq. of Tynrheal, near Neath.

March 27. At Clifton, aged 41, Elizabeth Anne, widow of Major B. H. Orde, R.A.

March 31. At Bristol, aged 48, Myles Aricl, esq.

At Bristol, aged 64, John Bush, esq.

Lately. At Cheltenham, aged 74, Elizabeth, relict of Richard Clement, esq.

April 1. Mary, widow of Capt. William Reynolds, R.N.

At Clifton, aged 78, Rachel, relict of Richard Robinson, esq.

At Clifton, in her 72nd year, Dinah, wife of William S. Jacques, esq.

April 4. At the rectory, Burton-on-the-Hill, in her 65th year, the wife of the Rev. Dr. S. W. Warneford, dau. of Edward Loveden Loveden, esq. of Buscot Park, Berks. By the meek endurance of protracted illness, and the exemplary discharge of the duties of piety and benevolence, she practically applied the precepts of her faith, and by the evidence of an union of forty-four years' duration, she proved that between herself and the pious and philanthropic Dr. Warneford there was a community of principles, feelings, and affections.

April 6. At Berkeley, at an advanced age, the mother of W. J. Ellis, esq. Coroner for the county.

April 7. Aged 75, Abraham Bagnell, esq. M.D. the oldest Physician in Bristol, — a man of considerable literary attainments.

April 12. At Cheltenham, aged 82, James Clutterbuck, esq. a deputy lieutenant, and one of the oldest magistrates for Gloucestershire.

HANTS.—*March 25.* Anne, widow of N. A. Halliday, esq. youngest daughter of the Rev. Henry White, formerly Rector of Tryfield.

March 28. Aged 88, at Fareham, Hants, the widow of Adm. Prescott.

March 29. At Winchester School, Hugh R. F. Hoare, only son of Capt. Richard Hoare, R.N. and grandson of Sir H. Hugh Hoare, Bart.

April 2. At Portsea, aged 72, David Spicer, esq. a magistrate and alderman of Portsmouth.

April 6. At Ridgway, near Southampton, aged 48, Mary, wife of the Rev. John Fowler, Rector of Rampton, Camb.

April 8. At Portsea, Mary Jane, wife of Capt. W. S. Griffiths, of Welbeck-st.

April 9. At Portsmouth, aged 20, Colin Campbell, eldest son of the late Capt. R. Healop, 60th Rifles, and grandson of Jacob Owen, esq. of Dublin.

April 10. At Osborne House, near Ryde, aged 26, Fitzroy Blachford, esq. nephew of the Duke of Grafton; being the son and heir of the late Barrington Pope Blachford, esq. who died in 1816, by Lady Isabella FitzRoy. He was matriculated a Commoner of Brasenose

College, Oxford, in 1832; proceeded B.A. 1836; and M.A. 1839.

April 13. At Fairy Hill, near St. Helen's, Susan, widow of the Rev. Wm. Glynn, sister to Sir William Oglander, Bart. of Nunwell House.

April 15. At Ryde, aged 33, the Hon. Caroline, wife of Henry Every, esq. (son of Sir Henry Every, Bart.) and second daughter of Viscount Ashbrook. She was married in 1829, and was Mr. Every's second wife.

HEATS.—*March 31.* At Boxmoor, aged 29, Charlotte, wife of the Rev. F. W. Gotch, B.A.

April 11. At Bushey Heath, in his 83rd year, Charles Lawrance, esq. formerly of Oxford.

KENT.—*March 19.* At Sevenoaks, aged 85, Martha, relict of J. Curteis, esq. of Tenterden, and fourth dau. of the late Rev. T. Curteis, D.D. Prebendary of Canterbury, and Rector and Vicar of Sevenoaks.

March 25. At Charlton, Sarah, relict of Charles Whalley, esq.

March 26. At Canterbury, aged 85, Thomas Foord, esq.

Lately. At Folkstone, aged 90, T. Baker, esq.

April 1. At Forest-hill, Sydenham, the relict of John Williams, esq. of Jermyn-st.

April 12. At Margate, aged 42, William Frith, esq.

April 15. Aged 86, Mrs. Radcliffe, widow of the Rev. Dr. Radcliffe, Archdeacon of Canterbury.

April 16. At Tunbridge Wells, aged 83, Mrs. Anna Catharina Poole.

LANCASHIRE.—*March 5.* Aged 90, Anna Parker, wife of T. J. Parker, esq. son of Colonel Parker, of Lancaster, drowned, with Eliza Kirkby, daughter of Mr. B. Kirkby, shoemaker, of Ulverston, on Ulverston Sands.

Lately. At Liverpool, La Petite Ducrow, an interesting little girl, niece to Mr. Ducrow. She died from injuries received in the latter end of January, while sitting near a fire in a room adjoining the Amphitheatre, where, fatigued after her exertions, she fell asleep, and a spark or cinder caught her clothes.

April 4. At Chaddock Hall, aged 86, Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. D. Birkett, Vicar of Leigh, Lanc.

April 14. At Eton House, near Liverpool, aged 80, Mary, the widow of Dr. Crompton.

April 21. At Liverpool, aged 78, John Stewart, esq.

LEICESTER.—*March 14.* Aged 57, Anne, wife of the Rev. Robert Marriott, Rector of Cotesbach.

LINCOLN.—*March 21.* At Crowle, aged 75, the relict of the Rev. John Harrison, of Althorpe.

March 30. At Bourne, aged 60, Augustus Plincke, esq.

April 16. At Stamford, aged 49, Mr. Robert Johnson, publisher of the Lincolnshire Chronicle.

MIDDLESEX.—*March 26.* At Smallberry-green, Hounslow, aged 60, Richard Hope, esq.

April 2. Aged 80, Abraham Wilkinson, M.D. of White Webbs Park, Enfield.

April 4. At Sunbury, aged 65, Mrs. Pemberton, late of Gough House, Chelsea.

April 14. At Hanwell, aged 33, Mary, wife of the Rev. J. Emerton, M.A. Principal of Hanwell Collegiate School, eldest dau. of Mr. Benj. Kent, of Radley Hall.

April 16. At East Acton, Thomas Young, esq.

MONMOUTH.—*Lately.* At Wolvesnewton, aged 73, Susannah, wife of Fras. Davis, esq. and last surviving daughter of the late Wm. Jenkins, esq. of Trostra, Dep. Lieut. for this county.

NORFOLK.—*March 23.* In her 90th year, Margaret, relict of the Rev. Thomas Bond, Rector of Great and Little Ellingham.

March 27. Aged 24, Capt. John Frederick Wythe, second son of Thomas Wythe, esq. of Middleton.

April 6. At Norwich, Maria, youngest dau. of the Rev. Edw. South Thurlow, M.A. Prebendary of Norwich.

NORTHAMPTON.—*March 17.* Aged 36, Eliza, wife of the Rev. Richard Gardner, Curate of Long Buckby.

March 28. At Peterborough, aged 37, Mr. Charles Valentine White, second son of Thomas White, esq. banker.

Lately. At the seat of his uncle Col. Caldwell, near Northampton, Capt. Vere Caldwell, of the 90th light infantry depot, quartered at Dover Castle. When attempting to remove two large cast-iron swans, placed over the gate at the park entrance, one of them fell with great force on him, and caused his death. Capt. Caldwell was appointed Ensign in the 90th foot 1828, Lieut. 1832, and obtained his company on the 7th Feb. last.

NOTTS.—*April 13.* Aged 60, Elizabeth, sister of the Rev. C. Williams, Rector of Gedling, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Philip Williams, of Compton.

OXFORD.—*March 19.* At Bicester, Mary Anne, eldest daughter of Thomas Tubb, esq. banker.

March 23. At Bampton, aged 67, Lieut. William Fetcham Kirke, Royal Veterans.

March 25. At Oxford, aged 62, Jane Devereux, wife of George Davenport, esq.

SALOP.—*March 17.* At Dudmaston, aged 67, Lady Lucy-Elizabeth Georgiana, wife of W. W. Whitmore, esq. late M.P. for Bridgnorth, and sister to the Earl of Bradford. She was the only dau. of Orlando 1st and late Earl, by the Hon. Lucy Eliz. Byng, eldest dau. of George 4th Viscount Torrington; was married in 1810, and has left a numerous family.

March 29. At Brompton, Richard Edwards, esq.

Lately. At Westwood, near Bridgnorth, aged 92, John Hinckesman, esq.

SOMERSET.—*March 17.* At the house of her father George Sheppard, esq. Fromefield, aged 40, Harriet Byard, wife of the Rev. William Dalby, Vicar of Warminster.

March 18. At Bath, aged 80, Bridget, relict of Rev. Richard Abraham, Vicar of Ilminster, and Rector of Chaffcomb.

March 21. At Woolcombe, near Wellington, aged 56, Charles Lewis Henry Pye Rich, esq. some years since of Worthing House, Worthing.

March 27. At Woodland House, near Stowey, Anna Maria, youngest dau. of Samuel Drewe, esq. late Director of the Bank of England.

March 28. At Bath, aged 38, Mr. John Dyer, solicitor, of Wotton Underedge. Few have passed a more useful and irreproachable life, and his best exertions were most liberally devoted to the numerous charities of that town.

March 31. At Beach, near Bath, aged 64, John Bush, esq.

Lately. At Wells, Hannah, relict of the late N. Lamont, esq. formerly M.P. for that city.

At Bath, Anne Margaret, second daughter of Colonel Jervois, K.H.

Hannah, relict of Isaac Gregory, esq. of Yatton, one of the Society of Friends, leaving a family of eight orphan children.

April 4. At Taunton, in his 82d year, Peter Martin Carey, esq.

April 11. At Bath, Frances, relict of the late J. W. Willett, esq. of Merly, Dorset.

STAFFORD.—*March 11.* Mr. James Dewe, of St. John's Coll. Camb. youngest son of the late Rev. John James Dewe, Vicar of Alstonefield.

SUFFOLK.—*March 20.* At Bungay, aged 76, Elizabeth, relict of Rev. James Chartres, Vicar of Godmanchester and West Haddon.

March 30. At Mildenhall, in his 75th year, John Richman, esq. late of Lyminster, Hants, solicitor.

April 5. At his father's, Ingham

Bury St. Edmund's, aged 19, Chas. Worledge, of Caius College, Cambridge. He had in the previous week gained a first success in the course of study, by winning a prize in his college examination.

April 12. At Bury St. Edmund's, aged 76, F. Poole, esq.

April 16. At Bury St. Edmund's, Mrs. Gedge, mother of the Rev. Sydney Gedge, M.A. Master of King Edward's Grammar School, Birmingham.

April 19. At Halesworth, Elizabeth, wife of Robert Crabtree, esq.

SURREY.—*March 25.* The widow of Captain Halliday, of Ham Lodge, and sister of the Rev. C. H. White, Rector of Shalden, Hants.

March 26. At Richmond, Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Price, esq.

March 30. At Wallington, Elizabeth Mary, relict of Dr. George Kier, of Bombay and Millern, Perthshire.

Lately.—At Kingston, aged 39, Charles Stacey Beazley, only son of the late Charles Beazley, esq. of Whitehall.

April 5. At Guildford, aged 84, Sarah, wife of John Martyr, esq.

April 18. At Thames Ditton, aged 70, Henry Strudwicke, esq.

April 19. At Roehampton, the wife of Henry Stafford Northcote, esq.

April 21. At Hockwood, aged 70, Anna Catharine, wife of V. H. Biscoe, esq.

SUSSEX.—*March 24.* At Lewes, in his 75th year, John Boys, esq. formerly of Ashcombe.

March 25. At Brighton, aged 4, Alan Louis Wiltshire, third son of Col. Grey.

March 30. At Brighton, Georgiana, infant dau. of Sir Harry Verney, Bart.

April 5. At Brighton, aged 26, Mary Marsh, wife of the Rev. S. A. Malan, of Bishop's College, Calcutta.

April 7. At Brighton, Emma, only surviving dau. of the late Adm. Sir Albenmarle Berrie, Bart.

WARWICK.—*March 22.* At Rugby, aged 34, Henry William Townsend, esq.

March 25. At Meriden, aged 75, Sarah Musson, daughter of the late Rev. Bartholomew Musson, Rector of Baginton.

Lately. At Edgbaston, in his 25th year, Thomas, son of Joshua Scholefield, esq. M.P. for Birmingham.

April 18. At Leamington, aged 75, Elizabeth, relict of Richard Acklom, esq. of Wiseton Hall, Notts, and sister of Francis first Earl of Bandon. Mrs. Acklom's only child was married to Viscount Althorp (now Earl Spencer) in 1814, and died without issue in 1818.

WILTS.—*March 17.* Aged 87, Har-

riet, second daughter of H. Wansey, esq. of Sambourne, Warminster.

Lately. At Oaksey park, aged 65, William Maskelyne, esq.

At Bishop's Cannings, aged 90, Mr. John Weston, 60 years clerk of that parish; his remains were carried to the grave by six of his grand-children, whilst a great-grandson officiated as clerk.

WORCESTER.—*March 16.* At Kempsey, aged 21, Ralph George, eldest son of the late Rev. J. T. Fenwick, Rector of Northfield.

April 7. At Hanbury Hall, Jessie Anna Letitia, wife of Patrick Chalmers, esq. of Auldbar, Forfarshire, M.P. for Montrose Burghs.

April 11. At her residence, Peach Field Lodge, Great Malvern, aged 96, the Right Hon. Apphia Lady Lyttelton, widow of Thomas second Lord Lyttelton, who died in Nov. 1779. She was the second dau. of Broome Witts, of Cheping Norton, co. Oxf. esq. was married first to Joseph Peach, esq. Governor of Calcutta, and secondly to Lord Lyttelton in 1772. With means comparatively slender, she was eminently charitable. The charity schools founded by her, the public walks laid out and improved, the House of Industry, are standing monuments of her beneficent disposition. In all acts of charity, in all plans for the amelioration of the condition of the poor, she led the way.

YORK.—*March 3.* Aged 77, Jane, wife of John Newmarch, esq. of Hull.

Feb. 26. At Leeds, Sophia Ann, wife of Robert Green, esq. youngest dau. of the late Rev. Jonathan Harrison, Vicar of Frodingham, Lincolnshire.

March 23. Aged 22, Susannah, wife of the Rev. J. Lister, Incumbent of Staley, and Evening Lecturer at Wakefield Church.

March 28. Aged 63, Lydia, wife of E. W. Phillips, esq. of Beverley.

April 1. At York, in her 92d year, Jane, widow of Thomas Yorke, esq. of Hatton place.

April 6. At Earl's Heaton, aged 78, Eliza-Jane, wife of Mr. James Finlison.

April 11. At Milleands, Sheffield, aged 64, Mr. James Graham, only son of the late James Graham, M.D. of Pall Mall.

April 13. At Maltby, aged 38, Thomas Lee, esq. son of Richard Lee, esq. formerly of Lombard-street.

April 14. At Eastburn, near Driffield, aged 73, Bethuel Boyes, esq.

April 16. At Hull, aged 74, the relict of Cornelius Burton, esq. and mother to Mrs. Pinnock Tigar, of Grovehouse,

WALES.—*Jan. 6.* At Henllys, Pwll-hell, aged about 140 years (according to his own book), John Oliver. He had travelled the country for about a century, occasionally as a sieve and basket-maker, but generally as a repairer of clocks and watches.

March 12. Margarette, wife of the Rev. William Thomas, vicar of Llan-gonoyd, Glamorganshire.

March 15. At Aberayron, aged 35, Sackville Gwyn Owen, second son of the late John Owen, esq. of Maindiff Court, near Abergavenny.

March 19. Aged 76, Lieut. William Nicholson, late of the Brecon and Monmouth Militia.

March 27. Aged 81, Samuel Lewin, esq. of Womaston House, Radnorshire, 35 years a magistrate for the county.

Lately.—At Penlline Court, in his 59th year, awfully sudden, Robert Smith, esq. late of Craig Afon, Glamorganshire.

April 4. At Iscoed House, Carmarthenshire, aged 85, Charlotta Maria, relict of the late Rev. Edward Picton.

SCOTLAND.—*March 14.* At Maryfield, Easter-road, Edinburgh, Richard Maddock Hawley, M.D., F.R.C.P.E.

March 17. At Park Hall, Lanarkshire, aged 72, James Gillespie, esq.

March 17. At Eden, Aberdeenshire, aged 70, the relict of Sir Whitelaw Ainslie.

March 20. At Haylebank, Ayrshire, aged 77, Alexander Wyllie, esq. sen.

Lately. At Edinburgh, Henry, youngest son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel John Thomson, of Ballingall, E.I.C. service.

At Edinburgh, aged 84, Christian, daughter of the late Colonel R. Hepburne, of Rickarton.

At Glengartholm, Canonbie, aged 79, Robert Elliot, esq.

IRELAND.—*March 7.* At Dublin, Mary, wife of Sir Thomas Esmonde, Bart. Her maiden name was Payne.

March 17. At Cork, Mr. Luke H. Bolster, bookseller. He was persevering and industrious, no less than five or six works of considerable interest, by different authors, having during the last twelve months, been the result of his unwearied exertions. His body was interred at St. Michael's, Blackrock, and the Rev. F. de M. St. George, Rector of St. Paul's, delivered an affecting address on the occasion.

March 22. At Dublin, Roderick Connor, esq. one of the Masters of the Court of Chancery.

March 28. At Parkanour, Tyrone, in his 3rd year, Clements Keppel, third son

of John Y. Burgess, esq. and grandson of the Earl of Leitrim.

Lately. At Portarlington, aged 80, Miss Elizabeth Handcock, sister to Lord Castlemaine.

At Tralee, aged 86, Maurice O'Connor, esq. one of the senior magistrates of Kerry.

In Dublin, Major Spread; at an early period he distinguished himself in the military service, and, at the capture of the Cape, and several affairs in the West India islands, was remarkable for the gallantry of his conduct.

At Black Castle, Meath, in his 65th year, Richard Ruxton Fitzherbert, esq., Vice-Lieutenant of the county.

In Dublin, aged 94, Miss Burgh, aunt to Lord Downes.

At Granard, co. Longford, in his 83d year, John Daly, esq.

At Fermoy, Martha Plunket, at the extraordinary age of 108.

At Lacca, Queen's County, in his 95th year, Andrew Despard, esq. late a Lieut.-Colonel 79th Regt. He entered the army at the age of 14, and was a Lieutenant, commanding a company, at Bunker's Hill.

At Dublin, Lady Tynte (Caldwell), widow of Sir Charles Tynte, Bart. and, secondly, of the late Fitzmaurice Caldwell, esq. brother of the late Sir John Caldwell, Bart. By her ladyship's death Mr. Pratt Tynte, second son of Col. Pratt, of the County Cavan militia, has succeeded to the extensive estates of his grandfather, Sir Charles Tynte.

Thomas Stannus, esq. Sovereign of Portarlington.

At Killane, aged 95, Mrs. Margaret Keating, mother of the Right Rev. Dr. Keating, of Wexford.

In Tralee, aged 109, the relict of Mr. John Higgins. She had a perfect recollection of the great frost of 1739-40, and of the famine that followed. She lived to see the fifth generation of her own offspring.

April 9. At Aghadoc House, Kerry, aged 59, the Rt. Hon. Charles Allanson Winn, Baron Winn, of Aghadoc, and a Baronet of England. He succeeded to the title and estates on the death of his father, the first Lord, the 9th April 1798. In November 1825, his lordship married Miss Matthews, but had no issue. He is succeeded by his nephew, Mr. Charles Winn, son of the late Hon. George Winn.

EAST INDIES.—*Nov. 13.* Killed at the storming of Kelat, Lieut. Thomas Gravatt, of her Majesty's 2d or Queen's Royal Regiment. He became Ensign by purchase in 1829, and Lieut. in 1831.

Nov. 18. At Patna, aged 38, Henry

Douglas, esq. son of the late Adm. Sir James Douglas, Bart. of Springwood-park. [The gentleman answering to this description was formerly a judge at Patna, but was born in 1753.]

Dec. 11. At Almorán, brevet Capt. J. H. Phillips, 42d N. In. and First Assistant to the Agent of the Governor General at Delhi.

Dec. 12. Drowned in crossing the Indus, from the upsetting of a boat during a heavy gale, Capt. William Hilton, 16th dragoons; together with nine privates of the same regiment. He was appointed Cornet 1806, Lieut. 1809, Captain 1832; and was the only officer in the regiment who had not purchased any of his commissions.

Dec. 19. At Cawnpore, Fanny Agnes, youngest daughter of Capt. C. J. Lewes, 50th Bengal N. Inf. Assistant Commissary-General.

Lately. At Moulmein, East Indies, Major Francis Joyner Ellis, of the 62d regt., only son of the late Sir Henry W. Ellis.

At Bombay, Wm. B. C. Graham, esq. M.D.

WEST INDIES.—At Jamaica, aged 22, Harry, youngest son of T. Swaine, M.D. late of Rochford, Essex.

At St. Lucia, Lieut. George Gore, son of the late Wm. Gore, esq., chairman of the Board of Stamps, Ireland, and grandson of Dr. Gore, Bishop of Limerick.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from March 31 to April 21, 1840.

Christened.		Buried.		Between	
Males	Females	Males	Females		
510	570	503	522	2 and 5	105 50 and 60
} 1080		} 1025		5 and 10	42 60 and 70
				10 and 20	32 70 and 80
				20 and 30	69 80 and 90
				30 and 40	84 90 and 100
				40 and 50	99 9
Whereof have died under two years old ... 249					

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, by which the Duty is regulated, April 24.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
68 11	39 10	25 8	37 4	41 5	40 11

PRICE OF HOPS, April 24.

Sussex Pockets, 2l. 0s. to 3l. 5s.—Kent Pockets, 2l. 2s. to 6l. 0s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, April 25.

Hay, 3l. 0s. to 4l. 8s.—Straw, 1l. 16s. to 2l. 0s.—Clover, 4l. 0s. to 5l. 12s.

SMITHFIELD, April 27. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....	3s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.	Head of Cattle at Market, April 27.	
Mutton.....	3s. 10d. to 4s. 8d.	Beasts.....	2442 Calves 86
Veal.....	4s. 8d. to 5s. 6d.	Sheep and Lambs	20,630 Pigs 460
Pork.....	4s. 4d. to 5s. 2d.		
Lamb.....	6s. 8d. to 7s. 4d.		

COAL MARKET, April 24.

Walls Ends, from 17s. 6d. to 23s. 3d. per ton. Other sorts from 15s. 6d. to 22s. 0d.

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 52s. 0d. Yellow Russia, 53s. 6d.

CANDLES, 8s. 0d. per doz. Moulds, 9s. 6d.

PRICES OF SHARES.

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock and Share Brokers, 23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 217.—Ellesmere and Chester, 82½.—Grand Junction (A).—Kennet and Avon, 26½.—Leeds and Liverpool, 760.—Regent's, 12.—Rochdale, 105.—London Dock Stock, 66½.—St. Katharine's, 100.—East and West India, 104.—Liverpool and Manchester Railway, 183.—Grand Junction Water Works, 66½.—West Middlesex, 96.—Globe Insurance, 125.—Guardian, 37½.—Hope, 5½.—Chartered Gas, 57.—Imperial Gas, 54.—Phoenix Gas, 30½.—Independent Gas, 50.—General United Gas, 34.—Canada Land Company, 35.—Reversionary Interest, 134.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, by W. CARY, STRAND.

From March 26 to April 25, 1840, 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.
Mar.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Apr.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	34	37	34	30, 18	cloudy	11	49	60	44	30, 20	fair
27	34	38	36	, 20	cloudy, snow	12	50	58	45	30, 00	cloudy, fair
28	36	41	41	, 05	do.	13	48	60	46	29, 87	fair
29	40	48	39	29, 78	do.	14	47	60	47	, 80	cloudy, fair
30	47	50	45	, 90	fair, cloudy	15	55	68	49	, 95	fair
31	47	49	44	, 84	rain, do.	16	58	64	43	30, 09	do. rain
A. 1	45	47	45	, 64	do. do.	17	55	59	41	, 15	fair
2	47	56	42	, 71	fair	18	47	60	40	29, 96	d o.
3	44	42	37	, 90	do.	19	47	58	47	, 90	do.
4	44	46	33	, 95	do.	20	60	65	52	, 86	do.
5	46	56	45	30, 00	do.	21	55	62	49	30, 06	cloudy
6	48	54	40	29, 66	cl. rain, fair	22	58	63	55	, 24	do.
7	43	52	40	, 67	do. do. do.	23	58	67	51	, 30	fair
8	38	48	35	30, 10	do. do. do.	24	58	71	53	, 20	do. cloudy
9	44	50	36	, 28	do.	25	63	75	56	, 10	fair
10	43	53	40	, 30	fair						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From March 27 to April 27, 1840, both inclusive.

March & Apr.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent. 1818.	3½ per Cent. Reduced.	New 3½ per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
27			90			99						16 18 pm.
28			90			99					par. 3 pm.	
30			90			99					1 3 pm.	17 20 pm.
31			90			99					1 2 pm.	18 20 pm.
1			90			99					1 3 pm.	20 18 pm.
2			90			99			100½		1 3 pm.	18 21 pm.
3			90			99					2 pm.	20 23 pm.
4			90			99					1 3 pm.	21 23 pm.
6	175½	89½	91		98½	99	13½	87½			1 3 pm.	24 22 pm.
7	175	90	91		98½	99	13				1 3 pm.	22 24 pm.
8	175½	90	91	98½	98½	99	13½				3 4 pm.	23 26 pm.
9	174½	90½	91½	98½	98½	99	13½		249½		2 4 pm.	26 23 pm.
10	175½	90	91	98½	98½	99	13		250½		4 pm.	24 26 pm.
11			91		98½	99	13½				4 pm.	23 25 pm.
13	175½	90	91		98½	99	13				4 2 pm.	23 25 pm.
14	175	90½	91		98½	99	13		249½		4 pm.	24 26 pm.
15	175½	90	91		98½	99	13				2 4 pm.	24 26 pm.
16	175½	90	91	98½	98½	99	13	87½			4 pm.	26 24 pm.
18	175	89	90		98½	99	13	89			2 4 pm.	21 24 pm.
20		89	90		98½	98	13				2 pm.	22 24 pm.
21	175½	89	90	98½	98	99	13		250½		4 pm.	21 23 pm.
22	175½	89	90		98½	99	13				5 3 pm.	21 23 pm.
23		89	90		98½	99	13		250		5 pm.	21 23 pm.
24	175	89	90		98½	99	13				5 3 pm.	21 23 pm.
25	175½	89	90	98½	98½	99	13		100	249½	3 5 pm.	22 24 pm.
27	175½	90	91		98½	99	13			249½	3 5 pm.	21 24 pm.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock Broker, 1, Bank Buildings, Cornhill, late RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and ARNULL.

J. B. NICHOLS AND SON, PRINTERS, 25, PARLIAMENT-STREET.





From a Woodcut by J. G. Smith, 1847.

of Werburgha.

WALL OF THE ABBEY OF WERBURGHA, WEST.

Engraved by J. G. Smith.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

JUNE, 1840.

BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.—Bossuet's Expposition.—Arms of Vers Duke of Ireland.—Various Queries.	562
CORRESPONDENCE OF WILLIAM PITT, EARL OF CHATHAM.	577
The Hundred and Parish of Hoo, co. Kent, and Church of St. Werburga (<i>with a Plate</i>).....	563
The Arrangements of the State Paper Office.....	584
Remarks on the New General Biographical Dictionary, Part V.....	585
Mr. Bruce in reply to Mr. Burgon on the Orthography of Shakspeare.....	591
MEMORIALS OF LITERARY CHARACTERS, No. XXVIII.—Mad. de Stael and M. de Lally Tolendal.—M. de la Place.—The Parentage of Richard Savage.—The Register of Milton's Second Marriage.....	597
Ancient Geography.—The Testus fluvius or Coesnon.—La Mancelière.....	598
Latin Lines by the late Robert Surtees, Esq. translated.....	599
Epitaph of the Gounter Family in Racton church, Sussex.....	ib.
Cocker the Arithmetician and his MSS.—Preservation of Epitaphs.....	600
On the preservation of Monuments by Parochial Clergymen.....	601
THE MUTILATED EXCHEQUER RECORDS.—Charges of W. Davison, Esq. sent into Scotland in 1592, 601; Bills of John Shakespeare the King's Bitmaker, 1621, 604; Payments to Vandyck, Le Sœur, and Hollar, 605; Letters of Sir Robert Long, during the Plague.....	605
RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW.—Zimmerman's Aphorisms and Reflections.....	607
REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS. Lord Mahon's Spain and Charles the Second, 609; Cattermole's Forty Sermons, 613; Danilefsky's History of the Campaign in France in 1814, 614; Leigh's Voyages in South Australia, <i>ib.</i> ; Capt. Marryat's Diary in America, 615; Miss Prescott's Poems, 616; The Jewel, and other Poems, by T. Slope, 617; Poems by Eliza Cook, Perceval's Apostolical Succession, Lady Blessington's Governess, Prideaux's Poems of Chivalry, and other Miscellaneous Reviews.....	618
FINE ARTS.—The Art Union, 623; Sir Simon Clarke's Pictures.....	624
LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.—New Publications, 626; Universities, 627; Royal Society, 628; Royal Asiatic Society, 629; Camden Society, <i>ib.</i> ; Horticultural Society, 630; Topographical Societies, for Wilts, Berks, and Suffolk, 630; British Architects' Institute.....	632
ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.—Society of Antiquaries, 633; Cambridge Antiquarian Society, 635; Cambridge Camden Society, <i>ib.</i> ; Roman Antiquities at Stour-paine, Dorset, and at Huddersfield, 636; Roman Academy of Archæology, <i>ib.</i> ; French Antiquarian Intelligence.....	637
HISTORICAL CHRONICLE. Parliamentary Proceedings, 639; Foreign News, 641.—Domestic Occurrences Promotions and Preferments, 644.—Births and Marriages.....	645
OBITUARY; with Memoirs of the Earl of Stair; Sir C. W. Burdett, Bart.; Sir F. G. Cooper, Bart.; Major-Gen. the Hon. Lincoln Stanhope; Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. Thornton; Major-Gen. Sir A. Dickson; General Durham; General Wilkinson; Capt. Sir John Phillimore, R.N.; William Poynts, Esq.; Dr. Rennell, Dean of Winchester; Thomas Drummond, Esq.; John Hinckesman, Esq.; Alexander Nasmyth, Esq.; Mr. William Pitts; Mr. Poisson.....	647—668
CLERGY DECEASED, 663.—Deaths arranged in Counties, 665.—Additions to Obituary.....	670
Bill of Mortality.—Markets.—Prices of Shares, 671.—Meteorological Diary.—Stocks Embellished with a View of the Church of Hoo St. Werburga, Kent.	672

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

We have received a letter from Mr. WEVER, the author of "Monumenta Antiqua," defending his "Druid's Hermitage," and the inscriptions which were criticised by our Reviewer in p. 277. (He says, that QVEM in line 1 is a misprint for QVÆ.) There can, however, be no doubt that the inscriptions are the work of some hermit of comparatively modern times. The first will be found towards the end of Cicero de Senectute, and the second is probably a quotation from Varro de Re Rustica.

J. R. remarks: "In reply to your Correspondent *Strabo's* extract from *Page's Five Letters* (page 472), and his invitation for me to read *Mendham's Literary Policy of the Church of Rome*, relative to Bossuet's Exposition of the Roman Catholic Faith, I beg to refer him to *Beausset's Life of Bossuet*, book iii. sections xiv, xv. with the justificatory documents in the appendix, where the whole controversy is fully elucidated. The Pope's explicit approval, and the sanction of the highest theologians, which are prefixed to the volume, sufficiently, we may suppose, authenticate its doctrine, which is additionally attested by the impression of the Irish translation, a most accurate one, at the *Propaganda* in Rome—equivalent in authority to the insertion of a royal proclamation, order of Council, or Act of Parliament in the London Gazette."

R. A. remarks: "Your editorial note respecting the boar and mullets on the ceiling at the Black Boy Inn at Chelmsford, engraved in p. 470, no doubt correctly explains that they were intended for the insignia of the Veres Earls of Oxford, whose castle at Hedingham is in the neighbourhood, as well as their priory of Colne.—I take this opportunity of appropriating the arms on a pavement tile engraved in the Gentleman's Magazine for Oct. 1818, which appears to have been found in Essex. The arms are described as Three crowns quartering mullets. They are the arms of Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford, who was the favourite of Richard II. and by him created Marquess of Dublin and Duke of Ireland. On which occasion the King gave him for his arms: 'Az. three crowns or, within a border arg.' quartered with his own coat of De Vere, "Quarterly gules and or, in the first quarter a mullet argent." He died without issue 16th Richard II., and was the only member of his family who bore this quartering of the three crowns. His arms are so remaining now, beautifully carved in stone, on the porch of the church at Lavenham in Suffolk."

As another example of the royal arms

appearing on the monument of a servant of the Royal Household, may be mentioned (in addition to those in p. 142) that of Richard Burton, esquire, chief cook to Henry the Sixth, at Twickenham, Middlesex: "Hic jacet Ric'us Burton' Armiger nuper Capitalis cocus d'ni Regis et Agnes uxor ejus, qui obiit xxiii^o die Julii A^o do' M^o cccc^o xliiii. q^or' ai'ab; propicietur deus." Above this inscription is a royal shield of France and England quarterly. Lysons (*Environs of London*) has spoilt this memorial by printing "Maj;" "coc."

J. P. inquires for information respecting the history of a Proclamation of Josiah Martin, Governor, &c. of the Province of North Carolina, which Proclamation is dated, "On board his Majesty's ship Cruiser, now lying in the Cape Fear river this 8th day of August, A. D. 1775," signed "Jo. Martin," and countersigned "J. Biggleston, D. Secretary." It was printed and freely distributed over the Province, and a printed copy is now lying before me. It doubtless was transmitted to the British ministry, and deposited in some one of the numerous offices in which this country abounds. This Proclamation is curious as containing evidence of a declaration of independence by some citizens of one of the counties in North Carolina, fifteen months prior to the "Declaration of Independence" of the 4th of July 1776.

ARTIFEX inquires, "Where he can find the best memoir or account of John Thurston, a very eminent artist. He was a native of Scarborough, and died at Holloway, in the parish of Islington, Middlesex, in the year 1821." We can only refer him to a brief notice of Mr. Thurston in Jackson's *History of Wood Engraving*, p. 613.

Sir Thomas Warner, the Founder of the Colonies in the Leeward Islands in the West Indies, married his second wife Rebecca Payne, daughter of Thomas Payne, of Surrey, in, or a short previously, to 1629. He died March 1648, in the West Indies, leaving a wife and young children behind him. D. F. W. wishes to ascertain, whether his second wife survived him, or whether he married a third.

ERRATA.—P. 220, a. lines 2 and 3 from bottom, for Benton read Benson.

P. 326, b. line 6 from bottom, read the Rev. Isaac Nicholson; he was in his 70th year.

P. 491, line 3, for Edward read Edmond.

P. 495, line 21, read years after.

P. 496, line 1, for order of President Bradshawe, read autograph.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

Correspondence of William Pitt, Earl of Chatham. Vol. I.—IV.

NO History of Lord Chatham, worthy of the greatness of his character and his mind, has appeared; and had a writer equal to the subject been desirous to engage in it, he would have had to lament the very scanty and imperfect materials from which his work was to be formed. Those splendid specimens of oratory which have been likened to the most finished speeches of Demosthenes and Tully, have passed away with the voice that uttered them; and of the private life of the great statesman in his hours of retirement, few memorials were preserved, except in the recollection of his family and friends. The sketches which we possess, brief and unsatisfactory as they are, come from no friendly pens; and the portraits that are drawn by Waldegrave* and Walpole must be compared and

* As Lord Waldegrave's Memoirs are not in the hands of all our readers, we shall extract his character of Mr. Pitt:—

“Mr. Pitt has the finest genius, improved by study, and all the ornamental parts of classical learning. He came early into the House of Commons, where he soon distinguished himself, lost a cornetcy of horse which was his only subsistence, and in less than 20 years had raised himself to be first Minister, and the most powerful subject in this country. He has a peculiar clearness and facility of expression, and has an eye as significant as his words; he is not always a fair or conclusive reasoner, but commands the passions with sovereign authority, and to inflame or captivate a popular assembly, is a consummate orator. He has courage of every sort, cool or impetuous, active or deliberate; at present (1758) he is the guide and champion of the people, whether he will long continue their friend, seems somewhat doubtful; but if we may judge from his natural disposition, as it has hitherto shown itself, his popularity and zeal for public liberty will have the same period; for he is imperious, violent, and implacable, impatient even of the slightest contradiction, and, under the mask of patriotism, has the despotic spirit of a tyrant. However, though his political sins are black and dangerous, his private character is irreproachable; he is incapable of a treacherous ungenerous action, and in the common offices of life is justly esteemed a man of veracity, and a man of honour.† He mixes little in company, confining his

† Hence, how absurd to attribute to Lord Chatham the Letters of Junius, in which great ability and utter want of principle, honour, and of gentlemanly feeling are alike conspicuous. We consider the Letters of Junius to have been composed by a small knot of clever and factious men, probably connected with the Grenville party, of whom Sir P. Francis was one, perhaps Barré, Dunning and others; and that Mr. Calcraft was in their secret, and assisted them. These Letters could not have been written by a man of high character or exalted station; the malignity, baseness, and scurrility of the Letters to the Dukes of Bedford and Grafton forbid this: they would not have been written by underlings or men who had no fortune or power, unsupported and unassisted by higher influence, for they would not have had courage or determination. Had they been the production of any one man, before this time vanity or some other light motive would have opened the lock of the secret; but who was to derive fame from being one only of a confederation? A single individual is master of his own secret, to retain or to divulge it at will, but the pledge of fidelity in a party might be required to be sacred and inviolable, and might have been secured by means, all but impossible to defeat. The Letters differ exceedingly, not only in merit but in

corrected with more temperate and impartial judgments, before they are received as authentic resemblances, and stamped with the approbation of history. The present volumes afford materials such as would scarcely have been expected, and cannot be too highly esteemed. Not only are the distinct events of Lord Chatham's political life recorded, but the principles and motives of his conduct are presented to our view. We are admitted into the secrets of the palace and the cabinet,—

Apparet domus intus et atria longa patescunt.

and we find in the correspondence of the friends or rivals of Lord Chatham, the difficulties he had to encounter and overcome, the unparalleled vigour with which he pursued his objects, and the extraordinary ascendancy which his superior genius gained and maintained over statesmen of no humble character and fame to whom he was either allied or opposed. Yet, great and commanding as were his talents, and wise and sagacious as were his views, it was a firm reliance on the unswerving integrity of his purpose, on his zeal for the honour of his country, on his freedom from all sordid interests and petty entanglements, on his high and unquestioned patriotism, that gave such a lustre to his name, as has thrown those of the greatest of his contemporaries comparatively into the shade. "Sic Anglus ille Pitt, (says a very learned writer, in a work where we should not have expected to have met his name or eulogy), Comes de Chatham laudatur, et pro Magno viro habetur; quia in omnibus rebus non suam, sed reipublicæ utilitatem spectavit."*

That he was violent, overbearing and impracticable, were defects that

society to a small junto of his relations, with a few obsequious friends, who consult him as an oracle, admire his superior understanding, and never presume to have an opinion of their own. This separation from the world is not entirely owing to pride, or an unsociable temper; as it proceeds partly from bad health and a weak constitution. But he may find it an impassable barrier in the road of ambition; for, though the mob can sometimes raise a minister, he must be supported by people of higher rank, who may be mean enough in some particulars, yet will not be the patient followers of any man who despises their homage, and avoids their solicitations. Besides, it is a common observation, that men of plain sense and cool reflection have more useful talents, and are better qualified for public business, than the man of the finest parts, who wants temper, judgment, and a knowledge of mankind. Even parliamentary abilities may be too highly rated; for between the man of eloquence and the sagacious statesman, there is a wide interval; however, if Mr. Pitt should maintain his power, a few years' observation and experience may correct many faults, and supply many deficiencies. In the mean time his enemies must allow that he has the firmness and activity of a great minister; that he has hitherto conducted the war with spirit, vigour, and tolerable success; and though some favourite schemes may have been visionary and impracticable, they have at least been more honourable and less dangerous than the passive unperforming pusillanimity of the late administration."

* See Scheller, *Precepta Styli Latini*, p. 640.

the manner of thought and expression. H. Tooke wishes Junius joy of the *recovery of his style*. H. Tooke beat Junius by pinning him down to facts. We think the claims of all the candidates for the honour of Junius may be dismissed at once, with the exception of three or four. Speaking according to our present knowledge, Sir P. Francis may be considered as the central figure of the groupe: Barré, Dunning, perhaps Lloyd and G. Hamilton placed round him. We are not prepared to say, who were the great patrons of the junto; but that it was a party concern we are convinced. And it is by looking at it otherwise, that so many additional difficulties have been created. He who considers that an apparent uniformity of style would not admit the supposition of several writers, may be referred to the evidence of Dr. White's *Bampton Lectures*, which were the composition of three persons, of very dissimilar habits of mind and literary acquirements.

seemed to spring as it were out of the very strength and massiveness of his noble qualities; "par un malheur (says Montesquieu,) attaché à la condition humaine, les grands hommes modérés sont rares." Of his parliamentary eloquence, it has happened to him as to Lord Bolingbroke, that with some few exceptions, we must believe its excellence and power from the report of his contemporaries; yet what we possess, is sufficient to evince its qualities, though not to exhibit them in their full variety and extent. To express the manner in which the torrent burst upon his auditors when he rose, we must adopt the Homeric term *ἀρόπουσε*.^{*} His style was weighty and sententious, short in the construction of the sentences, admirable and select in the choice of the words; it abounded in what Plato calls *ρήματα βράχεια και αξιομνημονεύτικα*, with something perhaps too much of exaggeration for men of temperate judgments and delicate and fastidious taste, yet well adapted to produce a powerful effect on a large and mixed assembly.† Lord Waldegrave, when comparing it with that of Charles Townshend, calls it awful and compulsive.

If the great art of oratory, and indeed its peculiar province is that of commanding the passions, swaying the will, and leading the opinions of others, that of Lord Chatham possessed this in a degree not often equalled.‡ It would equally inspire hope and confidence in his friends, and awaken fear and distrust in his adversaries. To use the language of the great Roman historian, "Ita magno et elato animo Scipionis instar, in Senatu dissemit, ut ardorem eum qui residerat, excitaret, rursus novaretque, et impleret homines certioris spei quam quantam fides promissi humani, aut ratio ex fiducia rerum subjicere solet."§ And when we consider this great statesman, standing as it were alone, or relying only on the general feeling and approbation of his fellow countrymen; opposed to the power, open and concealed, of the sovereign,|| to the secret influence of some, and to the open and declared enmity of others, yet never compromising the interests of his country, or yielding to the difficulties and embarrassments of his situation, we cannot help calling to mind the words of a very elegant ancient writer, where he is speaking of the similar situation of Drusus. "In iis ipsis, (we are quoting the words of Paternulus) quæ pro Senatu moliebatur, Senatum habuit adversarium; denique ea fortuna Drusi fuit, ut malefacta adversariorum quam ejus optimè ab ipso cogitata Senatus probaret magis; et honorem, qui ab eo deferebatur, sperneret; injurias quas ab aliis intendebantur, æquo animo reciperet, et hujus summæ gloriæ invideret, illorum modicum ferret."¶

It is not, however, our intention to enter into the general subject of Lord Chatham's character, either as a minister, politician or an orator;

* Vide Hom. Il. a. 248.

† "Sane verissimum est, et tanquam secretum quoddam naturæ, hominum animo cum congregati sint, magis quam cum soli sint, affectibus et impressionibus patere." Vide Bacon, Augm. Scient. 2, c. 3.

‡ "Yet in all debates of consequence," says Lord Waldegrave, "Murray the Attorney-General had greatly the advantage over Pitt in point of argument; and, abuse only excepted, was not much his inferior in any part of oratory." Vide Memoirs, p. 53. Yet when Murray retired to the House of Peers, the same writer observes, "Pitt stood without a rival, no orator to oppose him, who had the courage even to look him in the face." p. 82.

§ Vide Liv. lib. xxvi. c. 19.

|| "Tell him," said the King to Lord Waldegrave, "I do not look upon myself as King, while I am in the hands of these scoundrels." p. 96, l. c. Pitt, Lord Temple, G. Grenville, &c.

¶ See V. Paternuli Hist. lib. ii. c. 13.

since it has been examined and recorded with consummate skill and knowledge by a great statesman and accomplished writer of the present day, and we can refer with pleasure to the very eloquent and instructive pages of Lord Brougham.* We have, however, a word to say on the passage which we find towards the conclusion of the sketch; which we think might in some degree be modified in expression without violating the purity of truth.

"Without allowing (he says,) considerable admixture of the clay which forms earthly mortals to have entered into his composition, how can we account for the violence of his feelings when George the Third showed him some small signs of kindness in the Court, upon his giving

up the seals of office. 'I confess, Sir, I had but too much reason to expect your Majesty's displeasure; I had not come prepared for this exceeding goodness; pardon me, Sir,' he *passionately* exclaimed, 'it overpowers, it oppresses me,' and he *burst into tears,*' &c.

Undoubtedly in the present day it does appear somewhat strange to hear of statesmen *weeping* either in fear of their sovereign's displeasure, or in gratitude for his bounty; but as the age of chivalry is gone, so we fear the days of loyalty are departed with it. A King was then something more than a name, and was consecrated in the mind of the wise and virtuous, as the genius and palladium of the country, as the living image, the embodied representation of that social law, that due subordination, which is the foundation of a nation's prosperity and happiness, and which derives its origin, and indeed maintains its dominion from the will of God. As to the particular direction which Lord Chatham's feelings took in the outward expression of *tears*, and which seem, in the above passage quoted, to be considered as unworthy of a man; we have only to observe that not only in ancient times, when men were not ashamed to express *real* emotions by the simple and unaffected language of nature; when *tears*, as the poet elegantly and strikingly observes, were *things*;† but it will find an authority in times close to those of Lord Chatham himself, in the person of a statesman who like him gloried in the name of patriot, and who was not ashamed to use this powerful part of oratory, now called weakness, but once considered the lawful and potent auxiliary of words and actions; and this not in the presence of a single person, and him his sovereign, but in a large and crowded deliberative assembly; and before the wise and grave legislators of the State. Lord Chesterfield says, speaking of Pulteney, "He was a most complete orator and debater in the House of Commons, eloquent, entertaining, persuasive, strong and pathetic, as occasion required; for he had arguments, wit and *tears* at his command."‡ We are able also to afford another and more striking example in the person of one of Lord Chatham's most brilliant contemporaries, and one too of a temper and disposition not easily ruffled or swayed from its composure.

"There was a debate," says Mr. Calcraft "on Ellis's Motion, on the breach of Privilege, (March 28, 1771) which lasted till 11 o'clock, but no division. In

the course of it, Mr. Wedderburn was fully paid for his insolence, by Barré and Sergeant Glynn. The former addressed him with dignity, propriety, and great se-

* See Characters of eminent Statesmen, Vol. 1. p. 17—47.

† "Sunt lacrymæ rerum, et mentem Mortalia tangunt," the force of this expression will be felt, when it is seen to be opposed to its contrary,—"*Lacrymæ voluntur inanes.*"

‡ See Chesterfield's characters (Pulteney) p. 26, 12mo.

verity. Lord North disclaimed going out, though he wished much for ease and retirement. He added that nothing but the King or the mob, who were near destroying him to day, could remove him : he would weather out the storm, but his *pathetic manner and tears* rather confirmed, than removed any suspicions of his very anxious perplexed situation."

Rich as the letters before us are in the materials of Lord Chatham's official and public history, they have also disclosed to view portions of his retired hours and private life, more fully than we could have expected ; and have given, to the somewhat austere character of the stern and uncompromising statesman, the softer touches of domestic tenderness, while they have also afforded us a view of his familiar occupations during his relaxation from the great commanding duties of his life. Lord Brougham has remarked that "he delighted in poetry and other light reading, was fond of music, loved the country, *took peculiar pleasure in gardening, and had even an extremely happy taste in laying out grounds.*"* We believe this to be the fact ; both from some passages in the correspondence where he was complimented on his taste in this delightful branch of art, which may be called "painting with Nature's own brush, and the colours of her own easel," as well as from some traditionary accounts ; and we believe that Lord Chatham possessed what he himself called the "prophetic eye of taste," at a period when the principles of the art were but imperfectly developed or understood, and before those who are now considered as its great authorities, had appeared.† Of Lord Chatham's genius, however, in this favourite pursuit, no memorials unfortunately remain. Of what he may have done at his seat at Burton Pynsent, in Somersetshire, we are ignorant. South Lodge in Enfield Chase, the house of a friend, afforded the earliest specimen of his abilities, but all traces of his hand, we believe, have disappeared ; and his own favourite place, Hayes, near Bromley, in Kent, has not been more faithful in preserving the beauties with which he delighted to adorn it. In either case the "Genius loci" has to mourn his

* "See Chatham's Correspondence," vol. iv. p. 138.

† Lancelot Brown was the landscape gardener of the day in Lord Chatham's time, patronized by the King. He was originally a gardener's boy at Stowe, and raised himself, notwithstanding the disadvantage of a low but honourable marriage, to respectability and wealth. See some account of him in the Correspondence, vol. iv. p. 430. Bishop Warburton said, "In gardening Lord Chatham's taste is inimitable—far superior to Brown's." It appears from a letter of Lord Lyttelton, that Lord Chatham assisted to form the beauties of Hagley. At Admiral West's seat near Wickham, in Kent, was a walk made by Pitt, which is mentioned by Dr. Johnson in his life of West the Poet. These are sufficient evidences of his love of the art, perhaps of his skill. As we are on this subject we may be permitted to remark that we cannot agree in the reason assigned by Mr. Twining in his Translation of Aristotle's Poetics, of the poetry of the Greeks not being picturesque like that of the moderns ; he says, "They had no Thomsons because they had no Claudes." But they had the picture drawn by a greater than Claude before them—that of nature ; and could not the poet *select* as well as the painter from her beauties, what was appropriate for his art ? The fact is, pure description is not the proper province of poetry ; it is a sure mark, where it prevails, of a feeble and declining taste—this the severe and chaste character of ancient poetry refused to adopt. After all, the few touches of human character and passion as in the stories of Lavinia, Celadon and Amella, are the most popular parts of Thomson's poetry. That the ancients intensely loved, and well understood the beauties of nature, the choice of scenery, and the composition of a fine landscape, may be seen not only by passages in their writings, both in prose and verse, but eminently in the fine situation of their villas, which are chosen with exquisite taste ; we might extend the same remark to the position of some of their cities, as of Pompeii. We shall therefore alter Mr. Twining's sentence and say, "They had no Thomsons, because they considered *pure description* as the province of their Claudes."

deserted and desecrated shades.—We have now only to select a small share of that part of the correspondence of Lord Chatham which relates to his private life, which will seem to confirm and illustrate what we have said. In the group of the family picture we have also endeavoured to bring prominently forward that portion in which the figure of his illustrious Son appears, we think, to great advantage; in his earliest dawn giving promise of the lustre of his subsequent career, and presenting the same masculine virtues of a mind which found both its delight and reward in the pleasure attending on a settled and habitual attention to its duties, whether in the improvement of its growing faculties, or the exertion of its matured strength: the following letter is to Lady Chatham:—

“Hayes, July 1, 1758.

“MY DEAR LOVE, I hope this letter will find you safe arrived at Stowe, after a journey which the little rain must have made pleasant. Hayes is as sweet with these showers as it can be without the presence of her who gives to every sweet its best sweetness. The loved babes are delightfully well, and remembered dear Mama over their strawberries. They both looked for her in the prints, and told me ‘Mama gone up there—Stowe garden.’ As the showers seem local, I may suppose my sweet love enjoying them with a fine evening sun, and finding beauties of her acquaintance grown up into higher perfection, and others, before unknown to her, and still to me, accomplishing the total charm. The messenger is just arrived and no news. Expectation grows every hour into more anxiety: the fate of Louisberg and Olmutz probably decided, though the event unknown—the enterprise crowned with success, or baffled at this moment, and indications of a second battle towards the Rhine. I trust, my life, in the same favouring providence that all will be well, and that this almost degenerate England may learn from the disgrace and ruin it shall have escaped, and the consideration and security it may enjoy, to be more deserving of the blessing. Sister Mary’s letter of yesterday will have carried down the history of Hayes to last night, and the continuator of this day has the happiness to assure my sweetest love of the health of its inhabitants, both young and old. The young are so delightfully noisy that I hardly know what to write. My most affectionate compliments

to all the congress. Your ever loving husband,

“W. PITT.”

“Nov. 19, 1759.

“MY SWEETEST LOVE,—After much Court and more House of Commons with *Jemmy Rivers** since a hasty repast, what refreshment and delight to sit down to address these lines to the dearest object of my every thought. I will begin by telling you that I am well, for *that* it is my happiness to know my adored first wishes to bear; and I will next tell myself, and trust in Heaven that my hopes do not deceive me, that this letter will find you and all our little angels in perfect health; them in joyful, and you in serene and happy spirits. The bitter wind has forbid all garden occupations, and little *William*† will naturally have called your attentions more towards that springing human plant than to objects out of doors. I wait with longing impatience for the groom’s return with ample details of you and yours. Send, my sweetest life, a thousand particulars of all those *little-great* things which, to those who are blessed as we are, so far surpass in excellence and succeed in attraction, all the *great-little* things of the busy, restless world. That laborious world forbids my wished-for journey on Wednesday, and protracts till the evening our happy meeting. No news but what your faithful papers administer at breakfast, except what, perhaps, they may not notice, viz. that *Lord George Sackville* has shown his face at the opera; the event is hardly worth mentioning, as nothing was wanting to complete that great man’s heroic assurance. Your ever loving husband.”‡

* One of the Under Secretaries of State.

† Their second son, William Pitt.

‡ The following extract from a note to Lady Chatham shews the occupation of Lord Chatham’s retired hours with “his pretty prattlers,” as Sir R. Lyttelton calls them. “The principal events of Hayes is *Hetty*’s chase of a butterfly, which she pursued over the daisy lawn with the ardour of a little nymph of *Diana*’s train. The sport was growing too hot, and we wisely agreed to whip off and renew the hunt another day.”

Bath, Nov. 18, 1763.

Thank Heaven that I am able to hold a pen and tell my love the feats I have this day performed. I have visited the fair dale of Claverton with all its piny forests, and have drunk one glass of water, as I returned, sitting in my coach of state in Stall-street. Hitherto all goes prosperously with my bodily concerns. So that I have no pain worth mentioning, but that of being separated from my kind love, and not seeing five little faces which form round her a group, which seems all delight,—all which my heart can taste. It is, indeed, a pleasure to think that I am writing what will give my dearest heart pleasure, and help to make the hours of separation more easy and comfortable. It rains civilities upon me here from various quarters, and to my own sense of things only renders my situation more unaccountable, not to say ridiculous; but no more of this:—

“Who sees not Providence all kind and wise,
Alike in what it grants and what it denies?”

The Hoods are pretty well; the Captain and Mr. James Grenville, as also Mr. Major, are all that I have opened my doots to. Many, I find, are enough disposed to take a view of me, whether from mere curiosity to see a strange new creature, viz. a leader whom nobody follows, or any other reason—why, I do not conjecture. I must now, my life, draw to a conclusion, for my hand admonishes me not to be too bold. Kisses upon kisses to the little children. Your ever loving husband,

“W. PITT.”

Bath, May 5, 1766.

“My dearest life will be glad to see under my hand that I am safe at my

journey's end. It was only an airing from Hayes hither. I lay at Speenham land, and dined here with ease; am now in my old corner at Mrs. Griffith's. The country all the way was delightful, but with all its verdure nothing so pleasing to my eye as poor old Hayes, perhaps not Hayes itself, but what I left there. When will you come? not till business is done, the sooner after that the happier for the wanderer, who, with all the waters of these copious springs, will not wash away for a moment the memory of parting, nor the wish of meeting. I trust Wednesday will bring me a letter, and everything good, upon which pleasing hope I shall live.”

Again, “The sight of your hand, my dearest life, and the contents of your wished for letter, have made my day happy, absence excepted, and some anxiety for William. The exceptions, indeed, are not small, but hope of approaching meeting and of a better account next post of our loved boy, are sweeteners of the present lot. I am quite delighted with the first fruits of little Mr. Secretary's pen.* Pray tell him so, and encourage all to write to me; it will do them good and give Papa pleasure. I hope my letter of Monday will have been with you to-day, as I know the contents will not be uninteresting to you. I am ashamed to find myself so well and not sweating in St. Stephen's Chapel. I never bore a journey so well. Was it that I turned my back upon the little tricks of childish men, and was rapidly borne towards the depths of Somersetshire by an ‘alacrity at sinking,’ to borrow Falstaff's phrase, ‘I would with ease post all the world over, provided always it was to fly from such a world.’ Yours,” &c.

* Little Mr. Secretary, afterwards the great Prime Minister; this youthful portrait, sketched by his father's pencil, is very interesting. In the August of the same year, 1766, Mr. Wilson, the tutor in Lord Chatham's family, writes to the countess, “My Lord Pitt is much better, Lady Hesther quite well, and Mr. William very near it. The last gentleman is not only contented in retaining his Papa's name, but perfectly happy in it. Three months ago, he told me in a very serious conversation, ‘he was glad he was not the eldest son, but that he would serve his country in the House of Commons like his Papa.’ Mr. Wilson was of Pembroke Hall, afterwards Canon of Windsor, Prebendary of Gloucester, and for more than thirty years Rector of Birfield, where he died in 1804. “Though a boy in years and appearance,” says Dr. Tomline, “Mr. Pitt's manners were formed and his behaviour manly. He mixed in conversation with unaffected vivacity, and delivered his sentiments with perfect ease, equally free from shyness and flippancy, and always with strict attention to propriety and decorum. Lord Chatham, who could not but be aware of the powers of his son's mind and understanding, had encouraged him to talk without reserve upon every subject, which frequently afforded opportunity for conveying useful information and just notions of persons and things. When his Lordship's health would permit, he never suffered a day to pass without giving instruction of some sort to his children, and seldom without reading a chapter of his Bible with them.” See *Memoirs*, i. p. 4. In a letter to Lady Chatham in 1770, Lord Chatham, who had taken his second son with him writes, “They may all rest satisfied that Pitt is everything that can please. He is a sweet idle boy, he is a sensible, conversable, discreet man, sense or nonsense, verse or prose, Homer, Mouse, taste, all shine alike, and draw perpetual applauses from Papa and Mr. Wilson.” vol. iii. p. 470.

The following letter from the Earl of Chatham to Dr. Addington, is the one alluded to by Sir Walter Scott in his *Diary*, May 24, 1808. (See Lockhart's *Life of Scott*, vol. ix. second edition) which Lord Sidmouth showed him when the poet dined with him at Richmond Park.

"Nov. 23, 1771.

"DEAR SIR,—I embrace with particular pleasure Lady Chatham's deputation, in acknowledging the favour of your very obliging letter to me. A small cold occasions her committing her pen to my hand, which at present seconds well my inclination to take it up, on such an occasion as writing to you. All your friends here, the flock of your land, are truly sensible of the kind attention of the good shepherd. Our dear William has held out well on the whole. Pitt lives much abroad and grows strong; the hounds and the gun are great delights, without prejudice to literary pursuits. I sometimes follow him after a hare—*longo sed proximus intervallo*. My last fit of the gout left me as it had visited me, very mildly. I am many hours every day in the field, and as I live

like a farmer abroad, I return home and eat like one. I rejoice that Parliament meets so late, for if I must go thither I shall be induced

"——— *discedere tristem*

Quandocunque trahunt invisa negotia Romanam."

Your obliging inquiries justify all details about health and regimen. Ale then goes on admirably and agrees perfectly. My reverence for it too is increased, having just read in the manners of our remotest Celtic ancestors much of its antiquity and invigorating qualities. The boys all long for ale, seeing Papa drink it, but we do not try such an experiment. Such is the force of example that I find I must watch myself in all I do, for fear of misleading; if your friend William saw me smoke, he would certainly call for a pipe," &c.

It is not easy to select from the many letters in the fourth volume which describe the scenes of domestic life and rural enjoyment,

"——— the happier hour

Of lettered ease, but ill exchanged for power."

all of which present the great statesman and orator in the milder scene of his private retirement, and surrounded with his parental affections; but we must confine our extracts to those which seem to reflect the double image of the father and the son, more pleasing by being placed in gentle contrast together.

"*Jam senior Peleus, nec adhuc maturus Achilles.*"

Lord Chatham saw with a father's pride the early dawn and promise of his son's rapidly expanding talents; and the son held out to himself the father's character, as the great model and example on which to form his own.* Disliked as he was by the sovereign he served, dreaded by the party with whom he acted, looked on in the world either with awe or distrust, it was in the bosom of his own family that the virtues of Lord Chatham seemed to unfold and blossom as in a soil and atmosphere they loved: the terrors of the statesman were laid aside, the thunders of his voice and the lightning of his eye were quenched, and the purest fountains of connubial love and paternal affection were permitted to flow at will,

"*Sic felix, simplexque domus, fraudumque malarum
Inscia, et hospitibus superis dignissima sedes.*"

* Dr. John Johnson, in his *Life of Hayley*, says, that "during his residence at Lyme in Dorsetshire, 1773, he became acquainted with the two sons of Lord Chatham. William was then a wonderful boy of fourteen, who endeared himself not a little to the poet by admiring his favourite horse, and by riding to show him several romantic spots in the vicinity, where an earthquake is supposed to have produced a wild and beautiful singularity of appearance in the face of nature." Lord Chatham says in one of his letters, "It is a delight to see William see nature in her free and wild compositions; and I tell myself as we go that the *general mother* is not ashamed of her child. Indeed, my life, the promise of our dear children does me more good than the purest of pure air," &c.

We must now pass on rather more rapidly than we could have wished, to the time when William Pitt exchanged the paternal roof for the learned shades of Cam, where his young laurels soon thickened round him. "Although," says Dr. Tomline, who was one of his tutors, "he was little more than fourteen when he went to reside at the university, and had laboured under the disadvantage of frequent ill health, the knowledge which he then possessed was very considerable; and, in particular, his proficiency in the learned languages was probably greater than was ever acquired by any other person in such early youth. In Latin authors he seldom met with difficulty, and it was no uncommon thing for him to read in English six or seven pages of Thucydides, which he had not previously seen, without more than two or three mistakes, and sometimes without one. It was by Lord Chatham's particular desire that Thucydides was the first Greek book which Mr. Pitt read after he came to college. The only other wish ever expressed by his Lordship relative to his son's studies was he that I would read Polybius with him."*

The following letter, the second he wrote after his arrival at college, is far too interesting and too honourable to the writer to withhold. In how few years after, this youth was then reading Quintilian with his tutors, was to be prime minister of England, and Arbiter of the destinies of Europe!

Pembroke Hall, Oct. 15, 1773.

"My dear father will, I hope, believe that nothing could make me more happy than his kind and pleasing letter; and is, I trust, assured that its flattering contents must incite me to labour in *manly* virtue and *useful* knowledge, that I may be on some future day worthy to follow *in part* the glorious example always before my eyes. How ill timed was the neglect of the post, that could damp with any degree of anxiety the rejoicings on the happy ninth of October! Our thoughts as ardently hailed the auspicious day as your renowned western luminary, who, I trust, by the next morning, though he sunk that night probably in a bowl of punch,—

'Had trick'd his beams, and with new span-
gled ore

Flamed in the forehead of the morning sky;'

Sunday being the day which he usually celebrates in the gold waistcoat. Lectures in Quintilian will shortly call me away from the pleasure of writing to you; so

that I shall be able to add but little more. You see by this that I am now settled to business; and the tutors make a favourable, I fear, a partial report to the master, who has obligingly taken the trouble of hearing me himself, and I trust is not wholly dissatisfied. Health smiles on my studies, and a college life grows every day more and more agreeable. I received yesterday another most kind letter from Burton, for which I am infinitely obliged. I was very sorry to find that anything of gout was felt, but I hope all those sensations are before now perfectly dispersed. I was in hopes to have had a few minutes to write to my dear mother, and thank her for her letter; but I find I must defer it to the next post. I therefore beg leave to trouble you with my duty to her, as well as love to brothers and sisters. Many thanks to the latter for their obliging epistles, which I wish I had time to answer. I am, my dear father,

"Your dutiful and affectionate son,

"W. PITT." †

The Honble. Wm. Pitt to the Earl of Chatham:—

Pembroke Hall, July 3, 1774.

"MY DEAR FATHER—As I consider my last, which gave an account of our arrival here, as an extra letter, I take this oppor-

tunity of beginning my weekly journal of Cambridge intelligence. The first article is, that college life hitherto agrees exceedingly well, and pleases in the same degree.

* Vide Life of Pitt.

† Soon after this letter was written Mr. Pitt was attacked with a serious illness, which confined him near two months, and at last reduced him to so weak a state, that after he was convalescent he was four days in travelling to London. It was a crisis in his constitution. By great attention to diet, exercise, and to early hours, he gradually gained strength, and his health became progressively confirmed. At the age of eighteen he was a healthy man, and he continued so for many years.

The society is not so much reduced as we expected: but it will be somewhat thinner in a short time. However, with regard to tutors I think it is settled very well, as either Mr. Farmer or Mr. Pretyman will be here constantly through the summer. They had both proposed to be absent, but when they heard I was coming, they readily altered their plan. The master, I understand, intends to be at Margate part of the summer; but upon the whole, the college will, I believe, not be empty, considering the time of year. I have as yet made no new coffee-house acquaintances, but I have been considerably entertained by a paragraph in all the papers there, that Lord Chatham was soon to make the tour of Italy for the establishment of his health. This letter I fear may scarce reach you before your departure, but I hope not to be left ignorant of your future direction: on which account I trust I shall not be long without receiving a letter that may give me some information. However, if this good reason should fail, there will be always other causes to produce the same effect, when the intelligence

“P. Hall, July 27, 1774.

“DEAR FATHER,—To tell you that I was made very happy by the receipt of your letter, or how much I am obliged to you for it, would be taking up your time to no purpose. Therefore, without giving you the trouble of reading what I trust you are already assured of, I shall proceed to give you satisfaction on one of the points mentioned in your letter, by informing you that broad daylight is the constant witness to my conversations with the *Nine*; and that even in that period they are not wooed with too much assiduity, nor any one of them with partiality. Thucydides, Quintilian and philosophy share in my attention. I know that you will not be surprised to hear that the historic muse captivates extremely; but at the same time I beg you to be persuaded that neither she nor any of her sisters allure me from the resolution of early hours, which has been stedfastly adhered to, and makes the academic life agree perfectly.

The Earl of Chatham to the Hon. William Pitt:—

“Hayes, Sept. 2, 1774.

“I write, my dearest William, the post just going out, only to thank you for your most welcome letter, and for the affectionate anxiety you express for my situation, left behind in the hospital when our flying camp moved to Stowe. Gout has for the present subsided, and seems to intend deferring his favours till winter, if autumn will do his duty, and bless us with a course of steady weather—those days

concerns my dear father or any of his companions. I am not without hopes that today's post may furnish me with some account of them. I have this morning for the first time mounted my horse, and was accompanied by Mr. Wilson on his beautiful cart-horse, who succeeds to admiration. We find it by no means an easy matter to get any grass for them, as most of the lands about this place continue enclosed no longer than the first of August, being what are called lammas-grounds. Upon the whole, Mr. Wilson and myself have found on a just calculation that it will be full as cheap, and much more convenient, to keep them in the house,—the master having most obligingly offered us the use of his stable, which is close to the college. My duty to my mother, and kind love to my sisters and James. Here the dinner-bell brings this scrawl to a conclusion, so that I must beg you to excuse my assuring you in haste, that I am, my dear father,

“Your dutiful and affectionate son,
“W. PITT.”

Quintilian I find an agreeable book, and it is very methodical on the subject it treats; and the philosophical studies have the same charm as formerly. In the interval of these occupations, which is no very small one, riding claims attention, and *Nutmeg* performs admirably. Even the solid shoulders of *Peacock* are not without admirers: and they have jogged Mr. Wilson into tolerable health and spirits; though at first the salutary exercise had an effect that for some time prevented his pursuing it. The rides in the neighbourhood afford nothing striking, but at the same time are not unpleasing when one is a little used to a flat open country. The corn, which is ripening very fast, has a pretty appearance, and there is a great deal hereabouts. This, I think, is all upon the article of farming, and after this there remains only the favour of you to give my duty to my mother, and love to sisters and James, when you see him.

“I am, &c. W. PITT.”

which Madame de Sevigné so beautifully paints,—‘des jours filés d'or et de soie.’

“I have the pleasure to tell you that your mother and sisters returned perfectly well from Bucks, warm in praises of magnificent and princely Stowe, and full of due sentiments of the agreeable and kind reception they found there. No less than two damages in the short time they passed there. One escape from a wasp's nest, which proved only an adventure to talk

of, by the incomparable skill and presence of mind of Mr. Cotton. Driving our girls in his carriage with four very fine horses, and no postilion, they fell into an ambuscade of wasps more fierce than Pandorus, who beset these coursers of spirit, not inferior to Xanthus and Podarges, and stung them to madness. When disdainful of the master's hand, he turned them short into a hedge, threw some of them, as he meant to do, and leaping down seized the bridles of the leaders, afforded time for your sisters to get out safe and sound, their honour in point of courage unhurt, as well as their bones: for they are celebrated not a little on their composure in this alarming situation. I rejoice that your time passes to your mind in the evacuated seat of the muses. However, knowing that these heavenly ladies, unlike the London fair, delight most and spread their choicest charms and treasures in

sweet and retired solitude, I do not wonder that their true votary is happy to be alone with them. Mr. Pretyman will by no means spoil company, and I wish you joy of his return. How many commons have you lost of late? Whose fences have you broken? and in what lord of the manor's pound have any *strays of science* been found, since the famous adventure of catching the horses with such admirable address and alacrity.*

"I beg my affectionate compliments to Mr. Wilson, and hope you will both beware of an enclosed country for the future. Little James is still with us, doing penance for the *high living* so well described to you in Mrs. Pam's excellent epistle. All loves follow my sweetest boy in more abundance than I have time or ability to express. I desire my best compliments to the kind and obliging master who loves Cicero and you."†

We now shall give a letter from Mr. Pitt to his mother, the Countess of Chatham, describing the effect of Lord Chatham's speech, Jan. 20, 1775, on a motion he made on America, when, to use his own words, "he knocked at the door of a sleeping or confounded ministry," and on the day previous to which he wrote to the Countess, "If gout does not put in a veto, which I trust in Heaven it will not, I will be in the House of Lords on Friday, then and there to make a motion relative to America. Be of good cheer, noble love—"

Yes, I am proud—I must be proud—to see
Men not afraid of God, afraid of me.

Look fresh and merrily to-morrow, and I will *look* to doors and windows," &c.

"Bond St. Jan. 21, 1775.

"MY DEAR MOTHER—My Father is now getting up, and has had, I am told, a good night. I have this minute been to him with your message, which he cannot answer till he is up and breakfasted, as he cannot form his resolution about coming till then. In the meantime I offer a word or two in answer to your letter. Nothing prevented his speech from being the most forcible that can be imagined, and administration fully felt it. The matter and manner both were striking far beyond what I can ex-

press. It was everything that was superior; and though it had not the desired effect on an obdurate House of Lords, it must have an infinite effect without doors, the bar being crowded with Americans,‡ &c. Lord Suffolk, I cannot say, answered him, but spoke after him. He was a contemptible orator indeed, with paltry matter, and a whining delivery. Lord Shelburne spoke well, and supported the motion warmly. Lord Camden was *supreme* with one only exception, and as zealous as possible. Lord Rockingham

* This alludes to a letter from Mr. Pitt to his mother, August 24, relating an adventure of turning the horses over a hedge, who galloped away, leaving the reverend tutor and the disconsolate pupil a mile behind, and too late for college commons.

† This alludes to a passage in a previous letter of Mr. Pitt's. "During the interval of a day or two before the arrival of the latter, (Dr. Pretyman,) the master read with me some part of Cicero de Senectute, of which he is a great admirer."

‡ Dr. Franklin was present on this memorable occasion, as may be seen in his Memoirs. Lord Chatham himself introduced him, taking him by the arm, and delivering him to the doorkeepers. said aloud, "This is Dr. Franklin, whom I would have admitted into the House." He said to Franklin, "I am sure your presence at this day's debate will be of more service to America than mine."

spoke shortly but sensibly, and the Duke of Richmond well, and with much candour as to the Declaratory Act. Upon the whole it was a noble debate. The Ministry were violent beyond expectation, almost to madness. Instead of recalling the troops therein, they talked of sending more, &c. I can now tell you correctly my father has slept well, without any burning in the feet or restlessness. He has had no pain, but is lame in one ankle near the instep, from standing so long.

No wonder he is lame; his first speech lasted above an hour, and the second half an hour, surely the two finest speeches that ever were made before, unless by himself.* He will be with you to dinner by four o'clock. Adieu, my dear mother, a thousand loves all around you. I wish I had time and memory to give an account of all I heard and all I felt. Your ever dutiful son,

“W. PITT.”

We are now approaching to a conclusion of these singularly interesting letters, in which the characters of Lord Chatham's eloquence are drawn, and its effects witnessed and described, by an orator in some points superior to himself—his own accomplished son. Writing to his mother on Lord Chatham's second speech on the 30th May, for the cessation of hostilities, he says—

“He spoke a second time in answer to Lord Weymouth, to explain the object of his motion, and his intention to follow it by one for the repeal of all the acts of Parliament, which form the system of Charter-party. This he did in a flow of eloquence, and with a beauty of expression animated and striking beyond conception. The various incidents of the debate you will undoubtedly learn, so that I need not

detain you with an account of them. You will, I think, also hear, that among the supporters of the motion, Lord Shelburne was as great as possible. His speech was one of the most interesting and forcible I think that I ever heard, or even can imagine. Lord Mansfield appeared to me to make a miserable attempt to mislead his hearers, and to cavil at the question.”

* These celebrated speeches were taken down by Mr. Hugh Boyd, and published by Dodsley in the year 1779. We must extract one passage as a specimen of that style of oratory which produced a powerful effect on a popular assembly when accompanied by dignity of manner, form, and modulation of voice, and great animation and zeal in the cause that is maintained. “When your Lordships look at the papers transmitted to us from America, when you consider their decency, firmness, and wisdom, you cannot but respect their cause, and wish to make it your own. For myself, I must declare and avow, that in all my reading and observation—and it has been my favourite study—I have read Thucydides, and have studied and admired the master-states of the world—that for solidity of reasoning, force of sagacity, and wisdom of conclusion, under such a complication of difficult circumstances, no nation or body of men can stand in preference to the general Congress at Philadelphia. I trust it is obvious to your Lordships, that all attempts to impose servitude upon such men, to establish despotism over such a mighty continental nation, must be vain, must be fatal. We shall be forced ultimately to retreat. Let us retreat while we can, not when we must. I say we must necessarily undo these violent oppressive acts; they must be repealed—you will repeal them. I pledge myself for it, that you will in the end repeal them. I stake my reputation on it. I will consent to be taken for an idiot, if they are not finally repealed. Avoid then this humiliating disgraceful necessity. With a dignity becoming your exalted situation, make the first advances to concord and peace and happiness, for that is your true dignity to act with prudence and justice; that you should first concede is obvious, from sound and rational policy. Concession comes with better grace and more salutary effect from superior power; it reconciles superiority of power with the feelings of men; and establishes solid confidence on the foundation of affection and gratitude. So thought a wise poet, and a wise man in political sagacity—the friend of Mæcenas, and the eulogist of Augustus. To him the adopted son and successor of the first Cæsar, to him, the master of the world, he wisely urged this conduct of prudence and dignity—*Tuque prior, tu parce, projice tela manu!* * * * To conclude, my Lords, if the ministers thus persevere in misadvising and misleading

The following is the last letter which appears in the correspondence addressed by Pitt to his father, who died in the May of the following year.

“ *Pembroke Hall, Sept. 26, 1777.*

“ MY DEAR FATHER—If that employment of your pen is the best which creates the most sincere and genuine happiness, it is indeed impossible even for you to employ it half so well as in addressing to me those most kind and welcome lines, which have afforded me such singular satisfaction, and I am sure it is as impossible for mine to employ itself so naturally or agreeably as by indulging the overflowings of joy, and carrying the warmest tribute of thanks to the source from whence they had issued. Your pen cannot revive without reviving with it a thousand attendant pleasures and advantages. Rhetorics, politics, and ethics, seem already to shew me more consideration, having such credentials with me; at least from some cause or other, from them and every other channel, since the receipt of your letter, I derive double satisfaction. I am very sorry to be at a distance, for the speculative Lord Mahon is to exhibit on Friday,* which has every thing to interest the eye and the mind. The magistrates of such a city, seeing such a flame disarmed of its terror, present themselves to my imagination, though in the objects near me I have nothing to aid my idea of so superb an illumination but the dimness of

a solitary lamp in a gloomy cloister; or any other image of magistracy, than a ragged corporation presiding over *Stri-bitck* fair, and performing the functions that so long ago characterised their office.

“ *De mensura jus dicere. Vasa minora, Frangere, pannosus vacuis ædilis ulubris.* ”

By a letter from Harriet, the other day, I learn that you have had the happiness of hearing from the sailor. I hope he is as prosperous in his element of water, as Lord Mahon in his of fire. We have not had a word of news here. So that I am confined strictly to my *ancient* politics, though not without some impatience to relieve my suspense by an excursion into these modern times, which, however, the silence of the *Gazettes*, &c. denies me. I am called away by the irresistible summons of a dinner bell, which on an *exceeding* day, as this is, with a time of increased solemnity, requires my presence in the hall to do justice to the character of a collegiate, more weighty on this occasion than even your own of a farmer. Adieu! then, my dear father, and believe the hasty scrawl which assures you how sincerely I am ever your dutiful and affectionate son,

“ WILLIAM PITT.”

We shall end by giving two specimens of Lord Chatham's poetical powers. While on a visit at Mount Edgcombe, Garrick received the following poetical invitation from Lord Chatham to visit Burton Pynsent.

“ Leave, Garrick, the rich landscape, proudly gay,
Docks, forts, and navies bright'ning all the way;
To my plain roof repair, primeval seat,
Yet there no wonders your quick eye can meet,
Save should you deem it wonderful to find
Ambition cured, and an impassion'd mind,

the King, I will not say that they can alienate the affections of his subjects from his crown; but I will affirm, *that they will make the crown not worth his wearing.* I will not say that the King is betrayed, *but I will pronounce that the kingdom is undone!*”

* Among the ingenious discoveries of Lord Mahon (after Lord Stanhope), was a method of rendering buildings fire-proof. So confident was he in the efficacy of his plan, that he erected in the park at Chevening a wooden building, in the upper story of which he invited a party of scientific friends, to partake of ices and other refreshments, and then lighted an immense bonfire in the room below, and on one side of the house. A full account of the invention and experiment was published in the *Phil. Transactions* for 1778, and republished in the *Annual Register* of the following year. “ Had our dear friend,” writes Lord Chatham, “ been born sooner, Nero and the second Charles could never have amused themselves by reducing to ashes the two noblest cities of the world.”

A statesman without power and without gall,
 Hating no courtiers, happier than them all.
 Bound to no yoke, nor crouching for applause,
 Votary alone to freedom and the laws.
 Herds, flocks, and smiling Ceres deck our plain,
 And interspersed an heart-enlivening train
 Of sportive children frolic o'er the green ;
 Meantime pure love looks on and 'consecrates the scene.
 Come, then, immortal spirit of the Stage,
 Great Nature's proxy, glass of every age,
 Come taste the simple life of Patriarchs old,
 Who, rich in rural peace, ne'er thought of pomp or gold."

"I am charmed with your verses," writes Lord Lyttelton, "which I have sent to Garrick, who will answer them himself. I will only say about them, that it would have been thought unconscionable in Cicero, if he had made verses as well as Catullus or Horace. It is usurpation in you to go out of your province, and because you do not rule the state, assume a dominion over Mount Parnassus," &c. Garrick writes in return, "Indeed, my Lord, you have put my wits to a severe trial, and it is some small compliment to them that my vanity has not overset them. The only excuse I can possibly make for not sooner acknowledging the great honour conferred on me is, that I did not find my mind sufficiently settled to appear before your Lordship, though I am thoroughly humbled as a poet, and not a little as an actor, more enquiries being made after the verses addressed to me, than after Lear or Macbeth," &c. iv. p. 196.

The subjoined verses are addressed by *Mr. Pitt* to Harriet, wife of Richard Elliot, Esq. grandfather to the present Earl of St. Germans. This Lady was married in 1726, and had three children at the age of nineteen. Mr. Pitt being one day in company with Mrs. Elliot, in a house in the country, withdrew from the conversation to an adjoining window, and being asked by her what he was doing, replied—"Drawing your picture, Madam," and immediately recited these verses :—

"To view that airy mien, that lively face,
 Where youth and spirit shine with every grace,
 We form some sportive nymph of Phœbe's train,
 Some sprightly virgin of the sacred plain.
 But, lo ! a happy progeny proclaim
 Love's golden shafts, and Hymen's genial flame.
 So the gay orange in some sylvan scene,
 Blooms fair and smiles with never fading green,
 Her flowery head with vernal beauty crown'd,
 Speaks tender youth, and sheds perfume around,
 While fruits ambrosial deck the lovely tree,
 The heavenly pledge of blest maturity,
 In pleasing contrast with surprise we sing
 The fruits of autumn and the bloom of spring."

THE CHURCH OF HOO ST. WERBURGA, KENT.

(With a View.)

THE Hundred of Hoo is a small district of five parishes, lying between the rivers Thames and Medway, on the opposite bank to Brompton and Gillingham, well-known places a little beyond Chatham. The extreme portion of the same tongue of land consists of salt marshes, known as the Isle of Grain, or Grean. Hasted (who wrote about sixty years ago) after quoting an ancient distich, somewhere preserved by Holinshed, viz.

He that rides into the Hundred of Hou,
Besides pilfering seamen, will find dirt
enou ;

pronounces the same to be

“ A very true saying of it at this time. Formerly it used to be noted for the wealth of the yeomen who inhabited it, but there are now few but bailiffs and lookers who live in it ; the farmers and occupiers of the lands dwelling at Rochester and Stroud, and elsewhere. Nor is there a gentleman's house, or a clergyman residing in it, owing to the depth of the soil, the dirtiness of the roads, and the unwholesome air from the neighbouring marshes.”

It is satisfactory to know that the improvements of the last half century have wrought a considerable change in this miserable picture. At present, not only are the roads as good as any in England, but the Hundred contains wealthy yeomen, who live upon the lands they cultivate. There are also resident clergymen, and several respectable private residences. Still, there are no mansions of large landed proprietors ; although some of the ancient manor-houses are still existing, occupied as farm-houses.

The whole Hundred of Hoo was originally one manor, and it is surveyed as such in Domesday Book. It seems to have been royal demesne in the Saxon times, for in the year 738

Edbert King of Kent gave to the church of St. Andrew at Rochester ten plough-lands in Hou, called Stoches (which gave name to the present parish of Stoke). Shortly before the Conquest, the manor of Hou belonged to Earl Godwin ; it was given to the Conqueror's half-brother Odo Bishop of Baieux, and after his disgrace it appears to have remained in the Crown, until granted, in exchange, to the family of Bardolph in the reign of Richard the First.

It is supposed that the first church founded in the manor was that of St. Werburga*, the present structure of which is represented in our Plate. It is situated at the southern side of the district, not far from the Medway, and its spire is a conspicuous object from Rochester and Chatham, as well as a useful point of sight in the navigation of the river.

Hasted (folio, i. 568) apparently on the authority of Sir Edw. Twysden's MSS. remarks, that “ there are two parishes mentioned in the *Textus Roffensis*, by the names of *Ordmarcs circe de Hou*, and *Deremannes circe de Hou*, which certainly mean this parish (*St. Mary's*) and that of *Alhalows* adjoining. I should imagine the former was the name belonging to this parish of *St. Mary*.”

The names referred to will be found at p. 230 of Hearne's edition of the *Textus Roffensis*, in the cap. 213, which enumerates the number of churches in the diocese of Rochester, and the rents paid by each when they received the holy crism from the mother church of the diocese. The churches all paid 9d. and the chapels 6d. Thus—

“ Sancta Wereburh de Hou ix den.
Derewolde treow ix den. Ordmarcs

* The dedication of this church being unusual, and its patroness an English Saint, it may be requisite to say that St. Werburga was the daughter of Wulphere the second Christian King of Mercia, by Ermenilda, who was also canonised, daughter of Ercombert King of Kent ; and great-great-granddaughter of Ethelbert the first Christian King of Kent. She was married to her cousin Ceolred, son of Ethelred King of Mercia. St. Etheldreda of Ely was her aunt ; as was St. Keneburga. The shrine of St. Werburga still remains in Chester cathedral, surrounded with the figures of these and her other relations ; a description of which may be seen in Ormerod's Cheshire, vol. i. p. 250.

circe de Hou ix den. Dodes circe ix den.
Deremannes circe de Hou ix den."

Again, among the chapels—
"Capella de Hou vi den."

In the former passage we find mentioned about Hoo, besides *Ordmer* and *Dereman*, two other personages of the earliest times in topographical history, *Derewold* and *Dode* or *Dodo*. It would be desirable to ascertain when these several personages flourished; but what church was designated by the name of *Derewoldes treow* seems now to be forgotten. Possibly "*Dodes circe*" is a name derived from Bishop *Odo* of *Baieux*, the Conqueror's half-brother, who was lord of the manor of Hoo at the Domesday survey; but which church is intended does not appear.

There seems, however, to be little or no difficulty in identifying the founder of "*Ordmeres circe*" with "*Ordmerus nepos Wolwardi*," who gave the tithes of *Rundale* and *Twonge*, in the parish of *Shorne*, to the church of *Rochester*; he was nephew or grandson (*nepos*) of *Wolward* surnamed *Henry*, who had previously given to the monastery tithes in the parish of *St. Mary* in Hoo:

"— item decimas in parochia sancte Marie in Hoo, ex dono Wolwardi cognomine Henrici; item decimas de Rundale et Twonge in parochia de Shorn, ex dono Ordmeri nepotis dicti Wolwardi."*

A connection being thus traced between *Ordmer*, who is elsewhere generally called *Smaleman* of *Shorne*,† and *Henry Wolward* of *Combe* in the parish of *St. Mary*, Hoo, it may certainly be fairly presumed that "*Ordmeres circe*" was that of *St. Mary*.

The name of *Henry the Wlfward* carries us back into a very early state of things. This designation did not arise, as might be imagined, from its owner being a diligent warehouseman, the collector or keeper of the *wool* of the district, but from his acting in the more arduous office of

guarding the country from *wolves*. In the great authority for matters relating to the church of *Rochester*, the *Textus Roffensis*, his name appears under the form of the *Wlfward* of Hoo, named *Henry*. When his hunting days were over, he became a monk of the monastery, and on that occasion gave it all his tithes at *Cobham*; and at another time he bestowed on the house half his tithes of Hoo, which portion was subsequently called, from his manor in Hoo, the *Combe* portion, and still belongs to the *Dean* and *Chapter* of *Rochester*, being let (by the lessee) in 1773 for 13*l.* per ann. (*Hasted*, i. 570.)

"Wlfuardus de Hou, cognomine Henricus, accepit societatem Monachorum ecclesie Sancti Andreæ, pro qua dedit eis totam decimam suam de Cobbeham. Postea vere alia vice decimam suam de Hou dimidiam concessit eis, et terciam partem sue substantie post mortem suam. Quod uxor illius, et filius suus Rodbertus, et fratres sui, Herewardus videlicet et Siwardus et Edwardus, libentissime concesserunt." (*Textus Roffensis*, cap. 105.)

We are here presented with the names of several of the relations of *Henry the Wolfward*; and we are again told of *Siward* of Hoo, and of his wife, in another place.

"Eilnothus de Hou dedit mariscum valentem xv*s.*

"Lieurun uxor Siwardi de Hou dedit mariscum valentem xl*s.*" (*Reg. Roff.* p. 116.)

These benefactions are stated to have been made "after the Conquest." Besides the *Wolfward's nepos Ordmer*, we also hear of a niece, named *Ordiva*, a lady who always faithfully attended all the rites of the church at *Rochester*, with the whole of her family.

"Quedam matrona neptis Wluordi Henry, nomine Ordiva, dedit decimam de quadam terra sua in Cobbeham, que vocatus Bethenecurt. Que domina cum omni familia sua solita erat venire ad Rofam percipere omnes rectitudines suas, ut eat de confessione et communione, et ceteris." (*Reg. Roff.* p. 192.)

The "*Bethenecurt*" here mentioned should evidently be read *Bechenecurt*, being the same with *Beechingcourt* (or *Beechencourt*) mentioned by *Hasted* under the parish of *Shorne*. (i. 513.)

We are told of yet another member

* *Thorpe's Registrum Roffense*, p. 133.

† In various documents (*Reg. Roff.* pp. 47, 59, 87, 117, 52*B*, 529.) the tithes of *Rundale* and *Twonge* are stated to have been the gift of *Smaleman* de *Shornes*.

of the same pious family, by the name of Henry of Tuange, who confirmed the gift of the tithes of Tuange, or Thong, in Shorne, made by his grandfather Smalman or Ordmær.*

So much for the church and family of Ordmær. The name of Dereman we find owned by Walter Dereman who, by a charter without date, gave to the church of Rochester two acres of marsh, lying between his marsh of Delce (which is in the parish of St. Margaret's Rochester), and the marsh formerly belonging to the monks. (Reg. Roff. p. 536.)

On the whole, it would appear that those churches of Ordmær and Dereman were founded during the first half-century after the Conquest. The earliest date connected with the persons mentioned, that can be gathered from the confirmatory charters, is from a confirmation† of Henry Wlfward's gift of the Combe portion of tithes in Hoo, granted by Bishop Gundulph in the year 1091. We have thus ascertained a very early date for the church, or chapel, of St. Mary in Hoo; and, whatever that date may be, we know a still earlier must be assigned to that of St. Werburga. In a charter of Laurence bishop of Rochester dated in 1274, the *chapels* of Halstow and Hoo St. Mary are stated to have been tributary to their mother church of St. Werburga, from beyond memory—

“Capellas de Halgestowe et sanctæ Mariæ de Hoo nostræ dioc. a tempore cujus non exstat memoria, pensionarias fuisse ecclesiæ sanctæ Werburgæ de Hoo, scil. nostræ dioc. tanquam suæ matrici ecclesiæ, capella viz. de Halgestowe in duabus marcis, et capella sanctæ Mariæ in dimid. marc.”

which payments the bishop then confirmed.‡

About twenty-one years before, the

same bishop had appropriated the church of St. Werburga,—to wit the chapel of Allhallows was united more closely than the two chapels noticed; for master William de Wylchfeld, the last Rector of Hoo, has assessed “ecclesiam sancte Werburgæ cum capella Omnium sanctorum,”—to the prior and convent of Rochester, on the plea of increasing their means of hospitality in almonry.§ This appropriation was confirmed by a bull of Pope Alexander.||

At the taxation made in the prior of Canterbury by the bishops of Colchester and Winchester,¶ (commonly known as Pope Nicholas's tax) the church of Saint Werburga was rated at 20*l.* and that of All Hallows at 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; the vicar of the united parishes received the same at which the latter was valued, the whole 20*l.* going to the priory. At the same time the other churches in the hundred were thus rated. £ s. d.

Ecclesia de Stoke	8	0	0
Vicarius ejusdem	4	13	6
Eccl'ia B'e Marie in Hoo	10	0	0
Eccl'ia de Hilgestowe	13	6	8

In the year 1337 bishop Hamo de Hethe accorded new ordinations of both the vicarages of St. Werburga and All Hallows. At St. Werburga's the rectory manse with its lands and the glebe meadow of the church, and all tithes of corn as well from lands dug by the foot (*terris pede fossis*, from which we may infer some spade husbandry was then in practice,) as from those cultivated by the plough, were to remain to the religious of the priory of Rochester; and they were to bear the burthen of repairing the chancels and rectory houses, and of furnishing a lamp in the church according to ancient custom**, and also of furnishing books, vestments, and other

* Hasted, i. 512, quoting Selden's Tythes, p. 317.

† Reg. Roff. p. 87.

‡ Reg. Roff. p. 403. The document is printed again under Hoo, p. 422, where the last word should be *quarto* not *quinto*, for Bishop Lawrence de St. Martin died before the termination of the twenty-fourth year of his episcopate.

§ Ibid. p. 421.

|| Printed *ibid.* p. 422.

¶ Ibid. p. 108.

** By a charter without date, Robert Bardolph, who was Lord of the manor of Hoo, had given to the church of St. Werburga all his land called Elwruetche, adjoining his field called Lese, and half an acre of land lying between Wylchfeld (i.e. probably, the

ornaments not belonging to the due of the parishioners, except only surplices, rockets, albs, and other linen habits and ornaments (which it is afterwards stated were the part of the vicar); and were besides to give the vicar, from the rectory granges, when they sowed wheat one quarter thereof, when palm barley one quarter thereof, and when peas two bushels thereof, for porridge, and also a cart-load of straw for his bed;* all to be carried and delivered at his house. The Vicar was to enjoy, for his portion, the vicarage manse, with its adjoining garden and yard, and all tithes of rushes, hay, lambs, wool, calves, cheese and milkmeats, pigs, geese, flax, hemp, mills, doves, falling wood, eggs, fruit, bees, curtilages, rabbits, fisheries, gardens, pannage, herbage, fowlings, businesses, and all personal tithes whatsoever, and offerings at funerals (mortuaries) in the parishes of the churches of St. Mary and Halthestoo, and other parishes of the churches in Hoo, which, from old custom, were bound to bring their dead for interment to the churchyard of St. Werburga, (*quorum corpora ex antiqua consuetudine in cineterio dicte ecclesie sancte Werburge teneantur et debeant sepeliri*) and all other offerings whatsoever. The Vicar was to bear the charge of procurations to the Archdeacon of Rochester; and was to provide the linen surplices, &c. and the repair of his house and of the books, vestments, &c. before mentioned as provided by the religious; also to provide bread and wine for the sacrament of the altar, processional tapers, and other lights of the ministers of the church, and other necessities for divine worship not due from the parishioners. At the time of this ordination Sir John Reginald, of Chatham, was the vicar.†

On the rating of the Valor Ecclesiasticus in the reign of Henry VIII. the farm of the rectory of Hoo, parcel of the property of the Priory of Rochester, together with the glebe lands and fixed rents there, was returned at 17*l.* 16*s.*; and the value of the vicarage, of which Thomas Shawe was incumbent, was 18*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*‡ a proportion much more favourable than ordinary to the "working" clergyman. The monastery of Boxley had a valuable manor in Hoo, which, with its appurtenances in the marshes, was worth the yearly sum of 23*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*; and other ecclesiastical foundations, as Dartford priory, and the College of Cobham, possessed property within the hundred.

In the reign of Queen Anne the clear yearly value of this vicarage was 46*l.* 3*s.* and it was consequently discharged from the payment of tenths. The net income returned in 1831 was 395*l.* The present incumbent is the Rev. Daniel Francis Warner, B.D. of Magdalen hall, Oxford, Head Master of the King's School, Rochester, who was presented by the Dean and Chapter, and instituted on the 6th Jan. 1836.

The present Church of St. Werburga of Hoo is a very spacious structure, consisting of a nave, north and south aisles (both of ample dimensions), a chancel, a tower and spire at the west end, and porches both on the north and south, the latter being now converted into a vestry.

The external length of the nave is about seventy feet, and that of the chancel about thirty-seven feet; the width of the former about sixty-eight and a half feet, and that of the latter about twenty-six feet. The height of the tower is 55 feet; that of the spire (which is covered with shingles,) 60 feet, and from its point to the summit of the ball is 7 feet more, making a

willow-field) and the land of Hugh son of Eawhel—for his soul, and the soul of Hugh his brother, his ancestors and successors, to find a lamp to burn every night before the altar of St. Werburga, where the body of Christ was placed. Registr. Roff. p. 425.

* "Pro lectisterio," which Hasted has translated "for litter for his cows," but it was the litter for the parson's own couch.

† See the original ordination in Registrum Roffense, p. 424, and in pl. 423 the ordination of the church of All Hallows. The former is improperly headed "Ordinatio Secunda," for it is prior in order of date (though in the same year) as well as importance.

‡ Valor Ecclesiast. i. 102, 109.

§ Ibid. 79.

total of 122 feet from the ground. The spire of Hoo has been fired by lightning, some say three times, but certainly twice; that is, on the 2nd Aug. 1822, and again on the 5th June 1837. A great crack down the tower is a memorial of the former catastrophe. On the last occasion the fire was extinguished after it had destroyed some yards of the upper part of the spire. There is now a lightning conductor, which is carried down the west front of the tower.

The style of the building is uniform throughout, and of the Decorated period, with the exception of the chancel, which is somewhat later, and must be classed as Perpendicular. It appears from arches now filled up at the extremities of both the ailes, that they each originally extended further towards the east.

The tower contains a very musical peal of six bells, cast in 1825, 1641, 1662, 1738, 1781, and 1558; this last has round it the legend "By me Gyles Reve* Bell founder." There is a rose, surmounted by a crown on it, together with a griffin or lion.

The tower is parallel with the walls of the ailes, excepting a staircase turret at its north-west angle, the form of which is octangular. Its parapet is embattled, as is that of the tower. At the eastern angle of the north aile is another small staircase turret, which is now blocked up. The church is now entered by the north porch, which is wide, and has a small unglazed window on each side the door. Its parapet is embattled, but it is the only portion of the north side of the church which remains so ornamented; on the south side the embattled parapet remains perfect.

The windows of the church are all of the original architecture of the building, and their mullions exhibit various elegant designs of Decorated tracery; they also contain considerable remains of the stained glass, with which all of them were filled. The remaining portions consist chiefly of architectural canopies, pinnacles, &c. and there are several heads, both male and female; but no entire subject remains, except in the great east window, in the upper lights of which may

be recognised the figures of Cl crowning the Church, and also shield of arms, Barry argent and az. In the south aile is again the same c and in the windows of the north are these:—

1. Or, three hands erect azure, 1 of a label with a black-letter leg below,

2. Vaire (apparently).

In the east window of that aile,

1. Barry argent and azure.

2. Argent, three bars azure, ea charged with two fleurs de lis or.

3. Barry argent and azure, a bend or (or of the first).'

It is also evident that the whole of the interior of the building was painted in fresco. The nave is on each side divided from the ailes by three corresponded pointed arches, rising from circular columns, which have plain moulded capitals. The clerestory windows above them are large and bold, and throw a fine flood of light into the interior of the edifice: they are square-headed. The arched beams supporting the roof of the nave rise from timber pilasters ornamented with grotesque heads, to some of which are added plain shields. On a square painted tablet in the gallery is this record:—"This Church was Ceiled in the year of our Lord 1786. JOHN WAINE & THOMAS DAY, Churchwardens."

The font is a plain octangular basin, resting on a base of the same form.

In the chancel, south of the altar, are three sedilia, each having a uniform canopy of cinquefoil tracery, and they are divided by two light columns of Purbeck (or Betersden) marble; eastward of them is a small niche or closet, with a correspondent head. Against the screen, within the chancel, have been six wooden stalls, of which the three on the north side have given way to a pew; but those on the south remain. At their backs are holes perforated to the nave.

Fixed on the west wall, above the singing gallery, are the royal arms, somewhat singularly displayed in two distinct correspondent paintings, on panel, alike dated

* At the neighbouring church of Cuxton is a bell by the same founder or his son.

One of them contains the quarterings of France and England only, with the old supporters of Queen Elizabeth, the lion and dragon; the other has France and England quarterly in the first and fourth quarters, quartering Scotland and Ireland, and for supporters the lion and unicorn. Each is without crest, but surmounted by a crown, and surrounded with the Garter; and the motto below, *DIEU ET MON DROIT*.

On the same wall is affixed a board recording several Benefactors, as follows:—

“A Table of Benefactions to the Parish of St. Werburgh, otherwise Hoo, in Kent. Erected anno 1781.

“Thos. Walker of the Parish of St. Werburgh, Hundred of Hoo in Kent, Yeoman, by his will dated 21 August 1629, and proved at Rochester, 24 April 1640, gave to Thos. Fearness and to his heirs for ever, the house that he then dwelt in, with two parcels of land thereunto belonging, eight acres more or less, always provided that the said Thos. Fearness, his heirs, executors and assigns, should pay yearly out of the said house and land, fifty shillings by the year for ever at the feast days of the birth of our Lord God, and the first day of Whitsuntide in the afternoon, at the Church porch of St. Werburgh, to the Churchwardens and Overseers for the poor of the Parish of St. Werburgh aforesaid, to be distributed to the poor of the said Parish according to the discretion of the said Churchwardens and Overseers for the time being, five and twenty shillings on each day.

“The said Testator also gave to John Fearness a parcel of land called Puckles, which his father purchased of Mr. Dampport, containing 24 acres more or less, provided that the said John Fearness, his heirs or assigns, should pay yearly for ever the sum of fifty shillings at the feast days aforesaid, to the said Churchwardens and Overseers immediately after evening prayer, in the Church porch aforesaid, to be distributed to the poor of the said Parish at the discretion of the said Churchwardens and Overseers for the time being, five and twenty shillings on each day. And in default of payment of the annuities, the Churchwardens and Overseers have power to enter upon the premises and hold the same until the arrears thereof shall be paid.

“Note. The house in which the Testator dwelt, and the two parcels of land thereto belonging, are situate upon the

hill, near the windmill in Hoo, and the same are now the property and in the occupation of Wm. Gilbert.

“The parcel of land called Puckles lies near Dean Gate in Hoo, was late the estate of Robert Carl, deceased, and now belongs to his children, and with other lands in the occupation of James Pelham, as under tenant to Tobias Hammond.”

There remain in this Church several ancient sepulchral memorials, particularly brasses, of which a concise account will here be sufficient, as the inscriptions of most of them will be found in the series of Church notes appended to Thorpe's *Customale Roffense*, p. 471.

In the nave is a brass slip to the memory of John Beddyll, who died 7 June 1500.

Also two small figures of men in gowns, with hanging sleeves and pointed shoes, their hands in prayer, to the memory of Stephen Charlis and Richard Charlis, the latter of whom died 28 June, 1446.

At the entrance of the chancel a similar small figure, standing on a dog, the inscription now gone.

In a row before the altar rails these five stones:—

1. A man between two wives, the plates removed.

2. A half-length priest, to John Broun, vicar; but probably about 1450, as it closely resembles that of William Gysborne, Vicar of Farningham (no date).

3. Figures of Mr. James Plumley, “who lived in the parsnig of this parish,” and died Aug. 26, 1646, and Ann his wife. They are represented standing with their hands joined in prayer; he bareheaded, in a cloak, doublet, and shoes; his wife in a hat and ruff. Below are groups of three sons and four daughters, dressed like their parents.

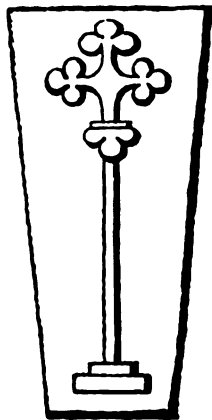
4. A fine figure of a priest, his head now gone; to the memory of Richard Bayly, vicar, 1412.

5. A single slip of brass, and now gone.

Within the altar rails is a brass plate of a whole-length figure, turning to the right, with hands in prayer, to the memory of Dorothye, wife of John Plumley, who died in 1615. “Done by James Plumley her son.”

In the south aisle are the figures in brass of Thomas Cobham esquire, who died on the 8th June, 1465, and Matilda his wife. He is represented in armour, with a sword suspended from a belt in front. The lady is in a wimple, long mantle and cordon, and a little dog at her feet. Their hands are raised in prayer. Four small shields have been removed from the corners of the stone.* This member of the distinguished house of Cobham, probably resided at the manor-house of Bell-uncle, in the parish of Hoo.

Near this is the most ancient memorial in the Church, a stone carved with a cross flory, five feet in length, of which a representation is here given.



One other sepulchral stone is recorded by Thorpe, as existing in the north aisle, but it is either now removed, or concealed by pews. Its inscription was

“Of yo’ charitie pray for the soules of W’m Alton and Gelyane his wife, and all his wifes soules, his childrens soules and all chrystyn soull. Jh’u have m’cl.”

“All the wives” of this person were four in number, but their figures and that of himself were gone, but those of his fifteen children remained.

Near the Cobham monument is a stone with these quaint verses, which Thorpe has not printed.

“Here lyeth the body of Joseph Miller now at rest,
Whose soul with Crist wee hope is blest,
Long after him wee shall not stay,
Let us prepare against that day.
He lieth here under this heap of dust,
Waiting the resurrection of the just.

He was the sonn of Joseph & Hannah Miller, who departed this life the 10 of January 1678, aged 7 years.”

This inscription is engraved on a solid stone in capitals; and there is only one other of that period, to Thamar, wife of Edw. Holmwood, Gent. and daughter of Edward Blagrave, Gent. who died 6th Sept. 1677, aged 37 years.

The remainder are comparatively modern. There is a tablet in the south aisle to the memory of the Rev. THOMAS THOMPSON, B.D. Rector of Staplehurst and Vicar of this parish, who died the 28th March 1786, aged 74; and two others thus inscribed,

“Sacred to the memory of Lieut. CHARLES JORDAN, R.N. who, after having signalised himself by his gallant conduct in the West Indies, was unhappily shipwrecked in the North Seas in the month of Dec. 1779, aged 93. This tablet is erected to his memory by his most affectionate brother, Richard Jordan, A.M. Vicar of this parish.”

“To the memory of the Rev. RICHARD JORDAN, A.M. Vicar of Mountfield, in the county of Sussex, Chaplain to the Most Noble the Marquess Camden, Senior Minor Canon of the Cathedral Church of Rochester, and 84 years Vicar of this parish. He died at Rochester 21 Aug. 1835, and was buried in the vault of his father in the parish church of Maidstone, in the 77th year of his age.”

Of all the ancient population who once pursued their daily toil in the peninsula of Hoo, and who as we are told were accustomed to bring all their dead for interment in this churchyard, almost the only remaining mo-

* An engraving of these brasses is included in the series of the sepulchral brasses of the family of Cobham, (chiefly from the Collegiate Church of Cobham,) which I am now preparing for publication.—J. G. N.

numents are the spacious church in which they once worshipped, and a large and very picturesque yew-tree, the girth of which is full twenty feet.

On an old upright stone on the outside of the south-east corner of the south aisle this epitaph is in good preservation :

“ Here lyeth the body of Robt. Scott, of y^e parish, yeoman, and Mary his wife, and 6 children. He departed this life the 24th Dec. 1677, aged 70 years; and she departed this life the 24th Dec. 1681, aged 47 years.”

Near the north-east corner of the chancel is an upright stone

“ In memory of William White, of this Parish, Yeoman, who was on Sunday evening, the 11 Dec^r. 1808, most barbarously murdered in the bosom of his afflicted family, by a gun discharged at him thro’ a window, whilst sitting by his fire-side. The perpetrator of this horrid deed is not yet discovered, but there is one “ *Who* is about our path and about our bed, and who spieth out all our ways,” who will sometime bring it to light. He lived esteemed by all who knew him, and his sad end is universally regretted. He left issue 6 sons and 5 daughters to bewail his loss, and died at the age of 58 years. This stone was erected June the 24th, 1809.

By whose assassinating hand I fell,
Rests yet conceal’d, and none but God
can tell;

MR. URBAN,
YOUR correspondent CHARTULARIUS, in his first letter, (*Gent. Mag.* for March, p. 245) complained of a grievance, and proposed a remedy. The grievance stated was, that a gentleman who has had access to the documents in the State Paper Office, and has published some of them, has done so inaccurately. In verification of that assertion your correspondent gave us no evidence of his own, but borrowed, from a review, a statement of certain alleged errors in documents published by the same gentleman from the British Museum. We are now told that the proof might have been carried further, and that instances of inaccuracy in transcribing from the State Paper Office might have been super-added. If so, they ought to have been produced. It is scarcely just to ask the public to give credence to charges

Drop, Reader, o’er my grave, one silent
tear,
(*And still rememb’ring that your God is near.*)

If Rich or Poor, or *Relative* you be,
Strike your own breast, and say, It was
not me.”

The victim of this village tragedy is generally supposed to have been killed by his own son; but nothing was ever proved against the young man, who afterwards died in New South Wales, to which settlement he had been transported.

There is a very handsomè modern tomb, surmounted by an urn, and presenting slabs inscribed as follows :

“ THE FAMILY VAULT
OF MR. RICHARD EVERIST, 1830.

“ Mr. Richard Everist died 27 Jan. 1831, aged 74 years, leaving a widow, six sons and eight daughters, to lament the loss of a kind husband and indulgent father. He lived and died a pattern to all men.

“ Mrs. Elizabeth Everist his wife, died 9 Nov. 1837, aged 65.

“ A loving mother and a virtuous wife,
Faithful and just in every part of life.

“ Mary Ann, wife of Mr. Henry Everist, of this parish, died 4 May 1836, aged 45.

“ Mr. Philip Tomlin, of this parish, died 29 Sept. 1834, aged 54.”

J. G. N.

of inaccuracy of a specific kind simply upon the assertion of an anonymous correspondent, of the competency of whose judgment, and whose means of information we are totally ignorant. But let that pass. Few collections of ancient documents—those who know the difficulties of the subject would, perhaps, agree with me were I to say that no collection of ancient documents can be believed to be faultless, and we may therefore agree that some imperfections may be found in the book in question; but—the remedy?

CHARTULARIUS proposed the publication of catalogues of the contents of the State Paper Office, and “ when documents are desired at length, access to them might be granted *with any due restrictions*, or office copies furnished to applicants under certain regulations.”

CHARTULARIUS now says that by

access with any due restrictions, he meant that, "as far as the nature of the establishment might admit, the same facility of admission should be allowed to the MSS. in the State Paper Office as may be had to those in the British Museum," and that "in the mention of due restrictions he had in view that very proper regulation by the trustees of the Museum, that no entire transcript of a MS. should be made without special permission granted to the reader."

If that was his meaning, nothing could be more unfortunate than his mode of expressing it. The regulation of the trustees referred to does not apply to any documents of the kind published in the book out of which this discussion arose, and, therefore, has really nothing to do with it; and, moreover, it is not a restriction upon access but upon *transcribing*. The whole passage is obviously *non-descriptive* of the practice of the British Museum, where there is really no restriction upon access, and office-copies are unknown; but it is strikingly applicable to the practice of another depository, which it instantly called to my mind—the Prerogative Office in Doctors' Commons. There, access to the wills is granted "with due restrictions," and *office copies* are furnished to applicants, and if that office, and not the British Museum, did not sit for your correspondent's picture, I cannot congratulate him upon his skill in portrait-painting.

Again, if your correspondent meant, and desired, that the practice of the State Paper Office should be assimilated to that of the British Museum, what becomes of his suggested remedy? The proof of his complaint was deduced from inaccuracy in publication from the British Museum. He now tells us that his proposed remedy for this *serious evil*, as he designated it, was, that gentlemen should have equal facilities for inaccurate publication from the State Paper Office. He must excuse me for having given him credit for designing something more consonant to the ordinary character of a remedial measure. It seems I mistook him. He designed to put a stop to inaccuracy by enlarging the opportunities for falling into blunders. Gentlemen who argue in such a manner ought not to

GENT. MAG. VOL. XIII.

be surprised if common people occasionally misunderstand them.

Your correspondent comments upon the title by which I have designated myself; but what am I to say to his, CHARTULARIUS—A RECORD KEEPER? The recommendation of *office copies* gives it a verisimilitude, and the confident assertion of inaccuracies in the printing of documents derived from the State Paper Office, a probable home; but can it be possible that any gentleman connected with that office, to whom the title of Record Keeper is properly applicable, is of opinion that "the most liberal access" should be granted to the documents in his custody—that the same facilities should be allowed with respect to their manuscripts and those in that invaluable institution the British Museum? If so I indeed rejoice, since such an opinion is an explicit and valuable condemnation of the present system. Unreasonable as that system is in itself, and condemned, universally and loudly, by all disinterested persons competent to form a judgment, if it be also condemned by those acting under it, there is hope that a better day is not far distant. Until it dawns, and the obsolete papers of the State Paper Office are made accessible to all inquirers—whether they desire "documents at length" or are mere searchers after truth—we do but dream of history; within sight of vast stores of knowledge we are kept ignorant; with the truth at hand we are compelled to put up with fables.

Yours, &c. PHILALETHES.

MR. URBAN, *Greenwich, May 18.*

THE amateur review of the first volume of the *New General Biographical Dictionary* [Vide pp. 497—501.] recalls my attention to the progress of that work. I had resolved to leave it to its fate, and could only persuade myself to glance over the third and fourth parts of it. However, as the gentle reviewer announces a "visible and progressive improvement in each succeeding number,"—and even predicts its superiority, its *immeasurable* superiority, to the rival works of Michaud and Chalmers—I have been induced to examine the fifth part, very recently published, with more curiosity.

I cast the result of this examination,

4 F

as on previous occasions, in the epistolary mould—for I could not presume, without apprenticeship to the craft, to attempt a formal review.

As a considerable portion of the *New General Biographical Dictionary* is avowedly based on the more extensive work of M. Michaud, it may be desirable to inquire how far the new biographers possess the art of epitomising. I shall therefore transcribe the first article, which is epitomised from that work; and submit, in precisely the same space, a new epitome of it.

“ANSON, (Pierre Hubert, 1744—1810,) a French writer, and an able financier. After having practised some time as an advocate, he was taken into the office of the comptroller-general of finance, and occupied, successively, several posts connected with that department. He wrote some historical memoirs; and translated Lady M. W. Montague's Letters, and Anacreon; besides being the author of several short poems and songs. (Biog. Univ.)”

ANSON, (Pierre Hubert) a French writer, was born at Paris in 1744. He was bred to the law; successively obtained various financial situations; and that of *Administrateur des Postes*, which he held at his death in 1810. He published historical accounts of Milly and Nemours, 1766; a translation of Anacreon, 1795, sm. 8vo. and of the Letters of Lady Montagu, 1795, 2 vols. 12mo. He also wrote poems, songs, etc. — Beuchot, B. U.

To record as many important facts as possible within the allotted space, and to arrange them judiciously, should be the principal aim of the new biographers—but there is not one of the first six articles which deserves praise on either score. They are below the level of those of Watkins and Gorton.

1. ANSON (P. H.).—I leave this article to speak for itself. 2. ANSPACH.—On the latter portion of the life of the Margrave of Anspach it is merely said, “He died in England in 1806.” It might at least have been said, He purchased La Trappe, afterwards celebrated as Brandenburg House, in 1792; and died at Speen, in Berkshire, in 1806. 3. ANSPACH.—The works of the Margravine of Anspach are very imperfectly enumerated, and the date assigned to the *Memoirs* is erroneous. It should be

1826. 4. ANSPRAND.—This article is not so much an epitome of that of M. Sismondi as an assemblage of fragments of it. It is the life of a monarch without the date of his accession to the throne! Cunibert, another monarch, is miscalled Canibert. 5. ANSTAY (Christopher).—The birth-place of the poet, his education at Eton, the date of his scholarship at Cambridge, his degree of B.A. in 1746, etc. are omitted. The *New Bath Guide* is the only one of his poetical progeny which is named; and on his other progeny, thirteen in number, the oracle is mute. It is not said where Anstey died, nor that his *Poetical Works* were edited by his second son, 1808, 4to. nor that the volume contains an account of his life and writings. Can such an article be termed biography? 6. ANSTAY (John).—This learned heraldic writer is treated with some care, but the authority, as in the case of Anstey, is omitted. Was it Brooke? or Nichols? or Noble? or Chalmers? The fact should have been stated, for the biographers are at variance on the date of his appointment as Garter King at Arms, and of his death. Brooke remains in manuscript. Nichols first published his account in 1782; Noble, who was much indebted to Nichols, in 1804; and Chalmers, who refers to both, in 1812. Chalmers, however, copies Noble *almost verbatim*.

I must here express the surprise which I have repeatedly felt at the absence of references to the *Literary Anecdotes* of Mr. Nichols, who, as a female writer justly remarks, has “poured forth such a flood of literary and biographical anecdote as is not to be equalled, for variety and interest, by any work in the English language.”

After this examination of consecutive articles, I may be allowed to select from the remaining portion. The Spanish articles, said to be contributed by one who “has cultivated Spanish literature with the most distinguished success,” shall receive particular attention.

1. ANTELMI (Joseph).—The authority cited at the end of this article is the *Biographie Universelle*. I conceive we should read, *Alexander Chalmers*. Millin, the learned author of the article in the former work, gives no general character of Antelmi, but Chalmers and the new biographers

supply that deficiency, and they coincide to admiration! Behold the evidence:—

“Antelmi died at Frejus, June 21, 1697, leaving the character of a man of acuteness, learning, and integrity, but credulous, and too ready to deal in conjecture.”—A. C.

“He [Antelmi] died at Frejus in 1697, leaving the character of a man of acuteness, learning, and integrity; but credulous, and too fond of dealing in conjecture.”—N. G. B. D.

2. ANTHONY (Derick).—The name of this seal engraver appears to have been introduced in order to serve as a vehicle for announcing a discovery. The *Antony Deric* of Horace Walpole should be *Deric Antony*! The new biographer deserves praise for his discovery. I cannot, however, convince myself that Derick Anthony has a better claim to be commemorated than Charles Anthony—who was engraver of seals, &c. to James I. for more than ten years; and on whom some interesting facts have recently become more accessible.

3. ANTILLON, (Isidore,) a Spanish patriot.—In lieu of this name and designation I have to propose—ANTILLON, (Isidoro de) a very eminent Spanish geographer. Antillon was the author of *Elementos de la Geografía Astronómica, natural y política, de España y Portugal*, Madrid, 1808, 8vo. Valencia, 1815, 8vo. Madrid, 1824, 8vo. It is the best account of the Peninsula, and a choice specimen of an elementary essay. He also composed *Lecciones de Geografía General*, 2 vols. But perhaps he deserves still more praise for his *Cartas Esféricas del Grande Océano, del Océano Reunido, del Océano Atlántico*, etc. The analyses prefixed to these charts are equally remarkable for the rich display of authorities, and the impartial appropriation of discovery. To Sir Francis Drake he has done an act of justice, which is denied him by our own geographers:—

“Denotamos,” says he, “con el nombre de *Islas Elisabéticas* á todas las que rodean por O. y S. la tierra del Fuego, porque así las llamó en 1578 el primer Europeo que llegó á verlas, el Ingles Francisco Drake, queriendo eternizar en sus descubrimientos Australes la memoria de la Reyna Isabel de Inglaterra.”

The authority cited is the *Biographie Universelle*; and it proves to be one of the few anonymous articles in that work. Our anonymous biographers seem to have a predilection for anonymous authorities!

4. ANTONIO DE LEBRIJA, (1442—1522.)—This article has no reference to the authority. It is a mere scrap in comparison with the excellent article of M. Weiss, which is contained in the thirty-first volume of the *Biographie Universelle*. The sagacious biographer passes over the grammatical and lexicographical works of Lebrija, the *Specimen* of Mayans, and the *Elogio* of Muñoz. M. Weiss characterises Lebrija, I believe very justly, as “l’un des plus savants hommes de son siècle, et celui qui a le plus contribué à faire refleurir les lettres et les sciences en Espagne.” I suspect the article of M. Weiss escaped our biographers.

Chaudon and Delandine celebrate Antonio de Lebrija as ANTOINE NEBRISSENSIS; Chalmers celebrates him as ANTONIUS Elius NEBRISSENSIS; Michaud, as NEBRISSENSIS (Elius Antonius); and D. Vicente Salvá has it, perhaps more correctly, LEBRIJA (Antonio de).—So much for the alphabetical order in biography, which is supposed to deserve the preference on account of the superior facility which it affords to research. In every other point of view it is extremely objectionable.

A biography, with the articles in proper order, would exhibit each individual in the midst of his contemporaries. It would form a series of pictures of the times—of the progress of social life, of science, of literature, and of the arts. A biography, in the customary order, approximates the Visigoth Alaric and our own Queen Anne, Cicero and Colley Cibber; and it separates, almost as widely as possible, Aurelian and Zenobia, Addison and Steele, Albert and Victoria. It is a mass of anachronism and incongruity.

5. ANTONIO, (Nicolas, 1617—1684,) of Seville, the celebrated literary biographer, &c.—Nicolas Antonio, to whom biographers are indebted for a vast mass of information, is commemorated in a very slovenly manner. There is no mention of his elaborate treatise *De Exilio*, nor of his *Censura de Historias Fabulosas*, nor of

the life of him written by Mayans, nor of that by Bayer. The dates and size of his *Bibliotheca Hispana Vetus*, and *Bibliotheca Hispana Nova*, and the reprint of the former, are also omitted. Cardinal Aguirre is called Aguíne. This article, or rather imperfect memorandum, concludes with a curious specimen of the inverted style, of which I shall attempt a partial imitation :—

“By Bayer of Valencia the *Bibliotheca Nova* was augmented and improved. Madrid, 1783.”—N. G. B. D.

“By Bayer of Valencia the *Bibliotheca Vetus* was augmented and improved. Madrid, 1788.”—C.

6. ANVILLE, (Jean-Baptiste Bourguignon d', born at Paris, July 11, 1697, died Jan. 28, 1782.)—The life of d'Anville, the very eminent geographer, is treated at considerable length, but without much neatness of composition. There is no attempt to guide the student to those of his numerous works which it is most essential to possess; no particulars as to dates, sizes, &c. His memoir of Gravelot, a name familiar to Englishmen, should have been indicated. We should also have had a reference to the excellent *Notice des Ouvrages de M. d'Anville*, &c. Paris, 1802, 8vo. It is by M. Barbié du Bocage—*le seul élève qu'ait fait M. d'Anville*. The new biographer states that d'Anville formed no scholars. The statement is correct—but may lead to misapprehension.

7. APTHORP, (East,) an English divine.—This article is extremely imperfect, and the authority is most injudiciously chosen. The *Bibliotheca* of Watts is not a work to be resorted to for biographical facts. An ample account of this *very learned and worthy man*, drawn up by Mr. Nichols, and revised by the Rev. Dr. Calder, may be met with in the third volume of the *Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century*. There is also a memoir of him in the *Gent. Mag.* 1816. i. 467.

8. ARANJO DE AZEVEDO, (Antonio de, 1752—1817.) Conde de Barca.—This article is rather a fragment than a memoir. *Araujo* de Azevedo is commemorated only as a diplomatist and minister: he was also a man of letters. He wrote a defence of Camoens in answer to La Harpe, and two dra-

matic pieces. He also translated the odes of Horace, some of the poems of Gray, and the Cecilian ode of Dryden. A very interesting summary of his life, from the pen of Costancio, has been printed in the fifty-sixth volume of the *Biographie Universelle*.

9. ARBUCKLE, (James, born 1700, died 1734,) a native of Glasgow, &c.—This article is chiefly copied from Chalmers, who was not satisfied with his authority. The new biographers add the *Collection of Letters and Essays*, but they reject the M.A. More research should have been exercised on this occasion. I shall give a specimen of the poetical powers of Arbuckle from his *Monimia* to *Philocles*, Dublin, 1728, 12mo. *Monimia* thus addresses her faithless lover :—

“Lost to the world, abandon'd and forlorn,
Expos'd to infamy, reproach and scorn,
To mirth and comfort lost, and all for you,
Yet lost perhaps to your remembrance too.
How hard my lot! What refuge can I try?
Weary of life, and yet afraid to die;
Of hope, the wretch's last resort, bereft,
By friends, by kindred, by my lover left.”

10. ARCO, (Alexis del, 1625—1700,) a Spanish painter, &c.—The account of this artist occupies about twelve lines. The authority cited is Michael Bryan. I shall spare, on this occasion, my rapidly-diminishing store of condemnatory phrase, and substitute a list of errata: 1. Alexis del Arco—Alonso del Arco. 2. Polonusio—Palomino. 3. Assumption of the Virgin—Annunciation of the Virgin. 4. Trinitarios Descalios—Trinitarios Descalzos. I have only to add that my authority is D. Juan Agustin Cean Bermudez.

11. ARDEMANS, (Teodoro,) a Spanish architect.—This article, though it occupies half a column, is very defective. We are not told that Ardemans was a native of Madrid—nor that he had served in the royal guards—nor that he was a *writer*—nor that he died at Madrid. The proofs of his authorship are, *Declaracion y extension sobre las Ordenanzas de Madrid*, 1719, 4to. and *Fluencias de la tierra y curso subterráneo de las Aguas*, 1724, 4to.—There is no authority appended to this article. Cean Bermudez and Alvarez y Baena should undoubtedly have been consulted.

I may here note the utility of re-

ording the birth-place of an individual,—a piece of information too frequently omitted by our new biographers. Had it been stated that Ardemans was born at Madrid, the inquisitive reader would at once have been led to the *Hijos de Madrid*,—where more ample information might be obtained.

12. ARELLANO, (Juan de, 1607—1670,) a Spanish flower-painter, &c.—This article is from the French of Durdent. It is not worth criticism; but I shall correct the dates, and produce a specimen of the mode of translation. As to dates, D. Juan Agustín Cean Bermudez informs us that Arellano was born at Santorcaz in 1614, and died in 1676. Now comes the specimen of translation:—

“Arellano mourut à Madrid, en 1670, à l'âge de soixante-trois ans. La chapelle de Notre-Dame-de-Bon-Conseil, dans cette ville, possède quatre de ses tableaux.”—Durdent.

“He [Arellano] died in the chapel of Notre Dame de Bon-Conseil, at Madrid, in which city there are four of his pictures.”—N. G. B. D.

The *invisible* editor has no doubt some very learned and celebrated names on the *invisible* list of contributors; but it would be impossible to deny, after such a specimen of travesty translation, that the list wants revision.

13. ARFE (Juan de).—The account of this able artist is nearly six times the length of that in the *Biographie Universelle*, but it is very defective. We have no mention of the interesting wood-cut of Alonso de Ercilla, 1569,—nor of the curious description of the custodia in the cathedral of Sevilla, 1587. The new biographer also omits to notice a publication which even Durdent records. It is entitled, *Quitador de la Plata, Oro, y Piedras, compuesto por Ioan Arphe de Villafañe: natural de Leó: vezino de Valladolid*. Valladolid, 1572, 4to. The wood-cut in the title of this very curious book is his own masterly design, and perhaps the initial letters, &c. I have a copy of this book with the autograph of the author.

14. ARFE, (Juan de,) born at Sevilla in 1603.—This article is a literal translation from the French of Durdent. “Qui se souvient aujourd'hui,” says M. Durozoir, “de Durdent et de

ses ouvrages?” The answer is, new biographers. Now, I maintain that the works which are ascribed to Juan de Arfe were executed by Juan de Arce,—that there is no evidence of his birth at Sevilla in 1603,—his journey to Italy—and, in short, that the article is a piece of fiction. I refer once more to D. Juan Agustín Cean Bermudez, who obtained his formation from the archives of the cathedral of Sevilla.

15. ARGENSOLA. Two brothers of this name are entitled to a particular mention in the literary annals of Spain:—

1. *Leonardo de Lupercio*, (1565—1613.)

2. *Bartholome Juan Leonardo de*, (1566—1631.)

The new biographers have sometimes shewn an excessive attachment to groups—but I do not censure, on that score, the writer who has united *los dos hermanos*. I censure him only for omitting to consult the best sources of information, for arrogance of sentiment, and for exhibiting himself rather than his subjects. The best account of Lupercio Leonardo y Argensola, (1563—1613,) and of Bartholome Juan Leonardo y Argensola, (1564—1631) is that of Pellicer—which is prefixed to the *Ensayo de una Bibliotheca de Traductores Españoles*, Madrid, 1778, 4to. It occupies 142 pages; and contains inedited letters of Lupercio and Bartholome, of Mariana, Justus Lipsius, the Conde de Lemos, and D. Carlos de Borja. From such materials should the article have been compiled. “Las noticias pertenecientes á las vidas de los dos hermanos Argensolas,” says D. Ramon Fernandez, “se hallan recogidas con tanta diligencia en la obra intitulada: *Ensayo de una Bibliotheca de Traductores Españoles*, que no parece se puede añadir á lo que su erudito Autor ha investigado.—Creo, que ningún erudito, amante de nuestra historia literaria, carecerá de esta obra.”—An eminent historian has recently favoured me with his opinion that “lives should consist principally of facts, not criticism.” Chardon de la Rochette, who once projected a biographical dictionary, was of the same opinion. If any argument would convert me to that opinion, it would be the critical rhapsody on the two Argensolas.

16. ARGENVILLE, (Ant. Joseph, 1680—1766,) an amateur engraver and man of letters, born at Paris. His family name was Dezaillier.—The choice of authorities, a point of great importance in biography, receives less attention in this work than it deserves. The account of *Argenville* may serve to justify the remark. Antoine-Joseph DEZALLIER d'Argenville was a *French naturalist*; and, like many other naturalists, occasionally made trial of the graver. The new biographers, however, refer to Heineken—the *German* biographer of engravers, or rather recorder of their works. Now, mark the consequence. The ARGENVILLE of the *New General Biographical Dictionary* can scarcely be recognised as the DEZALLIER of the *Nécrologe des Hommes célèbres de France*, or of the *Nouveau Dictionnaire Historique*, or of the *Biographie Universelle*. The new biographers misreport his name, and his claims to commemoration; omit the titles of his works in natural history, and his election as a Fellow of our Royal Society in 1750; and misreport the date of his death. He died the 29th November, 1765. Had they consulted the *Biographie Universelle*, they would also have given us some account of Antoine-Nicolas DEZALLIER, a miscellaneous writer, who died in 1794.

To these specimens, which need not be augmented, I shall add some short remarks of a general nature.

Our attention has been called to the number of names to be found in the *Dictionary*. If antiquity is to be wholly revived,—if every epigrammatist, if every writer who is known by fragments or a solitary quotation,—if every artist on record is to be admitted—the names may easily be increased. Fabricius will supply those of the former classes; and Sillig, or the Comte de Clarac, those of the latter class. In fact, the catalogue of the Comte de Clarac alone contains as many as sixty names which, on such principles, should appear in the part under consideration. But, do not such names rather belong to a classical dictionary? Is the system practicable with respect to those who lived at subsequent periods? Would the adoption of it promote the declared object of forming "one harmonious whole?" On such

points it becomes the editor to meditate. I commend him for admitting several names which should have appeared in Chalmers; but I could point out other candidates of unquestionable claims—men who have left more interesting traces of their existence than a solitary epigram!

The general superiority of articles written by persons who are "peculiarly conversant with the subjects requisite to illustrate the lives of which they treat," may without hesitation be admitted. Nevertheless, such writers are apt to be very discursive—and without strict control may deviate more from the just model of biography than the mere compiler. I shall venture to note, as an exemplification of this remark, the articles *Antagoras*, *Apollodorus* the architect, *Apollonius Pergæus*, *Apollonius of Tyana*, *Appleton*, *Mariot Arbutnot*, *Thomas Archer* the architect, &c.

The bibliography of the articles is very defective: there is indeed no appearance of system. Thus, art. *Apolonius*, the editions are enumerated; art. *Appian*, they are omitted. It is not sufficient to give the title and date of a work; the size and number of volumes should also be stated. The student may wish to be informed whether the Register of the Most Noble Order of the Garter is an 8vo. pamphlet, or in two volumes folio.

The references to the *Biographie Universelle* are numerous; but I can point out articles which have been drawn from that storehouse without acknowledgment, viz. *Antenor*, *Silvio Antoniano*, *Antoninus de Forciglioni*, the *Infanta Antonio*, *Manuel de Aranda*, *Robert d'Arbrissel*, *John Arckenholz*, *Paul Aresi*, *Argyre*, etc.

There are some typographical errors; as p. 3, *Agensi* for *Agnesi*; p. 91, *Hemper* for *Hamper*, etc. The style is improved; but I rather object to the "steam boiler," p. 4; to the "epitomators," p. 23; to "all *Padua*," etc. p. 24; to "literally buried himself," p. 25; to the "refiction," p. 40; to the "second century A.D." p. 93; to "*Livourne*," p. 107, etc.

It can be no reflection on the learning and ability of the former editor of the *New General Biographical Dictionary*, (who appears to proceed with his welcome labours as a contributor,) if

I pronounce the fifth part of the work to be in some particulars superior to the first and second parts. Nevertheless, as the work is now only at its *alpha*, and has the chance of obtaining extensive circulation, the above critical observations may have their utility,—especially as the periodical critics have shown remarkable apathy on this very important occasion.

From the fifth part of the *New General Biographical Dictionary*, I return to the amateur reviewer of the preceding parts; but there is only one of his statements which I propose to examine. He asserts that “Universal Biographical Dictionaries never have been, nor ever will be appealed to as authorities.” Now, the authority of a writer depends on his qualifications—not on the form of writing which he may have had occasion to adopt. We are chiefly to consider the means of information which he had at command, his capability of forming correct opinions, his love of truth, and habits of accuracy; and if we have reason to be satisfied on those points, we may appeal to him as an authority, whether his statements chance to appear in the graver shape of history, in a biographical sketch, in a familiar letter, or in a marginal note to a poem or romance. Has the *Bibliotheca* of Conrad Gesner never been appealed to as an authority? Can the gentle reviewer name a work which has been more frequently quoted than the *Grand Dictionnaire Historique* of Moréri? I must also instance the *Biographie Universelle*. When, in that admirable publication, Boissonade or Letronne touch on a classical subject; Daunou or De Barente on French history; Ginguené or Sismondi on Italian affairs; Delambre or Biot on physics; Cuvier on natural science; Silvestre de Sacy on Oriental literature; Malte-Brun or De Rossel on geography, etc. etc.—may we not appeal to them as authorities? Mr. Hallam admits that he *probably should never have undertaken* the composition of his late important volumes without the *Biographie Universelle*. Has Mr. Hallam committed the capital fault of relying on a work which was never intended to be appealed to as an authority? But I have brought up a troop of horse to encounter a will-o'-a-wisp!

In finally withdrawing from the

critical examination of the *New General Biographical Dictionary*, (a task which would interrupt more agreeable pursuits,) I recommend to the present active editor of the work, and to the various contributors, an axiom very unlike that of the gentle reviewer,—an axiom which, I charitably hope, would stimulate their research and attention to accuracy,—an axiom which, if they would have the manliness to avow themselves, their own work might eventually tend to confirm:—

☞ Universal Biographical Dictionaries ever have been, and, if *properly executed*, ever will be appealed to as authorities.

Yours, &c. BOLTON CORNEY.

MR. URBAN,

THE argument between Mr. Burgon and myself having almost degenerated into a mere discussion of bye-points, it is time to bring it to a close. I shall make a few comments upon the new matter contained in Mr. Burgon's last communication, and leave the issue in the hands of your readers.

Mr. Burgon regrets my *warmth*, laughs at my *inconsistency*, and complains of my *dogmatism*.

I admit the *warmth*, and justify it. Mr. Burgon told you, in substance, that I had *asserted* what was *not true*. I trust I am not more thin-skinned than my neighbours, but I avow that neither the manner nor the matter of the accusation pleased me; nor has Mr. Burgon's further explanation convinced me that I was wrong. Such accusations are not consistent with the ordinary courtesies of society; nor can they be used without creating a suspicion of meditated offence; and, although I rejoice to learn that Mr. Burgon did not contemplate offence, and—now I come to know him better—am pleased to believe that he is too good tempered and honest minded to have dreamt of anything of the kind, yet I cannot but hope that the time may never arrive when I may view anything approaching to an imputation of want of veracity with unconcern. There is so little truth in the world that it is criminal to be negligent of that little.

And now to change the scene and, if I can, the tone. *Mr. Burgon has discovered that I am inconsistent*. He has

done me the honour to look into some of my literary peccadilloes, and has found out—wretch that I am!—that in the month of October 1839, I did not use the mode of spelling *Shakspeare* which I strenuously advocated in February 1840, and have continued to advocate from that time up to the present moment. His astonishment is unbounded. He sets me down as a mere mercurial scribbler; calls to his aid a whole phalanx of marks of admiration, and declares he cannot imagine “what new lights could have broken in upon me between October and February.” It is all very true, Mr. Urban; I am caught in the fact. I must confess the soft impeachment. Until the 1st day of January 1840 I really was wicked enough to spell *Shakspeare* as Mr. Burgon does, and for precisely the same reason—because other people did so. But on that 1st January—“a day to do good deeds on,”—I was converted from the error of my way, and I’ll tell you how. On that day you sent forth Mr. D’Israeli’s first paper upon this subject. I read it; it startled me and set me upon inquiry; it sent me to Sir Frederick Madden’s excellent communication to the *Archæologia*, which, to my shame be it confessed, I had never read; and, in the end, Mr. D’Israeli converted me to Maddenism. My case was like that of the learned Doctor who began by reading *A Defence of Periwigs*, and ended by throwing his own into the fire. If it be mercurial for a man to quit a practice which he is convinced is wrong, or to defend one which, after investigation, he finds to be right, then truly “I am the guiltiest soul alive.” In defence of his way of spelling *Shakspeare*, Mr. Burgon contends:—

“It must be right, he’s done it from a boy,” and almost everybody else does it: on behalf of mine, I tender the conviction of my understanding—the result of an investigation to which I was stimulated by the means I have described. Is the man mercurial who, after the recovery of his sight, leaves off those practices which were proper in his state of blindness? or he who having found that the Strand is the direct way from Temple Bar to Charing Cross, not only ceases himself to wander round by Holborn, but

seeks to set right those who are going astray? If I am mercurial, pray let it be remembered that I am one of Mr. D’Israeli’s converts.

And now for *the dogmatism*: Mr. Burgon sets himself in opposition to what he calls my attempt to write down the established orthography—he tells you that I say that “a man’s own mode of spelling his own name ought to be followed,” and he meets this “plausible assertion” by remarking that in the republic of letters no dictatorship is allowed, and that far be it from him and his friends to lay down a rule and then chide mankind because they refuse to fall into what they have asserted “ought to be done in this or that matter.”

I do not know that I exactly understand the charge of attempting to write down the established orthography; but if I do, I can only say, that if the established orthography, or anything else is thought to be incorrect, I see no harm in any man’s attempting fairly to expose what he conceives to be its incorrectness. The instance of dogmatical enunciation of an opinion which Mr. Burgon has adduced is certainly not mine. I did not in any dictatorial way promulgate the opinion that “a man’s own mode of spelling his own name ought to be followed;” I stated it not as a sentence, a *dictum*, an authoritative expression of opinion, but simply as one of two propositions for the affirmative of which I contended. Is that dictatorial?

But all this is beside the question—*ought we to write Shakspeare?* Mr. Burgon’s objections, although stated differently, are still the same; i. It would be new. Proper names are to be spelt as they are spelt in the printed books of the majority of well-educated persons: that is, as we are in the habit of spelling them, without reference to right or wrong; and ii. The consequences! oh! think of the consequences of an alteration!

The objection of novelty weighs not a grain with me. Is it right? is the question; not, Is it new? The question of right or wrong may be viewed thus.

i. A man’s name is the word which we use in speaking or writing, to distinguish him from his fellow men.

ii. He derives that word from his ancestors, or acquires it for himself, and, in either case, what it is, is a fact within his own knowledge.

iii. His evidence upon the subject is testimony of the first class; testimony to a fact, by a witness who has all the particulars within his own knowledge.

iv. Such evidence is the best of which the case admits.

These seem to me to be all mere self-evident propositions, leading convincingly to the conclusion that a man's own testimony is the best evidence as to what his name really is. But then comes the question—what is the most satisfactory form in which a man's testimony upon such a subject can be procured? I answer in the words of Mr. Bolton Corney, in his lucid and excellent paper in your Magazine for April, p. 379, "autographic evidence is to be considered as superior to printed evidence"—certainly, and for the plainest of all reasons. In the autograph you are at once brought into contact with the man himself. You have before you his own direct testimony. In any other form, it *may be* the testimony of the man himself, but it comes to you second-hand; some critical printer, or injudicious editor, stands between you and the witness, retailing, and perhaps garbling, what he has said.

But suppose the autographs vary? Then inquire into the nature of the variety, and if any man's practice has been continuously various, i. e. (I beg to add for Mr. Burgon's especial information,) if, throughout all those periods of his life during which we possess his autographs, he wrote variously, then the autographs can be no guide and one must be found elsewhere; but if, as is probably Raleigh's case, he wrote variously up to a certain period, and, after that time, was constant to one spelling, it seems but reasonable to follow that.

But suppose the signature is fantastic; an Earl of Pembroke, for instance, signing Pembroke, what is to be done then? I answer—do what is reasonable. The title is the name of a town, the orthography of which was probably well ascertained before it was given to my Lord for a title: do not follow his

GENT. MAG. VOL. XIII.

Lordship in his affectation, but spell his title properly.

These considerations seem to me to prove the reasonableness of the adherence to Shakspeare's autograph, and, from them, I deduce the two propositions, for the affirmative of which I have stated that I contend.

Oh! but the consequences! only think of Sanjak! I thank Mr. Burgon for the anecdote; it reminds me of a story of the Berbers, who never use water for cleansing themselves, but prefer a little occasional dry-rubbing with sandstone. The consequences may be conceived; and, when one of their chiefs was remonstrated with upon the subject, he replied, that water was given to man to drink, and to cook with, and, however proper it might be to be clean, the proposed use of the precious liquid would be new to the Berbers, and he was afraid that something terrible would happen if they departed from their established practice. So with Sanjak, Mr. Burgon shows the absurdity of the corrupted substitute in a very pleasant manner, but it has got into use, and he will not consent to its alteration. "No one will dispute," he says, "that the place *ought* to be called *Sanjak*; yet who will call it so?" I shall, for one; and this discussion would not be without its use if Mr. Burgon would derive this lesson from it:—"At all times, in all circumstances, and upon all subjects, do what *ought* to be done, and never fear the consequences!"

But you must "alter the orthography of an immense body—almost all in fact—of the proper names in the language." There is a great deal of misunderstanding here. I contend that in the case of every person you should follow his autograph signature, with the qualifications before mentioned. I have no where contended, nor am I inclined to contend, that the practice of an individual is to be the rule for all generations, or all persons of the same family. Let each case stand by itself, and be judged upon its own merits. Mr. Burgon is dreaming when he imagines that I have advocated any principle which would bring back *Beaver* to *Beauvoir*: that would be a consequence of the doctrine of

the true and genuine Shakspeare-men, which I opposed in my first letter. What I have said, and continue to say, is,—follow the autograph of the individual. But, adds Mr. Burgon, that would make the uncle Nevyle and the nephew Nevyl; and the father Cecill and the son Cecyll, which is a *reductio ad absurdum*. How does that appear? It would be contrary to modern usage, but is it therefore absurd? The absurdity, if there is one, is in reducing the diversities of ancient practice to the monotony of our own dead level. If our ancestors allowed varieties of this description, why should we not preserve the memory of the fact? We cherish other antique forms, why not those of names?

I might now go on to comment upon various inaccuracies in Mr. Burgon's letter; but I agree with him that there has been something too much of this, and therefore forbear—noticing only one seeming mistake: and that because it does not affect myself, but may mislead future inquirers. Mr. Burgon says,—

“Lord Burghley, shortly after he was raised to the peerage, wrote as follows to his friend Nicholas Whyte in Ireland: ‘My stile is, Lord of BURGHLEY, if you meane to know it for your wrytyng, and if you list to write truly:—the poorest Lord in England!’”

and his comment is as follows:—

“It seems to me from the peculiar expression of his Lordship, that he recognised his correspondent's right to spell his name in any way he pleased; that he considered it quite optional whether a proper name was to be written ‘truly’ or not.”

Now, the words of Lord Burghley's letter are quoted accurately enough, but I think their sense is altogether altered by the manner in which they are pointed. Burghley, as is well known to all who are familiar with his mode of writing, was in the habit of using a long slanting stroke in the place of that we now term a period or full stop, using the period in the place of a comma, and, occasionally, where a significant pause was required, as be-

fore words which we should place between inverted commas. Now any one who will refer to the original letter from which Mr. Burgon has quoted (Lansd. MS. 102, art. 84), will see that there is the slanting stroke after the word “wrytyng,” and a full stop after “truly;” and, looking at the whole passage, I think he will not doubt that the proper way of quoting the words is as follows:—

“My stile is, ‘Lord of Burghley,’ if you meane to know it, for your wrytyng. And, if you list to wryte truly, ‘the poorest Lord in England.’”

The words are a postscript to a letter to Whyte, who was in constant official and friendly correspondence with Burghley; and from the circumstance of there being one of Burghley's usual slanting strokes through the letter *i* of the first “if,” it seems to me that the whole postscript was probably written thus: He first wrote, “My stile is Lord of Burghley,” concluding the sentence with his substitute for a period; looking at the words, they probably appeared rather abrupt, and he added—writing through the slanting stroke he had put after Burghley—“if you meane to know it for your writing.” There he again concluded; but the little pleasantry about his poverty flashing across his mind, he finally subjoined,—“and if you list to write truly, ‘the poorest Lord in England.’” It will be perceived that this rendering is totally at variance with the construction put upon the passage by Mr. Burgon.

And now farewell to *Shakspeare* for the present; and I trust in peace and harmony with all! There is a carelessness in Mr. Burgon's statements of the contents of my letters which I sincerely wish had not existed, because it prevents my looking upon him, as an opponent, with all the satisfaction I could have desired; but, on the other hand, his good temper and the generosity of his disposition shine so clearly through what he has written, that it would grieve me to part from such a man upon any other terms than those of certain friendship.

Yours, &c. JOHN BRUCE.

MEMORIALS OF LITERARY CHARACTERS, No. XXVIII.

MADAME DE STAEL AND M. DE
LALLY TOLENDAL.

THE late M. de Lally Tolendal was son of the unfortunate Lally, who perished on the scaffold in the reign of Louis XV. On the appearance of the first volume of the *Biographie Universelle*, he agreed with Madame de Stael, (who was daughter of the celebrated Necker,) that each should furnish to that publication a memoir of the other's father. Such an agreement does honour to their filial affection, for each had already undertaken the task of vindicating a parent's memory. Unfortunately, though projected, it was not completed, as the death of Madame de Stael prevented her from redeeming her part of the mutual pledge. The life of Lally in the *Biographie* is anonymous.

M. DE LA PLACE.

M. Pierre Antoine de la Place,* who was editor of the *Mercur de France* from 1762 to 1769, was a most extraordinary instance of vanity. He was afflicted, all his life, with a passion for celebrity, which his talents were too mediocre to satisfy. In order to make a noise about himself, he hit on the singular idea of giving himself out for dead in the public papers, and lamenting, in the same announcement, the loss of so promising a person. The *Obituary* does not appear to have excited any great sensation, and when he was found to be still alive, it was treated as a good joke, which probably saved him from merited contempt.

In 1762 he was appointed to the editorship of the *Mercur de France*, through the Pompadour interest, which was then predominant. Associated with him in the editorship was a person named Lagarde, who, on account of his character as a *jeû-bird*, was called *Lagarde Bicêtre*, and between them the publication was brought to the brink of ruin in three years. As the editorship was in the gift of government, it was taxed with pensions to certain literary men, and

the conductor made his profit out of the remainder. Under the auspices of La Place, it fell off so rapidly, that the subscribers withdrew in numbers, the pensions could no longer be paid, and he was deprived of his appointment. More fortunate, however, than those who had thus suffered by his incapacity, he obtained a retiring allowance of 5,000 francs, yet he complained perpetually that his labours and merit were not appreciated.

The history of his *Pièces intéressantes et peu connues* is curious. He had obtained possession of a MS. common-place book, entitled *Memorial*, which belonged to the celebrated Duclos, whose thoughts and extracts were sure to prove interesting. This he took the liberty of printing, and as the whole impression was soon disposed of, he brought out another volume, containing, indeed, some fragments of that writer's, and, though inferior to the former, it also sold. This was trying the pulse of the public far enough, but he had the assurance to bring out six more volumes, copied from the *Ass.*, the *Dictionaries of Anecdotes*, &c. &c. and crammed with insipidities, a great portion of which were his own adventures, correspondence, and conversations. La Harpe observes, sarcastically, that his poetry might surely be termed *pièces peu connues*, but he alone could call them *intéressantes*. He gives a strange instance of blundering on the part of La Place. Pascal had defined the immensity of Deity. "A circle whose centre is everywhere, and the circumference nowhere." But La Place, who admired the definition, in deference to the public voice, could not understand it, and printed it thus. "A circle whose circumference is everywhere, and the centre nowhere." Yet he had the audacity to call himself *le doyen des gens de lettres*.

A few particulars may be added concerning the *Mercur*. It was established in 1672 by Vial,† (whom M. Sabatier calls a *peuvre écrivain*),

* See Genl. Mag. for July, 1839.

† Jean Donneau de la Vindé.

under the title of *Mercure galant*. La Bruyère esteemed it, as it was conducted in his time, *au dessous du rien*.

After some interruption, it assumed the title of *Mercure de France*, at his death in 1710. M. Antoine de la Roque, having lost a leg at the battle of Malplaquet, obtained the editorship sometime after as a reward, and superintended it till his death in 1744.

Connected with his editorship is an amusing story, which has already been told in the notice of M. Desforges Maillard, *alias* Mlle. Malerais de la Vigne. (Vol. XII. p. 23, July 1839.) The *Mercure* was afterwards consigned to La Harpe, whose first Literary essays had appeared in it. A complete collection forms about 1,300 volumes.*

CYDWELI.

RICHARD SAVAGE.

In Johnson's Life of this extraordinary man, he relates that a Mrs. Lloyd, his godmother, left him the sum of 300l.; that her death happened in his tenth year, and that, "as he had none to prosecute his claim, to shelter him from oppression, or call in law to the assistance of justice, her will was eluded by the executors, and no part of the money was ever paid."

Upon this anecdote the sage Bozzy remarks, "If he had a title to the legacy, he could not have found any difficulty in recovering it; for, had the executors resisted his claim, the whole costs, as well as legacy, must have been paid by them, if he had been the child to whom it was given."

It seems pretty clear that while Bozzy (who was a bit of a lawyer) was planning his note, he forgot his text; which does not say that the executors resisted his claim, but that the unfriended boy had none to prosecute it.

The editor, however, subjoins a note—"This reasoning is decisive: if Savage were what he represented himself, nothing could have prevented his recovering it." Nothing certainly—except the awkward circumstance of being wholly unable to attempt the recovery.

It is asserted that the child, born Jan. 16, 1697-8 to Lord Rivers by Lady Macclesfield, died in its infancy, and that at the age of seventeen or

eighteen, or not before, Savage, the shoemaker's son, assumed its name. What is meant by "infancy"? Suppose under five years: then for about twelve or thirteen years or more, no stir was made; the whole matter was at rest.

But we are told that there was a child placed by Lady Mason, the mother of Lady Macclesfield, at a school near St. Alban's; and that this child was Savage, the son of Lady Macclesfield, and grandson of Lady Mason. Is it denied that *any* child was so placed? or, if admitted that *some* child was, whose was that child, and what became of it?

Is it not a fact that Lord Tyrconnel, the nephew of Lady Macclesfield, believed Savage to be the son of the Earl and the Countess? After the quarrel between the viscount and the poet, was it ever asserted by the "Right Honourable Brute and Booby," as Savage most grossly denominates him, that he (Savage) was an impostor.

Again: It is acknowledged that the baptism of a child called by the Christian name of Lord Rivers,—*Richard*—and the assumed name of his mother, *Smith*, is entered in the registry of St. Andrew's, Holborn, on the 18th Jan. 1696-7. Has any register been found of his death; and what became of the nurse? And of the letters from Lady Mason to her? Lord Rivers died in 1712, fifteen years after the birth of this child, and it is said that then only was the Lord informed of his child's death. And it is suggested by Boswell, in justification of Lady Macclesfield, that the person who had *then* (i. e. at the time of the Earl's death) assumed the name of R. Savage was known to her to be an impostor; but it is also said that no impostor appeared till two years *after* the decease of the Earl.

It is evident from these remarks that there remain some further inquiries to be satisfactorily answered before we can adopt the conclusion that Savage's biography is a tissue of lies, and that he made S. Johnson his dupe, and half the world beside.

R. C.

TOOKE, JUNIUS, LORD ELDON, AND
SIR P. FRANCIS.

In the Gentleman's Magazine for Feb. 1838, p. 131, is the following quotation from *Green's Diary*.

* La Harpe, Art. on La Place, appended to his *Lycée*.—Sabatier, *Les trois Siècles*.—Beauvais, *Dict. Historique*.

"23 Dec. 1812. I once asked Tooke, if he had a guess at Junius, but he declared he had not the slightest."

Stephens, in his *Life of Tooke*, vol. i. p. 415, informs us: "I have been assured more than once by the subject of this memoir (Tooke) that he absolutely knew the author" (of Junius's Letters). And in vol. ii. p. 358, "June 21, 1807. One of the company now asked if he (Tooke) knew the author (of Junius's Letters)? On the question being put he immediately crossed his knife and fork on his plate, and, assuming a stern look, replied 'I do.' His manner, tone, and attitude, were all too formidable to admit of any further interrogations."

In the *Gentleman's Magazine* for March, 1838, p. 317, it is said, in the *Life of Lord Eldon*, that "A few weeks after these trials (at the Old Bailey in 1794) Lord Eldon met, in Westminster Hall, Mr. Horne Tooke, who walked up to him and said, 'Let me avail myself of this opportunity to express my sense of your humane and considerate conduct during the late trials.'" Lord Eldon, the Attorney General, had commenced his reply* with a solemn protestation in the presence of God that he could look only to His support to enable him to execute his duty as he ought to the prisoner and the country.

In the margin of his own copy of the second volume of Gurney's Report of the Trial, vol. ii. p. 232, Tooke denominates this to be "A pretty protestation from a mercenary, deliberate murderer." The words are in his own hand-writing, and the book was purchased by Mr. Heber for 6*l.* 15*s.* at the sale of Tooke's library in May 1813. In the catalogue it was stated to be "full of MS. notes by Mr. Tooke."

In the *Gentleman's Magazine* for March 1838, a quotation from Sir Philip Francis is given criticising an expression used by Tooke, "Of the first he is *silent*." "To be *silent* of a thing! O thou inexorable judge of S. Johnson. With all *thy* grammar *thou art* the poorest always, and frequently the

faultiest writer of the very language *you have* studied most."

This in the *Magazine* is merely precatod as very *hard* upon a kind spirit in politics (kindred indeed). Had the writer recollected the following lines in Milton, he would, doubtedly, have pronounced it to be very silly.

"I alone first undertook
To wing the desolate abyss, to spy
This new created world, whereof in hell
Fame is not *silent*."

And this Sir P. Francis (the expected author of Junius), in his examination upon Tooke's trial, deposed he had consulted Tooke upon a point of reform, "knowing or believing to be one of the most learned men in the kingdom, particularly with respect to the points to which that plan had reference, namely, the antiquities, the history, and constitution of this country." vol. ii. p. 54.

Here we have Junius consulting Parson Horne!! Sir P. Francis consulting the poorest writer of the very language he (said poorest writer) had studied most. Sir Philip, however, had more modesty than Coleridge, who thought himself, and declares that he thought himself, a Junius and Tooke combined.

R. C.

THE REGISTER OF MILTON'S SECOND MARRIAGE.

In Dr. Johnson's *Lives of the Poets*, Milton's second marriage is noticed thus:

"He had now been blind for some years, but his vigour of intellect was such that he was not disabled to discharge his office of Latin Secretary, or continue his controversies. His mind was too eager to be diverted, and too strong to be subdued.

"About this time his wife died in childbed, having left him three daughters.

"As he probably did not much love her, he did not long continue the appearance of lamenting her; but after a short time married Catharine the daughter of one Captain Woodcock of Hackney, a woman doubtless educated in opinions like his own. She died within a year, of child-birth, or some distemper that followed it, and her husband honoured her memory with a poor sonnet."

This marriage took place, and is recorded as follows in the Register of the Parish of St. Mary Aldermanbury, London.

* See *State Trials*, vol. xxv. p. 497, and trial of H. Tooke by Gurney, vol. ii. p. 232.

Publications and Marriages 1656.

“The agreement and intention of marriage between John Milton, Esq. of the parish of Margarets in Westminster, and Mrs. Katharine Woodcocks, of Marys in Aldermanbury, was published three several market days in three several weeks, (viz.) on Monday the 20th, and Monday the 27th of October, and on Monday the 3rd of November; and no exceptions being made against their intentions, they were, according to the Act of Parliament, married the 12th of November, by Sir John Dethicke, Knight and Alderman, one of the Justices of the Peace for the City of London.”

MR. URBAN, *April 20.*

THE following piece of conjectural criticism, taken from a French antiquary, affords sufficient proof that ancient geography cannot be satisfactorily elucidated without some knowledge of the places in question.

In the Roman geographical tables a river in the north-western part of France is denominated *Testus Fluvius*. Peutinger has given the name thus; and Dezauche, Danville, and others, not being acquainted with the locality, have copied his nomenclature. M. Poignand, (Judge at the Tribunal of Montfort,) considers that the first word should be printed as an abbreviation, *testus*, i. e. *testaceus fluvius*. The river which is so called in ancient geography, is the Couesnon, a little stream which divides Normandy from Brittany.* In fact, the river answers exactly to this description; the locality (observes M. Poignand) will sufficiently indicate to whoever examines it that the word is an abbreviation, for at its mouth it is covered with shells. The error, he further remarks, has been repeated, because none of the authors above-mentioned had examined the matter themselves.†

M. Poignand derives the word Couesnon from the Celtic, *Coen*, fine;‡ and *aon* a river. This etymology may appear fanciful, and the difficulty would be endless of speculating on the derivation of a word which is spelt in six other ways in old documents, viz. *Coët-non*, *Cosnon*, *Coëno*, *Coëtnus*, *Cosnun*, *Cosmun*, to which another name may be added, and that a very dissimilar one, *Lerra*. Such is the

statement of the Abbé Manet, in his prize essay on the Bay of Cancale. He mentions that this river has changed its course since the inundation which took place in the eighth century. Consequently it should seem that the limits of the adjacent districts are altered, and that Mont St. Michel would else have been included in Brittany, according to an old rhyme, which the Abbé has quoted,—

“ Si Coësnon a fait folle,
Si est le Mont en Normandy.”

Which may be thus rendered,—

“ The wild vagaries Coësnon has play'd,
A part of Normandy the mount have made.”

As the bay into which the river flows was formerly covered by the forest of Sciscy, it is possible that *Coëtnon* may be the proper appellation, since *Coët* is the Celtic for *forest*. Though indeed, if any of the above-mentioned appellatives should coincide with a Welsh or Breton word for *shell* or *shell-fish*, it would be entitled to a preference, in consequence of the Roman name having had that meaning.

While I am on the subject of etymology, allow me to ask another question. M. Manet mentions a place near Dol in Brittany, called *la Mancelière*, in the parish of Baguerpicau; and there is another, of the same name, marked in Herisson's map of Normandy (in the Avranchin and department of La Manche), which latter, I think I have read, gave its name to a prebend in the cathedral of Coutances. What, then, is the meaning of the word? The word *Mansean* (or *Mancel* in old French) means an inhabitant of the province of Maine: which suggests a question, whether these places were colonised by settlers from that part of France at any remote period. The family of *Mansel* are stated to have come into England with the

* Erroneously called Coesoron in the translation of M. Thierry's *Norman Conquest*, vol. i. p. 27.

† *Antiquités Historiques et Monumentales*, 8vo. Rennes, 1820, p. 111.

‡ Qy. clear? if the locality will admit of it.

1840.]

Latin lines by Mr. Surtees, translated.

Conqueror, but the name does not usually occur in copies of the Battle Abbey roll. It is found, however, in one of Fuller's lists, printed in Church History, from Stow's Chro. Yours, &c. J. T.

MR. URBAN,

THE following Latin lines, written on the early death of a favourite in-law,* were the composition of the late Mr. Surtees of Mainsforth, an occasional contributor to your Magazine. Mr. Taylor has given them to the public in his memoir of the Author prefixed to the fourth volume of the History of Durham, just published; and I have attempted a translation of them for which if you can find room, you will honour,

Yours, &c. W. E. SURTEES

TRANSLATION BY W. E. SURTEES,

"Amænis spatior in hortis
Sæpe lacrymis obortis,
Nam præ oculis quicquid ago
Tristis vertitur imago
Emmæ—nomen jam amarum
Mæstum semper, semper charum
Heu quàm subitâ procellâ
Mea periit puella!
Rosa velut matutina
Carpta vesperi pruinâ.
Heu decus fugax et inane
Vitæ umbratilis et vanæ!
Ergo cespes tegit illam
Tenuem versam in flavillam.
Et violas et rosam vernam
Dilectam sparsi super urnam.
Dis florem meam spoliavit,
Et genus pulvere fœdavit."

In vain I seek amid my flowers
The calm delights of former years;—
My sunny walks, my shady bowers,
Now witness but my frequent tears.
For at each haunt, whate'er I do,
Will Emma's image still appear—
Emma! a name how sadd'ning now,
Yet through all time to me how dear!
Alas, by what a sudden storm
To us was our sweet maiden lost!
Thus falls the yet unfolded form,
Of some young rose beneath the frost.
Alas all loveliness, how vain!
In life, that fleets with shadowy pace!
Else earth's dark arms would not con-
The ashes of so bright a face. [tain
The violet and the rose of spring,
Fit offerings, I have strew'd for thee,
Where thou, my own flower, withering
Return'st to dust at God's decree.

MR. URBAN, *Chichester, Feb. 9.*

THE annexed inscription was faithfully copied (March 30, 1835) from a monument in Racton Church in the county of Sussex, to the memory of the Gounter family, the surviving daughter and heir of whom, Frances Catharine, became the wife of William Legge, second Earl of Dartmouth, in 1754.

Owing to the perishable quality of the stone, several words are totally obliterated; this is denoted by dots. Where a letter was left and legible, it has been attempted to supply what

was wanting by conjecture—marked by parentheses. Unfortunately, the date is destroyed, but the quaintness of the style of composition, (of which it is one of the most curious specimens I ever met with,) renders it highly probable that it was the production of some pedant of King James's days. I have searched Dallaway in vain.‡ If any of your readers can supply what is wanting to complete this curious epitaph, or direct me to the proper source of information, it will much oblige

Yours, &c. OLD MORTALITY.

* Miss Emma Robinson who died 10 June 1815, aged 21.

† "You, I understand, have an additional interest in her (Nature's) productions, by being a great botanist." Sir Walter Scott's letter to R. Surtees, Esq. of Mainsforth, 12 Nov. 1816, given in Mr. Taylor's Memoir of the latter.

‡ Dallaway, in his Rape of Chichester, has omitted the epitaph altogether, notwithstanding there was a copy in the Burrell MSS. 5699, f. 603. The latter has enabled us to supply some words to the copy sent by our correspondent, distinguished [thus], though in other parts it is less perfect than his. EDIT.

Subtus Jacent,
 Quos Torus et Urna et Marmor sociarunt
 Unus, Una, Unum,
 (Joann)es Gounter, Georgii Militis fil. et Joanna u(xor) (ejus)
 (Am)bo olim
 [ob amores] mutuos, conjugalem castitatem, liber(oa)
 geminata sexus utriusque pignora in vic
 hac, ut cum illo hæc, cum hac ille ne
 morte abjunxerint
 simul jam
 (a)brepti, inter equitandum cadens ille,
 illa inter parietum denata; ille [annorum?] armi . . . r
 . . . nam 30mi et illa cum 28 lineam attigisset
 ætatis quasi meridie occiduas
 una posthac
 [revectori] cum hic communi resurget postquam [limen?]
 et novo totius mundi partu illa renasc(et)
 hinc est
 [Si quando mæstiss. filii] non madent ocul(i)
 [Hoc ipsum quod posuit] (n)on lacrymæ p . . . mari . . . [marm. . . ?]

The pedigree in Dallaway's Rape of daughter of [John] Knight, of Chawton, Chichester states that John Gunter, Hants; and secondly . . . daughter (ob. v. p.) son of Sir George Gunter, of Bradshaw Drew, remarried to Sir (temp. Jas. I.) married first, Joane, Gregory Norton, Bart.

MR. URBAN, May 6.
 IN addition to the very interesting morçeau you presented to your readers in the last number of your Magazine regarding Edward Cocker, the penman and arithmetician, I may mention that Thomas Hearne, in a letter to Mr. West, preserved in MS. Lansd. 778, fol. 60, r^o, asserts that he "died (in very mean circumstances) in the King's Bench." This accounts for his burial at St. George's Southwark. Massey's article contains very little information regarding his personal history, being for the most part merely an enumeration of his published works; he adds, however, that the most curious of Cocker's manuscripts were procured by a nobleman at a high price. From the sale catalogue of Sir Norton Knatchbull's library, it is difficult to say whether some of the numerous works of Cocker there enumerated might not have been in manuscript, for the MSS. and printed books are placed together; if so, he may have been the "Nobleman" referred to by Massey, and the present possessor of these MSS. is, I believe, unknown.

Yours, &c. J. O. HALLIWELL.

MR. URBAN, May 20.
 I PERFECTLY agree with your Correspondent (p. 450) that much valuable information might be preserved

and rendered easily accessible, if the inscriptions in churches, church-yards, and other cemeteries, were collected into one receptacle, commencing with those inscriptions now in, or about, churches proposed to be repaired, enlarged, or rebuilt. For I have, on such occasions, seen many costly memorials wantonly destroyed, and other illegal misdemeanours, if not sacrilege, committed by the parochial authorities of several places, among which I have already alluded to a market-town on the Thames in Buckinghamshire; not to mention something very lately perpetrated in a celebrated Abbey much nearer to you.

These inscriptions would, however, become more valuable if recorded in some uniform, condensed manner, shewing only their useful portions, and omitting all bad poetry, and common place phrases of eulogy or regret. For such a skeleton form I, therefore, look to your Correspondent; suggesting to him, in the mean time, that the precise locality of the memorial should, by some method, be stated, as also that of the interment; a very necessary point when not covered by the memorial, as frequently occurs in the interior of churches.

Such a form, well matured, might lead to a better mode of general registration than that ordered by the recent statutes on this subject, which still

appears to me insufficient in many particulars for the purposes of the Genealogist or Historian.

Yours, &c. PLANTAGENET.

MR. URBAN, *May 4.*

I WISH to draw the attention of your readers to a subject of more importance than at first it may appear to be.

There is at this time a most laudable disposition abroad for the improvement of churches, and this generally leads to the repairing of the monuments in churches so fortunately selected for improvement. I beg earnestly to request that every clergyman who may happen to read this letter will seriously consider the purport of it.

I recommend that every clergyman should examine the monuments and tablets in his church, and ascertain who are the representatives of the persons commemorated whose monuments require repairs. If he will then take the trouble to apply to the parties, calling their attention to the fact, and appeal to the duty they owe to their ancestors, and probably to the memory of persons whose bounty they are actually existing on, I am certain that in many instances the application would lead to the necessary repairs. No person could consider the communication impertinent, and if any excuse be considered necessary, a reference to this published letter will probably be sufficient. I have in many instances (without being a clergyman, or having any excuse but a desire for the preservation of the antiquities and national memorials of this country,) made applications which have been not only attended to, and money liberally spent, but my intimation has been received with expressions of gratitude.

National history is composed of individuals. If one application of nature in one hundred lead to the erection of a decaying monument, which that, in this great empire, tend to the preservation of our national history, and I am certain that a greater proportion will be successful.

Persons living at a distance from memorials of their ancestors, with most serious wish to preserve them, procrastinate unintentionally, not reflecting on what time may have elapsed since they last saw them, until, accidentally visiting their ancient homes they find the monuments gone to ruin or so far going to decay as to be irreparable. If my letter be considered worth attending to, it will lead to the improvement of many churches—to the employment of many poor working men—and that without cost to the clergyman or parish funds—and I am sure it must gratify every good man (with the means) to have pointed out to him an opportunity of performing an important duty.

I venture to add, as somewhat connected with this subject, that in many churches there are hatchments without any other memorial of the person commemorated; the descendants would probably have them cleaned and repaired on application, and I recommend that the name of the party and year of death be distinctly painted on the margin. The restoration, cleaning, and retouching of a hatchment will cost very little, and I beg to remind those descendants that the respectability and station of their family is best secured by preserving the monuments of their ancestors—showing ancient wealth and importance.

Melford, Suff. Yours, &c. R. A.

THE MUTILATED EXCHEQUER RECORDS.

THE Committee of the House of Peers has hitherto made no Report on this subject: but we are enabled to continue our specimens of the documents

which have been dispersed over the town. For the first we are indebted to the kindness of H. W. Diamond, esq. F.S.A.

THE postinge Charges of Will'm Davison, Esquire, beinge sent by her Ma^{tie} into Scottlande in speciall message to the Kinge ther in December 1582.

For x post horses from London to Ware xxxiiis. iiijd.
to two guides iis.

For x post horses from Ware to Roystone xxis. viijd.
to two guides xvjd.

To the constables at Ware	xijd.	For the like from Wetherbye to Borowbridge	xxijs. iiijd.
For x post horses from Royston to Caxston	xxijs. iiijd.	to two guides	xijd.
to two guides	xijd.	to the constables at Wetherby	xijd.
to the constables at Royston	xijd.	For the like from Borrowbridge to Allerton	xxs.
For the like from Caxston to Huntingdon	xxijs. iiijd.	to two guides	xijd.
to two guides	xijd.	to the constables at Borrowbridge	xijd.
To the constables at Caxston	xijd.	For the like from Allerton to Derinton	xxs.
For the like from Huntingdon to Stilton	xvs.	to two guides	xijd.
to two guides	xijd.	to the constables at Allerton	xijd.
To the constables at Huntingdon	xijd.	For the like from Darinton to Durrahm	xxijs. iiijd.
For x post horses from Stilton to Stamforde	xxs.	to two guides	xijd.
to two guides	xijd.	to the constables at Darinton	xijd.
to the constables at Stilton	xijd.	For the like from Durrahm to Newcastle	xxs.
For the like from Stamforde to Witham	(<i>torn</i>) [xiiis. iiijd.]	to two guides	xijd.
to two guides	(<i>torn</i>)	to the constables at Durrahm	xijd.
to the constables at Stamforde	..	For the like from Newcastle to Morpitt	xxs.
For the like from Witham to Grauntham	[xiijs. iiijd.]	to two guides	xijd.
to two guides . . . . .	..	to the constables at Newcastle	xijd.
to the constables at Witham	..	For the like from Morpitt to Anwicke	xxs.
For the like from Grauntham to Newarke	[xiijs. iiijd.]	to two guides	xijd.
to two guides . . . . .	..	to the constables at Morpitt	xijd.
to the constables at Grauntham	..	For the like from Anwicke to Belforde	xxs.
for the like from Newarke to Tuxforde . . . . .	..	to two guides	xijd.
to two guides . . . . .	..	to the constables at Anwicke	xijd.
to the constables at Newark	..	For the like from Belforde to Barwicke	xxs.
For the like from Tuxforde to Scrubie . . . . .	..	to two guides	xijd.
to two guides . . . . .	..	to the constables at Belforde	xijd.
[to the con]stables at Tuxforde	..	For the like from Barwicke to Edenburge	iiijl. vjs. viijd.
[For the like] from Scrubie to Doncaster . . . . .	..	for the charges of the same tenne horses two nights	xxs.
to two guides . . . . .	..	to two guides	ijs. vjd.
[to the constables at Scrubie	..	to the constables at Barwicke	xijd.
[For the like from Doncaster to Wetherbye . . . . .	..	Geaven the warders at Barwicke kepinge (<i>torn</i>) for me after ther hower	xs.
to two guides . . . . .	..	
[to the constables at Doncaster	*]	The some (<i>torn</i>)	vjd.

The postinge Charges of Will'm Davison, Esquier, retourninge out of Scotland in April 1583.

For xi post horses from Edenbourghe to Barwicke	iiijl. xiijs. iiijd.	to the warders and porters at Barwick gates	xs.
for the charges of the same horses two nightes	xxijs.	to two guides	xijd.
to two guides	ijs. vjd.	to the officers for providinge the horses	ijs.
For xi horses from Barwicke to Belford	xxijs.	For the like number from Belford to Anwicke	xxijs.

[The rest it is unnecessary to transcribe, as Mr. Davison returned by the same road as he went, incurring the same charges except the additional cost of one post horse, as he employed eleven instead of ten.]

Mony disbursed by Will'm Davison, esquier, for intelligence and other speciall occasions during his aboad in Scotland, being sent in December 1582 and returning in May 1583.

First, bestowed uppon Mr. G. Y. for sondry copies of l'res and other intelligence receyved of him during my being there. v^d

* These lines are torn off, but the names of stages are supplied from the second part of this document.

To a servant of the Clerk Register secretly employed betwixt his Mr. and me, all the tyme of my being in Scotland, and for sundry copies of things where I used his labo^r iij^u

Bestowed on a gentleman of my L. of Gowries of whome I received divers speciall advertisements iij^u

For the charges of my servaunt Burmet, sent twyce into Fife, to Mr. Ja. M. upon speciall occasions xxx^r

Bestowed upon a kinsman and servant of the said Mr. Ja. sent to St. Johnstone upon the convenc'on there between Arran and certen other LL. and afterwards to Carnye upon lyk occasion iij^u

To the same man sent afterwards to Sterling, and from thence to Dunbreton upon speciall service iij^u

For a paier of Bracelettes given at my coming away to the bailif of A. by whom I had receyved sondry speciall advices touching the intents and proceedings of the French (*torn*)

Delivered to Rocquo Bonnetti wth the previte of M^r. Secretary Walsingham, for some service done by him (*torn*)

To one of the garrison of Berwick, sent wth my l^res to M^r. Bowes, upon my Arryvall at Berwick outwards (*torn*)

To an other of the same garrison sent unto him in lyke sort wth my l^res from Berwick, in my returne homewards (*torn*)

(*signed*) FRA: WALSYNGHAM. Sum^a totalis xxxij^u vj^r [vij^d]

Also the Signature of W. DAVISON was apparently added, but erased, and is now nearly torn off.

Indorsed, Mr. Davisonnes Reconinge for his iorney into Scotlande, his Intelligences xxxij^u vj^r viij^d. His postinges to and from Scotland lix^u. And the reynayne of his diettes to pay lxxiiij^u. In all clxv^u vij^r iiij^d.

In another hand, Sol^r p. Killigrew et allo^r in Term^o Pasche 1583.

In Sir Harris Nicolas's Life of Mr. Secretary Davison, his going to Scotland at the end of 1582 is noticed at p. 12. The present document shows that he returned to England in the following April, of which his biographer was not aware; but he must have afterwards gone back to Scotland, which he did not finally leave until the autumn of 1584. The latter items expose the bribery for intelligence which was then practised; and the earlier part of the account is curious as exhibiting the mode of travelling post in the reign of Elizabeth.—Some other documents relating to Davison, which were sold at Sotheby's, were mentioned in p. 455.

MR. URBAN, *Upper Norton Street.*

IN addition to the Petition of Edward Cocker, and Order for payment of 500*l*. to Sir Richard Steele, inserted in your Magazine for last month, I now send you copies of some other Exchequer papers in my possession. The Letter of Sir Robert Long (who was the then Chancellor of the Exchequer,) dated 5th July 1665, was broken in two, but I was so fortunate as to find both parts among the mutilated mass of papers. The other, of which I send you an extract, is in three pieces, found by me at different periods; there are still two portions wanting. Both Letters were written whilst the plague was raging in London.

Among the fragments I found part of a leaf of a book containing entries

of payments to Vandyck and the sculptor Le Sœur, which I send inclosed; together with an order (also imperfect) for the payment of a Free Gift to Wenceslaus Hollar, in the year 1668.

It is not my intention to take any part in the controversy carried on in your Magazine, respecting the mode of spelling the name of our great Poet; but it may not be uninteresting to your readers to see the fragments of the accounts of one "John Shakespeare" the royal bitmaker, in the year 1621.

When I sent you the copy of Cocker's Petition I ought to have stated that at the foot of the original, which is a most beautiful specimen of penmanship, there appears to have

been a certificate or recommendation in support of Cocker's pretensions and talent as an artist; the whole of which, except a few words, has been torn off, but from what remains I en-

ertain no doubt of the certificate having been in the handwriting of Sir Philip Warwick, some of whose Letters have also been rescued by me.

Yours, &c. ROBERT COLE.

John Shakespeare, Bitmaker, demandeth [allo]wance by vertue of a Warrant for [his Ma^{ty}] Stable, dated the xxvijth of September 1621, for these parcels followinge.

[For fortie-five] Watringe Bits at x ^s per peece	xxij ^{li} x ^s
[For thirtie] paire of guilte Bosses at xx ^s p. pare	xxx ^{li}
[For twentie wa]tring Snaffols at iij ^s iiij ^d p. peece	iiij ^{li} vj ^s viij ^d
[For twentie Bits] w ^t guilte Bosses at xxx ^s p. peece	xxx ^{li}
[For twentie] watringe bits at xij ^s vj ^d p. peece	xij ^{li} x ^s
.....w ^t cast and graven bosses	iiij ^{li}
[For foure wa]tringe Bits at xij ^s p. peece	ij ^{li} iiij ^d
.....with cast and guilte bosses	iiij ^{li}
[For twelue] watringe Bits at xij ^s p. peece	vij ^{li} iiij ^d
[For twentie-foure b]yts w ^t guilte bosses at xvij ^s iiij ^d peece	xx ^{li} xvj ^s
[For twelue watrin]ge Bits at xij ^s p. peece	vij ^{li} iiij ^d
[For eighteen] bits at iij ^s iiij ^d p. peece	3 ^{li}
[For twenty-four bi]ts at vj ^s viij ^d p. peece	vij ^{li}

Torn away par]ticuler Parte.

Snaffles at ij^{li} p. dosen xx^{li}

There are several other items, but the particulars of them are nearly torn away.

The total of the bill amounts to the large sum of 302l. 11s. 8d.

Another fragment is still more imperfect; but we gather from it this information, that these handsome accoutrements were sometimes made for presents. The two first items in the second fragment, which also belongs to the year 1621, are for six bits guilte and graven with the armes of Denmark, and for six watringe Bits at iij^s iiij^d p. peece for [the King of De]nmarke; the next for foure riche B[osses?] silvered, at v^{li} p. [peece] and eight watringe [Bits] at iij^s iiij^d p. peece foroles; and the remaining two for two Snaffles at iij^s and for three silver and gu[ilte]] cast and graven bosses for [? Longu]evile.

The existence of this John Shakespeare has been noticed by Mr. Collier in his *Annals of the Stage*, vol. ii. pp. 42, 55; where he has given some extracts from the account books of Sir Humphrey Mildmay, in which the name occurs, and has noticed a privy seal of the 13th Car. I. (1637) which directed the payment of 1,692l. 11s. to "Mary Shakespeare, widow and executrix of John Shakespeare, our late Bitmaker deceased."

.....	Brooke.	His Remyne ended Sc ^{do} Augusti 1637
.....	0 0	Receipts usq' primū Septembr' 1637
.....	6 8	New Imposic'ons
.....		Small farmes.

(Payments, in another hand.)

To Thomas Mynne, Esq., knight Harbinger, part of
 O. 4. for lodgeings taken upp in Westm', for the Serv
 of the Prince Elector, and Prince Rupert ———
 To Francis Browne, Administratrix to Richard
 Browne, under (torn)

On the head of the other side—

.....	Sc ^{do} Augusti 1637	171. 9. 4.
.....	Septembr' 1637	
.....	used in gildinge and silver disgrossed, &c. } Deane Forrest	3299. 2. 4.

(Payments.)	Sir Ant]hony Vandike Kn ^t part of 1900 ^l for	} 300.
.	
. . . . .	. . . . . le Seur, Sculptor, part of 790 ^l	} 300.
. . . . .	. . . . . Statues and Images	
. . . . .	. . . . .	79. 1. 8.

Now, it would have been particularly interesting to have known what were the works of art for which the illustrious men abovementioned received payment. The only known productions of Hubert le Sosur remaining in this country are the equestrian statue of Charles the First at Charing Cross, which he made at the charge of the Earl of Arundel, not of the King; and his brassen statue of William Earl of Pembroke at Oxford.

After our hearty commendacions By.....
 generall Letters patents dormant dated the eigh.....
 September One thousand six hundred and.....
 -ance of his Mat^r order in Councell of the.....
 instant These are to pray and require you.....
 Orders for paym^t of the sume of fifty pounds.....
 Hollar his Mat^r Stanographer or his Assi.....
 of his Mat^r free guift and Royall Bounty.....
 some services by him performed for his M.....
 the same to be payed unto him out of the.....
 pounds payable into the Receipt of the Ex.....
 Napper, Esq. Receiver of his Mat^r Rev.....
 of Cornwall as soe much by him received.....
 Widow in the name and nature of a Fine.....
 Estate in a certaine Tenem^t in the manno^r.....
 said County and for soe doing this sh.....
 Whitehall Treary chamb^r. the twen.....
 One thousand six hundred sixty eight.....

(* Monk Duke of Albemarle.) * ALB....
 (* * Lord Ashley.) * * A....

LETTERS OF SIR ROBERT LONG, CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.

" Mr. BURGESS,

" I have signed a new debentur for Mr. Kirk, though it doe not appeare by the remayne that the tenths of Chester to answer the same are in the Exchequer; pay it out of that money and noe other, and cancell the former debentur. I send you a debentur for 100^l. for Tom Killigrew upon his pention of 400^l. It must be paid to Mrs. Rose, my Lady Killigrew's mayde, and to noe other; lett her have it when she comes for it. This is the second 100^l. and intreat Mr. Wardo^r from me to *little* (qu. let?) this passe w^{ch} shall be the last. I have signed 200^l for Emgen; tell him it is all I can doe and all he must expect at this tyme. I have signed 300 for Mordant, upon Aug. customes. I have signed Solbies order of 250^l. tenths of Winton. I have signed the latine order and Mr. Wardo^r of 20^l. and by the Remyne you will see how the money is to be taken. I have signed Vaux his order to the Thr^rer of the Chamber for 352 1 4 and I look to have fees for it, being for a particular, as you know the Cofferer payes fees when he receyves for S^r W^m. Wale and other particulars; doe you take care to admit it upon the Thr^rer of the chambers assignem^t of y^e royall ayd according to the warrant. I have signed 23 16 3 for Mrs. Cuningham, w^{ch} is all she is to expect at this tyme. I have signed 300^l to y^e Thr^rer of y^e chamber for y^e maundy. I have signed 140 11 3 for Walker the Usher upon my lord Ashley's letter w^{ch} I send to you. Send me debenturs for the officers of the workes, and of the tents and toyles, but *pull downe noe summe, only sell below how much it is a yeare and how long behind, w^{ch} rule observe in all debenturs regularly*. The talley should be strooke upon the Greenwax, upon the oldest arere, unless we had my lord Thr^rer's warrant to doe otherwise; and to enrowle my lady Villar's patent and to make allowance of soe much yearly of that rent as shall appeare by her acquittances to have beene paid to her; but at

this tyme, when we want money, I leave it to you and Mr. Ward to doe as you shall thinke fitt. S^r W^m Swan having all his areres assigned upon tenths of Salisbury or other dioces, advertise me how much y^e whole comes to.

" I pray use all possible care to preserve yourselves and my house. Send for things to burne, and make use of them dayly. Lett noe body stirre out, nor any suitors come into the house or office. Lett every one take every morning a little London treacle, or the kirnell of a walnutt, with 5 leaves of rue, and a grayne of salt, beaten together and rosted in a figg, and soc eaten; and never stirre out fasting. Let not the porter come into the house; take all course you can agaynst the ratts, and take care of the cattis; the little ones that will not stirre out may be kept, the great ones must be kild or sent away.

" ROB. LONG.

" July 5th 1665."

Indorsed, My Masters L're
5th July 1665.

" MR. BURGES,

" I have obteyned an order of Councell for a proclamation to remove the Exchequer from Westminster to the Queenes house at Nonsuch. I send you the order and the substance of the proclamation by w^{ch} it must be done. Lett Bembow carry both to Mr. Sollicito^r, who is at his house neere Kensington, and gett the proclamation drawne up, that we may have the King's hand and great seale before the remoove of the Court if it be possible, w^{ch} will be upon Thursday next, soe that we have but this day and too morrow. Be preparing all things for the remoove, and in the meane tyme take care of yourselves; and to the end you may remoove securely, I will send barges from here to bring up all things by water to Kingston, and carts to carry them from thence to the great house at Nonsuch.* I have likewise a warrant from my lord Thr'er to the officers of the workes to fitt up some roomes in that house (w^{ch} is something ruinous) for this purpose, and care shall be taken for a guard for the security of the King's money. Make sufficient provision of paper and other things for o^r use. Mr. Packer's brother was Sunday at Hampton Court, and will provide all things if desired. Write over this paper of the substance of the proclamation and add to it what shall be further necessary and then send it, and the order of councell, and send both to Mr. Sollicito^r; that if it be possible it may be dispatched to be heere tomorrow. I have a warrant from my lord Thr'er to draw up an order for 200^l vpon the generall dormant privy seale to be paid to you for the charge of the remoove, but espetially for the fitting the roomes heere by the officers of the workes. I have for expedition drawne up the^e order heere as well as I could and have sent it to my Lord Thr'er and Lord Ashley."

Here follow some directions on official matters, in the handwriting of another person: a quarter of the sheet is then wanting, having been torn off; indeed the letter originally consisted of five sides of foolscap, but two quarter sheets have been broken off; in what remains is the following:

" You know y^t I sent 10^l to y^e parrish when I came away, 5^l for y^e worke house and 5^l for y^e visited; and theirfore I pray lett mee know if y^t rate bee sett upon mee equally wth y^e Tellers and others. I intended to send 5^l more to y^e parrish for y^e visited, but since they tax me soe hey (high) I will send my charrity elsewheare, for w^{ch} I'll give you direction in my next Letter, though I intended itt out of y^t 30^l if y^e bill had bin paid.

" July 25.

ROB. LONG."

Indorsed, My Masters L're 25 July 1665.

* Respecting the removal of the Exchequer to Nonsuch, see the account of that palace in our Magazine for Aug. 1837, vol. VIII. p. 143, where some passages in the diaries of Evelyn and Pepys relating to this subject are quoted.

RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW.

Zimmermann's Aphorisms and Reflections, 12mo. London, 1800.

THE work of Zimmermann on Solitude, has so completely established author's reputation, as to obscure the other productions of his pen. His Aphorisms, which were first published in this country in 1800, contain some remarkable remarks, of which some specimens are given below, but they do not present habits of thinking in so estimable a point of view as the *Solitude*. The ability which characterises that work disappears in a great measure, or is destroyed by asperity, and by a more than freedom of opinion which we should hardly have expected to find. It is possible that the melancholy tendency of his disposition may have impaired the moral as well as the mental qualities. The former supposition is suggested by some of his Aphorisms; the latter is too evident from his own history. When the French entered Hanover, during the revolutionary war, he was persuaded that their object was to destroy his residence, an idea which became dominant amid all the symptoms of his hypochondriac disorder. It is painful to add, that he died in a state of premature decrepitude in 1798. His constitution was certainly of a melancholy cast, but the evil was aggravated by the bad health of his wife and children, and perhaps by a double want of firmness in meeting his afflictions, and of patience in supporting them.

The following passages, as is already said, are taken from the Aphorisms, and they are some of the most favourable specimens.

“ Gain a friend by a quarrel, if it is possible; never lose one, however, this is possible; for there is a peculiar mode of conduct even when dissention reigns, that commands veneration, and generates esteem.

The more you speak of yourself, the more you are likely to lie.

Always to speak what you think is the way to acquire the habit of thinking, and acting with propriety.

The strongest instance of friendship, or of disinterestedness, shall be the least regarded, if it thwarts our wishes, or crosses our inclinations.

Excellent is the advice of the poet Shenstone, whatever situation in life you wish or propose to yourself, acquire a clear and lucid idea of the inconveniences attending it.

To please those who have antipathies against us, is almost impossible.

A youth introduced suddenly into life, feels as awkwardly as one immersed for the first time in water, and the chances are that he sinks as soon.

Silence is the safest response for all the contradiction that arises from impertinence, vulgarity, or envy.

Disguise reproof in a question; let it not follow the offence too rapidly, and utter it in a mild tone.

Opinionatrety and contradiction have not inaptly been compared to paper-kites;

they only keep up while you pull against them.

One of the greatest instances of cruelty, is to require what you condemn.

There is a mode of presenting that gives a value to anything.

Insure your own pleasure by pleasing others.

Ill-directed activity of mind has produced all those great national disorders that society so feelingly deploras.

When the ceremonies of a religion are scoffed at, or its ministers despised, it will not be long before its principles will be detested.

When the good assemble, they are in a fair way to grow better.

It is infamous to allow pre-entertained opinions to sway more than facts.

He will do great things, who can avert his words and thoughts from past irremediable evils.

As you treat your body, so your house, your domestics, your enemies, your friends: your dress is a table of your contents.

Between passion and lying there is not a finger's breadth.

Who has many wishes, has generally but little will. Who has energy and will, has few diverging wishes.

It is fruitless to chide, if you smile; or threaten, if you do not enforce; children

will discover and take advantage of this weakness, so obvious and resistible is it.

Advice is sure to be relished, if you can contrive to echo the sentiments of those who seek it.

The instant our successor is fixed, we look upon him with secret infelt detestation.

Keep all disappointments to yourself; trust him who has deceived you no oftener than you can help.

Sincerity is indicative of an exalted mind.

Lavater insists that we should not say we know another entirely, till we have divided an inheritance with him.

Anger continued terminates in revenge; and by calling up the anger of the opposite party, converts a temporary disagreement into an everlasting hatred.

The Atheist's only hope ceases where the Christian's strongest hope begins.

Occasionally declare your principles, lest what you are, and wish to be, should be liable to dubiety, or misinterpretation.

Under the banners of patriotism, most revolutionists, or reformers, have enlisted for their own advancement; yet these very reformers, in their cry for reformation, always *forget* themselves [i. e. to reform themselves].

There are few mortals so insensible that their affections cannot be gained by mildness, their confidence by sincerity, their hatred by scorn or neglect.

[It is observable, that in this passage Zimmermann says *mildness*, and not *kindness*. Did he mean to lay a stress on manner, rather than on actions? for certainly it is the more winning of the two,

A few extracts from LAVATER's Aphorisms are introduced into this volume, from which the following are selected.

"He knows nothing of man, who expects to convince a determined party-man.

The wrath, that on conviction subsides into mildness, is the wrath of a generous mind.

He submits to be seen through a micro-

scope, who suffers himself to be caught in a fit of passion.]

He who reforms himself, has done more to reform the public, than a crowd of noisy impotent [impudent?] patriots."

Those who refuse to risk an encounter with ingratitude, will never become extensively benevolent.

In proportion to hope and pride, is the pain that refusal gives.

Women must be gained by degrees, if they are wooed.

He that takes credit [i. e. from a tradesman] confesses his poverty.

It requires much consideration to determine on the dissipation of agreeable or consoling illusions.

Before a reputation is established, it passes through all the gradatory shades from black to white.

Rejoice in the enemies you have, if they are good; curse the friends you may possess, if they are specious.

Economy appears to be nearly allied to probity.

Those who speak with the greatest precision have the fewest ideas; those whose ideas are most numerous, are most confused.

Probable obstacles and possible accidents, should always be taken into calculation.

It is possible to infuse such candour in your refusal that the disappointed will not murmur.

Neglect yourself, and you will neither be respected or respectable."

The following sentence is quoted from Voltaire. "La chute de l'homme dégénéré est le fondement de la théologie de presque toutes les anciennes nations." It is a remarkable admission, and is entitled to the same weight as Cicero's famous argument, "Consensus omnium populorum probat Deum esse."

CYDWELL.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Spain under Charles the Second; or Extracts from the Correspondence of the Hon. Alexander Stanhope, British Minister at Madrid, 1690—1699. From the Originals at Cheltenham. Lond. 8vo. 1840, pp. 173.

SPAIN under Charles II. was a nation in the very depth of degradation; the King sickly and imbecile; the court venal and full of intrigues; the ministers without ability; the public measures mere temporary expedients for raising money; the people ignorant, priest-ridden, starving, and rebellious. This volume contains extracts from the correspondence of the Hon. Alexander Stanhope, the youngest son of the first Earl of Chesterfield, and British minister at Madrid from 1689 to 1699, selected with a view of exhibiting the state of that unhappy country, and we have no doubt that Lord Mahon, its skilful editor, has made a judicious selection. The period, although interesting with a view to subsequent incidents of vast moment in European history, was, in itself, singularly devoid of great events, and the following extracts will prove to what a state of misery and degradation " manifold corruptions and long continued misrule" will reduce even the greatest empires.

The French had invaded Catalonia, and several fortified places had fallen successively into their hands, when, early in 1694, the Court of Madrid pretended to bestir itself, and great levies were talked of.

"What they may do in the provinces," writes the Ambassador, "I know not: but have seen in Madrid, that in four months' time they have not, with all their diligence, been able to get a thousand men, though they are beating the drums every day; for, as fast as new ones come in, the former run away; and of them that at any time march out of town, I am assured that always

about one half of them drop off before they reach Catalonia, and that by consent their officers, having listed them only those terms, to make a show in marching out of town. In short, nothing of great consequence can be expected hence either by land or sea. The Spanish armada is never ready to go out till mid-August, and then cannot keep the sea above fifteen days without going into some port to careen and refit." (p. 41.)

The results verified the Ambassador's anticipations. On the 30th of May 1694, we learn—

"The French and Spanish armies lie in sight of each other near Gerona; only a river between them. Though the French are much more numerous, yet the Spanish contemn them, and seem resolved to fight. I fear they will suddenly be disabused by their success, though they are of the opinion in general that one Spaniard can beat three *Gavachos*."*

A battle ensued in which the Spaniards were defeated with great loss, and their ill-success, which was attributed to the new raised horse, (p. 47,) placed the whole country at the mercy of the French, who "destroyed and burnt" wherever they came. On the 21st June they sat down to the siege of Gerona, (p. 49,) which surrendered on the 30th, (*ibid.*) and "as never any place defended itself worse, so never any surrendered on more infamous conditions. . . . These disasters coming so thick and no visible remedy appearing, had raised a very high ferment in the minds of the people here," [in Madrid,] but upon the arrival of a British squadron on their coasts, "all that fear is now over, and joy appears in all countenances." (pp. 50, 51.) The English fleet, however, could do no more than

* A nickname for the French in Spain; it was much used in the War of Independence.

secure the coast, whilst all the inland country was at the mercy of the French, who successively captured all the fortified towns before which they set themselves down. On the approach of winter the English fleet retired, and the war lingered. In the spring of 1695, the Catalan peasants took arms, and their undisciplined valour, exerting itself in defence of their homes, effected much more than their government had been able to accomplish. The French were kept at bay until the summer of 1697, when the Duc de Vendome marched suddenly upon Barcelona, and after a sharp siege procured possession of that important city. This success seemed to pave the way for the dismemberment of the Spanish monarchy, but the course of French ambition was suddenly turned into another channel by the alarming illness of the sovereign against whom they were contending. The prospect of his death, which had been regarded as an event far distant, and the probable succession of a Bourbon, totally changed the character of the French policy, and rendered them unwilling to increase their unpopularity in a country, which they saw clearly was about to be almost united to their own. The peace of Ryswick was immediately concluded, and, most unexpectedly, all the French conquests were restored to Spain.

The health of the King, and the question of the succession, were now the great subjects of interest in Spain, and the book before us contains a good many interesting particulars illustrative of the state of feeling upon both those subjects. The King was only between thirty and forty years of age, but his infirmities were those of a naturally weak constitution, aggravated by some physical deformities, and by injudicious treatment.

"He has a ravenous stomach, and swallows all he eats whole, for his nether jaw stands so much out, that his two rows of teeth cannot meet; to compensate which he has a prodigious wide throat, so that a gizzard or liver of a hen passes down whole, and his weak stomach not being able to digest it, he voids it in the same manner." p. 79.

With such a frame it is no

wonder that he was sickly, with "a great weight of melancholy and discontent upon his spirits," (p. 81,) "speaking very little, and that not much to the purpose," (p. 101,) and fancying that "the devils are very busy tempting him." (*ibid.*) "Buffoons, dwarfs, and puppet shews" (p. 101) were called in to amuse him, but in vain; every thing said, or done, was, in his estimation, a tempting of the devil, and he never thought himself "safe but with his confessor and two friars by his side, whom he made lie in his chamber every night." (p. 102.) Probably it was these latter worthies who suggested the bringing to his Majesty the body of St. Diego of Alcala. At any event that expedient was tried, and the King partially recovered after it, which was esteemed a very notable miracle. (p. 95.)

But the influence of the virtues of the saint soon evaporated. "His Majesty's ancles and knees swell again," says the ambassador, "his eyes bag, the lids are red as scarlet, and the rest of his face a greenish yellow. His tongue is *travada*, that is, he has such a fumbling in his speech, those near him hardly understand him, at which he sometimes grows angry." (p. 108.) He was taken abroad daily, and it was his royal pleasure to entertain himself with any country people he chanced to meet, ordering his attendants to keep their distance. Of his conversation upon these occasions we have one specimen. Having been told by his physicians that his disease was occasioned by "obstructions," his Catholic Majesty inquired of a simple gardener "whether there were any *obstructions* in the country thereabouts?" The gardener innocently answered, "he did not know what they were, nor whether there might be any in that country, but this he was sure, that he had never planted any of them in his garden." With which *naïveté*, adds the ambassador, the King was much pleased, and as such related it to his courtiers when they joined him. (p. 107.)

But in spite of the combined influences of the saint, the doctors, country air, these innocent amusements, and

a "diet of hens and capons, fed with viper's flesh," (p. 110.) his Majesty continued as far as ever from recovery; "he looks like a ghost, and moves like an image of clock-work." (*ibid.*) Shortly afterwards, however, an Aragonese doctor was called in, and he applied a plaister to the patient's stomach. The King at once revived, and "better hopes were entertained of his recovery." The doctor had the credit, but, probably, it ought to have been shared with some other person, under whose advice he drank "two or three glasses of pure wine every meal, whereas he had never taken any thing before in all his life but water boiled with a little cinnamon." (p. 118.) Under the influence of these stimulants he rallied for six months, at the end of which we find it stated—

"His Catholic Majesty grows every day sensibly worse and worse. It is true that last Thursday they made him walk in the public solemn procession of Corpus, which was much shortened for his sake. However, he performed it so feebly, that all who saw him said he could not make one straight step, but staggered all the way; nor could it otherwise be expected, after he had had two falls a day or two before, walking in his own lodgings, when his legs doubled under him by mere weakness. In one of them he hurt one eye, which appeared much swelled and black and blue, in the procession; the other being quite sunk into his head, the nerves, they say, being contracted by his paralytic distemper. Yet it was thought fit to have him make this sad figure in public, only to have it put into the Gazette how strong and vigorous he is." (p. 141.)

Sad exhibition indeed! Miserable mockery! But the end was not yet. The Spanish *pharmacopeia* was exhausted, but there was yet one more resource, and that nothing might be left untried, it was had recourse to before death came to his relief!

"The doctors, not knowing what more to do with the King, to save their credit have bethought themselves to say his ill must certainly be witchcraft, and there is a great court party who greedily catch at and improve the report, which, how ridiculous soever it may sound in England, I can assure you is generally believed here, and propagated by others to serve a turn. They, finding all their attempts in vain to banish Madame Berlips, think this cannot

fail, and all possible endeavours are to find out any colourable pretex make her the witch. Nor is it the time that game has been played he with success." (p. 143.)

Nay, they sent for a famous e: from Germany, of whom it was that—

"He dissolved several charms by the King has been bound ever since child; yet not all of them, but the great hope of the rest; and then he not only have perfect health, but a sion." (p. 150.)

Yet these, remarks Lord Mahon, were the contemporaries of Locke and Newton! Many other facts no less strikingly opposed to the mild philosophy of those illustrious men will be found in this volume, and especially those relating to the religious condition of that wretched country. The ambassador's son, the future first Earl Stanhope, writing from Majorca on May 5, 1691, says,—

"I arrived here the 3rd inst., and could get but very ill accommodations, by reason of the concourse of people which are here at this time to assist at the Auto da Fé, which began this week, for Tuesday past there were burnt here twenty-seven Jews and heretics, and to-morrow I shall see executed above twenty more; and Tuesday next, if I stay here so long, is to be another *Fiesta*, for so they entitle a day dedicated to so execrable an act. The greater part of the criminals that are already and will be put to death were the richest men of the island, and owners of the best houses in the city." (p. 12.)

Again, the ambassador writes:—

"Mr. Freeman left us last Saturday. The same day I engaged in his place a Swiss Protestant, a jeweller, formerly recommended to me by your friend Raab, who going from me that night to his old lodging, promising to return and bring his trunk next morning to stay for altogether, he not coming at his hour, I sent to see what was become of him, and Mr. Champion found the officers of the Holy Office registering what little he had, and they told him the person he inquired for was carried away prisoner, by six that morning, by orders of the Inquisition, never, as I suppose, to be heard of more; and every body tells me I can have no remedy." (p. 16.)

The following is no less striking, and a more decided exhibition of the

state of manners and society amongst the people of the Spanish metropolis :

“The 23rd instant, Mr. Greenwood, my chaplain, died of a dysentery, when I, not knowing how to dispose of his body, there being no place assigned for burying his Majesty’s subjects, as by our articles of peace there ought to be, and desirous to proceed with the greatest caution possible not to give offence, and to avoid any disturbance that might happen among a people that have such an abhorrence to our religion, upon the burial of one of our ministers, thought I could not apply myself more properly for protection against the rabble than to the Corregidor de Madrid, who at present is brother to Don Pedro de Ronquillo. So I sent him a message acquainting him with what had happened, and desiring the favour of him to appoint some place in the fields, in some piece of ground belonging to the town, where we might lay the body to rest in quiet, and that he would please to appoint some officer to be present at the interment, to prevent any mischief which might happen, or that my servants who assisted might not be taken as murderers, burying somebody they had assassinated in private. The Corregidor received the application with great civility, said he could do nothing in it without the approbation of the President of Castille, and offered himself to accompany my agent immediately to him. So they went together to the President, and after the President and Corregidor had discoursed some time alone, the Corregidor came out to my agent, telling him the President had ordered an alguazil should go along with him, and they two choose any place in the fields near the town they should judge proper for the occasion, and that the alguazil should be ready to attend at the place, at the time appointed, the same evening; all which was accordingly done, and I sent the body out in my coach between 7 and 8 at night, with half a dozen of my servants; and the alguazil meeting them as was appointed, they laid the body in the grave, and so departed. I hoped he might have rested in quiet till the resurrection; but next day, about 5 in the afternoon, I found I was mistaken, when word was brought me it was taken up by an Alcalde, and carried to the Carcel de Corte, the coffin broken open, his shroud torn off, the body exposed to public view, and a consult of surgeons sat upon him, on pretence it was some person murdered. I sent my secretary immediately to the President of Castille, who being then in a Junta of Council, could not be spoken with, but the complaint being sent into

him, he only ordered that the body should be restored to my secretary, whereas he might have considered I was in the same difficulties how to proceed as at first, and that a body, after having been buried a day and night, and taken up again, will not admit of the Spanish phlegm in resolving what is to be done with it. To conclude, the body was again brought to my house, and I forced immediately to bury it in my cellar. They had cut and mangled it in several parts, and some not decent to be named, and tore off most of the hair of his head. This happened on Thursday last, and is the general entertainment of all companies in town; yet to this hour I have not had any message either from the President or the Alcalde who acted the barbarity to excuse it, so that I could no longer dissemble so sensible an affront, believing their Majesties’ honour highly concerned therein as well as the law of nations, and humanity itself notoriously violated. I send your Lordship a copy of the memorial which I delivered on Monday to the Marques de Mancera.” (pp. 17—19.)

A civil answer was returned, and there the matter ended. Upon a subsequent occasion the ambassador writes,—

“I have since interceded by our Queen’s command, and in her Majesty’s name, for the liberty of four others of the same nation [France] in the Inquisition at Bilbao, and have had a flat denial, the King answering me that he never intermeddles in any proceedings relating to matters of religion, though against his own domestics.” (p. 58.)

Who can be surprised that of a country in which such practices were treated in such a manner it might also be written,—

“The scarcity of money here is not to be believed but by eye-witnesses, notwithstanding the arrival of so many flotas and galleons, supplies not to be expected again in many years, for the last flota went out to India empty, and *ex nihilo nihil fit*. Their army in Catalonia, by the largest account, is not 8000 men, one half of them Germans and Walloons, who are all starving and deserting as fast as they can. When I came first to Spain they had eighteen good men of war; these are now reduced to two or three, I know not which. A wise council might find some remedy for most of these defects, but they hate and are jealous one of another; and if any among them pretends to public spirit to advise anything for the good of the country, the rest fall upon him, nor is he to

hope for any support from his master, who has the greatest facility of any prince in the world in parting with his best friends and dearest favourites.

"This is a summary account of the present state of Spain; which, how wretched soever it may seem to others, they are in their own conceit very happy, believing themselves still the greatest nation in the world, and are now as proud and haughty as in the days of Charles the Fifth." (pp. 120, 121.)

Such was Spain under Charles the Second! Lord Mahon's volume is not only an important addition to our stock of historical materials, but conveys also a political lesson of no ordinary interest and value.

Forty Sermons. By the Rev. R. Cattermole.

THIS Volume is dedicated to the Bishop of London, and has an introductory essay on the National Church, chiefly from the author's recollection of a conversation with the late Mr. Coleridge. In the first Sermon, p. 13, should the "final condition of the redeemed" be compared to "the condition of Adam in his untried innocence"? or rather, should it not find its proper comparison with the state to which *we presume* Adam would have been exalted by God, when his paradisiacal existence had reached its allotted limit? (P. 170.) "God is so far from being the *Author of Sin*, that he has by an infinity of methods endeavoured to draw us away from it," &c. Would it not be of advantage if divines would explain to their readers the true signification of those passages which occur in Scripture, where God is said to be the *author of evil*, as "I make peace, and create evil." *Isaiah*. Also, it is to be observed that on this mysterious subject the language of our divines is not always consistent with each other. With regard to parables (p. 282), we conceive that the primitive method of teaching was by symbols, to which the Jews had been accustomed from the days of Solomon to those of Christ; thus Pythagoras taught, and thus Socrates (and the Socratic wisdom is said to be preserved in the *Æsopian fables*); therefore it does not appear to us to be necessary to have recourse to the *blindness* of the Jews as the reason of our

Lord's parables; or to suppose with our author, "that the language of instruction (i. e. of direct moral instruction, in plain language,) would be *plainer* than the figurative characters of parables." On the subject of our Lord's relation to the Virgin Mary (p. 341), and his filial duty and regard, is not the silence of the Evangelists, with regard to the Virgin Mary in the interval between our Lord's resurrection and ascension, very remarkable? Mary Magdalene, and Mary the mother of James, and other women were at the tomb; where was the mother of Jesus? who was confided to St. John's care, and who must have heard of the reports from the Apostles of their Lord's appearance upon earth. Perhaps the argument of our author on the subject of "Mary's maternal claim being extinguished at the death of Christ," may *partly* account for this awful and mysterious circumstance, where all was mysterious.

At p. 386 the author justly observes :

"A service purely spiritual or intellectual is unsuited to our condition. Unless there be something without to rouse and recal men to the performance of religious duty, the piety of the best will become languid; while from the minds of the worst, all thought of religion will wear away by degrees, and be forgotten. It has been stated as a fact, that among all those sects which sprang from the religious and political ferment of the 17th century, that which laid claim to the purest spirituality (i. e. the *Quakers*), and that most expressly scorned the use of ceremonies and ritual observances, however simple or venerable, as needless and impertinent intrusions between the soul of man and his Creator, has long since hardened into a fixed and almost sordid worldliness."

The fact is undoubted; the curious part of the question is, how much has been owing to the failure of the internal principle, set up as the guide of conduct, how much to the effect produced upon a peculiarly sensuous society from without. It would be worth knowing, also, how they reconcile their *anti-social* system with the advocacy of the most *liberal* sentiments on all moral and political questions.

This Volume of Sermons may be recommended, both for the earnestness with which the great duties of reli-

gion are enforced, and the propriety and elegance of the language in which they are conveyed.

History of the Campaign in France in 1814, from the Russian of H. M. Danilefsky.

A VERY copious, elaborate, and apparently accurate account of that Campaign which for ever closed the military operations and triumphs of Napoleon. The author says (p. 157), "in this Campaign, which is erroneously held up as a masterly display of Napoleon's military skill, if we accept his admirable movements from Sezanue against Blücher, he did not show himself equal to his great reputation." At p. 169, the author observes, that

"After the victories of Napoleon in France, the Emperor Alexander refused to listen to the general voice, and steadily rejected a peace, demanded by a short-sighted policy, which never reflected, that such a peace must prove the source of endless woe in Europe." "The Austrians had their eyes continually turned to the army of the south at Lyons, which was destined to secure not only our communications with Swizerland and Germany, but what was to them more important, and to a certain degree the object in the war, to aid in the Conquest of Italy, while Alexander insisted that the true object was the overthrow of Napoleon. The Austrians did not desire the downfall of Napoleon; on the contrary, they wished to help him on the throne, but with the frontiers of 1792, and for that reason were purposely slow in their operations." (P. 135.)

At p. 244, we have the closing view of Blücher's military actions. After Napoleon's retreat from Laon,

"Blücher, the most indefatigable of the allied commanders, inflexible in his hatred to Napoleon, with an army under his command far more numerous than that of the enemy, remained till 7 March, that is nine days, in complete inaction, placing his army in cantonments, and spending his time in making arrangements in the commissariat. 'The true object of our stay here was not a military one,' he wrote to Wintzingerode on the 2nd March. 'The only object I have in view, is to give repose to a harassed army, and, as far as possible, provide it with bread.' That to such a degree his bodily sufferings had gained the ascendant over Blücher's

mental faculties, is proved by the following occurrence:—The Quarter-Master General of C. Langereau's corps, having waited on him at Laon for orders, found him sitting by the fire, apparently in deep meditation. He announced his arrival, and requested orders relative to certain matters submitted to Blücher's decision by the commander of the corps. The Field Marshal answered not a word; the Colonel repeated his questions, but still got no answer. He remained standing for some minutes before Blücher in a state of embarrassment, from which, however, he was relieved by General Gneisenau, who was sitting at a table in a corner of the room, and said to him, 'Don't you see that the Field Marshal is not in a condition to give you an answer?' The fact is, that from the day of the battle at Laon, Blücher was so weak, that during the remainder of the campaign till the taking of Paris, he rode in a carriage, being unable to sit on horseback. By confining him to a sick bed, and not allowing him to assist in giving the death-blow to the French, it seemed as if Fate had reserved the final destruction of Napoleon for that army in which Alexander was present."

P. 412. Of the Russian army the author says—

"In our first campaigns against Napoleon, the French were undoubtedly superior to us in skill and experience. But from the year 1812, their inferiority was evident to all. * * * We may add that, from the year 1812, discipline and precision in the service of the front as well as the commissariat, had visibly decayed in Napoleon's armies, while they advanced towards perfection in the army of Alexander. The care bestowed by the latter on these important objects never slackened, while the former became every day more indifferent to the increasing disorder among his troops. To the Russian army, case-hardened in the fire of many combats, bearing evenly the restraint of strict discipline, and filled with the warmest sentiments of duty to God and to their sovereign, was reserved the chief parts in the campaign of France, in which the remains of Napoleon's legions were destroyed, and the deliverance of Europe achieved."

Reconnoitring Voyages, &c. in South Australia. By W. H. Leigh, Esq.

WITHOUT any pretensions to superior scientific knowledge, or any boasts of his acquirements, the author

of this volume, a surgeon on board the South Australian Emigrant barque, has given us the result of his experience during his travels in a very pleasing volume. It may be read with profit by those who never intend to move from England's shores;—to those who intend trusting their fates and fortunes in the land of kangaroos and opossums it will be of great practical use. The author noted down what he saw, and has given us his journal. This plan, if judiciously followed, is always successful. We want observations, not reasoning; facts, not theories: and we want to have them fresh from the leaves in which at the time they have been described. The author observes (p. 19), on the colour of the sea, when about crossing the line,—

"I have many times remarked upon the colour of the sea; and in these latitudes there are good opportunities for noticing its sudden and curious changes; one day it is a dark *indigo*, then it becomes a deep *green*, another time it is a vivid *ultra-marine*. These changes cannot be effected by the *bottom*, as in cases where the depth is inconsiderable: thus a fine light sand produces an apple-green; black mud a dark blue water; near the mouth of rivers, being mixed with earth, it is of a brownish colour. The deception of the colour of the sea, as it is affected by the sun and clouds, can only be observed by looking through a long tube, near to its surface: a small cloud often makes a great change in it. It is not therefore the water that changes, but a combination between the bottom and atmosphere. The green water of Greenland forms one particular feature between the parallels of 74° and 80°, as it regards the depth of the sea and the light of the sun at various depths. At 679 feet below the surface of the ocean it is quite dark; at 311 feet it is moonlight."

P. 20 :—

"We caught a flying fish alive, and put it into a bucket of water to watch its movements; after swimming round and reconnoitring he prepared for his flight, which was performed by moving his tail very rapidly from side to side till he appeared to have obtained sufficient momentum,—then, inclining a little on one side, out he jumped. This he performed several times, till the bruises from the hard deck finished him."

The author says,—

"I do not agree to the notion that the cause of their flight is the pursuit of their enemies, nor do I think they are the most harassed of all fish," &c.

In this we agree. Their flight is probably for the most part in sport,—as a lamb sports in the meadows, or a dog delights in plunging into the water.

Diary in America. Part Second. By Captain Marryat. 3 vols.

WE have been much interested by many parts of this book; both as regards the interest of the facts and the lively and animated manner in which they are described. The account of the steam disasters in the first volume, and particularly the loss of the *Moselle*, is given in characters of deep and tragic eloquence; we also recommend the author's history of the migration to the native States, as possessing much useful information. Capt. Marryat has entered into the subject of the newspaper press, and has given us some anecdotes concerning it, which are highly amusing and characteristic. Some, he says, do great credit to American talent, but many are disgraceful, vulgar, and personal; others are full of ignorance and bombast, *ex. gr.* An editor down East, speaking of his own merits, thus concludes :—

"I am a real catastrophe—a small creation—Mount Vesuvius at the top, with red-hot lava pouring down the crater, and roasting nations—my fists are rocking mountains—arms, whig-liberty poles, with iron springs;—every step I take is an earthquake—every blow I strike is a clap of thunder—and every breath I breathe is a tornado;—my disposition is *Duressant's* best, and goes off at a flash;—when I blast, there will be nothing left but a hole 3 feet in circumference, and no end in its depth."

The publisher of a western paper says, in honour of his craft,—

"Many who have acquired great fame and celebrity in the world, began their career as printers. Sir W. Blackstone, the learned English commentator of laws, was a printer by trade. *King Charles the First* was a printer, and not infrequently worked at the trade after he had ascended the throne of England."

The account of *Mr. Bennet*, the Editor of the *Morning Herald* of New York, is an admirable example of the character of some of his brotherhood not so far off as America. Before Capt. Marryat had been six weeks in the country, he was attacked by this wretch, and at the same time the paper was sent him with this note on the margin:—

“Send twenty dollars, and it shall be stopped.’ ‘I only wish you may get it,’ said I to myself. We all too well know the base and licentious character of some part of the press in England: ‘The miscreants who talk of honor, and the slaves who declaim on liberty.’ But C. Hamilton says, ‘Our newspaper and periodical press is bad enough. Its sins against propriety cannot be justified, and ought not to be defended. But its virtue is meekness, its liberty restraint, and even its atrocities are virtues when compared with that system of *brutal and ferocious outrage* which distinguishes the press in America; in England, even an insinuation against personal honour is intolerable. A hint, a breath, the contemplation even of a possibility of tarnish, such things are sufficient to poison the tranquillity, unless met with prompt vindication, to ruin the character of a public man; but in America it is thought necessary to have recourse to other measures. The strongest epithets of a ruffian vocabulary are put into requisition.’”

In his chapter on Authors, Books, &c. Capt. Marryat informs us of a circumstance attending the republication of English works in that country, so flagitious, as to demand public exposure and abhorrence.

“I cannot (he says,) dismiss this subject without pointing out a most dishonest practice, which has latterly been resorted to in the United States, and of which, a copyright only, I am afraid, can prevent the continuance. Works which have become standard authorities in England, on account of the purity of their Christian principles, are republished in America, *with whole pages altered*, advantage being taken of the great reputation of the Orthodox writers to disseminate Unitarian and Socinian principles.”

There are many other subjects treated of in this work, which will be found full of interest—as that of the Society on the Mississippi, if Society it may

be called, where every man carries a *Bowie-knife* in his bosom. Another, on the feelings in the United States towards England, which Capt. Marryat says he soon discovered, were of “deep irreconcilable hatred.” The account of the Indian Tribes, and of the Florida war, in the third volume, will be read with interest.

Poems written in Newfoundland. By Henrietta Prescott.

MISS Prescott has nothing to do, but to proceed in the course which she has so well begun; Poetry requires a good ear, good taste, and good feeling; and she possesses a competent share of these qualities. We give a specimen of her productions with pleasure.

A STORY.

“Come, you would have me tell a story,
Of ramble in a grassy lane,
Or visit to the castle hoary,
Or gay shell-gathering by the main—
One of the many tales I’ve told,
Of times when I was only six years old.

I love to think of those gone days,
When I’d one sister and a brother,
And we together sang glad lays,
Or sate in silence round my mother,
And hung, as you do now, on every word,
Of well known tale, more lov’d, the
oft’ner heard.

That brother is beyond the sea,
That sister seen but in my dreams,
But ye grow up in love to me,
Our parent’s smile upon us beams.
So ’tis not sad to think of that gone time,
Though we are dwellers in a stranger
clime.

Come then I sit round, and I will talk—
You dear one, rest upon my knee;
My tale shall be about a walk,
Not of the castle, nor the sea,
But of a hill with low thick grass o’er-
spread,
To which a long and shady pathway led.

It was a pleasant place, that hill,
Altho’ no tree grew on its face,
No sound was near of gurgling rill,
And yet it was a pleasant place.
For there the happy village child might
find
The early blue-bells dancing in the
wind.

And as the bee was passing by,
The rich thyme flowers might tempt
her there,
Or in the furze bush she might lie,
Rock'd in that nest so sweet and fair.
Humming aloud, all through the lively
day,

To call her sister bees to come and play.
And there were often moths that flew
Close to the thymy grass at even,
Their small wings lined with tender blue
Bright as the hue of summer Heaven;
How many a time I've watched those fair
moths skim [dim.
Across the blooming turf when day grew
It was in summer long ago,
When I was but a little child,
Not like the ancient dame you know,
But very young and very wild,
I went with others young and wild as I,
Up that rude hill—a merry company.

Far off we saw the water shining
And tall masts bending to the breeze,
Far off we saw green branches twining,
And glad birds singing in the trees;
And in the cornfields all along the lane,
Red poppies gleam'd and danced among
the grain.

All these were sights we loved right well,
And yet we did not linger long,
But o'er each mound and down each dell,
With laugh and joke and shout and song,
Bounding in joy beneath the cloudless sun,
We paused not till the destin'd place was
won.

And then how gay and pleased were we!
A large and pictured kite we brought,
The time was come! we let it free,
And up it rose as quick as thought,
'Till like a tiny speck on high it hung,
So far we scarce could see the shade it
flung.

Oh! had you heard our laughter then,
Ringing along the broad hill side;
It must have startled every wren,
That in the hawthorn bush did hide,
Sitting within her warm and mossy nest,
Her blue eggs covered by her russet breast.

It must have startled every bee
That flew within long space around,
For over field and over sea
Rang gaily out that merry sound,
While, like a living thing, our beauteous
kite

Rose up still higher in the sunny light.
This is my tale!—is it too short?
Then, dear ones, I will tell you more,
It shall not be about our sport,
For that, when night came on, was o'er,
But rather of the friends who played
together [weather.
Thro' that long happy day of summer
GENT. MAG. VOL. XIII.

My children, some of these I said
Were gay and wild and full of play,
Are number'd with the quiet dead,
To them the cheerful light of day,
The things they loved, the things most
dear to us, [thus?
Are nothing now—know you why it is
I see you do—remember then
To cast unkindness from your heart,
We know not how, we know not when,
We may be summoned to depart.
Let us then love each other on the earth,
In storm and calm, in sorrow and in mirth.
For 'tis a bitter thing indeed,
When those we lov'd are dead and gone,
To know we've made their kind hearts
bleed,
Tho' many a time we might have done
Some action we should love to think of now,
While cold damp clay lies on the lov'd one's
brow.

*The Jewel; being Sacred, Domestic,
Narrative, and Lyric Poems; selected
by Thomas Slope.*

THIS is a very pleasing and judicious selection of short poems. We will give one of Professor Wilson's, p. 27.

MAGDALEN'S HYMN.

The air of death breathes thro' our souls,
The dead all round us lie,
By day and night the death-bell tolls,
And says,—Prepare to die.

The face that in the morning sun
We thought so wondrous fair,
Hath faded ere his course was run,
Beneath his golden hair.

I see the old man in his grave,
With thin locks silvery-grey,
I see the child's bright tresses wave
In the cold breath of the clay.

The living ones we lov'd the best,
Like music all are gone!
And the wan moonlight bathes in rest
Their monumental stone.

But not when the death prayer is said,
The life of life departs,
The body in the grave is laid,
Its beauty in our hearts.

At holy midnight, voices sweet
Like fragrance fill the room,
And haply, ghosts with noiseless feet,
Come brightning from the tomb.

We know who sends the visions bright,
From whose dear side they came;
We veil our rage before thy light,
We bless our Saviour's name.

This frame of dust, this feeble breath
The plague may soon destroy;

We think on thee, and feel in death,
A deep and awful joy.

Dim is the light of vanished years,
In the glory yet to come ;
Oh ! idle grief ! oh ! foolish tears,
When Jesus calls us home.

Like children for some bauble fair,
That weep themselves to rest,
We part with life—awake, and Thee—
The jewel in our breast.

Poems. By Eliza Cook. 18mo.

WE prefer, in this volume, the shorter and lighter pieces to the more elaborate poems ; and the story of Melaia is too much like Lord Byron to please our taste, which was formed before his Lordship wrote. We select the following as a pleasing specimen :

THY KINGDOM COME.

'Tis human lot to meet and bear
The common ills of human life,
There's not a breast but hath its share
Of bitter pain and vexing strife ;
The peasant in his lowly shed,
The noble 'neath a gilded dome,

Each will at some time bow his head,
And ask and hope—Thy Kingdom come !

When some deep sorrow, surely slow,
Despoils the cheek and eats the heart,
Laying our busy projects low,
And bidding all earth's dreams depart—
Do we not smile, and calmly turn
From the wide world's tumultuous hum,
And feel the immortal essence yearn,
Rich with the thought—Thy Kingdom
come !

The waves of care may darkly bound
And buffet, till, our strength outworn,
We stagger, as they gather round,
All shattered, weak, and tempest-torn ;
But there's a light-house for the soul
That beacons to a stormless home,
It safely guides through roughest tides,
It shines—it saves—Thy Kingdom come !

To gaze upon the loved in death,
To mark the closing beamless eye,
To press dear lips, and find no breath,
This, this is life's worst agony ;
But God, too merciful, too wise,
To leave the lorn one in despair,
Whispers while snatching those we prize—
My Kingdom come ! ye'll meet them
there.

An Apology for the Doctrine of Apostolical Succession, &c. By the Hon. and Rev. A. Perceval.—A very learned, well-reasoned, and interesting inquiry into the mode by which the authority of God is conveyed into the acts of the Christian ministry, and into the Apostolical Succession of its Bishops. The author examines the scheme of the *Independent*, or the Congregational scheme, and that of the *Presbyterians* ; and after the rejecting those, he proceeds to shew that the system of Episcopacy is unassailable, even if the evidence of Divine institution shall fail. The Ecclesiastical testimony in support of Episcopacy is shewn by the universal consent of the Christian World for 1800 years, and traced carefully through the Fathers of the Church. There are some curious and valuable papers in the appendix—among which are tables of the Episcopal descent of the present Archbishop of Canterbury. This work cannot be well abridged, but we strongly recommend it, as examining an important point, with strength of argument, and fairness of discussion.

The Governess. By Lady Blessington, 2 vols.—Lady Blessington is a very clever person, and writes very entertaining books. The present production, *The Governess*, though evidently sketched in haste, and

coloured a little extravagantly, presents several striking portraits of the vain, the selfish, and the vulgar, drawn with force and humour. The incidents are not very natural, nor are some of the moral changes produced in the characters very probable ; but the story is well told ; the contrasts lively and agreeable, and some of the details, and particular conversations and occurrences, wrought out with effect. Mrs. Marsden and her son Hercules are described to the life ; and, we can answer for it, without caricature, Miss Vincent Robinson is also, though a little too absurd, admirably drawn ; but Mr. Seymour is too faintly sketched, and the Quakers are somewhat theatrical. At p. 111, vol. i. Lady Blessington (*living where she does*) ought to have known that *Healing* or *Hacton* coaches, never go from the White Horse Cellar, Piccadilly.

Christian Watchfulness in the prospect of Sickness, Mourning, and Death. By the Rev. J. Eames, D.D. 12mo.—We have read this little volume with pleasure, for it is composed with much care and knowledge, and its pages are ornamented with a warm and devout spirit of Christian holiness. The great subjects of a Christian life, the duties, the trials, the temptations of the world are practically examined, and accompanied with the advice and exhorta-

tions which the Scriptures afford. The offices and service of the ministry are commented on, and their excellence pointed out; and the whole work is written in a manner to engage the affections, and satisfy the understanding of all serious and Christian people. As we have only room for one extract, we shall take it from our author's admirable character of Sir Matthew Hale, p. 341.—"A writer not less eminent for his piety and wisdom, than for his practical application of them, has testified to this truth in a passage so full of force, that I cannot forbear alluding to it. The secret direction of Almighty God is principally seen in matters relating to the good of the soul; yet it may also be found in the concerns of this life, which a good man that fears God, and begs his direction, shall very often, if not at all times, find. I can call your experience to testify, that even in the external actions of my whole life, I was never disappointed of the best guidance, and direction, when I have in humility and sincerity implored the secret direction and guidance of divine wisdom." This testimony is in itself valuable, because unquestionable, when we look at the character of the witness. He was not only a Christian of exemplary piety,—that were enough, and, as far as he himself was individually concerned, all in all,—but, in reference to his influence on society at large, he was far more, and his example is proportionally of wider influence. He was a man of extensive erudition, vast acquirements, sagacious discernment, sound discretion, and noble judgment. Of honour unimpeached, even in times of unparalleled difficulty, he pursued with inflexible integrity the path of virtue and honour. Through good report and evil report he kept on his way, unmoved by either from his appointed course; and, leaving his envious maligner to the bitterness of his own heart, he committed his way unto the Lord, and calmly waited God's leisure to make his righteousness clear. He was what every truly great man was found to be, humble before God, in proportion to the blessings vouchsafed to him, and kindly disposed towards his fellow creatures, in proportion as he was exalted above them. He never forgot the unanswerable question—'What hast thou, that thou hast not received?' Nor was he ever unmindful that for the use of every talent committed to his charge, whether learning, wealth, or station, or the influence arising from either, he would be finally responsible to God.

Poems of Chivalry, Faery, and the Olden Time. By Walter Pridcaux, Esq. —The Poems in this little volume are written with animation and elegance. The versification is varied, and in harmony with the subject. The expression, except in one or two instances, (as p. 105, "a lovely island *lays*,") is correct. We should have quoted as a specimen of the author's genius the Lay of Sir Amys, but it is too long to extract; and a shorter quotation would not do it justice. We therefore give, from p. 131,

THE HUNTER'S SONG.

"The woodcote in the forest has just begun to sing, [the wing;
The hare is in the mead, and the rooks are on
In the eye of every blossom the night has left
a tear, [disappear.
The moon begins to pale, and the stars to
The hunters are meeting,
With horse and with bound,
And blithe hearts are greeting
The horn's merry sound.

The Baron and the Squire, the Yeoman and the Knight, [dight,
With many a gentle lady, in cap and kirtle
Are riding from the castle, a noble sight to see,
And the fresh air is ringing with merriment
and glee;
Away to the green glen!
Away to the wood!
When hunted with his yoemen
The bold Robin Hood.

By meadow and by stream to the green wood
we go, [the roe;
From the bed in the fern leaves we frighten
His eyes are wild and beautiful, his antlers are
wide, [glance of pride,
And round him for a moment he throws a
Then onwards he boundeth,
In the face of the morn,
And merrily soundeth
The voice of the horn.

From leash and tether loosen'd, o'er thicket
and o'er lea,
Away go our dogs, and then follow we,
Away goes the venison thro' forest and thro'
mead, [steed,
And then follow we with bound and with
Onwards before us,
Right nobly he bounds,
And merry is the chorus
Of horns and of hounds.

O'er brook and o'er briar, away flies the deer,
Still we pursue him, our dogs follow near,
Old Herod's on his haunch, and Rufus on his
side, [hide.
And brave Chanticleer has fasten'd on his
Thro' the wide stream he dashes,
And sinks in his gore,
Where the bill-truant splashes
The rock-bedded shore.

Then back to our homes right merrily we ride,
 Dispersing thro' the country, by vale and
 mountain side, [hall,
 The Yeoman to the farm, and the Baron to his
 The hound to the kennel, and the hunter to his
 stall,
 The faggot burns cheerily,
 The wassail bowl is bright,
 And merrily, right merrily,
 We pass the winter night."

New Pantheon; or, Mythology of all Nations. By George Crabb, A.M. 18mo.—Mr. Crabb (the author of the Technico-logical and Historical Dictionaries,) is an experienced writer, who may well be trusted to compile a useful manual of this kind: but we cannot, in this age of excellent woodcuts, speak highly of its embellishments; and what could be in viler taste than the first, in which a stupid-looking boy, in a jacket and white trowsers, the Bible lying aside closed, is being instructed in "Crabb's Mythology" by a half-naked Mercury! We do not imagine any harm is meant; but we really think the design is worse than foolish.

A Call to Union, on the principles of the English Reformation; a Sermon. By W. F. Hook, D.D.

The Gospel, and the Gospel only, the Basis of Education. By W. F. Hook, D.D.—We esteem these among the most valuable discourses which have reached us for a very long period. The former is distinguished by extensive and familiar knowledge of the subject, sound and judicious reasoning, candid statement, and a truly Christian feeling, "forbearing and forgiving." Dr. Hook's vindication of the Oxford tracts is most complete and triumphant: and his observations on the liturgy, offices, and ceremonials of our church at the present day, compared with primitive usages, and with the original meaning and intent of these usages, is important, and we think will lead to much practical benefit. The real principles of the Reformation are stated with accuracy, and we trust that his and other publications that have lately appeared, especially those from Oxford, will make these principles more clearly known, and more willingly received than they have been. With regard to Mr. Froude's Remains, valuable as the book is, and sorry as we should have been not to have had it, we think it ought to have been accompanied by cautionary notes, and short expositions and statements of doctrines, which, in his forcible and somewhat intemperate manner of expression, are liable to misrepresentation. The conduct of the Bishop

of Oxford on the subject of the Oxford writers has been most wise and judicious, and very worthy of his high station and character.

Church Rates, a reply to the Edinburgh Review. By the Rev. W. Goode, M.A. Rector of St. Antholin's. Letter I.—We have only room to say that Mr. Goode has completely overthrown the assertions of his adversary, and fully proved the superior accuracy of his reasoning, the soundness of his statements, and extent of his knowledge. We consider this question of Church Rates to be most important indeed; it is the strong outwork of the edifice of the national church, the overthrow of which would go far in these times to encourage the spirit and increase the number of its enemies. The thanks of every churchman are due to Mr. Goode, for his most able exposition of the subject, which we are sorry that want of space forbids us entering into more minutely.

The Plague and Quarantine. By John Murray. 2 vols.—The object of this very sensible and judicious pamphlet is to give a short account of the facts connected with the question of Epidemia and Endemia, in reference to contagious and infectious disease, and to describe the best prophylactic means. Some forcible observations are made on Dr. Bowering's opinions regarding the non-contagious nature of the plague, and some valuable remarks on the treatment of hydrophobia.

An Inquiry into the morbid effects of Deficiency of Food, &c. By R. B. Howard, M.D.—The observations of the writer are directed towards the occurrence of distresses among the *destitute poor*, occurring from bad or insufficient food. The symptoms of disease are carefully noted, and the method of treatment. It is an able pamphlet.

"*This is my Body,*" a Sermon preached before the Lord Mayor. 21st April 1839.—"*Our Father,*" do. 26th May 1839.—"*A Citizen of no mean City,*" do. 28th Sept. 1839. By Rev. Charles Cator, A.M.—The second of these discourses enforces the duty incumbent on a Christian nation, to spread among unenlightened people the knowledge of the Christian faith: not only the Bible as the test of truth, but also the Liturgy of the Church of England, as the purest form of sacred words extant. The first treats of the errors of popery, and the spirit of Romanism. The third shows the evils which have been produced by dissent and methodism. The whole of them are worthy of the re-

putation of the preacher, and of the persons to whom they were addressed. Mr. Cator writes with the zeal and knowledge of a pious and learned churchman, and we trust he will long continue "one of the faithful watchmen of the little flock of the Church of England."

A Lecture introductory to the study of Philosophy, delivered at the College of Cheshunt. By Joseph Sartain, Philos. Tutor.—A very logical, acute, and excellent disquisition, which we recommend to students as an useful introduction to the study of philosophy.

A Letter to T. D. Acland, Esq. M.P. on the system of Education in the Diocesan Schools for the Middle Classes. By Rev. R. Hussey, B.D.—A Letter distinguished for the soundness of its views, and its judicious observations on different points connected with the education of the middle classes.

The Pilgrim's Progress. By John Bunyan, with notes, by Rev. J. Scott.—This singular and captivating production, which in the opinion of many is among the very foremost of uninspired productions, and which by all is allowed to present the doctrines and duties of the Christian religion in a most happy and ingenious form, both in the spirit of the characters and the conduct of the narrative—this work, which at once fascinates the young and even detains the old, and which may be considered on the whole as the most popular book in our language, has never been produced with such elegance of illustration and beauty of type as in the present edition. The genius of Stothard is here seen in its happiest hour of inspiration; the designs are delightful, and the one at p. 61, of Prudence, Piety, and Charity meeting the Pilgrim, is all purity, loveliness, and grace. Our young female acquaintance need not lament the loss of "annuals," when their place is supplied by such volumes as this; for it is only exchanging a seat at "Vanity-fair" for a better one in the "Beautiful Temple."

The London Flora. By Alexander Irvine.—The limits of the London Flora extend to Southampton west, to Northamptonshire north, and eastward to the shire of Essex. The plants are arranged both by the Linnæan and natural systems; copious indexes are subjoined, and the work will be found most useful to the botanist in his excursions in the southern part of the Island. A very excellent in-

roduction is given, containing an account of the natural method, classification, and a sketch of botanical geography. It appears that Great Britain produces nearly two flowerless for one flowering plant. The number of genera found about London is about five sixths of the number found in Great Britain.

Short Family Prayers; by a Member of the Established Church. We can recommend this little work with pleasure as being an unexceptionable manual of prayer for domestic and daily use. They are chiefly composed of the collects of our Church, and of prayers composed by Bishop Andrewes, Jeremy Taylor, Wilson, Dr. Johnson, and others, preceded by appropriate passages from the Psalms and Scriptures.

Plain Conversations concerning the Church of England, by a Lay-Member. 12mo.—Whoever this Lay-Member be, he has shown himself well acquainted with the doctrines of Scripture, upon which the Church of England has founded her claim to the title of an Apostolical Church. He has defended her doctrines and constitution with knowledge and zeal; and he has in a small compass composed a work which may be of great utility in confirming a Churchman in the maintenance of the tenets in which he was educated, and arming him against the insidious or open attacks of those who would lead him into sectarianism.

A Letter to Rev. W. H. Mill. By the Rev. S. R. Maitland.—This letter contains some very acute strictures on Mr. Bates's work entitled "The ancient Valenses and Albigenses," and particularly on chapter 10, on "the falsehood of the allegation of Manicheism against the Albigenses, demonstrated from the case of the Canons of Orleans." Mr. Maitland considers it to be an indisputable fact that the Canons of Orleans and the Albigenses were Manichean heretics: and he "shows the way in which history is perverted for the purposes of controversy," and "gives a specimen (to use his words) of a book which is perhaps one of the boldest and weakest that a reckless style of controversy has produced." The subject is a very curious one, and the reader will be gratified and instructed by the light thrown on it in this tract.

Catalina; or, the Roman Conspiracy; an Historical Drama. By John S. Road. (Privately printed.)—This tragedy would not be effective on the stage but effect;

on the stage is no proof of tragic excellence. It is far better to read a good play than to see it. The best performers are the reader's own imagination and sensibility. The present drama is written with taste and poetical feeling: the characters well delineated; the sentiments appropriate, dignified and just; the language and versification elegant and correct. Mr. Reade has a true feeling of dramatic excellence, and a genius that we trust will present us some more examples of its power.

Hermes; or, Classical and Antiquarian Researches. By Henry Fox Talbot, Esq. F.R.S. 1838.—*The Antiquity of the Book of Genesis.* By the same. 1839.—The former of these works contains some very curious and learned disquisitions and ingenious conjectures on the origin of various words and names in the Latin language. The object of the latter is to show that the knowledge of the book of Genesis existed among nations that are commonly believed to have been ignorant of it, especially the Phrygians. We have received both pleasure and instruction from it, and we recommend both these tracts to the consideration of scholars.

Village Lectures on the Litany. By the Rev. W. Palin, B.A.—Mr. Palin must not think that we are insensible to the merit of his volume if we profess our inability to give any detailed account of it, or transcribe passages as specimens of the manner in which it is executed. Such works as his are to be estimated rather by a feeling of the general merit, the soundness of the doctrine, the justness and propriety of the illustrations, the force of the reasoning, and the clearness of the style. To exhibit these, or do the author justice, would require of us a space equal to that of an entire lecture; but we have read his work with attention, and can recommend it as a very sensible and sound commentary on, or exposition of, our admirable Litany, the brightest jewel that throws its sacred splendour over the whole of our Liturgical service; and if it were repeated by a whole congregation, in a spirit of love, piety, and faith, would fill the temple of worship with its exceeding lustre. We think these lectures would form excellent discourses to be read in families, when time or business would not admit any prolonged withdrawal from the engagements of life.

Authenticated Report of the Discussion between Rev. T. Grey and Rev. T. Macguire.—This book is a proof how morally

impossible it is for oral discussions on important subjects, even when carried on by persons of the gravest character and most sacred profession, to be conducted without much indecent acrimony and casual violence. Great part of this volume must be offensive to Christian feelings, and some is absolutely unfit for general perusal. Much harm is done to Christian charity, and little is gained, however skilful the combatants; a controversy like this turns chiefly on the errors and abuses of the respective Churches,—in other words, the struggle and main tug of the war lies in carrying on the attack into the enemy's country, and in a triumphant display of all the offences that can be discovered and enumerated. Men do write, even on things that affect their interests or passions, *temperately* and *truthfully* in books; but personal conferences, in the presence of a deeply-interested audience, are dangerous to the parties meeting, and tend to produce and inflame passions in those that listen to them, most adverse to the sacred cause which is the subject of discussion. If controversy is necessary, it will be most beneficially carried on through the instrumentality of the press.

Sunday Evening Instruction; or, the Catechism of the Church of England familiarly explained. By a Clergyman's Wife.—One of those excellent little works which deserves the highest praise, and defies criticism.

The Prayer of the Church: a connected Series of Reflections on the Liturgy.—The author says,—“Because in too many instances words which have been carelessly repeated for a succession of years fail to communicate the depth and fulness of their meaning to the renewed mind, it is hoped that the present attempt to lead such minds to the quiet and candid contemplation of their excellence may be blest by Him, the Spirit of whose Holy Word is breathed in every line of the worship of the Church of England Protestants.” The design of the author is very fairly executed.

Rudiments of English Composition, &c. By Alex. Reid, A.M.—This elementary work will be found useful to the pupils of a school, where the master is at hand to explain the difficulties and enforce the illustrations by word of mouth. It is well calculated to direct the attention of the young scholar to the structure of his own language, and make him sensible of inaccuracies and inelegancies of style.

Extracts from Holy Writ, and various Authors, and intended principally for Soldiers and Seamen. By Captain Sir Nisbet Willoughby.—We have examined the contents of this volume with attention, and must express our approbation of its design, and partly of its execution. But, when a new edition appears, we recommend a separation of the texts of Scripture from the moral sentences and religious maxims of uninspired writers: on this ground, that uneducated persons might be very apt to place them on an equality, and to think as highly of the productions of Mason, or H. More, as of those who wrote under the inspiration of God. This improvement we think absolutely necessary. The Bible texts should form the first division, and should be followed by the others; we think a *third* division might be made of anecdotes and histories connected with naval life and actions (some of which our author has given), and which either tend to show the piety and faith of those mentioned, or the signal mercies and goodness of God, as exhibited in cases of peril, which seemed to admit no hopes of escape by human means.

Analysis of one hundred Voyages to and from India and China; with remarks on the advantages of Steam Power as an auxiliary aid to Shipping, and a description of Melville's Patent Propellers. By H. Wise.—The object of this able and interesting little work is twofold. First, to show the advantage of using steam power as an assistant to sailing vessels during calms, light airs, &c.; and, in short, as assistance to be used when the ship without it does not proceed at more than three knots an hour; the effect of this, in shortening voyages to the East, is shown by tabular analysis of a hundred voyages, in which the time lost in calms and light breezes is shown. The second part

relates to Mr. Melville's Patent Propeller which the author recommends as superior to the present paddle-wheels, both in efficiency and safety: they also have the advantage of taking up but little space, and being conveniently stowed. Particulars are given of the machinery, with neat descriptions; and we anticipate that some time will not be long before every vessel going to the East will be fitted up with this additional means of making her way with celerity, and consequently with increased safety.

Complete English-Latin Dictionary By Rev. J. E. Riddle, A.M. 8vo. We observed by the author that this volume is independent of its unsatisfactory predecessors. It has been composed with the aid of good dictionaries, including the German of Linneman and the French Latin of Noël. The leading objects have been to give good Latin, and to exhibit a complete English vocabulary, with meanings carefully decided and arranged. The book is designed as a companion to the Latin and English Dictionary already published by the same author. The author, like his predecessors, complains of the weariness and labour of his grammatical tasks, which he now leaves for pursuits more strictly professional. For the work itself, we have no hesitation in saying, from an accurate inspection of it in different parts, that it is executed with great accuracy and knowledge, and is safely to be recommended, where it will be most useful, to schools and colleges; but at the same time the best scholar will not find it without its benefit.

Moral Lessons for Infant Schools.—Great pains appear to be taken to make these elementary little works as intelligible and useful as possible. The present one, written by the author of "Lessons on Objects," is most excellent.

FINE ARTS.

THE ART UNION.

April 27. The fourth Annual Meeting of this Association was held at Mr. Rainy's Gallery in Regent Street, the Marquess of Northampton in the chair. At the request of the Committee George Godwin, jun. esq. F.R.S. officiated as Honorary Secretary, and read the report. From this it was seen that the number of members had increased from 1058 to 1970, and that the total amount subscribed was 2250*l.*: of this the Commit-

tee had allotted the sum of 1400*l.* for the purchase of forty-two works of art, on the following scale, namely, one at 200*l.*, one at 150*l.*, one at 100*l.*, one at 80*l.*, one at 60*l.*, five at 50*l.* each, two at 30*l.*, ten at 25*l.*, ten at 15*l.*, and ten at 10*l.* each. Besides these various sums, sixty proof impressions of the engraving, to be hereafter published by the Society, were added as prizes.

The report congratulated the meeting on the establishment of Local Art-

Unions throughout the country, several of them direct consequences of the Art Union of London. "Liverpool, Birmingham, Manchester, Leeds, Norwich, Bath, and Bristol, are each taking their part in the efforts now being made for the advancement of the arts. In the sister kingdom too, Ireland, where, up to this time, the arts have been grievously neglected, a similar association has been formed, and is proceeding, it is said, with good success." The committee mentioned their intention, notwithstanding, to increase greatly their list of local secretaries, so as to make it include, if possible, a resident in every important town in the United Kingdom. Scrutineers having been appointed, the distribution was made by lot; and the following were announced as the names of the highest prizewinners:—Walter Boyd, 200*l.*; John Marshall, 150*l.*; Charles Pigeon, 100*l.*; R. Balchin, 80*l.*; D. R. Blane, 60*l.*; and J. B. Montefiore, David Lidderdale, Luke Minchall, C. Adlard, and Walter Ellis, 50*l.* each.

SIR SIMON CLARKE'S PICTURES.

This famous and beautiful collection of works by the old masters was sold by Christie and Manson on the 8th and 9th of May. We copy from the catalogue the names of those pictures which brought higher sums than 200*l.*, with the names of the parties by whom they were purchased.

A. CARACCI.—Assumption of the Virgin. (G. Holford, esq. 220*l.* 10*s.*)

A. VAN OSTADE.—Cottage interior, dated 1668. From the collection of Prince de Conti, &c. exhibited at British Gallery, 1815. (Mr. Nieuwenhuys, 325*l.* 10*s.*)

A. VAN OSTADE.—Two Peasants at Cards, the companion, 1673. (The same, 325*l.* 10*s.*)

RUBENS.—Portrait of Helena Forman. From the collections of M. Pasquier, the Duc de Praslin, and M. Robit. (Mr. Brown, 309*l.* 15*s.*)

CLAUDE.—A Woody Landscape, with the Virgin seated with the Infant, to whom an angel is presenting fruit; St. Joseph is occupied with the ass near them. (Mr. Sherrard, 262*l.* 10*s.*)

BERGHEM.—Roman Ruins near a Bridge, over a Cascade; a brilliant evening. (Mr. Holford, 252*l.*)

BERGHEM.—The Ruins of a Roman Aqueduct, evening; the companion. (Sir Robert Peel, 404*l.* 5*s.*)

RACHEL RUYSCHE, 1720.—A Group of

Fruit, in a Wood, with insects, and a lizard attacking a bird's-nest. Formerly in the cabinet of the Prince Regent. (Mr. Daubeny, 287*l.* 14*s.*)

THE SAME, 1719.—A Group of Flowers in a glass vase, in which the window of an apartment is reflected. The companion. (Mr. Cope, 210*l.*)

REMBRANDT VAN RHYN.—Le Port Drapeau; Rembrandt in the character of a Standard Bearer. From the collection of the Chevalier Verhulst, M. le Bœuf, and M. Robit; was afterwards in that of George IV., who exchanged it with M. Lafontaine for other pictures. (Baron Lionel Rothschild, 840*l.*)

RUYSDAEL.—A Waterfall, placed between a woody bank, on which is a cottage, and rocks on which two figures are conversing. (M. Nieuwenhuys, 556*l.* 10*s.*)

NICOLO POUSSIN.—The Holy Family, with a Group of Four Angels. Engraved by Pesne. From the collection of the Duc de Deux Ponts, M. Robit, and Lord Radstock. (T. H. Hope, esq. M.P. 273*l.*)

TERBURG.—Reading a Letter. From the collection of M. Poulain, M. Proloy, M. Robit, and G. Hibbert, esq. Exhibited in British Gallery 1815. (M. Nieuwenhuys, 435*l.* 15*s.*)

KAREL DU JARDIN.—A Bullock, an Ass, some Sheep and Goats, under a group of trees in a warm sunny landscape, &c. From the collection of M. Robit. (Sir R. Peel, 976*l.* 10*s.*)

RUBENS.—Diana departing for the Chase; from the collections of M. Wouter, Walchemer, and G. Hibbert, esq. (M. Nieuwenhuys, 610*l.* 10*s.*)

TENIERS.—The Industrious Housewife; a woman, in a red corset, cleaning a pot upon a tub, and a man looking at her from a window. From the collections of M. Julienne, M. Nyert, the Prince de Conti, Count de Merle; and purchased by Sir S. Clarke from the collection of M. Noir de Breuil, in 1821. (Baron Lionel Rothschild, 223*l.* 10*s.*)

PAUL VERONESE.—Venus seated on a Couch, withholding the bow of Cupid. Formerly in the Colonna Palace, and subsequently in the collection of Walsh Porter, esq. (Mr. Artaria, 325*l.* 10*s.*)

BRILL AND ROTENHAMMER.—Diana and Actæon. (G. Byng, esq. M.P. 315*l.*)

CUYP.—A castle on a rock, overlooking a bay, in which vessels are lying, a brilliant moonlight. (Earl of Normanton, 357*l.*)

GUIDO.—The Magdalen seated. (G. Byng, esq. M.P., £210.)

GUIDO.—Head of the Magdalen,

her hand on her breast, which is nearly covered by her hair. (National Gallery, £430 10s.)

REMBRANDT VAN RHYN.—“The Tribute Money,” dated 1645. Probably the picture engraved by McArdell, at the time it was in the collection of John Blackwood, esq. From the collection of M. Robit. Exhibited in the British Gallery in 1815. (Mr. Woodburn, £630.)

DOMENICHINO.—“The Magdalen in Contemplation;” in a red, yellow, and blue drapery, resting on a stone pedestal. (G. Holford, esq. £698 5s.)

WILLIAM MERIS.—“A Man and Woman” at a sculptured window, with crimped fish and a glass of liquor. (Mr. Artaria, £246 15s.)

ADRIAN VAN DE VELDE, 1669.—“A Woman milking a Cow.” (Mr. Acraman, of Bristol, £346 10s.)

GUERCINO.—“Christ and the Woman of Samaria.” From the Balbi Palace. (Lord Northwick, £325 10s.)

CLAUDE.—“A Sea-port at Sunrise.” From the collection of Madame Bandeville and Monsieur Robit. Exhibited in the British Gallery 1831. (Mr. Norton, £735.)

CARLO DOLCE.—St. John. From the Gallery of Lucien Buonaparte. (M. Nieuwenhuys, £504.)

CARLO DOLCE.—St. Matthew. The companion picture. (Mr. Artaria, £955 10s.)

RUYSDAEL.—“A Winter Scene;” a canal with a village. From the collection of M. Geldemeester. (Mr. Artaria, £210.)

WOUVERMANS.—“Le Depart des Cavaliers.” A party of cavalry soldiers with three horses preparing to depart from a sutler's booth erected near the centre of a barren landscape at the side of an old tree. From the collections of Le Marquis de Pange, M. Montriloud, and M. Folozan. Engraved by Moyreau. (M. Nieuwenhuys, £435 15s.)

ADRIAN VAN DE VELDE.—Under the shade of some noble trees peasants are passing a ford with cattle. From the collection of M. Robit. (Sir Robert Peel, £798 10s.)

JAN STEEN.—“The Tired Traveller.” From the collections of the Duc de Valentinois, and J. F. Tuffen, esq. 1818. Exhibited in the British Gallery 1819. (H. Bevan, esq. £388.)

WILLIAM VAN DE VELDE.—“A calm,” with a Dutch fleet at anchor, awaiting a royal personage, who is embarking from a yacht. (Mr. Brown, £1029.)

NICOLO POUSSIN.—“Venus appearing to Æneas.” From the collections of the GENT. MAG. VOL. XIII.

Prince de Carignan and M. Robit. Exhibited in the British Gallery in 1832. (M. Nieuwenhuys, £262 10s.)

GABRIEL METZU.—“Le Corset Rouge;” the companion to the celebrated Corset Bleu. From the collections of R. de Boisset, M. Destouches, M. Wattier, and M. Robit. Exhibited in the British Gallery in 1815. (M. Nieuwenhuys, £535 11s.)

CUYP.—“A woman milking a Cow;” a view near the river Maes. From the collection of M. Robit. Exhibited in the British Gallery in 1829. (Mr. Artaria, £955 10s.)

RUBENS.—“The Holy Family;” a composition of four figures, as large as life, seen to the knees. This capital picture is stated to have been painted for a M. Grouin, in whose family it continued until it was purchased for the Preale Collection, from whence it was transferred to the collections of M. Robit, M. Wouter, Valckenier, Mr. Bryan, and G. Hibbert, esq. Engraved by J. Ward. (G. Holford, esq. £945.)

TENIERS.—“The Freemasons.” Formerly in the collection of M. Bellanger, 1747, and engraved by Lepicier, under the title of “Les Francs-Maçons Flamands.” (Mr. Cope, £661 10s.)

MURILLO.—“The Good Shepherd,” from the collection of M. Robit. (Baron Lionel Rothschild, £3045.)

MURILLO.—“The Infant St. John,” from the same collection. (The National Gallery, £2,100.)

The amount obtained for the collection exceeded £28,000. Two pictures, it will be seen, are added to the National Gallery, a Guido and a Murillo.

PICTURE BY WEST.

The vestry of Marylebone have sold by public auction, for the sum of ten pounds, the “transparent picture” of the Annunciation, painted by the late Benjamin West; for which a former vestry paid the sum of £800. There was but one bidder—a Mr. John Wilson, to whom it was “knocked down;” but it is said that within a few minutes after he was offered for it, and refused, ten times the amount. It formerly occupied a large space in the centre of the organ of Marylebone New Church; but in the year 1826 it was removed, and has since, for fourteen years, been lying in a lumber room at the Marylebone Court House, until directed to be sold. It is to be lamented that no public spirited individual was by, in order to have placed it where it might be seen and valued.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

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OXFORD.

The judges appointed to decide on the Denyer Theological Prizes have awarded that "on the Doctrine of Faith in the Holy Trinity," to the Rev. Charles Brookbank, M.A. of Christ Church; and that "on the Duties of Christianity, comprehending Personal, Family, and National," to the Rev. Edward Halifax Hansell, M.A. Demy of Magdalen College.

TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.

A statute wholly repealing the celibacy of the Fellows of this College, and appointing ten new Fellowships, has been issued by the Crown under letters patent. Four only of the new Fellows are to be tutors, the remaining six being probationers, to rise into vacant tutorships according as they occur. These probationers are to be eligible to all other offices to which Junior Fellows are at present entitled, and are also to have their commons and chambers free. One of the new Fellowships is to be filled up this and every year for the next nine years until the whole number be completed, and afterwards there is to be an examination held every year, but never more than two vacancies filled up at any one time; and if at any time there be more than two vacancies, the surplus vacancies are to be held over and filled by the best answers at the examination at which these vacancies existed.

The prize of 50*l.* for the best Essay on "The Impediments to Knowledge, created by Logomachy, or the abuse of Words," proposed to the Graduates of Trinity College, Dublin, by Philip Bury Duncan, esq. Fellow of New College, Oxford, together with 25*l.* for the expense of printing, has been awarded to the Rev. W. Fitzgerald, author of a pamphlet, entitled "Episcopacy, Tradition, and the Sacraments, considered in reference to the Oxford Tracts."

Edinburgh.—The Pitt Prize of 40*l.* for the best Essay "On the Influence of Creeds and Confessions upon the Progress of Theology as a Science," has just been decided. The motto of the successful Essay is, "Opinionum commenta delit dies, naturæ judicia confirmat;" and the address in the sealed note accompanying the Essay was found to be, "Mr. John Baillie, Greenside House, Edinburgh." This prize arises from the interest of 2000*l.* set apart for the purpose by the Pitt Club some years ago, on its dissolution.

Eton College.—The Newcastle scholarship election terminated on April 6. Examiners: Lord Lyttelton and W. E. Gladstone, M. P. Scholar—Seymour. Medalist—Hallam, son of the author of "The Middle Ages."

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.

April 30. The annual general court of proprietors was held, the Archbishop of Canterbury, visitor, in the chair. The report of the council stated that the total number at present studying in the college was 777. The Civil Engineering department had already answered their expectations; the number of pupils had increased since the last report from 31 to 50. In this department a new class had been opened for the purpose of affording to the students practical instruction in the manufacture of machinery. The students in this branch had the advantage of visiting, accompanied by their instructor, the various manufactories, in order to witness the operations of the steam-engine, &c. and a large room had been fitted up in the institution for workshops, for the superintendence of which the council had engaged the services of a competent person. In the medical department the number of admissions had considerably increased, owing to the announcement last year of the expectation of the council that a hospital, in connection with the college, would soon be established. That hospital was now open, to the extent of 50 beds, and it was hoped that on the 12th of May it would have 100 beds. The council proposed to provide chambers for the residence of the medical students attached to the college, who, at present, were scattered in various parts of the metropolis. This plan the council proposed to carry out by means of shares of 5*l.* each, and no large sum of money would be required for the purpose. A laboratory for operative chemistry has been opened.

By the general statement of account, it appeared that, from the 1st Jan. to the

31st Dec. 1839, there was received (including the balance on the 31st December, 1838), 19,869*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.*; and that there had been disbursed in the same period 19,554*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.* leaving a balance in the treasurer's hands amounting to 315*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.*

LONDON UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

May 1. The annual meeting took place, the Right Hon. Sir Stephen Lushington in the chair. The report of the last year showed that there were 414 students in the medical school. The distribution of the gold medals and first certificate was as follows—Class of Surgery, Mr. Henry Beaumont, of Huddersfield. Obstetric Medicine, Mr. H. S. Taylor, of Guildford. Anatomy, Mr. J. C. Bucknill. Chemistry, Mr. Edward Ballard, of Islington. Anatomy and Physiology, Mr. T. H. Kelson, of Bath. Comparative Anatomy, Mr. Richard Quain, of Mallow. Matera Medica and Therapeutics, Mr. William Preston. Practice of Medicine, Mr. Thomas P. Matthew. Fellows' Clinical gold medal to Mr. C. B. Sewell, of Linton, and Henry Figgins, of London. Silver medals and certificates were also awarded.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

March 12. The Marquess of Northampton, Pres.—Read, 1. On certain variations of the mean height of the Barometer; mean temperature, and depth of Rain, connected with the Lunar Phases, in the cycle of years from 1815 to 1823, by Luke Howard, esq.; 2. On the theory of the dark bands formed in the solar spectrum from partial interception by transparent plates, by the Rev. Baden Powell.

March 19. The President in the chair.—A paper was read entitled, Contributions to Terrestrial Magnetism, by Major E. Sabine.

March 26. The President in the chair. The reading was resumed and concluded of Professor Faraday's Seventeenth series of Researches in Electricity, being on the source of power in the Voltaic Pile.

April 2. The President in the chair.—The Duke of Richmond and John Gwyn Jefferys, esq. of Swansea, were elected Fellows of the Society. Read, 1. Postscript to Mr. Faraday's Seventeenth series of Experimental Researches in Electricity; 2. Additional note to the Eleventh series of Researches on the Tides, by the Rev. W. Whewell; and 3. On the Nervous System, by Sir Charles Bell.

April 9. The President in the chair.—J. P. Gassiot, esq. and T. Henderson, esq. Astronomer Royal, were elected Fellows.—Sir Charles Bell's paper was concluded;

and another read, On the constitution of the Resins, Part IV. by J. F. W. Johnston, esq. M.A.

April 30. The President in the chair.—His Royal Highness Prince Albert, Lord Lyttelton, Thomas Wharton Jones, esq. and John Grant Malcolmson, M.D. were elected Fellows.—Read 1. A letter from Sir John Barrow, Bart. communicating from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty various observations made on board her Majesty's ships on the magnetic dip of the Needle; 2. Postscript to Major Sabine's paper on the same subject, noticing the success which has attended the use of Mr. Fox's instrument in the Antarctic expedition; 3. a few Remarks on a Rain Table and Map, by Joseph Atkinson, esq. 4. Extracts from a Meteorological Journal kept at Allenheads, Northumberland, by the Rev. W. Walton; and 5. Description of an Astronomical Clock, invented by the late Capt. Henry Kater, F.R.S.

May 7. J. W. Lubbock, esq. V.P.—Read, 1. On the Odour accompanying Electricity, and on the probability of its belonging to a new substance, by Professor Faraday; 2. On the Ova of Mammalia, by Dr. Barry.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

May 9. This Society held its Seventeenth Anniversary, the Right Hon. C. W. Williams Wynn, President, in the chair.—The annual Report of the Council was read, commencing with the ordinary financial statements and details of deaths, resignations, and new elections. The members whose deaths were particularly mentioned were—Runjeet Singh; General Allard; Professor Bohlen; and Canelly Venkata Lutchmah, a native of Madras, whose knowledge of languages, both Asiatic and English, has been applied by him to literary research to an extent very uncommon among Hindoos. The report also contained an interesting memoir of James Prinsep, esq. which shall be transferred to our Obituary hereafter. Allusion was then made to the important discoveries made in Persia by Major Rawlinson. The successful progress of the labours of the Oriental Translation Committee was stated, and a detail was given of the valuable works now in course of printing and translation under the auspices of that distinguished body.

The Right Hon. Sir Alexander Johnston, as Chairman of the Committee of Correspondence, detailed the various matters that had engaged the attention of the Committee during the past year, which had for their object to procure information as to the moral and political changes which were going on in Turkey, Central Asia,

India, and China. He also remarked on the gradual increase of interest which the public in England are acquiring on Asiatic matters. The report of the Committee of Commerce and Agriculture was read by Colonel Sykes, and contained a summary of the principal operations of that body during the year. One of the subjects alluded to was the cultivation of cotton in India, on which they had printed valuable papers, by General Briggs, Dr. Lush, and Mr. Heath. This subject was undergoing investigation, and the result of an analysis of various cotton soils from different parts of Europe, Asia, and America, by Mr. Solly, would be published shortly. Papers on the production of sugar and cocoa-nut oil in Ceylon, on the improvement of Indian wool, on the wool of the Angora goat, on opium, safflower, silk, Indian tea, caoutchouc, &c. had been read before the Society. The President then addressed the meeting, and among other topics alluded to the progress of tea cultivation in India; and on the merits, generally, of the gentlemen in the East India Company's service, both civil and military, and said that they well deserved the encomium bestowed on them by Canning, of uniting the wisdom of statesmen with the research of scholars.

Sir George Staunton proposed a vote of thanks to the President, and noticed a paper on the commerce of China, by Mr. Ball, whose long residence in the country, and knowledge of Chinese affairs, gave an interest to his lucubrations, which could be given only by a person who had been in, and had profited by, his situation. He thought the publication of the paper was, at this critical moment, most opportune, and would be a valuable guide in the formation of opinion on the matter at issue between us and the Celestial Empire. The meeting then proceeded to ballot the council and officers for the ensuing year. The following gentlemen were elected into the Council in the room of those going out by rotation:—Sir Jeremiah Bryant, C.B.; Sir Charles Forbes, Bart; J. M. Heath, Esq.; Sir Richard Jenkins, G.C.B. M.P.; Sir James L. Lushington, G.C.B.; the Rev. W. H. Mill, D.D.; William Newnham, Esq.; and Henry Wilkinson, Esq. All the officers of the preceding year were re-elected.

CAMDEN SOCIETY.

May 2. The annual meeting of this Society was held at Freemasons' Tavern, when, in consequence of the absence of the President, Lord Francis Egerton, who is travelling for the re-establishment of his health, the chair was taken by Mr. Amyot, the Director, who was supported

by Mr. Gally Knight, M.P. Sir Henry Ellis, Mr. W. Tooke, and many other gentlemen of literary eminence. The chairman having opened the meeting with some appropriate observations, Mr. Thoms, the Secretary, proceeded to read the report of the Council, which, announcing that the Society was in a state of increased and increasing prosperity, was received with general approbation, and votes of thanks to the Council and the Editors of the Society's publications were warmly agreed to. The report of the auditors having been then read, and found highly satisfactory, the meeting proceeded to the election of officers, when Lord Francis Egerton was elected President, and the following gentlemen the Council of the Society for the ensuing year: Thomas Amyot, esq. *Charles Fred. Barnwell, esq. Lord Braybrooke, John Bruce esq. J. P. Collier, esq. C. P. Cooper, esq. the Right Hon. Thomas P. Courtenay, T. Crofton Croker, esq. the Rev. Alexander Dyce, Sir Henry Ellis, the Rev. Joseph Hunter, Sir Frederick Madden, Thomas Stapleton, esq. William John Thoms, esq. Thomas Wright, esq.* (The new members are in Italics.) The following gentlemen were elected Auditors, James Orchard Halliwell, esq. John M. Kemble, esq. and William Tooke, esq.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

May 1. The Anniversary Meeting took place this day, J. R. Gowen, Esq. in the chair.—From the Report of the Auditors it appeared, that the actual receipts for the past year amounted to 6,560*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.* and the expenditure (exclusive of 2,236*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.* paid on account of the new Conservatory) to 4,999*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* showing a surplus of income over expenditure of 1,561*l.* 7*s.* The auditors stated, they had much pleasure to observe, that the cash receipts for the past year exceeded those of the previous year by 839*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* They had also to congratulate the Society on the still further reduction of the bonded debt which had taken place in the past year to the amount of 700*l.*—the bonded debt of the Society now being 9,150*l.* and that on open accounts 3,754*l.* 10*s.* making together 12,904*l.* 10*s.*; to meet which, there was due to the Society 6,509*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.* exclusive of the annual subscriptions due on the 1st of May. At the same time, the property of the Society was much increased in value, by the erection of the splendid Conservatory at the garden.

Dr. Lindley read a very voluminous Report, prepared by order of the Council, on the present state and management of the Society, with a review of the progress the Society had made from the year 1830,

when the new arrangements (under which the affairs of the Society are conducted) were first established, and with the happiest results, as was proved by the gradual diminution of the Society's debts, and the increasing value of the Garden, not only as regarded mere property, but the impulse it gave to Horticulture generally, in the magnitude of its distributions of rare and valuable roots and seeds, collected in different quarters of the globe, and the establishment of an extensive foreign correspondence, (there being on the books of the Society not less than 917 Foreign Corresponding Members), and also the encouragement it gave to merit in the distribution of prizes and rewards for the cultivation of ornamental and useful garden shrubs and plants, and the investigation of new processes in horticulture, never omitting to reward the skill by which any improved variety or successful mode of culture might be produced. The number of gold and silver medals awarded during the last ten years amounted altogether to upwards of 1,400, and the total cost to 3,319*l.* 12*s.* Neither were opportunities of improving the garden neglected, as was shown by the erection of the wing of the new Conservatory, at an expense of 4,000*l.* (the greater part of which has been paid).—Both Reports were unanimously adopted; and the meeting then proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year, when his Grace the Duke of Devonshire was re-elected President, T. Edgar, Esq. Treasurer, and G. Bentham, Esq. Secretary; and E. Foster, Esq. J. Rogers, jun. Esq. and W. H. F. Talbot, Esq. were elected into the Council, in the room of Sir O. Mosley, Bart. E. Barnard, Esq. and H. Bevan, Esq. retiring.

THE NORTH-WEST PASSAGE.

The problem of a North-West Passage, so long the subject of speculation, has been at last solved. Messrs. Peter W. Dease and Thomas Simpson, of the Hudson's Bay Company, who set out in June last for the purpose of prosecuting discoveries along the shores of the North Sea, have returned, after having succeeded in their object. It will be recollected that there still remained an interval of unknown land between Parry and Ross's discoveries from the east, and those of Beechey and Franklin from the west. This intervening space has now been traversed by those adventurers; and thus the link has been supplied which carries a connected chain of discovery from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. This is, however, merely a curious point of science. The passage can never be of the smallest utility for navigation, being consigned to the do-

minion of darkness and of winter for a great part of the year, and the transient gleam of summer being too short to thaw the solid masses of ice, so as to allow of any secure passage from one sea to the other.

THE ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION.

Letters have been received from Captain Ross's Antarctic expedition, dated St. Helena, the beginning of February. Lieut. Lefroy of the Royal Artillery, who is to conduct the magnetic observatory on that island, had been landed with his instruments and assistants, and occupied Napoleon Buonaparte's house at Longwood, which has been assigned as his residence, and in the neighbourhood of which his observatory is to be built. From St. Helena, Capt. Ross proceeds to the Cape of Good Hope, to establish Lieut. Eardley Wilmot, R.A. and his party, in a similar observatory, where corresponding observations are to be made during the three years in which the expedition will remain in the Southern hemisphere. By adopting proper precautions, the officers succeeded in making magnetic observations at sea with as much precision as on land, the two ships sometimes telegraphing to each other the same minute of dip. The importance of this success towards the prosecution of the objects of the voyage will be estimated, when it is considered how large a portion of the southern hemisphere is covered by the sea. Captain Ross obtained soundings in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean, and far distant from any land, with a line of 2,500 fathoms, being, it is believed, by far the greatest depth that has ever been reached by a sounding line.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETIES.

The recent establishment, and unprecedented success, of the *Camden Society*,—the formation of other Societies for the promotion of antiquarian studies at Oxford and Cambridge,—and the extensive and increasing influence of scientific and literary institutions in the metropolis, and in most of the chief cities and towns of the kingdom, have suggested the formation of two associations of this kind for the promotion of the topography of particular counties.

Mr. Britton, whose first literary production was "The Beauties of Wiltshire," in two volumes octavo; and who has further published upon the county, not only in a more recent volume, forming the third of that work, but also in the Beauties of England and Wales, the Architectural Antiquities, the History of Salisbury Cathedral, and the History of Fonthill Ab-

bey, has lately issued a prospectus of the formation of an association of gentlemen under the title of,

"THE WILTSHIRE TOPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY,"

its principal object being to collect an assemblage of valuable topographical materials as may eventually lead to the production of a well-digested History of North Wiltshire, which is left to be described in the magnificent work of Richard Hoare, relating to the Soth Division. The Society is to be united in respect to the number of its members and to be governed by a President, Vice-Presidents, and a Council of fifteen other members; including a Treasurer and two Secretaries. A subscription of one guinea a-year will constitute a member; and the sum of ten guineas, in one payment, a member for life.

THE BERKSHIRE ASHMOLEAN SOCIETY,

Instituted for the publication of "the Historical, Ecclesiastical, Genealogical, and Topographical Remains of the County of Berks," held its first General Meeting on Saturday the 23d May, the anniversary of Ashmole's birth, in the council chamber of the borough of Reading, the use of which was granted for the occasion by the Mayor. The meeting was numerously attended by Members of the Society, resident not only in Reading and in the county of Berks, but, thanks to the Railroad, by several also from London. Laws, constructed upon the model of those of the Camden Society, were settled; the Earl of Abingdon, Lord Lieutenant of the county, was elected President; the Marquess of Downshire and Archdeacon Berens, Vice-Presidents; and fifteen gentlemen, comprising many persons of considerable eminence in the county, were chosen upon the Council. Thanks were then voted to John Richards, esq. of Reading, F.S.A. the active and zealous Secretary, to whose exertions the rapid progress of the Society is mainly attributable. Supported in a most praiseworthy manner by the gentry of the county, and by gentlemen who have had experience in other Societies, we make no doubt of its success, and shall watch its publications with interest. The Society is limited to three hundred, of which number above one hundred have already joined. The annual subscription is one guinea.

We have also received a proposition for the establishment of a similar Society for the COUNTY OF SUFFOLK. Our Correspondent, who signs OLIM SUFFOLCIENSIS, remarks: "Rich and rare materials

have been already collected, and are at hand, and Mr. Giage Rokewode has shewn us that we have at least one architect who can mould them into form and rear the pile. From the large and valuable collections of Jermyn and Davy, and numerous other repositories of smaller extent which are known to exist,—under the auspices of such men as Mr. Rokewode, Mr. Davy, and Mr. Mitford, and with the assistance of the very many industrious local topographers which the county affords, what a magnificent monument may be constructed. All that is wanted is pecuniary encouragement; Suffolk is a populous and enlightened county, it is not thin in men of ancient birth or wealth. Let the attempt be made, and I could almost answer for it that nearly every parish squire, nearly every beneficed clergyman, and a considerable number of the legal profession, would become subscribers; and the work being brought out in parts, and at regular intervals, the expense would not fall heavier upon us than many an embellished publication of far inferior interest, which monthly or quarterly finds its way upon our drawing-room tables.’

LONDON INSTITUTION.

April 30. At the annual meeting of proprietors, Sir T. Baring, Bart. F.R.S. President, in the chair, the report of the auditors announced, that the receipts of the past year were 4,657*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.* of which 1,772*l.* 15*s.* was derived from annual subscriptions and arrears, and an extra sum of 1,009*l.* from the sale of Exchequer Bills. The current expenses of the year were 3,739*l.* 18*s.* and there remained a balance in the treasurer’s hands of 917*l.* The present invested capital of the institution was stated as 37,630*l.* in the Three per Cents. The report of the managers announced, that the repairs of the buildings of the institution, rendered necessary by the causes referred to in the report of last year, had been completed, the total expenditure in the year being 963*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.* The unexpected demands upon the funds of the institution had been met by the sale of 1,000*l.* in Exchequer Bills, which sum was the result of previous savings, and intended as a reserve fund for such purposes; so that no diminution had taken place in the permanent vested income of the institution.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRIT. ARCHITECTS.

March 30. Mr. Hamilton, Honorary Fellow, in the chair.

A communication was read from M. Vaudoyer, of Paris, accompanying a copy of a report on the state of art in France, during a period of thirty years. Mr. Do-

naldson spoke of the improvements which had been made in England within the last twenty years, and suggested the importance of a similar report here: on which subject a conversation took place, wherein Mr. Fowler, Mr. Hamilton, and Mr. Godwin bore part.

Mr. Donaldson read a description of an ancient Pelasgic tomb (similar to that of Agamemnon at Mycenæ) recently discovered at Cervetri, between Rome and Civitâ Vecchia, communicated by the Cavaliere Canina.

Some remarks on Garden Walls by Mr. J. B. Watson were also read.

April 27. The Marquess of Northampton in the chair.

Mr. George Alexander read a paper on Egyptian Architecture, the chief object of which was to apportion the various temples remaining to their several periods, and to classify as far as possible the changes observable in the style. It is now generally understood that many buildings in Egypt, that were formerly assigned to an extremely remote date, were not erected until after the Roman invasion. No building of the time of the Pharaohs has a portico; the date of the earliest portico in Egypt is that of the reign of the last king but two previous to the Persian invasion under Darius: columns were used in interiors nevertheless. Mr. Alexander entered into some remarks on the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, and shewed where errors had been fallen into, through want of correct information.

In relation to the pyramidal form given to Egyptian buildings, Mr. W. Hamilton mentioned as a fact, that none of the columns in the Parthenon at Athens are perpendicular, but that on both sides they all incline slightly towards the ridge of the roof.

Mr. George Godwin, jun. afterwards offered some remarks to the meeting on the question raised by Sir Gardner Wilkinson, respecting the origin of the vertical line in architecture. The tenor of Sir G. Wilkinson’s argument was, that the vertical line, admitted to be the principal feature distinguishing Gothic architecture from the Greek style, whereof the predominance of horizontal lines is a characteristic,—originated at a much earlier date than the style it now distinguishes, and is to be found extensively in the ruins of ancient Rome. The appearance that it presented at Rome may be understood from the following extract from Sir Gardner’s paper: “In an arch of Triumph, a Roman composition, though the mouldings and many other details are borrowed from the Greek, the vertical line commences with the pedestal of the columns appended

to its side, and, extending upwards with the column, breaks through the entablature, which it obliges to come forward to carry out and mark its direction, requires a projection of the attic to correspond with the capital above the cornice, and terminates in a statue; thus continuing it uninterruptedly from the base to the summit of the building.' Mr. Godwin ascribed this mode of arrangement simply to the introduction of the arch as a chief feature in construction, and the want of pure taste on the part of the Roman people. In Greece, said the writer, and in the earlier sacred edifices of Rome, built before the introduction of the arch, and in imitation of those of Greece, columns bore the beams of wood, or blocks of stone, forming the upper part of the building, and were a constituent portion of the fabric. When however it became necessary to cover-in larger spaces than could be conveniently spanned by single beams or blocks, reaching from pillar to pillar, and the principle of the arch became generally understood and acted on, a continued wall from which the arch might spring, became requisite, and took the place of columns. The Romans, however, who had little real appreciation of harmony and fitness (with a love of which the Greeks, as a people, were thoroughly imbued), could not consent to abandon the columns, but used them in the shape of accessories in all structures the destination of which would allow of this introduction. They were placed against the faces of buildings,—at-

tached to; but not made a portion of. Probably, where a great projection was thought advisable, the height of the column, as by that of course the diameter must have been regulated, was lessened, and a pedestal (*column's foot*) was used to raise them to the required height. Something to bind the upper part of the column to the building was however requisite, and the entablature, then surrounding the structure itself, may have been brought out for that purpose over each of the columns. This of itself, namely, column bearing nothing,—simply standing to a building with which they seemed to have little connection, must have failed to please; offering, however, as they a convenient plinth for vases or sculptured figures, these were found in some degree to lessen the objection, and it is not surprising, therefore, that they were thus terminated, sometimes without, sometimes with, a similar projection of the attic under the figure.

May 4. At the Annual General Meeting Earl de Grey took the chair. The following gentlemen were elected to form the Council of the ensuing year: Messrs. Kay, Blore, and Burton as Vice-Presidents; Chawner, Ferrey, Mocatta, Salvin, Mylne, Papworth, and Inman, as ordinary members; C. Fowler and A. Poynter, as Honorary Secretaries. The report which was read showed that the affairs of the Society were in a flourishing condition.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

April 30. W. R. Hamilton, esq. V. P. His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos was elected a Fellow of the Society.

W. D. Haggard, esq. presented to the Museum of the Society a sacrificial instrument found in one of the ancient tombs of Etruria, which had been exhibited on a former occasion. This present was warmly welcomed, as being the first made to the Society since the erection of some cases at the end of their meeting-room for the purpose of exhibiting their accumulated stores—a measure which it is hoped will be the occasion of an instructive addition to the Society, which in respect of a Museum is at present far surpassed by the Antiquarian Society of Newcastle, and by many provincial Institutions. The design, however, can scarcely be brought into full operation until an increase of accommodation can be acquired either in Somerset House or elsewhere.

GENT. MAG. VOL. XIII.

John Gage Rokewode, esq. Director, exhibited some small gold ornaments discovered in a pyramid at Meroe in Nubia, consisting of a scarabæus, two links of a necklace, an Indian dog or jackall, and a diminutive bell.

Charles R. Smith, esq. F.S.A. exhibited a variety of relics discovered in caverns in the limestone hills two miles north-east of Settle, in Yorkshire, and communicated to him by Mr. Joseph Jackson of that place; together with a plan of the caves. The relics consisted of Roman coins, chiefly those termed *minimi*, fibulæ, an enamelled stud or button, fragments of pottery, rings and armillæ in bronze and jet, heads in glass and jet (some incrustated in stalagmite), bone ornaments and pins, bone hooks (such as are now used by the South Sea Islanders for fishing), and bones and teeth of the hog and other animals. The aperture to these caves was at a height of about 50 feet, and so small that a man could scarcely effect an entrance

4 M

but by crawling in; but the chambers themselves are very spacious: the passages leading from one to another are very narrow. One was found rudely walled. The remains exhibited were found in the clay which to the extent of two feet in depth covered the floors. It appears probable that these caves were resorted to by the Romans and Britons as a temporary place of refuge from the northern barbarians, after the departure of the Romans.

George Ormerod, esq. LL.D., F.S.A. communicated an account of two leaden Fonts existing in the parish church of Tidenham in Gloucestershire, and in the ancient chapel of Lancaut in the same parish. They were evidently cast from the same mould, and in each the design is three times repeated; the whole forming a range of twelve alto-relievo figures within arches. Their style is Saxon, and resembles that of the Benedictional of St. Ethelwold, of which the presumed date is the latter part of the ninth century. Mr. Ormerod's paper was illustrated by some remarks on the lines of Offa's Dyke and the Akeman Street near the junction of the rivers Wye and Severn in Tidenham parish, and in that district of country which may be termed the forest peninsula of Gloucestershire, lying immediately under view from the heights of Piercefield. The manor of "Dyddenhame" was given to the abbey of Bath by a charter of King Edwy dated in the year 956, which is printed in the *Monasticon Anglicanum*.

May 7. Mr. Hamilton in the chair.

J. A. Cahusac, esq. of Tibberton-square, Islington, and Mr. Augustus William Gadsden, of Hull, were elected Fellows of the Society.

Mr. Combe exhibited a rubbing of the monumental brass of Thomas Boleyn, Earl of Wiltshire and Ormond, K.G. at Hever, Kent (engraved in Thorpe's *Mon. Inscriptions*, appended to the *Customale Roffense*).

Sydney Smirke, esq. F.S.A. presented various architectural views of the tower of S. Gottardo, attached to the Palace at Milan, with some remarks on its structure. It is of great height and elegance, built chiefly of brick, and ornamented with small columns of marble, stone being very sparingly used, in combination with the iron ties, &c. It contains a large bell, six feet in diameter, which was cast in the year 1400 by an English Benedictine.

J. O. Halliwell, esq. F.R.S. and F.S.A. communicated a Second Series of Observations on the history of certain events in English History during the reign of Edward the Fourth; deduced from various documents which he has discovered chiefly by means of actual inspection into the

volumes preserved in public repositories of MSS. undeterred by the unpromising statements of the Catalogues. This remark applies particularly to a royal Proclamation made at Dunstable, 8th May 1459, found in the Cotton MS. Tib. A. x. and to two contemporary diaries or narratives found in the Lambeth library, Nos. 306 and 448.

May 14. Henry Hallam, esq. V. P.

John Gough Nichols, esq. F.S.A. exhibited a beautiful drawing of the sepulchral effigies of Richard II. and his Queen, Anne of Bohemia, in Westminster Abbey, made by Mr. Thomas Hollis, in nearly half the scale of the originals, in order to shew the singularly curious and elegant manner in which it has been discovered that the royal robes are adorned with various cognisances and other devices, as the White Hart, the Broom-plant, the Ostrich of Bohemia, &c. &c. These ornaments have been utterly unknown, from the accumulated dust of centuries. Mr. J. G. Nichols promised some further remarks upon them on a future occasion.

The reading was continued of Mr. Halliwell's "Observations on the History of certain Events in the Reign of Edward the Fourth," illustrated by various original documents.

The Duke of Argyll was present at the meeting, and exhibited three bracelets of solid gold, found in Scotland. Two of them terminate in the two cup-like ends, like the larger sort of those articles found in Ireland, which Sir William Betham has classed as ring-money.

May 21. The Earl of Aberdeen, Pres.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert attended this meeting, and inscribed his name in the Admission Book of the Society. The following gentlemen were elected Fellows: William Burge, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, Q. C.; Richard Gardiner Alston, esq. of Harley Street (grandson of the late Jeremiah Milles, D.D. Dean of Exeter, President of the Society); Scrope Ayrton, esq. Barrister-at-law; and Charles James Richardson, esq. architect.

John Gage Rokewode, esq. Director, exhibited, with some brief remarks, the results of an investigation of the only remaining barrow of the Bartlow group, that had not previously been explored. It was opened by Lord Maynard, the landlord, in the presence of a numerous party of scientific friends, on the 21st of April last. The antiquities found were, as with the former barrows, all of the Roman æra. They consist of sixteen articles: 1. a square glass urn, containing bones whitened by cremation; 2. a dark urn, containing other portions of bones; 3. a bronze præfericulum, with an ele-

gantly shaped mouth, of the pattern called by Wedgwood the club pattern; 4. a bronze patera; 5. and 6. spherical earthenware vessels, with necks, of yellow ware; 7, 8, and 9, three vessels of red earthenware, two cups (one of them has the mark POTTACVS) and one saucer; 10, 11, 12, and 13, four small dark earthenware urns; 14. an iron lamp, much corroded, resembling those found in the other barrows; 15. a long-necked glass vessel, of the kind formerly called lacrymatories; and 16. a vessel, of particularly fine and clear glass, resembling in shape the graduated measure of apothecaries. Many of these articles were examined by Prince Albert with much apparent interest.

CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

May 7. The first meeting of this Society for the season was held at the lodge of St. John's College, the Rev. Ralph Tatham, D.D. Master of St. John's, and Vice-chancellor of the University, President, in the chair. M. Guizot, Professor Von Huber, of Marburg, and John Gough Nichols, esq. F.S.A. were elected honorary members of the Society. The following communications were read: 1. 'A List of MSS. in his Collection relating to Cambridge,' by Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart. M.A. F.R.S.; 2. 'A Measurement of Part of Ely Cathedral in the 13th Century, from a MS. in the Cottonian Collection,' by Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart.; 3. 'A Catalogue of the Books given to Catharine Hall by the Founder,' by the Rev. G. E. Corrie, Norrisian Professor of Divinity. 4. 'The Statutes of King's College in Latin, with an English Translation,' by James Heywood, esq. F.R.S. 5. 'A Copy of an Abbreviated Chronicle, from A. D. 1377 to A. D. 1469, containing Curious Notices of University Proceedings,' by the Rev. J. J. Smith, Fellow and Tutor of Caius College, and Treasurer of the Society. 6. 'A Legendary Account of the Foundation of the Town of Cambridge, from a MS. in Lambeth Palace,' by James Orchard Halliwell, esq. F.R.S. of Jesus College, Secretary of the Society. 7. 'A Poem, entitled, 'Ebrietatis Compendium,' by Henry Rogers, Fellow of King's College in the early part of the Seventeenth Century, from MS. No. 83, in the Library of the Royal Society,' by Mr. Halliwell. Mr. Deck exhibited to the Society several relics of Roman antiquities found in the neighbourhood of Cambridge. Sherman's "History of Jesus College," which has recently been published under the auspices of the Society, edited by Mr. Halliwell, the Secretary, was announced as ready for delivery.

CAMBRIDGE CAMDEN SOCIETY

May 8. The anniversary meeting of this Society was held at the room of the Philosophical Society. After the reading of several new members, among whom were the names of the Chancellor of the University and the Marquess of Ampton, the report was read. It contained a brief view of the proceedings of the Society during the past year, and was ordered to be printed, together with the President's address. A paper was read by Mr. Charles, of Trinity, on the subject of the Society. It pointed out the various steps by which they came to be held in such veneration and contained some curious inscriptions from various parts of the country. A discussion arose on this paper, in which some interesting statements were made by Prof. Corrie on the "Shriving" bell.

Mr. Webb, of Trinity, read the first of a series of papers on the Crypts of London. The subject of the present was that in Basinghall-lane. This gave rise to a long conversation on the original design and nature of Crypts.

On the 14th a party of the Society joined the President in an architectural visit to the churches of Swaffham Prior, Burwell, and Fordham, in this county; and on the 18th a party visited the chapel of Jesus College.

We are glad to learn that Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart. of Middlehill, Worcestershire, proposes to print the Heraldic Visitation of Cambridgeshire in 1619, as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained. This visitation contains 150 pedigrees; and was made by Sir Henry Saint George, whilst Richmond Herald, as deputy to Camden.

ROMAN ANTIQUITIES AT STOUR-PAINE,
DORSET.

MR. URBAN, Much speculation having been excited among the curious in antiquarian researches in these parts with regard to some *circular perforated stones with flat sides* which were dug up in the course of last summer between the front of a Roman camp and the outer agger of some British works on Hod Hill in this parish, and participating myself in the curiosity so generally felt as to their age and use, permit me to draw the attention of your contributors on such subjects to the stones in question, and to solicit their elucidation of the purpose for which they were employed, and which at present remains but problematical with all who have examined them, and many of whom are not devoid of sagacity and learning.

The material of which these stones con-

sist is a fine sandstone, and certainly far too soft and friable in its nature for grinding corn, or for sharpening implements of agriculture, or any other articles of cutlery. Their diameters vary from $15\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 inches; their circumference from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet, their depth from $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches to 3 inches. Each is perforated with a circular hole, the diameter of which in the largest stone is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the top, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the bottom; in the smallest 4 inches at the top, and 3 at the bottom. These holes, be it remarked, are circular, and gradually diminishing in diameter from one side of the stones to the other; and this fact, in my humble opinion, at once proves the impossibility of their having been used for the purposes of grinding, or sharpening, independently of the consideration of the nature of their material.

It may, perhaps, be superfluous to say that of the various conjectures concerning their use, some are, not to say as absurd, yet as amusing as the opinion prevalent in our villages, and which therefore I have presumed to call the *village hypothesis*, with respect to the purpose for which the *tumuli*, or mounds, on our downs were constructed, to cover those who were murdered by tramps; but one conjecture, and which it is but due to the worthy individual to state, first occurred to a highly respectable and well-informed yeoman in the neighbourhood, appears to me so well grounded and sagacious that I cannot help submitting it, through your columns, to the consideration of the antiquarian world. The gentleman alluded to is of opinion that the stones in question were used by the Roman officers for the purpose of keeping steady their *amphoræ* or jars of wine. These jars we know tapered from their shoulders, and ended in a narrow base; and we also know that the ancient Egyptians, and likewise the Romans, fixed their wine jars in stones of this description, for the reason above mentioned.

J. C. PRATTENT.

Stour-paine Vicarage.

ROMAN ANTIQUITIES AT HUDDERSFIELD.

MR. URBAN, Since I forwarded my communication on the Roman remains found on the site of the ancient Cambodunum within a few miles of Huddersfield, (inserted in your last number,) a labourer has acquainted me with a discovery made by him a short time ago, in digging in the fields (called the Eald Fields) of a great variety of fragments of urns and vases, which, it is very singular, should be so

much scattered and broken. However, by placing with great care some of these fragments in a state of juxta-position, it appears designed to represent a hunting scene. There is the figure in relief of a greyhound in full chase after a hare, the whole well executed and forming part of a vase. I have thought it worth while communicating this additional discovery to you, as it is evident that this, like many other remains brought to light from time to time on the site of the ancient Cambodunum, would soon be forgotten, unless recorded in a work like yours, which will never cease to be a work of reference to distant ages. While on the subject I beg to call the attention of your readers to an inscription formerly discovered in this Roman settlement on a walling stone.

J REBURRHUI

This inscription is supposed by Mr. Watson to be the name of a centurion.—Gibbon in his *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire* has the following passage. "But this native splendour (alluding to the city of Rome) is degraded and sullied by the conduct of some nobles; who unmindful of their own dignity, and of that of their country, assume an unbounded licence of vice and folly. They contend with each other in the empty vanity of titles and surnames; and curiously select, or invent, the most lofty and sonorous appellations, *Reburrus* or *Fabunius*, *Pagorius* or *Tarrasius*, which may impress the ears of the vulgar with astonishment and respect."

I have not met with the name *Reburrus* in any other author ancient or modern, but it is evident that an officer of that name commanded at Slack, and that too at a very late period of the Roman dominion in Britain.

May 8. J. K. WALKER, M.D.

ROMAN ACADEMY OF ARCHÆOLOGY.
March 26. D. Pietro Odiscalchi,
President.

The perpetual Secretary, the Chevalier P. E. Visconti, gave an account of an important inscription lately found near Cervetri, where the Statues had been previously discovered. In so doing, this learned archæologist took occasion to attribute the merit of the excavations made there, which had led to such interesting results, to the Duchess di Sermonea, whose zeal for archæology was well known. The inscription was as follows:—

TI. CLAVDIVS . AVG. LIB. BVCOLAS . PRAEIVSTATOR . TRICLINARIC .
PROC. A MVNERIB. PROC. AQVAR. PROC. CASTRENSIS . CYM. Q. CLAVDIO .
FLAVIANO . FILIO . ET . SVLPICIA . CANTABRA . MATRE . D.

The Abbate A. Coppi read to the Academy an historical notice on Politorio, Tellene, and the Castles of Casa Ferrata, Decimo, Romano, and Porciliano, in the Agro Romano, now all deserted. He mentioned the attempts made by Cardinal Alberoni, on leaving Spain, to induce settlers to inhabit these places, and the bad success of his endeavours, on account of the noxious climate and the malaria of the localities.

FRENCH ANTIQUARIAN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS.—M. de Montalembert has started the discussion in the Comité Historique des Arts et Monuments, whether it be possible and suitable to fit up Churches at the present day in the style of the middle ages. An answer in the affirmative has been given by the Committee; and a Commission, appointed to recommend some general plan for carrying the idea into execution, comprises the Count de Montalembert, Baron Taylor, M. Vitet, M. Delecluze, M. Schmidt, and M. Albert Lenoir, the eminent architect and Professor of Christian Archæology. This Commission will draw up a set of recommendations to the clergy on the subject.

Nine statues in stone, of the natural size, richly painted and gilt, have been found underground, in the cellar of a house at the corner of the Rue St. Denis, and the Rue Mauconseil. They are supposed to have belonged to the Church of the Pelerins de St. Jacques, and to be of the 15th century. M. Didron, Secretary of the Comité Historique des Arts et Monuments, has published a letter calling on the state to purchase these statues for the Museum of Christian Antiquities in the Palais des Thermes, and to remonstrate against the rude and ignorant manner in which they have been extracted from the ground, whereby they have been much damaged.

BOOKS.—M. Laplane's History of Sisteron, one of the most curious towns of a part of France rarely visited by foreigners, is well spoken of. There is an immense deal of new matter for the antiquarian traveller throughout the whole country, included between the Pennine Alps and the Rhone, down to its mouth. The district may be said to be perfectly unknown to British Archæologists.—The *Annuaire des Basses Alpes* is a very useful book for many topics of local information.—The second number of the bulletin of the *Comité Historique des Arts et Monuments* has not yet appeared. There is a hitch somewhere in the complicated machinery of the Bureau of the Minister of Public Instruction.

The *Revue de l'Architecture et Travaux Publiques* is now at its Fourth Number. The Fifth is also on the point of appearing. The engraving department of this work continues to be on a scale of great beauty, joined to professional precision and minuteness of detail and measurement. It is a work suited for the architect and engineer, as an authoritative book of reference. There is a very interesting article in Nos. 3 and 4 on the Monuments (extant, or of which representation remain), erected to the memory of architects of the middle ages, and two admirably executed wood-cuts are given with it of brasses; one to the memory of Maître Hugues Libergier, architect of the Church of St. Nicaise at Rheims; the other to Alexandre de Berneval and one of his pupils, the architect of St. Ouen at Rouen. There is a curious passage in this article stating how, in 1287, on the Saturday before the Festival of St. Giles and St. Leu, Estienne de Bonoill, "Tailleur en pierres, maistre de faire l'Eglise de Upsal en Suède," (Sweden) declared, in presence of the Provost of Paris, that he had borrowed forty livres of two Swedish students for the expenses of the journey which he was about to make thither, accompanied by ten companions and ten *Bachelers*, in order to carry on the work for which he had been commissioned.—There is also a good article in No. 4, on Domestic Architecture, in which the Editor, Mr. Daly, points out the disadvantages arising to the formation of a national school of architecture in England from the circumstance of each family occupying almost always a single house to itself. He shows that on this account a large majority of the houses in London have ever been small in size, and nearly devoid of all external architectural ornamentation, to say nothing of architectural grandeur; whereas, in Paris, where each house is occupied by a great number of families, and the buildings are very extensive, a much greater degree of architectural dignity and ornamentation has long prevailed.

RHONE.—The waters of the Rhone being, in consequence of the extraordinary drought, lower this year than has ever been known in the memory of man, several interesting discoveries have been made in the bed of the river at Lyons. At the foot of one of the piers of a bridge, a stone has been laid dry, upon which was found an inscription in French to the following purport:

"He who hath seen me hath wept;
He who seeth me shall weep."

Some extensive repairs and alterations

have been undertaken at the Quay Fulchiron; the workmen in removing some ancient piles from the bed of the river, found under them the bronze leg of a horse, evidently of the best period of Roman art. This relic has been since ascertained to belong to the *torso* of a bronze horse, long since placed in the Museum at Lyons. Other discoveries are expected to be made on the same spot.

OISE.—The Bishop of Beauvais has just instituted an Archæological Commission at Beauvais, to superintend the Christian antiquities of his diocese. Among the instructions issued to all curates and ecclesiastics under the Bishop's jurisdiction, it is especially enjoined them not to allow of any reparations or alterations being made in any ecclesiastical building, except in the primitive style of that building; and also not to allow of the sale or transfer of any object of antiquity belonging to such buildings without the previous consent of the diocesan. It is also enjoined them to make returns of the state and style of the churches.

SEINE ET OISE.—At Montfort-l'Amaury, part of the ancient chateau of the Amaurys threatening to fall down, the municipal council, instead of propping up the wall, about forty feet high, which might have been done at small expense, ordered it to be pulled down; and, to effect this, the local architect employed a great number of men, and an immense system of levers formed by beams of the largest dimensions, to root up the part of the wall in question. The act of Vandalism was completed on the 24th of April 1840, at a cost three or four times as great as it would have taken to preserve the wall entire. It is a pity that the Municipal Council and the architect were not under the wall at the time it fell!

CORSICA.—M. Merimée, in his work on this island, just published, entitled, *Notes of a Tour in Corsica*, observes that there are no churches remaining there of a date anterior to the eleventh century; and that the greater part of the mediæval churches are all anterior to the fourteenth century, most of them resembling the sacred edifices of Pisa in the style of their architecture. The most remarkable is the Canonica, the ancient cathedral of Mariana, an edifice standing by itself in the midst of a plain, where the shepherds come in summer to pasture their flocks. All the other early churches, such as San Perteo, that of Carbini, the church of Paomia, and the ancient cathedral of Nebbio, all reproduce the Byzantine characteristics of the Canonica. The church of St. Michel of Murato is one of remarkable purity and elegance of architecture; that of St. Nicholas, near Murato, is not less worthy of notice, on ac-

count of its ornamentation. The only traces of the pointed style are to be found at Bonifacio, and there the specimens are not good ones. There are numerous Celtic or Gaelic remains, dolmens, cromlechs, &c. in the inner parts of the island. The Roman remains are peculiarly scanty.

DORDOGNE.—On the application of the Bishop of Périgueux, the minister of justice and public worship has made an annual grant of 1500 francs towards the repairs of the cathedral of Périgueux, besides a sum of 4500 francs for present necessities. The complete restoration of this fine building is expected to be shortly taken in hand.

GRONDE.—The medals and coins lately discovered at Cestus, near Bordeaux, are all of the second century, except two of Domitian of the first century, and two of Alexander Severus of the third. Among them are one of Sabina; two of Antoninus Pius; one of Marcus Aurelius, large brass; on the reverse of this medal are funeral piles and a car. There are also among them a Faustina Junior, bearing on its reverse Cybele seated between two lions; one of Julian I. (Didius Julianus) middle brass, on the reverse a female standing between two standards. This medal is extremely rare. All the medals are well preserved.

HAUT RHIN.—The Minister of the Interior has granted 1000 francs to each of the three buildings,—the church of Rosheim, of the eleventh century, one of the most interesting of France; the abbey church of Marmoutier; and the crypt of the abbey of Andlau.

SAONE ET LOIRE. In the Bois de St. Jean, near Autun, the tomb of a Roman female has been uncovered by some woodcutters. The covering is a rough stone 1'15 metres long, by '35 metre wide. The upper end is deeply chiselled, and bears a female head in relief, below which is the word MINVCIA. Underneath the stone was found a small vase of yellow earth filled with ashes, by the side of which was a bronze ring.

BELGIUM.—The tower of the Hotel d'Egmont, at Mechlin, to which so many historical and national recollections were attached, has just been demolished. The magnificent gateways of the city of the 15th century, had been previously taken down by order of the barbarous municipality.

WURTEMBERG.—A considerable number of Roman antiquities have been discovered a few weeks back, near the hill of Alkenburg, on the left bank of the Neckar. Among them are several coins of Maximinus and Severus, and some of Philippus, A.D. 248.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, MAY 4.

The Judges attended to give their answers in reference to the CANADIAN CLERGY RESERVES. They are of opinion that the words "a Protestant clergy," in the 31st Geo. III. cap. 31 (sections 35 to 42), are large enough to include, and do include, other clergy than clergy of the Church of England, and Protestant bishops, and priests and deacons who have received episcopal ordination. And to the second part of the question, "If any other, what other?" they answered, clergymen of the Church of Scotland. With respect to the second question, they are of opinion that the 41st section of the 31st Geo. III. is entirely prospective, and that the power which it gave to the Legislative Council and Assembly of either of the provinces of Canada is limited to future allotments and appropriations, and cannot affect lands already appropriated. With respect to the last question proposed, they all agree in opinion that the Legislative Council and Assembly of Upper Canada, have exceeded their lawful authority in passing an act "to provide for the sale of the Clergy Reserves, and for the distribution of the proceeds thereof," and that any sale made under its provisions will be contrary to the provisions of the 7th and 8th of Geo. IV. and therefore void.

The second reading of the IRISH MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS REFORM BILL was strongly opposed by the *Earl of Winchilsea*, the *Marquess of Westmeath*, *Lord Montcashel*, and the *Duke of Newcastle*. The *Duke of Wellington* should not oppose the second reading, but should watch the measure closely in committee; when, if not amended to his satisfaction, he should oppose the third reading.—The *Earl of Winchilsea* having moved that the Bill be read a second time that day six months, their lordships divided, and the amendment was lost by a majority of 99, or 131 against 32.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS on the same day, *Lord John Russell* brought in two Bills to remedy the defects in the REGISTRATION OF VOTERS. His lordship laid it down as a general principle that the great object of the Legislature should be to give facilities for the franchise, not to place impediments in the way of its exercise. As remedies for the

varying judgments of the revising ters, and for frivolous notices of tion, he proposed—first, a fixed cc permanent revising barristers, fift number, who should go their c through the kingdom. He would the voter, as is now the practice in land, to register without proof of t not objected to; at the risk, howe such a case, of being questioned at sequent registration. But if the should regularly prove his title to satisfaction of the barrister, the regit ion of his vote on such proof shou final, unless the vote should be disp by appeal, or unless the circumstan his qualification should afterward be changed. In case of frivolous objection costs should be allowed. The appeal should be only on questions of law, leaving the barrister's decision final upon facts. Of the fifteen barristers there should be appellate judges, taking a smaller share of the circuit business. Such a tribunal would, ere long, have the effect of reconciling discordant decisions, and settling a body of uniform law. The judges, by the present law, named the revising barristers. He proposed that each of the judges should name three candidates, giving forty-five in all: from which forty-five the fifteen should be selected by the Speaker. This would be a practical recognition of the right of the House to adjudicate upon questions of parliamentary election. The fifteen so chosen by the Speaker should not be removable, except, like the superior judges, by address.

The proposals of his other Bill are, that in boroughs at least 5l. of the 10l. qualification shall be in house property as distinguished from property in land. In counties joint occupiers of sufficient value to qualify each, may vote as they do in boroughs. The long-complained-of requisition of paying up taxes before registration is altered, to a provision that it shall not be necessary to have paid any assessed taxes, nor any poor-rates not due at least six months before the election. No person to lose his vote at an election by reason of a change of residence since the last registration.

HOUSE OF LORDS, MAY 5.

May 5. The *Earl of Aberdeen* moved the first reading of a Bill to arrange the

dispute relative to the right of PRESENTATION TO LIVINGS IN SCOTLAND. The agitation which at present prevails has taken its rise from an act of the General Assembly, by which a majority of the heads of families in a parish are enabled, in the case of any presentation, to prohibit the Presbytery, by the mere expression of their dissent, from proceeding with the examination of the patron's nominee, who is consequently rendered incapable of profiting by his representation. A person thus dissented to had brought the case before the Court of Session, who pronounced the "Veto" an illegal interference with the patron's rights; their decision was appealed against, and the House in its appellate jurisdiction had confirmed the judgment. The General Assembly, instead of rescinding their act, had merely suspended its operation for one year; and, during this period, the Committee had prohibited the Presbytery from proceeding with the examination of a person to whom the congregation dissented. The Presbytery, being aware that the "Veto" had been pronounced illegal, declined to obey this prohibition, and a majority of their number were in consequence immediately suspended. In order to remedy this state of things, the Noble Earl said that by the system which he proposed to establish, the nominee of the patron would be directed by the Presbytery to preach in the parish church, and an intimation would be afterwards given that they would receive any objection on the part of the parishioners to the minister, either generally or to his settlement in that particular parish, which objection should on a day appointed for the purpose, be carefully considered and decided upon, the appeal on either part being to the superior ecclesiastical courts. *The Duke of Buccleuch*, *the Duke of Argyll*, and *Lord Galloway* having expressed their entire concurrence with the principles of the Bill, *Lord Melbourne* expressed a wish that the subject should meet with the fullest consideration; and the Bill was read a first time.

May 11. *The Lord Chancellor* moved the second reading of his Bill for the better ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE. His lordship made a long statement to show that the Chancery Courts, as at present constituted, were insufficient to perform the immense increase of business, and proposed various alterations, of which the following are the leading points:—that there should be two new Judges in Chancery to be called Vice-Chancellors, making altogether three Vice-Chancellors; that there should be a Law Master in Chancery; that the Master of the

Rolls should be permanently Vice-President of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council; that this Committee should have the power to call on the fifteen judges for their opinion; that the equity Jurisdiction of the Court of Exchequer should be abolished. The Bill was read a second time.

May 15. The House having resolved itself into a committee of Ways and Means, *the Chancellor of the Exchequer* proceeded to open his BUDGET. He began by stating the income and expenditure of last year, and explained that the deficiency of 1,457,000*l.* was not all of it to be provided for now, 1,000,000*l.* having been already raised in Exchequer bills, and other Exchequer-bills to the amount of 260,000*l.* having been issued to the Irish clergy, and afterwards funded. These sums deducted from the before-mentioned deficiency, left a present deficit of only 197,000*l.* to be actually provided for. Coming to the calculation for the current year, he stated that the total expenditure would be 49,432,000*l.* and the probable income, from the already existing resources, 47,034,000*l.* From this latter sum he would deduct 300,000*l.* on account of a probable diminution in the Customs from certain reductions of duty which would follow upon the completion of a commercial treaty now in progress with France; and 34,000*l.* on account of a remission of the duty on carriages let for hire—a necessary relief to the keepers of posthorses, now seriously injured by the operation of the railways. The tax now upon hack chaises was 4*l.* 5*s.*; upon pair-horse-carriages 5*l.* 5*s.*; upon four-wheeled carriages 4*l.* 10*s.*; and upon two-wheeled carriages 3*l.* 5*s.*; all of which he proposed to reduce to 3*l.* The income would then stand at 46,700,000*l.* The deficiency therefore would be 2,732,000*l.* which he would now state his plan for supplying. He was not disposed, except for occasional expenses, such as those of the Canadian and Chinese armaments, to resort to merely temporary expedients of finance. He must look to a revenue of a more permanent nature. In doing this his first object would be that the hand of the tax-gatherer should be placed on no new object of taxation. Except where the old taxes had been raised to so high a point that the increase of impost produced only decrease of consumption, and consequently of revenue, an addition to old taxes was better than a creation of new; for no fresh establishments were required, and no fresh vexations nor derangements occasioned. He would therefore propose an addition of 5 per cent. on

the Customs and Excise, with exceptions as to certain articles, and an addition of 10 per cent., or 2s. in the pound, on the assessed taxes. The first exception from the 5 per cent. duty would be in the article of spirits, on which he would propose a general duty of 4d. a gallon; a second would be in the article of corn, which, as the duty was not levied for purposes of revenue, he proposed to leave wholly untouched; and the third would be in the duties on post-horses, and in the licenses upon stage coaches, which would also be exempted from all addition. He thought it expedient, for the fairer levy of the window-tax, that a new survey should be made; and the produce from all these sources would be as follows:—

5 per cent. on Customs and Excise	£1,426,000
4d. per gallon on spirits	484,800
10 per cent. on assessed taxes	276,000
Increase from new survey	150,000

Total new revenue 2,336,800

Mr. *Hume* moved as an amendment

that a tax on the descent of real property on a scale varying from 1 to 10 per cent. according to the tax on the transmission of personal property. On division there appeared for the resolution, 156; for the amendment 39;—majority, 115. On the second resolution of 5 per cent. on the Customs, and 4d. per gallon on spirits being proposed, Capt. Jones and Gen. Johnson opposed it. For the resolution, 111; against it 15;—majority, 96. The resolution empowering an addition of 10 per cent. on the Assessed Taxes was then agreed to, and the House resumed.

May 18. After the presentation of a great many petitions for and against the REGISTRATION OF VOTERS (Ireland) Bill, the order of the day having been read for going into committee upon it, *Sir William Somerville* moved as an amendment that it be committed that day six months. A protracted debate ensued, which was continued on the two following evenings. On the division there appeared for the amendment, 299; against it, 301;—majority against ministers, 3.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

On the 12th of May, in the Chamber of Deputies, the Minister of the Interior brought forward a project of law for the vote of a million of francs, to defray the expense of an expedition to St. Helena, under the command of the Prince de Joinville, to bring from that island the ashes of the Emperor Napoleon, in order that they may find their last resting-place in France. "The government, anxious to accomplish a national duty, addressed itself to England, and requested the surrender of that precious deposit which fortune had placed in her hands. The wish had hardly been expressed when it was complied with. These are the words of our magnanimous allies:—'Her Majesty's government hopes that the promptitude with which the answer is given will be considered in France as a proof of its wish to erase the last trace of those national animosities which, during the life of the Emperor, armed France against England. Her Britannic Majesty's government wishes to believe that if any remains of such a sentiment still exist, they will be buried in the tomb where the last remains of Napoleon shall be deposited.' England is right, gentlemen; this noble restitution will strengthen the bonds which unite us, and will contribute

GENT. MAG. VOL. XIII.

to efface our painful recollections of the past. The period is arrived when the two nations should only have the remembrance of their glory! The credit which we now ask of the Chamber has for its object the removal of the remains of the Emperor to the Invalides, the funeral ceremony, and the erection of a tomb. "His tomb, like his glory, will belong only to his country!" The minister, during his speech, was frequently interrupted by the most enthusiastic cheering, and the grant required would have been carried by acclamation had not the regulations of the Chamber required twenty-four hours' notice for the presentation of a new law.

A statue of the Genius of Liberty has been raised on the summit of the column on the Place de la Bastille. The figure is 13 feet in height, and weighs between 3,000lbs and 4,000lbs. It is winged, and bears in the right hand a flaming torch, and in the left a broken chain. One foot rests upon a globe, the other being in the air. On the four faces of the column are brass plates, upon which there are inscriptions. That towards the east is this—"La loi du 13 Decembre, 1830: Un monument sera consacré à la mémoire des évènements de Juillet. La loi du 9 Mars, 1833: Art. 2, Ce monument sera érigé sur la Place de la Bastille." That towards

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the west—"A la gloire des Citoyens Français qui s'armèrent et combattirent pour la défense des Libertés publiques dans les Mémorables Journées des 27, 28 et 29 Juillet, 1830." Those towards the north and south bear only the dates 27, 28 et 29 Juillet.

SPAIN.

A new Carlist insurrection broke out in Navarre, at the end of April, and armed bands of Guerillas simultaneously appeared at different points; but they have been defeated in two or three skirmishes, and Espartero is gradually reducing the few fortresses still held by the Carlists, while the indomitable Cabrera, who has been so long the sole support of the cause, is said to be so enfeebled by severe and protracted illness as to be scarcely able to move. Maella, and only one or two other towns, still hold out, but as Espartero is enabled to concentrate his forces against them, and has at his disposal an immense *matériel*, it is supposed that they will not be able to make any formidable resistance.

AFRICA.

The French army has traversed the plain of Mitidja, and the valleys of the Oued-el-Hachem and Oued-Belloc. Five combats, all honourable to the troops, have taken place. Marshal Vallée has fortified a camp at the foot of the Atlas, at Haouch-Mouzaia, and brought thither a considerable supply of provisions, but no sooner has he marched his army to the foot of the Atlas, than the plain behind him is swept by the Arab horsemen; Cherchel is besieged for six days; Algiers is menaced to such a degree that he is obliged to detach 1500 men from the invading army to save it. Military men, in criticising his operations, find that he committed a grand fault in extending so much the basis of his operations. Among the schemes discussed for the protection of the colonists, is a wall like that of China, or those of the Romans in Britain, to keep away the Arab horsemen. It has been suggested by a man of considerable talent, and they say put forward in so feasible a point of view that it will at least be considered.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

April 6. The following estimates were opened by the Nelson Testimonial Committee, for the erection of Mr. Railton's column in Trafalgar-square, Messrs. Peto and Grissell, the builders, being the successful candidates:—Messrs. Peto, 17,860*l.*; Baker, 17,940*l.*; Jackston, 18,200*l.*; Grundy, 19,700*l.*; Hicks, 20,500*l.*; Mallcott, 27,000*l.* The erection is to be of granite, and is to be finished in two years. The pillar is to 50 feet higher than the Duke of York's column, and the figure of Nelson will be without a cloak.

April 23. The ceremony of laying the first stone of a new gaol at *Peterborough* was performed by Earl Fitzwilliam, aided by Mr. Royce, sen. who presented his Lordship with a handsome trowel, &c. the property of the Peterborough Lodge of Freemasons. The Lord Bishop offered up an appropriate prayer, partly quoted from our excellent liturgy, praying God "to bless and keep the magistrates, giving them grace to execute justice and to maintain truth." On the foundation stone was engraved the following inscription:—"This foundation stone of a prison for the liberty or sake of Peterborough was laid April 23, 1840, by the Right Hon. Charles William Earl Fitzwilliam, Custos Rotulorum, &c.; architect, W. J. Donthorn, Esq.; contractors for the

building, J. Royce and Sons, and R. Woolston."

May 3. A dreadful fire occurred at the vitriol, saltpetre, and white-lead works of Messrs. Brandram (brothers) and Co., situate in the Lower Deptford-road, *Rotherhithe*. The manufactory is considered, for its extent and completeness, one of the most important in the metropolis. It is entered by a large meadow, opposite Old Rotherhithe workhouse, and occupies a large space of ground, about 260 feet in length, and 160 feet in depth, surrounded by several reservoirs of water. The fire was first observed in the colour manufactory, a building 40 feet square, which was speedily consumed. The flames then attacked the colour storehouse adjoining, and thence continued their progress to an extensive building in the rear, 80 feet in length and nearly 40 in breadth, called the "wash" department. In these premises, as well as the colour manufactory, there was a great quantity of patent presses and machinery propelled by a 200-horse-power steam engine. While the firemen were scaling the roof of the whitelead manufactory, which occupies the west wing of the works, a large tank in the "wash" department, holding several hundred tuns of oil, exploded; adding to the fury of the flames and the terror of those engaged, owing

to its being contiguous to the saltpetre manufactory, (the eastern wing). At this crisis Mr. Braidwood brought the principal portion of the fire brigade to bear upon the latter manufactory; which was in great danger, and one portion of the roof on fire. The firemen ascended, greatly to the astonishment of the bystanders, and, after great difficulty, at the risk of their lives, succeeded in saving it from destruction. The conflagration continued for some hours after; but was prevented from communicating to any other part of the works.

May 21. The annual general meeting of the Incorporated Society for Building, Enlarging, and Repairing Churches and Chapels, took place in their board-room, No. 1, St. Martin's-place. The Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair. The number of grants during the past year has been 149, being 28 more than the previous year, which, in itself, exceeded any former year. Fifty-eight of this year's grants were for new churches and chapels. The amount of money granted was 24,997*l.*, being 1,000*l.* more than has ever been granted in any previous year. The number of additional sittings gained is 52,019; of these 34,600 are free, being also a great increase upon any former year. Since its commencement, in 1818, the Society has directly assisted in the building 375 new churches and chapels, of enlarging 1,380 parish churches, and thus providing additional sittings to the number of 487,536, of which 341,316 are free; and the whole amount of money expended out of the society's funds is 287,613*l.* The present state of their fund is, up to 31st March last, received under authority of the Queen's letter 30,000*l.*; the balance in favour of the society being 7,967*l.* Since then 10,000*l.* additional have been received from the same source; but the grants have more than proportionably increased, and the balance now remaining at the disposal of the society does not exceed 3,000*l.*

On the occasion of the foundation stone of a new chapel being laid in the parish of *Martock*, Somerset, a large number of the farmers and yeomen of the neighbourhood voluntarily agreed to bring all the stone necessary for the building from the celebrated quarries at *Ham-hill*, about five miles distant. Their waggons, to the number of 70, were loaded early in the morning, and went in regular procession to the ground, which they reached before nine o'clock; the waggons and teams were adorned with laurels and lilacs, and the whole of the inhabitants seemed to welcome the procession, which extended half a mile in length. Though

the site of the chapel was remote from any town, and the morning was at first very unfavourable, the ceremony was attended by at least 4000 or 5000 persons. This is an example, in the true spirit of catholic religion, which is well worthy of imitation among the laity of the church.

Bristol Cathedral, which has been closed for six weeks, was re-opened for Divine service on Good Friday. In the interval the restoration of the beautiful stone altar-screen has been effected by the erection of a central arch corresponding with those that were discovered two or three years ago, and which had been walled up. These arches are in the florid pointed style of the fifteenth century, and the divisions between them are occupied by handsome niches. The arms and shields have been divested of successive coats of paint. The superbly ornamented façade at the base of the east window, over the altar, has also been cleared of accumulations of lime and plaster, and now presents an interesting object. Two handsome chairs, made from the oak seating which not long ago stood in the outer choir, occupy the side recesses. In the screens which divide the choir from the aisles, plate glass has been substituted for oak panelling, thus materially aiding the general effect. The wooden altar screen, which had so long disfigured the church, has not yet passed into the hands of the Irvingites, by whom (though not directly of the Chapter) it was purchased for their new chapel; and it is said a law-suit has been commenced for its possession.

May 20. At a quarter before nine at night the south-west tower of *York Minster* was found to be on fire, and in half an hour after the flames had so far gained ascendancy that all chance of saving it was rendered hopeless. The fire assumed an awfully grand appearance, the successive falling in of the burning rafters and of portions of the roof, caused a continuous shower of fire, which a brisk north-easterly wind carried to a great distance over the city. The horror was greatly heightened by the falling, at intervals, of the fine peal of bells. At near eleven o'clock the fire in the tower appeared to have almost exhausted itself, but between eleven and twelve, the roof of the nave began to fall in, and the flames now having free vent shot up in vivid columns in the air, whilst the painted windows, rich in the symbols and recollections of the "olden time," displayed their bright and variegated transparencies, a melancholy contrast to the destruction around them. About half-past twelve, the whole of the roof having gone in, the flames gradually subsided, and between one and two, the

danger appeared to be surmounted. Dreadful, however, has the destruction been, and the south-western tower, with the noble nave, now present a mass of ruin as afflicting to look upon as that which the torch of the incendiary Martin inflicted upon the noble choir. It may be remarked that this is the very tower in which Jonathan Martin made his first attempt to destroy the Minster, on the night of the 2d Feb. 1829.

One of the windows near the western entrance was partially destroyed; the great

western window was entirely preserved; and the others have sustained but trifling injury. No damage has arisen to the choir—nor indeed to the beautiful screen or valuable organ, which at one time were placed in much jeopardy. Every pillar in the nave has been more or less injured. The belfry presents the appearance of a shell, the interior framework being completely destroyed. The fire is supposed to have originated during the proceedings of the workmen engaged in repairs of the clock.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

March 9. Denbighshire Militia, Rob. M. Biddulph, esq. to be Lieut.-Col. Commandant, with the rank of Colonel.

March 24. Samborne Stucley Palmer, of Timsbury-house, near Bath, esq. to take the name of Samborne after Palmer, and bear the arms of Samborne.

April 1. Cornwall Militia, Capt. T. J. Phillips to be Lieut.-Colonel.

April 4. George Napier, esq. Advocate, to be Sheriff Depute of Peebles, *vice* John Wood, esq. resigned.—Herts Militia, Capt. Edw. Hampson to be Major.

April 23. Royal Artillery, brevet-Major P. W. Walker to be Lieut.-Col.—Charles Henry Phillips, esq. to be Surgeon to her Majesty's Household.

April 24. First or Grenadier Foot Guards, Lieut. and Capt. G. M'Kinnon to be Captain and Lieut.-Colonel.

April 25. Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. George Ralph Abercromby to be Lieutenant and Sheriff principal of the shire of Clackmannan.

April 29. Royal Artillery, Col. Sir H. D. Ross, K.C.B. to be Deputy Adjutant-general.—Sherwood Rangers, Sir T. W. White, Bart. to be Lieut.-Col.; the Earl of Lincoln to be Major.

May 1. 1st Dragoon Guards, Gen. the Hon. Sir W. Lumley, G.C.B. to be Colonel.—6th Dragoons, Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. Straton to be Colonel.—8th Light Dragoons, Major-Gen. P. Philpot to be Colonel.—11th Light Dragoons, Field Marshal his Royal Highness Francis Albert Augustus Charles Emanuel Duke of Saxe, Prince of Saxe Cobourg and Gotha, K.G. and G.C.B. to be Colonel.

May 4. Royal Artillery, brevet Lieut.-Col. A. MacLachlan to be Lieut.-Col.

May 6. Arthur White, esq. to be Secretary of Trinidad.—John Turnbull, esq. to be Consul at Granville.

May 8. 13th Light Dragoons, Major A. Wathen, from the 15th Light Dragoons, to be Major, *vice* Hake, who exchanges.

May 9. James Ivory, esq. to be one of the Lords of Session in Scotland.—Thomas Maitland, esq. Advocate, to be Solicitor-General for Scotland.

May 11. John Ewart, of the Beeches, in Slaugham, Sussex, eldest son of John Manship Ewart, esq. son of Simon Goodman Ewart, of Norlen-park, Surrey, esq. by Anne, daughter of John Manship, of London, merchant, and a Director of the East India Company, to take the surname of Manship before Ewart.

May 13. Samuel Gale, esq. of Charlton-

King's, co. Glouc. esq. Barrister-at-law, only son of John Gale, esq. by Susanna, dan. of Charles Higgs, and sister of Samuel Higgs, both of Charlton King's, esqs. deceased, to take the name of Higgs before Gale.

May 15. First or Grenadier Guards, Capt. and Lieut.-Col. E. Clive to be Major and Colonel; Lieut. and Capt. C. Bagot to be Captain and Lieut.-Col.—John Carr, esq. to be her Majesty's Advocate at Sierra Leone.

May 20. Capt. Sir Edmund Lyons, Knt. Minister Plenipotentiary at Athens, created a Baronet of the United Kingdom.

May 21. David MacLaughlin, M.D. to accept the insignia of the Legion of Honour, conferred by the King of the French in approbation of his conduct towards the wounded of the French army after the battle of Salamanca in 1812.

May 22. Major-Gen. Sir Edw. Bowater, G.C.H. to be one of the Esquierries of H.R.H. Prince Albert.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

To be Commander (retired) William Styles.—Capt. J. Jones to the *Curagoa*.—Capt. F. T. Mitchell to the *Magicienne*.—Capt. R. Maunsell to the *Rodney*.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Armagh.—J. D. Rawdon, esq.
Cambridge town.—Sir A. C. Grant, Bart.
Elgin and Nairn.—C. L. Cumming Bruce, esq.
Fermanagh Co.—Sir A. B. Brooke, Bart.
Lullow.—Beriah Botfield, esq.

ECCLIESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Ven. W. T. P. Brymer, to be Canon of Wells.
Rev. T. L. Iremonger, to be Prebendary of Wherwell, Hants.
Rev. C. Atlay, Barrowden R. Rutlandshire.
Rev. H. de Foe Baker, North Witham R. Linc.
Rev. T. S. Bassnet, Rolleston V. Notts.
Rev. J. Bateman, Huddersfield V. York.
Rev. W. Belgrave, Preston R. Rutland.
Rev. D. B. Bevan, Brede R. Sussex.
Rev. R. Blunt, Belton V. Leicestershire.
Rev. W. Burdett, North Molton V. Devon.
Rev. T. Cane, Hallowington P.C. Leic.
Rev. J. Cottle, Taunton St. Mary Magdalen V. Somerset.
Rev. J. Cox, Runcorn Ch. Cheshire.
Rev. S. Creswell, Radford V. Notts.
Rev. J. Downes, Stonnall P.C. Staffordshire.
Rev. W. Edgecombe, Thornbury R. Devon.
Rev. P. Von Essen, Harrington R. Cumb.
Rev. A. T. Gillmor, Calry V. Sligo.

Rev. O. Hollingworth, Staisfield V. Kent.
 Rev. T. Hooper, Elkston R. Glouc.
 Rev. H. P. Jones, Hazleton cum Yanworth R. Glouc.
 Rev. J. Langfield, Holme Whalley, St. John's P.C. Lanc.
 Rev. W. P. Mellersh, Salperton P.C. Glouc.
 Rev. R. Milner, Craven St. Michael-le-Gile P.C. York.
 Rev. J. Mitton, Osmotherley V. York.
 Rev. F. L. Moysey, Combe St. Nicholas V. Som.
 Rev. T. S. Norgate, Sparham R. Norf.
 Rev. S. L. Oldacres, Woodborough P.C. Notts.
 Rev. C. R. Roper, St. Olave R. Exeter.
 Rev. — Roper, Monaghan R. Ireland.
 Rev. W. St. G. Sargent, Hinckley New Church, Leic.
 Rev. F. Shepherd, St. Edward's P.C. Camb.
 Rev. R. Simpson, Basford V. Notts.
 Rev. C. E. Smith, St. Mary, Bredin V. Canterbury.
 Rev. T. W. Smythe, Woolfardisworthy P.C. Devon.
 Rev. W. J. Travis, Lidgate R. Suffolk.
 Rev. J. Twells, Eaton V. Notts.
 Rev. C. J. Wade, Upper Gravenhurst P.C. Bedfordshire.
 Rev. J. R. Whyte, Kingsnympton R. Devon.
 Rev. — Woodcock, St. Lawrence R. Winchester.
 Rev. R. Wyde, Morton P.C. Notts.

CHAPLAINS.

Ven. S. Wilberforce, to be Hampton Lecturer.
 Rev. C. Alexander, to the Earl of Caledon.
 Rev. T. M. Browne, to the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol.
 Rev. R. Croly, to Partis' College, Bath.
 Rev. J. N. Harward, to the Bishop of Rochester.
 Rev. E. Labatt, to the Earl of Enniskillen.
 Rev. H. J. Stevenson, to the Bishop of Sodor and Man.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Richard Moore, esq. Q. C. to be serjeant-at-law in Ireland, in the room of Mr. Curry, now Master in Chancery.
 Mr. Gray to be Assistant Keeper of the Natural History collections at the British Museum, the Children.
 Mr. Chittenden, to be Head Master of the Exeter Diocesan Board of Education School.
 Rev. F. Cox, to be Head Master of the Aylesbury Grammar School.

BIRTHS.

April 11. At The Ray, near Maidenhead, Lady Phillimore, a posthumous dau. —14. At Vevay en Suisse, the wife of John Pate Neville, esq. of Skelbrooke Park, Doncaster, a son and heir. —16. At Chesham Place, the wife of William Russell, esq. a son. —18. At Balgarvie, the Hon. Mrs. Fred. S. Wedderburn, a son. —19. The wife of Arthur C. Phipps, esq. a dau. —20. At Stapleton Park, the wife of J. W. Barton, esq. a dau. —21. At Dublin, the wife of Lieut.-Col. H. H. Farquharson, a son. —22. At Shabden Park, Surrey, the lady of Sir T. B. Hepburn, Bart. M.P. a dau. —23. At Bindon House, Som. Mrs. Ernest Perceval, a son. —At Grosvenor-place, the wife of John Dennistoun, esq. M.P. a dau. —24. The wife of Henry Mostyn, esq. a son. The wife of E. B. Hartopp, esq. of Dalby Hall, Leic. a dau. —25. In Grosvenor-place, Lady Lilford, a son. —26. In Grosvenor-place, the wife of Charles Orby Wombwell, esq. a dau. —27. At Petworth, the wife of Arthur Dandry, esq. a son and heir. —29. At Ashley Park, Surrey,

Lady Fletcher, a dau. —30. At Westhorpe House, Marlow, the wife of Rice R. Clayton, esq. a son. —In Nottingham-place, the Viscountess Hood, a dau.

Lately. At Hazlewood, co. Sligo, Lady Anne Wynne, of twin sons. —At Ballygawley, Ireland, the lady of Sir H. Stewart, Bart. a son. —In Connaught-terrace, the Hon. Mrs. E. C. Curzon, a dau. —In Edinburgh, the lady of Sir N. M. Lockhart, Bart. a dau. —At Ankerwycke House, Bucks, Mrs. Harcourt, a dau.

May 2. In Upper Seymour-st. the wife of John Barneby, esq. M.P. a son and heir. —At Worcester, the wife of the Rev. Frank Hewson, B.A. and dau. of John Hardy, esq. of Portland-pl. a dau. —7. The wife of Archdeacon Hollingworth, a dau. —At Upper Clapton, the lady of the Rev. Sir W. Dunbar, Bart. a dau. —14. Lady Robert Grosvenor, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 12. At Bangalore, Donald Macfarlane, esq. M.D., assistant-surgeon Madras Art. to Christina-Isabella, second dau. of the late Rev. D. Williamson, minister of Newburgh, Fif.

March 14. At Wiston, Upper Canada, the Rev. C. Dade, M.A., Fellow of Caius coll. Camb. to Helen, second dau. of the Rev. Thos. Phillips, D.D. late Vice-Principal of Upper Canada college.

April 9. At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq. G. H. Bell, esq. F.R.C.S. Edinb., to Caroline-Jane, youngest dau. of J. Underwood, esq. of Gloucester-place. —At Harrow, the Rev. William Oxenham, jun. to Rachel-Charlotte, youngest dau. of the late J. Gray, esq. of Wembley Park. —At Eastbourne, Richard Chambers, esq. M.D., of Upton-on-Severn, to Cecilia, sixth and youngest dau. of the late Alex. Brodie, D.D. —Chas. Ellis, esq. eldest son of Edw. Ellis, esq. of Harley-st. to Catharine, only dau. of J. E. Conant, esq. of Upper Wimpole-st. —At Leghorn, the Rev. J. W. La Touche, Rector of Monrath, Queen's Co. to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Alex. Bowker, esq. of King's Lynn, Norf. —At Eastington, Glouc. the Rev. Henry Hamilton, of Thomastown, co. Kildare, to Frances-Margaret, eldest dau. of the late Ralph Peters, of Flat Bridge Hall, Lanc. esq.

10. The Right Hon. Henry Labouchere, M.P. to Frances, youngest dau. of Sir T. Baring, Bart.

11. At Greenwich, Fred. George Hammond, esq. of Blackheath, to Sophia Catty, of Stockbury Park, near Sittingbourne, widow of Capt. Catty, R. Eng. —At St. Pancras, W. T. S. Daniel, of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-Law, to Sarah, only dau. of the late Rev. A. W. Trollope, D.D. Head Master of Christ's Hospital. —At Watnall, Edward Heneage, esq. M.P. to Charlotte-Frances-Ann, youngest dau. of L. Rolleston, esq. M.P.

14. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Henry, youngest son of the late George Grant, esq. of Shenley Hill, Herts, to Anne, second dau. of Robert Chalmers, esq. of Ebury-street.

18. At St. John's, Westminster, Robert Marriott, esq. to Anna-Eleanor, youngest dau. of the late Capt. Daniel Ross, R.N. —At Stoke Newington, Robert William Lewis, esq. of Brentwood, to Mary-Catharine, only dau. of the late W. Cressy, esq. of Stock, Essex.

20. At Tor, Devon, the Rev. W. W. Wingfield, of Gulval, Cornwall, to Elizabeth-Frances-Anne, dau. of the late W. Fortescue, esq. of Writtle Lodge, Essex. —At Strathfieldsaye, Edward Lloyd Edwards, esq. only son of John Edwards, esq. of Dolserrey, Merionethshire, to Georgiana, eldest dau. of G. E. Beauchamp, esq. of the Priory, near Reading. —At Walcot, Bath, Major-Gen. Sir W. Davy, C.B. and K.C.H., of Tracy Park, Glouc. to Sophia, eldest dau. of R. F. Wilson, esq. of Melton, Yorksh.

21. At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq. Skeffington Bristol, esq. Lieut. 25th regt. to Juliana, eldest dau. of the late Lt.-Gen. H. R. Knight. —At the same church, Henry, the eldest son of George Shum Storey, esq. of Ham-common, Surrey, and Arcot, Northumberland, to Emma, eldest dau. of the late R. C. Cooper, esq. of Brighton, Sussex. —At Wardington, Oxon, the Rev. George Wingfield, Rector of Glatton, Hants, and youngest son of J. Wingfield, esq. of Pickencote, Rutland, to Sophia-Elizabeth, only dau. of the late Rev. G. Wasey, Rector of Ucombe, Kent. —At St. George's, Hanover-sq. the Rev. W. Marsh, D.D., Rector of St. Thomas's, Birmingham, to the Lady Louisa Cadogan. —The Rev. John T. White, A.M., to Anna-Grives, youngest dau. of the late Rev. W. Harrison, D.D. Chaplain of St. Saviour's, Southwark. —At Hackthorn, the Rev. Charles M. G. Jarvis, second son of G. R. P. Jarvis, esq. of Dodington Hall, Linc. to Augusta, second dau. of Robt. Cracroft, esq. of Hackthorn and Harrington. —At Llangennech, Carmarthenshire, John Gwyn Jeffreys, of Swansea, esq. to Ann, eldest dau. of R. J. Nevill, of Llangennech Park, esq. —At Warden, Northumberland, the Rev. W. Rice Markham, Vicar of Moreland, Westmoreland, to Jane, youngest surviving dau. of the late Nathaniel Clayton, esq. of Chesters. —At Ryton, Durham, Bewicke Blackburn, esq. youngest son of P. Blackburn, esq. of Clapham-common, to Isabella-Agnes, youngest dau. of H. Lamb, esq. —At Trinity, near Edinburgh, Henry, third son of George Dunbar, esq. Professor of Greek in the Univ. of Edinburgh, to Anna-Jeanetta, dau. of the late John Murray, esq. W.S., Agent for the Church of Scotland. —At Bickling, Norfolk, the Hon. and Rev. Alfred Wodehouse, youngest son of Lord Wodehouse, to Emma-Hamilton, second dau. of Reginald Macdonald, Chief of Clanronald. —At Horkesley, Essex, the Rev. Arthur Capel J. Wallace, M.A. late Vicar of Coggeshall, and now Curate of Hadleigh, in Suffolk, to Miss Elwes, dau. of the late Gen. Elwes, of Stoke by Clare.
22. At St. Pancras, Arthur Burrows, of Lincoln's-Inn, youngest son of Dr. Burrows, of Upper Gower-st. to Frances-Diana, youngest dau. of the late Major Bromley, Bombay army. —At All Souls, Langham-place, Edm. L. Wells, esq. of the Middle Temple, second son of the late Dymoke Wells, esq. of Grebby Hall, Linc. to Mary-Ann, eldest dau. of John Gallus, esq.; late of Stapleton Castle, Heref. —At Edinburgh, Lieut.-Col. M'Pherson, late of 39th regt. to Mrs. Mary M'Culloch M'Barnet, widow of Alex. M'Barnet, esq. of Attadale. —At Helenburgh, Dumbartonshire, Alan Colquhoun Dunlop, esq. to Anne, third surviving dau. of the late James Hay, esq. and the Lady Mary Hay. —At Dawlish, R. A. Suckling, esq. of Caius coll. eldest son of the Rev. A. I. Suckling, of Barsham, Suffolk, to Anna-Maria, dau. of John Yellowly, esq. M.D. —At Barham, in Suffolk, the Rev. John Freeman, M.A. to Lucy-Charlotte, only surviving dau. of the late Robinson Kittoe, esq. R.N. —At Great Waltham, Essex, the Rev. Richard Roundell Toke, M.A. Rector of Barnston, to Catharine, eldest dau. of J. J. Tuffnell, esq. of Langleya.
23. At St. Pancras New Church, Robert N. Hancock, esq. of Manchester, to Septima-Elizabeth, dau. of the late Dr. Thornton, the botanist. —At St. Olave's, Hart-street, John Hutchinson, esq. of Sheriff-hill, Durham, to Ann-Sarah, youngest dau. of the late Henry Buckle, esq. of Mecklenburgh Square. —At Chelmsford, Henry William Field, esq. of Blackheath, son of John Field, of her Majesty's Mint, esq. to Anne, dau. of the late Rev. T. Mills, Vicar of Hellons Bumpstead. —At Frodsham, Cheshire, H. E. Fawcett, of the Inner Temple, esq. to Sarah-Barlow, second dau. of the Rev. John Collins. —At South Stoneham, Hants, Captain Daubeney, 18th regt. eldest son of Col. Daubeney, R.H. of Bath, to Amelia, only child of the late S. D. Liptrap, esq. of Southampton. —At St. George's, Bloomsbury, H. Grainger, esq. of East-hill, Wandsworth-common, to Caroline, dau. of the late W. Flower, esq. of Upper Bedford-pl. —At St. John's, Paddington, Wm. Rawes, esq. M.D. to Henrietta, widow of the late R. A. Cottle, esq. —At Trinity Church, Marylebone, Edwin Gower, esq. to Jane-Elleanor, dau. of Dr. H. Young, of Devonshire-place. —At Ivy Bridge, Devon, G. T. Shortland, esq. barrister-at-law, to Harriett, second dau. of the late Rev. James Collins, LL.D. Rector of Thorpe Abbots, Norfolk. —At Salisbury, the Rev. W. C. Radcliffe, Rector of Fonthill Gifford, to Mary-Anne, youngest dau. of the late John Dowling, esq. —At Ripon, Tommys Scott Dickens, esq. barrister-at-law, to Eliza, eldest surviving dau. of W. Morton, esq. —At Guernsey, Henry St.-Geo. Friaux, esq. late of the 4th dragoons, to Harriet, only dau. of the Very Rev. N. Carey, Dean of Guernsey. —At Greenwich, the Rev. Hippeley Maclean, of Coventry, to Charlotte, dau. of Richard Smith, esq. —At Leamington, William Charles Evans Freke, esq. nephew of Lord Carbery, to Lady Sophia, widow of Sir T. Whichcote, Bart. and sister of the Earl of Harborough. —At Florence, Theophilus Clive, esq. to Frances-Caroline, second dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Lord Edward Somerset, G.C.B.
25. At Kenwyn, William Crooke, esq. R.N. Commander of her Majesty's packet *Federal*, to Eliza, eldest dau. of W. Vice, esq. Truro. —At St. Margaret's, Westminster, H. M. O'Hanlon, of the Middle Temple, esq. to Anne, second dau. of the late George Flint, esq. —At Greenwich, Thomas Callaway, esq. of Southwark, to Mary Ann, second dau. of the late J. Carttar, esq. —At St. George's, Han-sq. John Thomas, esq. of Manuden-house, Essex, to Mary-Ann, eldest dau. of J. H. Foster, esq. late of Norwich.
26. At St. George's, Han-sq. J. W. Dunscomb, esq. son of the Hon. J. Dunscomb, of St. John's, Newfoundland, to Caroline B. S. youngest dau. of Major-Gen. Durnford, of the Royal Engineers.
28. At St. George's, Han-sq. Fulke Greenville, esq. to Lady Rosa Nugent, dau. of the Marquis of Westmeath. —The Rev. Thomas Hayes, of Heckfield, Hants, to Louisa-Hope, eldest dau. of the Rev. J. Hitchings, Vicar of Wargrave, Berks. —At Salisbury, Bernard Senior, esq. of Compton Pauncefoot, Som. to Jane, youngest dau. of W. B. Blackmore, esq. —At Kensington, Wm. J. H. Money, esq. Bengal civil service, eldest son of Wigram Money, esq. to Elizabeth-Margaret-Douglas, only dau. of Wm. Moffat, esq. of Harpers, Roxburghshire. —The Rev. C. M. Turner, Rector of Studland, Dorset, to Henrietta, dau. of the late Robert Lang, esq. of Moor-park, Surrey. —At Walcot, Bath, George, eldest son of W. G. Harrison, esq. of Upper Bedford-pl. to Seymour-Louisa, youngest dau. of C. Hammond, esq.
30. At St. George's, Bloomsbury, William Brown, esq. of Clapham Common (only son of Mr. Alderman Brown), to Mary Freshfield, youngest dau. of Mr. F. B. King, late of Stoke Newington. —At Beaminster, John Dillon, esq. 32d regt. to Fanny, only dau. of T. Fox, esq. —At Camberwell, Charles Arthur, eldest son of Charles Dodd, esq. to Agnes, third dau. of the late Wm. Christie, esq. of Edinburgh.

OBITUARY.

THE EARL OF STAIR.

March 20. At his hotel in the Rue de Clichy, Paris, aged 55, the Right Hon. John William Henry Dalrymple, seventh Earl of Stair, Viscount Dalrymple, Lord Newliston, Glenluce, and Stranraer (1703), eighth Viscount of Stair, Lord Glenluce and Stranraer (1690), and a Baronet of Nova Scotia (1664).

This nobleman was born on the 16th Nov. 1784, the only child of William Dalrymple, esq. brother of the 5th Earl, by Marianne-Dorothy, second daughter of Sir Robert Harland, Bart. He had a Cornet's commission in the 5th Dragoon Guards in 1804, but we are not told to what rank he rose in the army. He succeeded to the peerage on the 1st June, 1821, on the death of his cousin-german, John the sixth Earl.

His Lordship married, May 28, 1804, Johanna, eldest daughter of Charles Gordon, esq. of Clunie, by whom he had no issue, and the marriage was annulled in June 1820. For the last eleven years his Lordship had been confined to his bed, speechless and almost unconscious.

The peerage has now devolved on Lieut.-General Sir John Hamilton Dalrymple, of Cousland and Fala, Bart. Colonel of the 92d Foot, he being the great-grandson of the Hon. Sir James Dalrymple, of Borthwick, second son of the first Viscount. His Lordship has been twice married, his present Countess being a sister of the Earl of Camperdown; but he has no issue. The next heir presumptive is his only surviving brother, North Dalrymple, of Cleland and Fordel, esq. who has two sons.

SIR C. W. BURDETT, BART.

Dec. At Columbo, in Ceylon, in his 69th year, Sir Charles Wyndham Burdett, the fifth baronet, of Acomb, co. York (1665); formerly a Lieut.-Colonel in the army, and C. B.

He was born the 19th July, 1771, the eldest son of Sir Charles the fourth Baronet, by Sarah, daughter of Joseph Halsey, esq. of Boston in New England. His baptismal names were derived from his great-grandfather, Charles Wyndham, esq. of Stokesby, Norfolk, whose daughter and heiress Elizabeth was the wife of Sir Francis Burdett the second Baronet, of Acomb. He succeeded to the title on the death of his father, the 19th July 1803.

He was appointed Ensign in the 6th Foot 1790, Lieutenant 1794, Captain in the 13th Foot Feb. 1795; in the 37th, Oct. following; in the 30th 1803; brevet Major 1808; Major 5th Foot 1810; brevet and Lieut.-Colonel 1814. After serving in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Barbadoes, and St. Vincent's, he embarked in 1794 with the expedition under Sir C. Grey, and was present at the capture of Martinique and St. Lucia. He served in Gibraltar from 1796 to 1797; and from Aug. 1798 to March 1800; when he again embarked for the West Indies, and served at St. Vincent's. Of his subsequent career we are not informed.

Sir Charles Burdett was unmarried; and the title has devolved on his nephew, now Sir Charles Wentworth Burdett, son of the late Capt. Jerome Burdett

SIR F. G. COOPER, BART.

Jan. 23. At Barton Grange, Somersetshire, aged 71, Sir Frederick Grey Cooper, the sixth Baronet, of Gogar, N. B. (1638).

He was the younger son of the Right Hon. Sir Grey Cooper, a Lord of the Treasury, (whose first wife was an aunt of Earl Grey,) by his second wife, Miss Kennedy, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

He succeeded to the Baronetcy on the 14th Jan. 1836, on the death of his nephew Sir William Henry Cooper, Bart. (see our vol. V. p. 314).

He married in 1805 Charlotte-Dorothea, eldest daughter of Sir John Honeywood, the fourth Baronet, of Evington, Kent, by the Hon. Frances Courtenay, daughter of William second Viscount Courtenay; she died in July 1811. He is succeeded in the title by his son, now Sir Frederick Cooper.

GEN. THE HON. LINCOLN STANHOPE.

Feb. 20. At Harrington house, Privy Gardens, aged 58, the Hon. Lincoln Edwin Robert Stanhope, a Major-General in the army, and C. B.; brother to the Earl of Harrington, the Duchesses of Bedford and Leinster, &c.

Colonel Lincoln Stanhope was born on the 26th Nov. 1781, the second son of Charles the late and third Earl of Harrington, by Jane-Seymour, daughter and co-heiress of Sir John Fleming, Bart. He entered the army on the 26th of April, 1798, as Cornet in the 10th Light Dragoons; was appointed Lieutenant on the 7th Feb. 1800; Captain, the 25th Oct.

1802; Major, the 11th June 1807; Lieut.-Colonel in the 17th Light Dragoons, the 2nd Jan. 1812; retired to half-pay, unattached, on the 18th Oct. 1826; promoted to Colonel, by brevet, the 22nd July 1830; and Major-General, the 28th June 1838. He served in the Peninsular war, and was present, commanding as Major 16th Light Dragoons, at the battle of Talavera, for which he received a medal. He was subsequently in India, and there served as Aid-de-camp to the Marquess of Hastings.

His retirement from the active duties of his profession in 1826 threw him into all the gay frivolities of a London life; and as, from that period, his singularly noble figure might have been almost daily seen in the different places of fashionable resort, the many, who knew no better, might naturally enough confound his character with those pursuits. Few, perhaps, knew that in the aristocratic-looking lounge, Lincoln Stanhope, they beheld a soldier of Wellington, and one who had purchased repose for the latter years of his life in the enjoyment of those amusements, at the price of his blood, and of nearly 30 years of active and brilliant service, at a time when his country most needed them—that in pacing along on his well-known gallant grey, or driving his four-in-hand, they beheld the leader of one of our most distinguished regiments of dragoons on the bloody field of Talavera—that he also was the man who commanded the 17th Light Dragoons for many years on the burning sands of India, where he made himself respected alike by friends and foes, became the father of the Bombay Native Cavalry, and the adored of all who served under him. Nor could it be generally known that he was no less distinguished for his private worth than for his merits as a soldier: for few have passed through such a long career of fashionable life with a mind so little tainted with the vices of his order as did Lincoln Stanhope, or whose conduct has been so blameless. His naturally sound and vigorous constitution and abstemious habits gave him as likely a chance of living twenty years longer as any man; but it was otherwise ordained, and he is now numbered with his fathers.

Major-General Lincoln Stanhope was unmarried. His body was taken for interment to the family vault at Elvaston, Derbyshire.

LIEUT.-GEN. SIR W. THORNTON, K. C. B.
April 6. At Stanhope Lodge, near Hanwell, Lieut.-General Sir William Thornton, K. C. B. Colonel of the 85th Foot.

This officer received his commission as Ensign in the 89th Foot the 31st March 1796. He was employed on regimental duty in Ireland during the time of his having this rank. In April, 1797, he obtained a Lieutenancy in the 46th Foot; and the 25th of June 1803, a Company in the same corps. He was appointed to the Staff early in 1803, as Aid-de-Camp to Lieut.-General, Sir James Henry Craig, Inspector-general of Infantry, afterwards in command of the Eastern District in England. In 1805, continuing to hold the same appointment, he accompanied that General to the kingdom of Naples with a British force in co-operation with a body of Russian troops, having the final view of forming a junction with the Austrian army, at that time serving under the Archduke Charles of Austria, in Italy. The military occurrences which then took place having rendered this object ineffectual, Capt. Thornton returned to England in 1806 with the General, after visiting the Islands in the Mediterranean. When the state of Sir James Craig's health occasioned his declining to continue on the staff, this officer was appointed Aid-de-Camp to Lieut.-Gen. Earl Ludlow, commanding the Kent district; and served in that capacity to the period of his promotion to a Majority in the Royal York Rangers, viz. in Nov. 1806. He served in this rank in Guernsey, in command of his regiment; and in Aug. 1807, being appointed Military Secretary and first Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Sir James Henry Craig, Governor in Chief and Captain-Gen. in Canada and its dependencies, he embarked and proceeded to that country. The 28th of Jan. 1808, he was appointed Lieut.-Colonel and Inspecting Field Officer of the Militia in Canada, and he served in that capacity and in those above mentioned to the period of Sir James Craig's return to England in 1811.

In Aug. 1811 he was appointed Lieut.-Colonel of the 34th regiment, and in 1812 removed to the Duke of York's Greenguard infantry, being then nominated Assistant Military Secretary to H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief. He continued in this office to Jan. 1813, when he was nominated to the command of the 85th Light Infantry, upon the adoption of the measure which was at the time found expedient, of changing the entire corps of officers of that regiment; and, in July succeeding, he embarked and proceeded to the Peninsula. On the latter service he was present at the successful assault on the town of St. Sebastian in Spain (where, however, the 85th regiment was solely employed in

threatening an attack on the north side of the castle,) in the passage of the rivers Bidassoa, Nivelle, Nive, and Adour, commanding the 85th Light Infantry on these occasions, and in all the attacks consequent thereon, in which the left column of the Duke of Wellington's army was employed, including the investment of Bayonne. He had the honour to receive a medal for the battle of the Nive. In May 1814 he embarked with his regiment at Bourdeaux, and sailed with the expedition under Major-Gen. Ross for America. He commanded the light brigade and advance of this expedition in the first operations in the Chesapeake, and at the battle of Bladensburg, which led to the capture of Washington. In consequence of a severe wound received on that occasion, he was left a prisoner in the hands of the Americans; but, being released in exchange for Commodore Barney, of the navy of the United States, he proceeded, in October following, with the army destined against New Orleans. He commanded the advance of the army on the landing of the first part of the troops on this expedition, and in the severe, but successful, conflict which afterwards took place when attacked by the United States army. He was engaged in all the subsequent affairs which took place on that service until the general attack on the enemy's lines on the 8th of Jan. 1815, when the command of a detached corps on the right bank of the river Mississippi, with a co-operating flotilla of the navy, was placed under his direction and command. He was severely wounded on this occasion, and it was deemed necessary for his recovery to send him home, and he arrived in England in March following. He received the brevet of a Colonel in the army the 4th of June, 1814; the 12th of August 1819, he was appointed Deputy Adjutant-Gen. in Ireland; he attained the rank of Major-General in 1825, that of Lieut.-General in 1834; was appointed to the Colonely of the 96th Foot in 1831, and to that of the 85th Foot on the death of Sir Herbert Taylor in 1839.

Sir William Thornton had for the last three or four years resided in a villa at the retired village of Greenford, called Stanhope Lodge, and for some time he had occasionally exhibited singular eccentricities of character. Amongst other delusions was a fancy that he had been accused of smuggling, and that informations had been laid against him before the bench of local magistrates, who had issued warrants for his apprehension. That, however, gradually wore off, and

GENT. MAG. VOL. XIII.

was succeeded by an idea that he had a number of forged Bank of England notes in his possession, and whenever any person paid him money in notes he declared they were forged ones. On the day before his death (Sunday), being unable to find a receipt for some plate, of the value of about 1000*l.* which he had deposited in the hands of his bankers in London, he hastened up to town in the fear that it had been surreptitiously removed; but on his arrival at his bankers', being positively assured that his property was quite safe, he returned to Greenford, appeared more quiet, and declared he would no more take such foolish fancies into his head. He retired to rest at his usual hour, and nothing was heard of him during the night; but about seven o'clock the next morning a report of fire-arms proceeded from his bedroom, and on its being entered it was found that he had destroyed himself.

At the depôt of the 85th the following order was issued:—"It is with the deepest regret the commanding officer has to announce to the officers and men of the depôt the death of their Colonel, Lieut.-General Sir William Thornton. This gallant and distinguished officer commanded the regiment in the army under the Duke of Wellington, and subsequently in the campaigns of 1814 and 1815, on the continent of America; and it is to his unremitted zeal and noble example the regiment is principally indebted for that high character which it has ever since maintained. The officers, as a mark of respect to their lamented chief, will wear crape on the left arm during this month." No officer was ever more successful in securing the love and respect of his comrades in arms than Sir Wm. Thornton. His body was interred on the 6th April in the churchyard of Greenford. The first mourning coach contained Major Thornton the brother of the deceased, Colonel Dowall and Mr. Todd, also relatives, Sir Duncan M'Dougall, and the Rev. J. H. Dakins; the second containing Sir William de Bathé, Colonel Wood, Colonel Browne, Major Deshon, and the Rev. G. M. Gleig; the third, Sir John M'Donald (Adjutant-general), Sir Arthur Brooke, Col. Johnson, Capt. Wall, and Capt. Belstead; the fourth, Major Campbell, Dr. Holmes, and Messrs. Brown and Gillespie; and a fifth, the Rev. Dr. Walmesley (Rector of Hanwell), Mr. Baillie (magistrate of Hanwell), and Messrs. Haffenden and Gibbs. They were followed by a long line of carriages.

Sir William Thornton was unmarried.

MAJOR-GEN. SIR A. DICKSON, G.C.B.

April 22. In Charles-street, Berkeley-square, in his 62d year, Major-General Sir Alexander Dickson, G.C.B. K.T.S. and K.C.H. Director-general and Deputy Adjutant-general of Royal Artillery.

He was appointed Second Lieutenant in that corps the 6th Nov. 1794; First Lieut. 7th Oct. 1795; Capt.-Lieutenant, 14th Oct. 1801; Second Captain, 19th July 1804; and Captain 10th April 1805. He served at the capture of Minorca in 1798; the blockade of Malta and surrender of La Valetta, 1800; the siege and capture of Monte Video, and attack on Buenos Ayres, 1807. He served throughout the campaigns of the Peninsula, France, and Flanders, including, in 1809, the affair at Grigo, the capture of Oporto, and expulsion of Marshal Soult from Portugal; in 1810, the battle of Busaco and lines of Lisbon; in 1811 the affair at Campo Mayor, the siege and capture of Olivença; the first and second siege of Badajoz; the attack and capture of the forts at Almaraz; the siege and capture of the forts and battle of Salamanca; the capture of the Retiro, Madrid, and siege of Burgos; in 1813 the battle of Vittoria, siege and passage of the Adour, and battle of Toulouse. He received for these events a cross and six clasps. The officers of the Field Train department, who served under his command in the Peninsula, presented him with a splendid piece of plate; and he likewise received a magnificent sword from the officers of the artillery who served under him in the campaigns of 1813 and 1814. He next served in the unfortunate expedition against New Orleans; subsequently in Flanders, and was present at the battle of Waterloo. He also commanded the battering train in aid of the Prussian army in the sieges of Mauberg, Landrecies, Philippeville, Marienberg, and Rocroy. He became a Major-General in June 1837.

The following is a passage from one of the Duke of Wellington's despatches, dated Gallegos, the 20th Jan. 1812:—

“Major Dickson, of the royal artillery, attached to the Portuguese artillery, has, for some time, had the direction of the heavy train attached to this army, and has conducted the intricate details of the late operation, as he did those of the late sieges of Badajoz in the last summer, much to my satisfaction. The rapid execution produced by the well-directed fire kept up from our batteries, affords the best proof of the merits of the officers and men of the royal artillery, and of the Portuguese artillery employed on this occasion.”

The following general orders have been issued by the Master-general of the Ordnance:—“General Order, Woolwich, April 23, 1840.—It is with sincere and heartfelt grief that the Master-general has to announce to the ordnance corps, and to the department generally, the death of Major-General Sir Alexander Dickson, G.C.B. Deputy-Adjutant-general and Director-general of the Royal Artillery. Indefatigable in the discharge of his duty, able as he was zealous, anxious to reward merit in others, and considerate towards all, this most distinguished officer has closed a career of uninterrupted service, during 46 years; the earlier part of which was passed in combating the enemies of his country wherever its armies were most actively engaged, and the latter in the cultivation of professional science, and promoting the interest of his corps and the service. In Sir Alexander Dickson the officers of the artillery have lost a brother—the men, a father and a friend—the regiment one of its brightest ornaments—and her Majesty one of her best and bravest soldiers. The Master-general feels confident that every individual belonging to the ordnance corps, and to the department generally, at Woolwich, will join with him in paying the last mark of respect by accompanying to the grave the remains of this most excellent and admirable man.” The funeral took place at Plumstead church, on Tuesday the 28th April. Precisely at eleven the troops assembled on the parade in front of the garrison; the whole appeared in review order, the officers wearing crape round the left arm above the elbow and at the hilt of their swords. At 10 minutes to 12 the hearse and mourning coaches arrived at the south-eastern gate, and proceeded at a slow pace to the end of the parade, and when the body had been placed on the car, the troops, already fallen into line, saluted the corpse, after which they broke into open column, and the procession moved on with reversed arms towards the place of interment. On the cortege turning the corner of the barracks, towards the hospital, the sight was truly magnificent, there being upwards of 2,000 soldiers, and not less than 10,000 persons congregated. When the procession had passed the Arsenal the minute guns ceased.

The procession moved in the subjoined order:—

Superintendent of Police.

Three Inspectors.

A squadron of the Royal Horse Artillery.

Battalion of the Royal Marines.

Battalion of the 29th Regiment.

Band of the 29th, with drums muffled and instruments trimmed with crape.

Royal Sappers and Miners.
Buglers of Royal Sappers and Miners.
Gentlemen Cadets.
Eleven six-pound Field Batteries.
Royal Artillery Band, drums muffled, &c.
Chaplains—the Rev. M. Robert Scott,
and Rev. George B. Tuson.

Medical Attendants.
Mutes and Feathers.

The Car, drawn by eight horses, each attended by a man of the Royal Horse Artillery; being the waggon of a six-pounder covered with the British colours, on which was placed the coffin, covered with a black velvet pall; on the top of the coffin was the cap and feathers, sword and sash, and the different orders of knighthood which the gallant deceased received; the pall-bearers walking on each side.

Groom. Charger. Groom.
Three Mourning Couches, drawn by four horses,
each horse being led by an Artillery-man,
containing the Mourners.

Gentlemen of the Public Departments
four abreast.

Military Officers.

Officers of the Royal Navy.

Ordnance Medical Department.

General Staff.

The Commandant Lord Bloomfield.
The Master-General Sir R. H. Vivian,
and the Members of the Board.
Rear Guard of Royal Horse Artillery.
The Private Carriages of the Friends
of the deceased General.

On the arrival of the royal horse artillery at Plumstead church, about two miles from the garrison, they halted, and turned off to the right and left. The 29th regiment formed in line along the road, and the battalion of the royal artillery lined both sides of the lane leading down to the church, to which the gentlemen cadets passed at once. On the arrival of the car at the church gate, the coffin was received by Sir J. Webb, Col. Conolly, Col. Cockburn, Col. Harding, Col. Pattison and Col. Parker, the pall-bearers, and the curate, the Rev. Mr. Kimber.

The band of the royal artillery was stationed in the church, and those of the 29th regiment, royal marines, and royal sappers and miners, who had alternately relieved each other in playing the Dead March in Saul along the whole line of the procession, were stationed outside. The usual prayers were delivered by the Rev. Matthew Robert Scott, when the mourners proceeded to the vault in the churchyard, which had been surrounded by the staff-sergeants and non-commissioned officers. At the termination of the service the whole of the infantry fired three rounds simultaneously, the bands and

trumpets sounding between each discharge. The field batteries then rendered their last tribute, by giving the usual compliment of guns for a Major-General, namely 11; the whole concluding with a flourish of trumpets, and the bands playing the national anthem.

GENERAL DURHAM.

Feb. 6. Aged 86, General James Durham of Largo, co. Fife.

General Durham was born the 14th Jan. 1754, the eldest son and heir of James Durham, esq. of Largo, by Anne, daughter of Thomas Calderwood, esq. of Pobton, the son and heir of Sir William Calderwood, one of the senators of the College of Justice, by Margaret his wife, daughter of Sir James Stewart, of Goodtrees, Bart.

This veteran officer had been in the service no less than seventy years, having entered the army as a cornet in the 2d dragoon guards the 22d June 1769. He was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in March 1775, and to that of Captain in March 1779. In 1783 he was placed on the half-pay of the 82d foot, and remained so until 1793, when he was appointed Lieutenant in the 94th. Whilst on half-pay he served as Aid-de-camp to the Marquess Townshend. On the 1st of Sept. 1794, he received the brevet of Major; and, having raised the Fifeshire Fencibles, he was appointed Lieut.-Colonel of that corps, the 23d Oct. 1794. In April 1800 he was again placed on half-pay; the 1st Jan. 1801 was made Colonel, by brevet; in Jan. 1803 Colonel of the 6th garrison battalion, and reduced in Feb. 1805. From March 1804 to Dec. 1808 he served as Brigadier and Major-General in Ireland. The 25th April 1808 he received the rank of Major-General; and in December was placed on the staff in Scotland. He attained the rank of Lieut.-General in 1813, and that of General in 1830.

General Durham was twice married; first in 1779 to Elizabeth, daughter of Colonel Shelden, of Fletwick, co. Bedford; and secondly, in 1827, to Margaret, eldest daughter of Colonel John Anstruther, of Charlton, co. Fife: but had no issue. He has been succeeded in his estates by his next surviving brother, William Durham, esq.

GENERAL SIR W. WILKINSON.

March 18. At Durham, aged 85, Sir William Wilkinson, a General in the army.

He was appointed Ensign in the 30th foot the 8th Feb. 1773, Lieutenant the 10th April 1775, and Captain the 17th

Nov. 1780. He served one campaign in South Carolina, at the latter end of the American war; and at the commencement of the French revolution, he served in the Mediterranean as a Marine Officer, and acted as Town Major at Toulon. On the 27th May, 1795, he was appointed Major in the 30th Foot; and Lieut.-Col. the 1st Sept. following. He served also in Corsica, in Ireland (during the rebellion), in Malta, in Egypt, and in India. He was made Colonel by brevet 1803, Major-General 1810, Lieut.-General 1814, and General 1837.

Sir W. Wilkinson was very deaf, and had for a long period led a secluded life, never mixing in society, and taking such exercise as his health required invariably alone. His manner was strongly marked by eccentricity, but no part of his conduct had ever excited suspicion of insanity. A coroner's inquest was held on his body, when it appeared that he shot himself with a pistol. He is understood to have died very rich.

CAPT. SIR JOHN PHILLIMORE, R.N.

March 21. At the Ray, near Maidenhead, Sir John Phillimore, Knt. and C.B. a Post Captain R.N. and a Naval Aide-camp to her Majesty.

Sir John Phillimore was a son of the Rev. Joseph Phillimore, Rector of Orton on the Hill, Leicestershire; and a brother of Joseph Phillimore, LL.D. Commissioner of the Board of Control for the affairs of India.

He commenced his naval career under the auspices of Vice-Admiral Sir George Murray, in 1795, with whom he served successively in the *Nymphé* frigate, the *Colossus*, *Achille*, and *Edgar*, 74s. In the *Edgar* he was present at the victory gained by Sir John Jervis, 14th Feb. 1797; and the *Edgar* led the van of Lord Nelson's division in the attack on the Danish fleet, April 2, 1801, on which glorious occasion she suffered severely, having 31 men killed and 111 wounded.

The first Lieutenant of that ship having fallen in the action, Mr. Phillimore succeeded to the vacancy, and continued to serve under Capt. Murray in the *Baltic*, until the peace of Amiens, after which he became First Lieutenant of the *Gannet* sloop-of-war for a short time, and was promoted to the rank of Commander, 10th May, 1804. In the following year he was appointed to the *Cormorant* on the North Sea station, and in 1806 removed to the *Belette* brig of 18 guns, under the orders of Commodore Owen, when that officer made an attack on the Boulogne flotilla, in order to try the effects of Congreve rockets.

In the *Belette*, Lieut. Phillimore performed many important services, acquiring the reputation of a very active officer. Being attached to Lord Gambier's fleet in his attack on Copenhagen in 1807, he distinguished himself by his zeal and intelligence, and on one occasion gallantly repulsed an attack of Danish gun-boats in a calm, sinking three of the enemy's vessels.

On the 13th Oct. 1807 he obtained post rank, and remained on half-pay until June, 1809, when he was appointed to command the *Marlborough* 74, during the temporary absence of her Captain. In that ship he proceeded on the expedition to the Scheldt, and was actively employed in detached service in conjunction with the troops, until superseded by Capt. Moore in the fall of the year. His next appointment was to the *Diadem* store-ship, in June 1810; and on the 4th May, 1813, he was appointed to the *Eurotas*, a new frigate, in which he was present at the capture of the Dutch frigate *La Trave*, on the 23rd Oct. following; and on the 25th Feb. 1814, he fell in with the French frigate *Clorinde*, when a desperate action ensued, in which Capt. Phillimore was severely wounded, and the *Eurotas* being totally dismasted, while the *Clorinde* had her foremast standing, the enemy's ship succeeded in getting out of gun-shot. No time was lost in repairing damages, and before noon on the following day, the *Eurotas* was completely rigged under jury-masts, and in chase of the *Clorinde* at the rate of seven miles an hour, to renew the action; when the *Dryad* and another vessel made their appearance, and the French frigate surrendered without further resistance. In this action, the *Eurotas* had 20 men killed, and 40 wounded, whilst the loss on board the French frigate was twice as great.

On the 4th June, 1815, Capt. Phillimore was nominated a C.B., and remained unemployed until 1820, when he was appointed to the *William and Mary* yacht, and knighted by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, while in attendance upon his Excellency, on the 12th Dec. 1821.

In 1823 he carried out the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the political state of Mexico, in the *Thetis* frigate; and in the following year returned to Plymouth with a very rich freight of specie and cochineal. In May, 1824, he proceeded in the same ship to the coast of Africa, and arrived at Cape Coast Castle, with supplies at a very critical moment, the Ashantees being then encamped in vast numbers round the town, Having landed a portion of his crew, he

held the savages in check, and made such admirable arrangements, that in the general attack of the 11th July, they were defeated with great loss, and their army dispersed. The *Thetis* returned to England at the close of the year, and was subsequently employed in conveying some diplomatic personages to Naples, Constantinople, and South America. In Nov. 1826, she was paid off at Plymouth, from which period he had retired from active service.

Sir John Phillimore was appointed one of the Naval Aides-de-camp to King William the Fourth in Sept. 1831, and retained that appointment to her present Majesty.

He married, Feb. 17, 1830, Katharine Harriet, daughter of Capt. Raigersfeld, R.N. by whom he has left a numerous young family, to which an addition has been made since his death by the birth of a posthumous child.

W. S. POYNTZ, Esq.

April 8. At his house in Hampton Court, aged 71 years, William Stephen Poyntz, esq. of Cowdray Park, Sussex, and of Midgham House, Berks, a Deputy Lieutenant of Sussex and Hampshire.

This greatly respected gentleman was descended from a very ancient family; his grandfather was the Right Hon. Stephen Poyntz, educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge, M.A. 1711, who held several responsible situations in the reign of George II. and was by that monarch appointed Preceptor to Prince William of Cumberland. He married the Hon. Miss Mordaunt, one of the Maids of Honour to Queen Caroline; and, dying in 1750, was succeeded by his son William Poyntz, esq. Inspector of Prosecutions in the Exchequer, and High Sheriff of Berks 1786. He married one of the co-heiresses of Kelland Courtenay, esq. by whom he had two sons, William Stephen, the subject of this notice, and Montagu Mordaunt, who died early in life; and four daughters, the Lady John Townshend, the Hon. Mrs. Bridgman, who died during the present year (see p. 331) the Countess of Cork and Orrery, and the Hon. Lady Courtenay Boyle.

In early life Mr. Poyntz held a commission in the 10th or Prince of Wales's Dragoons. On the 24th Nov. 1794 he received a commission as Captain of the Midhurst corps of volunteer Cavalry. Subsequently to the general election of 1796 he came into Parliament for the borough of St. Alban's on Earl Spencer's interest, the vacancy being made by the late Earl of Lucan, Lady Spencer's brother. He was re-elected in 1802 and

1806; to the Parliament of 1807 he was returned for Callington (after the general election) and again to that of 1812-18; he sat for Chichester from 1823 to 1826, and for Ashburton from 1831 to 1835, when he was returned for Midhurst, where he was recently succeeded by his son-in-law, Captain the Hon. F. Spencer, having resigned his seat from ill health and advanced years.

Mr. Poyntz's political principles were of the old constitutional Whig school; but of a tendency too aristocratical to permit him to identify himself with the radicalism of the present day. He was a firm supporter of the established church, and maintained its rights and property by his votes in Parliament, though in opposition to the party with whom he generally acted. He was greatly beloved by an extensive circle of friends, who knew the kindness of his heart and the sincerity of his attachment to them. A large and respectable body of tenantry will deeply lament the loss of their kind and considerate landlord, and the labouring poor in the vicinity of his residence will feel the want of his judicious bounty. In his religious sentiments he was warmly attached to the doctrines and discipline of the Church of England, and worshipped according to her Liturgy in the spirit of a true Christian. And it is a consolation to his surviving friends to reflect that while ill health, during the latter years of his life, drew him from the world, it was at the same time the happy cause of leading him to contemplate more seriously the concerns of eternity. He married in 1794 the Hon. Elizabeth Mary Browne, only sister and sole heiress of George 8th Viscount Montagu, whose melancholy death in attempting to pass the falls of Schaffhausen in 1793 is related in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for that year, p. 1054. By this amiable, pious, and highly respected lady, the last descendant of the Montagus of Cowdray, who died in Dec. 1830, he had two sons and three daughters; the former both came to an untimely end by the upsetting of a pleasure yacht at Bognor, Sussex, 1815, (together with their tutor and the two daughters of Adm. Parry, Colonel Poyntz alone escaping, as related in our *Magazine* for that year, Part ii. p. 79). In consequence of this distressing calamity his three surviving daughters, the dowager Lady Clinton (now the wife of Sir Horace Seymour, K.C.H.), the Hon. Mrs. Spencer (wife of Capt. the Hon. Frederick Spencer, C.B. next brother to Earl Spencer), and the Marchioness of Exeter, have become co-heiresses to all the extensive property of that ancient and once powerful family.

The following paragraph, relating some interesting particulars connected with the causes of the illness and death of Mr. Poyntz, deserves insertion here. "The death of this gentleman presents a singular fact in pathology. He expired suddenly, at his house at Hampton Court, at dinner, with convulsive movements of the face and hands, the consequence of a want of power in the heart to carry on their circulation. This cessation of nervous energy in the heart was the result of an injury received by him seven years ago. In 1833 Mr. Poyntz fell from his horse on his head, when his chin was forced on his breast, and produced a dislocation in the spine, which was found at the post mortem examination made by Mr. Liston, of Old Burlington-street, and Mr. Holberton, the medical attendant of Mr. Poyntz. Since that accident he had never been so well as before, and during the last two or three years had occasionally experienced brief faintings, from a total cessation of the heart's action, presenting symptoms precisely like those which were now described to the jury, but with this difference, that from the last, which lasted under a minute, he did not recover. The surgeons discovered the *processus dentatus* of the spine displaced forwards, diminishing the spinal canal, and consequently the spinal marrow one-third in diameter, just below the skull, where the chord begins to meet the brain. The injury was evidently of old standing, and in Mr. Holberton's opinion was, through the heart, the cause of death. Thus was established the singular fact, that death resulted almost instantaneously from an injury inflicted years before. Singularly, no paralysis or injury of the intellect followed the injury of the spine in 1833. All the valves of the heart were healthy, and no unnatural sounds were ever detectable in the chest. The dura mater of the brain was found attached firmly to the skull, and effusion under the arachnoid membrane. When well, the pulse counted about 25 or 26 in the minute; at other times not more than eight or nine."

The body of Mr. Poyntz was deposited in the family vault at Easebourne, Sussex, on the 16th of April. The cavalcade was met at Farnhurst by the Marquess of Exeter, the Hon. Capt. F. Spencer, Sir Horace and Mr. Seymour, and nearly 70 of the tenantry; and a procession was formed, which, moving slowly, arrived at the church of Easebourne about eleven o'clock, where they were joined by Col. Bridgeman, Charles Shirley, esq. Sir Charles Taylor, bart. William Townley Mitford, esq. of Pits-hill, Rev. Robert Ridsdale, Rector of Tillington, and the resident Clergy; and after the coffin had

been exposed to the view of the sorrowing multitude, which, at a moderate calculation, amounted to 3000, it was quietly consigned to the earth. As a last tribute of respect, all the tradesmen of Midhurst closed their shops until after the interment.

DR. RENNELL, DEAN OF WINCHESTER.

March 31. At the Deanery, Winchester, in his 87th year, the Very Rev. Thomas Rennell, D.D. Dean of the Cathedral.

Dr. Rennell, the representative of an ancient and respectable family in Devonshire, and a near relative of the celebrated Major Rennell, was the only son of the Rev. Thomas Rennell, Prebendary of Winchester, a man eminent for his piety and learning, to whose early instruction and constant care may be ascribed in great measure the subsequent superiority and reputation of his son. When about thirteen years of age Dr. Rennell was sent to Eton, where the keen eye of Dr. Foster, the head master, first discovered the capacity and abilities of his pupil; and under the tuition of that acute scholar Dr. Rennell soon rose to high distinction. A letter still exists in which Dr. Foster declared that Rennell was the best scholar he had ever sent out from Eton; and his pupil always retained and expressed the warmest affection and gratitude to the memory of his old master. Upon being removed to King's College, Cambridge, Dr. Rennell prosecuted his studies with intense ardour. The leisure afforded by the peculiar nature of that foundation, and the exemption from University exercises and examinations, so dangerous a privilege to many young men, was to him of peculiar advantage, for it enabled him to follow up without interruption the course of study most congenial to the disposition of his mind, without reference to whether it might "tell" or not at any future examination. He read from thirst for information, and from pure love of letters, "*ingenti perculsus amore*," rather than from any mere ambition of literary fame. During his University career Dr. Rennell sought and was readily admitted to the society of persons renowned for their genius and learning. He was at this time greatly assisted by the able and judicious advice of Dr. Glynn, a most distinguished scholar and physician, then resident at Cambridge, and a Fellow of the same college; and his views were enlarged and matured by frequent conversation with the learned Mr. Bryant. With his contemporaries the late Dr. Mansel, Master of Trinity College, and Mr. Mathias, the author of the "Pursuits of Literature," both men of "infinite wit," and likewise with his old schoolfellows, the late Chief Justice

Gibbs, and Mr. Justice Dampier, he lived in habits of the warmest intimacy, which lasted through their lives. At the University also he was first introduced by Dr. Glynn to the then Mr. Pretzman, afterwards Bishop of Winchester, and to his illustrious pupil, with both of whom he continued in after life on terms of mutual esteem and regard. In the year 1778 he gained the Bachelor's prize for a Latin essay on the subject of Government, remarkable for the deep philosophical views he took of the question, and the vigour and elegance of the language. Dr. Rennell continued at Cambridge until he entered into holy orders, when he took the curacy of Barnack, a retired village in Northamptonshire, and became as severe a student in Theology as he had previously been in classical and general literature, and to this subject, in all its various branches, henceforward through life were the powers of his mind almost exclusively given. He was appointed at an earlier age than usual to a prebend in Winchester Cathedral, being already remarkable as a divine and a scholar; and during his residence in the Close derived, by his own account, invaluable aid in the promotion of his theological studies, from frequent intercourse with the celebrated Dr. Balguy, of whom he never ceased to speak with admiration and reverence.

In 1786 Dr. Rennell married the eldest daughter of Sir William Blackstone, a lady in every way worthy her husband and her father; and soon after undertook the charge of the populous parish of Alton, and entered zealously and actively upon the practical duties of a parish priest. Alton was at that time full of the sect called Quakers, among the higher class of whom were to be found many shrewd and intelligent persons; with these Dr. Rennell freely associated, and in the course of frequent conversations and arguments held with them, gained a considerable insight into their doctrines; whatever might have been his conclusions upon these matters, he commanded their respect by his learning and moderation, and their esteem by his kindness.

In the year 1797 he resigned the prebendal stall, in consequence of his acceptance of the Mastership of the Temple, a situation of all others for which he was peculiarly fitted, and which had been offered and even urged upon him by Mr. Pitt. Dr. Rennell felt all the deep responsibility he was incurring in accepting this important post, but was encouraged in the attempt by the friends who were best acquainted with him, especially by Dr. Tomline, the Bishop of Lincoln. How worthily he fulfilled the duties of the Mastership many now living can best testify. They

consist chiefly in preaching during the terms; and the profound learning and fervid eloquence of his discourses are still remembered. He ever regarded this period of his professional labours with satisfaction and pleasure in after life. It brought him into contact with congenial minds, and he enjoyed the friendship and respect of an Eldon, a Stowell, a Kenyon, an Erskine, and a host of other able and high-minded lawyers of that day. He was also fond of and courted the society of the students and younger part of the Bar; to whom, in their early career, he was most kind and attentive, and of consummate service to the cause of genuine religion, in enabling those who consulted him to meet the arguments of its opponents, and in directing the attention of fair inquirers, anxious to satisfy their reason upon the evidences of Christianity during their few leisure hours, in the most compendious manner, to the nearest and best sources of information. He never shunned the acquaintance of a young man whose inquiring mind might be tainted with sceptical notions, on that account, and many, it is believed, were led to sincere belief by his aid. In the following year he took his degree of Doctor of Divinity at Cambridge, and preached the commencement sermon, in which he exposed the tendency of the wide spreading doctrines of the French revolution, and denounced them in a strain of such vigorous and argumentative eloquence as to excite the admiration and gratitude of every lover of religion and order, and to call forth the abuse and never ceasing enmity of the jacobinical party in this country. It was on this occasion that Mr. Pitt applied to him the term of "the Demosthenes of the pulpit."

In 1805 he was promoted by that constant and kind friend to the Deanery of Winchester, an appointment equally honourable to his patron and himself; for Dr. Rennell had for many years been an active, ardent, and effectual opponent to the claims of the Roman Catholics, the granting of which had been a favourite scheme of policy with Mr. Pitt, and upon which point not long before he had been obliged to retire from office. Dr. Rennell never compromised his sentiments on this great question either in substance or degree, and his honesty and zeal were appreciated by that great minister. All the duties of his new station were performed in the most exemplary manner, for his heart was interested in them. He loved the solemnity of the choral service, and gave effect to it by his impressive voice, and continued to a late period to speak from the pulpit as one deeply concerned in the salvation of himself and

others. In the Cathedral some of his best sermons were preached, particularly that "on gaming," the most celebrated perhaps, and which has had a wider circulation than any one he published. It was in his time that the extensive repairs, by which so much was done to obviate decay and to restore the beauty of the fabric of that splendid pile, took place. In 1827 Dr. Rennell resigned the Mastership of the Temple, being unable, from growing infirmity, any longer to perform the duties satisfactorily to his own conscience. On this occasion he addressed to each of the two societies a letter replete with deep feeling and nervous energy, which was afterwards printed, together with the kind complimentary answers to it.

The evening of his existence was passed chiefly at Winchester, where he exercised a plain and generous hospitality, especially to strangers; living on the kindest terms with all around, and respected and esteemed by the body he had presided over for so many years, and by all the surrounding clergy. Late in life he experienced severe domestic affliction, for he lived to mourn the death of his beloved wife and of two sons, both of rare endowments; which, although it bowed him down, never took from him that steady cheerfulness, so peculiar an element in a Christian's mind.

He came at length to his grave in full years, "like as a shock of corn cometh in its season," to enter upon the reward of a long and useful life, spent in the service of his Redeemer and the glory of God. He has left one son and two daughters to feel the loss of such a parent.

As a theologian and a scholar, in the most comprehensive sense of the words, Dr. Rennell was perhaps one of the most remarkable and accomplished men of his age; few persons have read and digested so much, and being endowed with an extraordinary memory his stores were always at hand for his own or for others' use. The philosophy of antiquity, especially that of Plato, whom he regarded as "on the very threshold of Christianity," he had studied deeply, and its bearings on the Christian religion had been well weighed in his thoughtful mind. He was intimately acquainted with the writings of the fathers, and the whole range of the great theological writers of the English church, the masculine tone of whose minds was in perfect unison with his own. He was also well read in foreign divinity. As a scholar he was deep and accurate, without having entered much into the minutæ of verbal criticism, to the uses as well as abuses of which, however, he was fully sensible; while the study of it was

uncongenial to his vigorous understanding, which would always rather be dealing with matter than words. In the classical world Homer was his great favourite, and hardly second stood Shakspeare, of whom he would say that his divinity was sound and good. Nor was he less extensively versed in history, than in other branches of literary knowledge. He had collected an extensive and noble library which might have been regarded as an epitome of his mind. Theology, classics, both ancient and modern, and history, formed the staple commodity; to which were added (copiously) biography, voyages and travels and elegant literature in all languages; and, although there were many very *splendid* editions, especially of favourite authors, all were for *use*; there was hardly to be found one *mere curiosity*.

In his character as a Christian, Dr. Rennell was a man of deep and fervent piety, free from the slightest taint of fanaticism. His benevolence, springing warm from the heart, was of a practical kind, and in his charities he was munificent.

In social intercourse his conversation was full, and rich in anecdote; and he was fond to the latest period of his life of seeing his friends around him. To borrow the words of a person distinguished for classical and legal attainments, now high in station, "What a treasure of recollections and anecdotes of bygone days are gone with him; what a feature in Winchester, what a centre for how many friends of different ages!"

It is to be regretted that one volume of discourses, chiefly preached at the Temple, is all that Dr. Rennell ever published with his name attached.

Dr. Rennell was presented to the rectory of St. Magnus, London Bridge, 1792, which he resigned in 1808; to the rectory of Alton, Hants, in 1809; and to the vicarage of Barton Stacy, Hants, in 1814.

THOMAS DRUMMOND, Esq.

April 15. At the Viceregal Lodge, in the Phoenix Park, Dublin, Captain Thomas Drummond, Under Secretary of State for Ireland.

Few men combined so many high and sound qualifications as Mr. Drummond for the discharge of varied and important public duties. His scientific reputation is associated with the *light* which bears his name, and which conferred celebrity upon him before his talents had drawn him conspicuously into the sphere of political and official labours. Early distinguished by his mathematical attainments, he displayed throughout the whole of the responsible employments to which

he was subsequently called, that clearness and precision of purpose, which an understanding, originally masculine and vigorous, might be expected to derive from a mental discipline so searching and practical. The schedules of the Reform Bill were based upon Mr. Drummond's calculations, the accuracy of which were unshaken by the opponents of that great constitutional measure. While he held the office of private secretary to Lord Althorp, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, his assiduous devotion to the public service justly acquired for him that marked confidence which afterwards led, in the changes of the administration, to his appointment as Under Secretary for Ireland. In his private capacity Mr. Drummond was much esteemed by men who were strongly opposed to his political opinions, and by those who had official dealings with him he was much respected for his prompt business-like habits and kind demeanour at all times.

On the 21st of April his remains were removed from the Lodge in Phoenix Park to Mount Jerome Cemetery. The funeral procession, which consisted of upwards of 150 carriages, and some few cars, left the Park about 11 o'clock. The principal mourners were his brother Mr. John Drummond, Mr. Brady the Attorney-general, and Mr. Pigot the Solicitor-general, in the first carriage; his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant and Lord Morpeth in the second carriage. The pall-bearers were the Lord Chancellor, Sir M. O'Loughlin, Master of the Rolls, Lord Morpeth, Judges Perrin, Ball, and Richards, and Major-Gen. Sir J. Burgoyne. Amongst the train of carriages were also those of the Duke of Leinster, the Earl of Roscommon, Earl of Charlemont, Lord Cloncurry, Lord Ventry, the Archbishop of Dublin (Dr. Whateley), the Bishop of Cashel, Mr. Daniel O'Connell, M.P., Mr. Henry Grattan, M.P., the O'Conor Don, M.P., Mr. F. French, M.P., Mr. James Power, M.P., the Provost of Trinity College, the Chief Remembrancer, Sir Edward Blakeney, Commander of the Forces, Sir J. Murray, Colonels d'Aguilar, Holloway, Thos. White, W. Smith, Sir Guy Campbell, Sir Thomas Esmond, Serjeant Green, Dr. Anster, LL.D. &c. The procession passed through the principal streets of Dublin, and reached the cemetery about half-past 12 o'clock.

JOHN HINCKESMAN, ESQ.

April 8. At Westwood in the parish of Oldbury near Bridgenorth, co. Salop, aged 93, John Hinckesman, esq. of that place. He was the younger and last surviving

GENT. MAG. VOL. XIII.

son of Richard Hinckesman, gent. and Ann his wife, of Overwood in the parish of Neen Savage in that county, and born in 1747. He was in his early life the worthy agent of the Actons of Aldenham, and continued to transact the business of that family, and of others, with great punctuality and propriety towards his employers, and with great honour and credit to himself, till his principal at Aldenham, in the long turn of life, and great age, became unable to keep and conduct himself in the usual line of correctness, and proper sense of discretion, when Mr. Hinckesman retired from that concern. He was eminently loyal to the sovereigns it was his happiness to live under, and greatly attached to the church of England, being paternally descended from several of its worthy divines. When menacing danger threatened the government, and the country became alarmed, he was at all times ready to meet the assessed subsidies, which at length so materially assisted to put down the tyrant of Europe. Placing himself and horse in martial array, he marched into the ranks of a regiment of cavalry, to defend the state, and all its institutions by law established, having a strong patriotic desire to exist or perish with them. Thus he contributed to fill the martial ranks of his sovereign during the whole period of the two last wars. The important privileges and liberties of his country he deemed no sacrifice too much to preserve, and defend; and it was his ardent wish to see the arts and sciences of his country flourish in his day, and his prayer was that they might continue so to do to the end of time. He was highly respected by his friends and neighbours, exhibiting himself at all times, with a generous feeling towards all laudable public pursuits, and towards the poor of his neighbourhood, being hospitable to all. His habits were early, his exercise regular and continuous, and his diet moderate. He lost his sight about two years before his death. He possessed a valuable memento of the celebrated Dr. Samuel Johnson of Lichfield, the great writer and critic,—nothing less extraordinary than that learned man's fowling-piece. It came into the family by purchase of Mr. Charles Hinckesman the deceased's brother, at the doctor's sale at his house in Lichfield, Mr. Charles Hinckesman being the subsequent occupier till his death. The deceased was one of the two existing trustees of the free school of Neen Savage, in which parish his ancestors had resided many years upon their estate which descended to him. His Christian code was "Fear God, honour the King; and do unto all men as you

would they should do unto you." He was interred in the family vault in the cemetery of Oldbury on Thursday the 23d of April, where a great number of towns people from Bridgenorth as well as neighbours had assembled to see the last rite performed upon an individual, who had for nearly a century been a close resident, and for a considerable time a daily visitor to that town, and a constant attendant inquirer into the state of its markets.

ALEXANDER NASMYTH, ESQ.

April 10. In York-place, Edinburgh, aged 83, Alexander Nasmyth, esq., the much venerated father of the Scottish School of Landscape Painting.

Mr. Nasmyth was born in Edinburgh, where he received his elementary education. In his youth he went to London, and became the apprenticed pupil of Allan Ramsay (son of the poet), at that period one of the most esteemed portrait painters of the metropolis. He afterwards visited Italy, where he pursued his studies for several years, in the society of the best Roman artists of the time, and in the fellowship of some contemporary students from England, whose names have since become classic in English art. While ostensibly studying his chosen department of historical and portrait painting, he was led by his natural bias to landscape, though rather from pleasure than any lateral professional design, to fill many portfolios with careful and elaborate drawings of the ancient ruins, the more modern palaces, churches, and other edifices, and the exquisite landscapes of Italy. Nor was the study of the great masters disregarded or neglected by him; on the contrary, besides numberless sketches, he carried home with him a most refined perception of the peculiar excellence of each, and his conversation on the various works was equally distinguished by the skill of the professional connoisseur and the apprehension of the well-educated gentleman. His eminent countryman, Sir David Wilkie, who ever regarded the character of his respected father in art with great veneration, having met him shortly after his own return from Italy—his mind full of the glories of ancient art—afterwards expressed both surprise and admiration at the extent of observation, the exactness of memory, and justness of criticism, with which Mr. Nasmyth commented upon those celebrated works, which he could not have seen for at least fifty years previous.

Having returned to his native city, he commenced practising, with great success, as a portrait painter, and had the honour of pouring many of the most distin-

guished men and women of his time. To his friendship with Burns the world is indebted for the only authentic portrait which exists of the great Scottish poet. His passion for landscape, however, had been gradually gaining ground; and the pleasure he had in executing some of his earlier landscapes, and the applause with which they were received, led him for the most part to abandon portrait, and give himself up to his favourite pursuit. The distinctive characteristics of his chaste and elegant compositions are well known; his industry and popularity have been so unceasing, that there is hardly a mansion-house in England or Scotland, besides more humble domiciles innumerable, on whose walls a smiling production of Nasmyth is not to be found.

As he numbered among his early employers many of the noble and wealthy of Scotland, he became a frequent visitor at their country mansions, where his general as well as his professional talents made him an honoured and cherished guest. On these occasions his ever active mind found an agreeable relaxation in suggesting improvements connected with the scenic effects of garden, park, and other pleasure grounds; and, as these suggestions were made with equal genius and soundness of judgment, and had ever a due regard to practicability and economy in execution, they were, to a very great extent, adopted by proprietors, to the manifest improvement in the beauty of their domains. His celebrity in this delightful department of art, which can be successfully exercised only by those skilful in the composition of landscape, but which, for years, he only practised as an amateur, from a desire to gratify many noble and generous patrons, eventually made his advice to be so frequently sought for, in these matters, as to cause too serious inroads to be made on his time. He was thus induced to adopt it as a lucrative branch of his profession. To his suggestions and plans, and to the principles he promulgated, much of the beauty of some of the finest park scenery of Scotland is to be attributed.

The improvement of his native city in picturesque and architectural elegance was ever one of his most favourite topics of study, and of evening conversation. Not a few of the most ingenious and beneficial changes in the street architecture of Edinburgh may be traced to his invention; and he has left behind him numberless sketches of partially executed or suggested improvements, which demonstrate how very much he was interested in the embellishment of that most romantic of cities, and how much his ma-

mory and services, in this particular, deserve the respect of his fellow-citizens.

For many years he employed a considerable portion of his time in giving tuition at his house in the principles and practice of his art (so important in purifying and directing the springs of public taste); and of his merits in this department we are assured, by the testimony of many accomplished persons who benefited largely by his instructions, and by the fact that he received a larger income from this source than any teacher who has yet succeeded him. His life has been so far extended that one generation of those of his disciples who have adopted art as a profession have been distinguished rather as his successful rivals than as his scholars. Most of the living landscape painters of Scotland are, however, in some measure sprung from his school, and although his peculiar manner is not to be traced in their works, we believe that all of them acknowledge and retain the highest respect for the soundness and simplicity of those principles and instructions which he enforced, equally by his maxims and practice, and by alternate reference to nature and the great masters.

But the value of his instructions as a master can receive no better illustration than in the evidence afforded by the eminence of several of his own family. The landscapes of the late Mr. Patrick Nasmyth, his eldest son, who was cut off by death in the prime of manhood, are unrivalled by those of any living artist, in their peculiar and highly beautiful walk of English rural and forest scenery. Possessing a character intensely English, many of them vie with the works of Ruysdael and Hobbima; not a few have been sold for more than ten times the sum which the artist received for them, and they continue to rise in the estimation of the first collectors in England. The genius of Anne, on whom the mantle of her deceased brother seemed to have descended, was rapidly conducting her to professional eminence, when her marriage with Mr. Bennett, an eminent engineer in Manchester, transferred those talents, from which the public expected so much, to the adornment of private society. The artistic acquirements of Mrs. Richardson, formerly Mrs. Terry, which she had not exercised professionally during Mr. Terry's life, were, with a feeling of independence becoming her father's daughter, nobly and successfully exerted in behalf of her family, on her husband's misfortunes and death. The compositions of Jane have, within the last few years, evinced great study and consequent improvement, and they are now characterized

by great richness in detail, chastened by a refined and even classic elegance of arrangement. Nor are the pictures of Margaret and Barbara undistinguished by similar characteristics; while Charlotte, the youngest daughter, is successfully following the track of her eminent brother. George and James, the two youngest of the family, who have inherited their mechanical genius from their father, were also, at an early period, initiated in the principles of art. This they industriously applied in elaborate delineations of machinery and architecture, by means of which they were enabled, during their studies as engineers, to lay up, for their future practice, great store of valuable working drawings; and, on their commencing business on their own account, to plan, and entirely to construct, without any other professional assistance, their own magnificent and beautiful establishment, an edifice capable of accommodating 700 workmen. They are now the leading partners in the firm of Nasmyths, Gaskell and Co. engineers, Patricroft, near Manchester, a house originally reared upon the reputation of James's brilliant professional genius, and that of the great ability, indomitable perseverance, and high principle of both brothers. It now ranks among the most eminent in England, and has executed most important commissions for our own Government, and those of most of the other nations of Europe. We may mention that James, besides evincing consummate ability in several departments of science totally unconnected with his arduous profession, has it also in his power, if his time would permit, to prove himself a great artist. The sketches which he executes in his hours of relaxation are most masterly, and the subjects he selects are equally varied, original, and poetic.

Mr. Nasmyth took an active interest in all the institutions established in Edinburgh for the promotion of art. He was one of the few distinguished members of the original Society of Scottish Artists; he was one of the first elected associates of the Royal Institution, to whose exhibitions he became a principal contributor; and, although his great age at the period of the union of the artists of that body with the Royal Scottish Academy, prevented his joining their institution, he allowed himself to be named as an honorary member, and ever continued to feel deeply interested in its prosperity. Shortly before his last illness, a few of the members of the Academy, having agreed to subscribe for the purpose, requested him to sit to Mr. Duncan for his portrait, which it was their intention to present to the collection of the Academy, out of a

feeling of gratitude and respect for his patriotic services to Scottish art. He had given his consent to their request, which he considered a high honour, but it came too late to be effected.

It was ever his desire to keep up the most friendly relations with his brethren in art; he had the honour to rank among his friends the most distinguished artists of his time, both at Edinburgh and in the metropolis; and he had great delight in pointing out, and in descanting upon, their various excellencies. Young artists who sought his society ever found in him a kind and courteous companion and adviser, and all received an unvarying welcome in that unostentatious hospitality which ever animated his evening domestic circle. His general information (in which he kept abreast of society)—his accurate reminiscences of remarkable events—his numberless anecdotes of distinguished men of the last and present centuries, with many of whom he had enjoyed a familiar intercourse—his youthful and unimpaired interest in passing occurrences—his perception and appreciation of departed and contemporary talent, in whatever phase exhibited—his masterly disquisitions on the works of the great masters in his own art, rendered his conversation, seasoned as it was with humour, wit, and originality of remark, in the highest degree agreeable and instructive. He took an active part in the occupations and amusements of his children, and the most juvenile of their associates, and was considered by them as much their companion as their instructor.

It is pleasing to observe, from his very latest works, that the fineness of his intellect and the freshness of his fancy continued unimpaired, and that these actually appear to have given that wonted animation and decision to his pencil which his general debility would seem to have rendered impossible. His last picture but one, "The Bridge of Augustus," as well as others now on the walls of the Royal Scottish Academy, will sustain the accuracy of this observation.

In the little story of his last work of all, there is something both remarkable and affecting. A few days before he was taken ill, he expressed himself to his daughter Jane as somewhat at a loss what to paint; at last he said he would paint a little picture, which he would call "Going Home." He immediately commenced a landscape under a quiet afternoon or evening effect. The grey clouds in the lower part of the sky mingle with some dark and not very distant hills; in the middle ground is a lonely retired

cottage, with the smoke rising from its rustic chimney, shewing that the evening meal is preparing to welcome the return of the master. In the foreground is an ancient oak tree, surrounded by some younger denizens of the forest, who may have sprung from it; among them is a tall though blasted stem of what might have proved a stately tree. One of the great arms of the oak, bearing a look of decay, droops over a dancing stream which gambols past, under a broken rustic bridge, on which, supporting himself by the slender railing, and accompanied by his faithful dog, which looks round, impatient at his dilatory step, an old labourer, having finished his day's work, is seen "going home." It is a touching little picture, even apart from the circumstances under which it was produced. We need not say it is considered an invaluable treasure by his family.

Although retaining, in their full vigour, his high intellectual faculties, his occasional physical debility for the last few years evinced too plainly the wearing out of the mortal machinery. He was seized with his last illness about five weeks before his death. He met his death with calmness and dignity, and, as far as great bodily suffering would allow, with contentment and happiness; saying, that he had lived long enough, and could not die at a better period than when surrounded by affectionate and dutiful children, whose eminence and prosperity he had lived to rejoice in.

It were difficult to calculate the amount of elegant and "unproved pleasures," which the multitudinous works of Nasmyth have diffused over this country. The eloquent and philosophical affirmation of Lord Jeffrey, on a late festival connected with the fine arts, that the artist is to be considered as among the greatest moral benefactors of society, may, we think, receive an illustrative confirmation in the life and professional practice of the subject of our notice.

Mr. Nasmyth, soon after his return from Italy, married the sister of Sir James Foulis of Woodhall, Colinton. She still survives, the benevolent and much respected mother of his numerous and talented family. Along with the young ladies her daughters, she leaves Edinburgh to reside permanently at the residence of her eldest son, near Manchester. We are certain they will carry with them the sympathies and good wishes of the citizens of Edinburgh, to many of whom their domestic virtues, no less than their talents, have lastingly endeared them.

(*Edinburgh Courant.*)

MR. WILLIAM PITTS.

April 16. At Pimlico, aged 50, Mr. William Pitts, an eminent sculptor and amiable man.

Mr. Pitts was born in 1790, and like many of the early Italian sculptors commenced his career as a chaser in silver, being apprenticed to his father. He obtained the gold Isis medal from the Society of Arts in 1812, for modelling two warriors. His earliest work of celebrity was a great portion of the Wellington Shield, designed by Stothard, for Messrs. Green and Ward, and he afterwards chased the Shield of Achilles, designed by Flaxman, under whose direction it was executed. This magnificent work of art was produced for Messrs. Rundell and Bridge, and elicited the highest admiration. He also modelled La Sœur's Statue of King Charles the First, which was executed in silver for Lord Arden.

Mr. Pitts married at the early age of nineteen, and was obliged to apply himself sedulously to his profession. He produced, in rapid succession, the following works, selected with the most refined taste and displaying in their conception no ordinary genius: the Deluge, a sketch, in 1823; the Creation of Eve; Samson killing the Lion; Herod's Cruelty; the Pleiades, a most beautiful group; Cupid under the Mantle of Night; Pandora brought to Epimetheus; and Puck, from the Midsummer Night's Dream.

In subjects of pure classical taste, he stood unrivalled, and his talents were highly appreciated by the late celebrated Flaxman, by Sir Richard Westmacott, R. A. and by Sir Francis Chantrey, R. A.

In 1829 he executed two bas-reliefs, each eight feet in length, for Mr. Simmons of the Regent's Park: the Rape of Proserpine; and the Nuptials of Pirithous and Hippodamia, with the outrage of the Centaurs; these have been engraved in outline, and are described in "The English School of Art."

Mr. Pitts had previously modelled the Shield of Æneas, three feet six inches in diameter, from the splendid description of Virgil; and some of the compartments, executed in silver, have recently been exhibited at the Royal Academy. The completion of this work, valued at 2,000*l.* has been interrupted by his sudden death.

In 1830 he designed and executed all the bas-reliefs in the bow-room and drawing rooms of Buckingham Palace. In the first is represented Eloquence attended by Pleasure and Harmony; in the north room, the Origin and Progress of Pleasure, in twelve compartments; and in the south room are illustrations of the lives of the poets, Shakspeare, Spenser, and

Milton. He also submitted to Mr. Nash four designs of sculpture for the throne room, their subjects from classical history.

A very bold piece of sculpture was executed by him for the pediment of St. Martin's vestry room, of St. Martin dividing his cloak with the beggar.

The Shield of Hercules from Hesiod he modelled in 1834, and was employed in making drawings of the several compartments for the purpose of being laid before the Emperor of Russia. A bas relief of a succession of the Sovereigns of England from William the Conqueror to William the Fourth, with their several attributes, was exhibited in 1837. In 1839 he sent in a design for the Nelson Memorial to the committee, founded upon the description of Fame in the fourth book of the *Æneid*:—

"Fame, the great ill, from small beginnings
grows—
Swift from the first; and every moment brings
New vigour to her flights, new pinions to her
wings.
Soon grows the pigmy to gigantic size;
Her feet on earth, her forehead in the skies."

A second design for the same purpose, represented a colossal figure of Nelson on a lofty pedestal, in which the sculptor aimed at the attainment of grandeur and simplicity.

He was at the same time employed upon five large compartments in bas relief, for the front of the Literary Institution of Leicester; the subjects of which were the Muses between the British and Greek poets, and emblems of the four quarters of the globe.

In Isleworth House, the seat of the late Rev. Sir W. A. Cooper, Bart. are three bas-reliefs by Mr. Pitts. Three others, the Triumph of Innocence, Flora with the Seasons, and Pledges of Virtue, are in the house of George Harrison, esq. Carlton Gardens. He modelled several busts; among which were those of Capt. Fitz-Herbert of Swinerton, and Sir W. Horne.

Mr. Pitts designed with great facility; and in drawing, as well as modelling, used equally the right and the left hand, and even both at the same time. He projected a series of illustrations of Virgil, and completed the drawings in outline, but two numbers of the work only were published. A series of illustrations of Ossian he also commenced, and two large plates were engraved in mezzotint, but it is believed were not published. He made drawings in illustration of Horace, and for two of the tragedies of Euripides, *Bacchæ* and *Ion*. As a proof of the extent and variety of his talents, it may be mentioned that he painted two pictures on subjects of

sacred history, now in the possession of his family :—David and Saul, and the Return of the Prodigal Son.

At a late period Mr. Pitts executed many works for goldsmiths, his designs not only being highly estimated, but a method which he had acquired of raising the silver, procured a decided preference for his workmanship. He designed and executed the cup which was presented to Mr. Charles Kemble on his retiring from the stage ; and a large enriched candelabrum for the Speaker of the House of Commons, in 1837. He also designed four candelabra of rich workmanship for her Majesty Queen Adelaide, and executed them for Messrs. Storr and Mortimer in 1838. He had previously modelled a dinner service for King William the Fourth, which was produced in china by Messrs. Davenport. He executed in silver several epergues from a very tasteful design, representing a group of boys bearing a basket ; a large salver, of a Louis Quatorze pattern, and a round waiter, of an Elizabethan pattern, were also repeated by him.

In 1826 Mr. Pitts designed a shield in relief, representing Achilles casting lots for a chariot race, and subsequently another, bearing on its surface the siege of Badajos, with the Duke of Richmond leading the troops. One of his last designs that was executed was an enriched cup, knife, fork, and spoon for her Majesty Queen Victoria, for presentation at christenings. His drawings were very numerous in this branch of art, and comprised almost every description of ornamental plate. Shortly before the death of King George the Fourth, he designed and partly modelled a Brunswick Shield, representing the King environed by groups indicative of the historical events in the several reigns of the House of Hanover.

A most beautiful design for a masonic tribute to his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, four feet high, is engraved and described in the Freemasons' Quarterly Review for June 1838. Designs were made by Mr. Pitts for candelabra presented to the Duke of Buckingham by the Agricultural Society, to Sheriff Solomons, to Alderman Wilson after his mayoralty, and to Stephenson the celebrated engineer ; his last drawing was a small elegant tazza for presentation to Macready the tragedian.

The monuments of the late Lord and Lady Boston, and of the nephew of the present Lord Boston, of David Ricardo, Esq. and a cenotaph to Mr. Ricardo's grandson in Gatcombe Park, were by Mr. Pitts ; also the monuments of Dr. Young at Eton, Miss Wainwright at

Sandgate, and of the wife of the Governor of Van Dieman's Land.

The small but beautiful bas-relief of the Triumph of Ceres now exhibiting at the Royal Academy, was modelled by Mr. Pitts in 1829, and, as an emblem of agricultural prosperity, was probably intended for the centre of a salver for the Agricultural Society.

A rash engagement relative to a laborious and expensive work, which Mr. Pitts had entered into, is supposed to have preyed upon his mind and to have created that depression under the influence of which he committed the fatal act of terminating his life by poison. Although his works were numerous and important, and included many that are not enumerated in the preceding list, it is certain they produced little profit. Mr. Pitts suffered much from illness, and has left a widow and five children, who, it is much to be feared, are totally unprovided for.

M. POISSON.

April 25. At Paris, M. Poisson, President of the Academie des Sciences, a Peer of France, and a Foreign Member of the Royal Society of London. M. Poisson was born in 1782 ; and his whole life may be said to have been consecrated to the promotion of analytical discovery and scientific investigation. The principal work by which his name became spread over Europe was his " *Traité de Mécanique Rationnelle* ;" a work in which the deepest powers of analytical calculation are made subservient to the enunciation and demonstration of the various branches of the subject ; and which has since become the text book, the *magnum opus*, for all who enter into the subject of mechanics at all profoundly. Among the other works of M. Poisson may be mentioned his " *Researches on Planetary Perturbations* ;" " *On the Oscillations of Fluids* ;" " *On the Movement of Elastic Fluids in Cylindrical Tubes* ;" " *The Theory of Wind Instruments* ;" " *The Treatise on Heat, and on the Distribution of Heat* ;" as also his " *Essay on the Doctrine of Chances*." In 1825 M. Poisson published his method of comparing the magnetic condition of the earth anterior to its condition as now existing, in which he entered into the inquiry as to whether the action of the earth on the magnetic needle had increased or decreased. Besides these works M. Poisson published several minor essays on the vibrations of sonorous bodies, the propagation of motion in elastic fluids, &c. M. Poisson had long been one of the Examiners of admission at the Ecole Polytechnique, and at the

time of his death was President of the Academy of Sciences, and a Peer of France. He was elected a Foreign Member of the Royal Society of London in 1818. For some years past he had resided at Sceaux, about five miles south of Paris; and, though during the last twelve months he had been almost a constant invalid, he always filled the presidential chair at the weekly meetings of the Academy.

His funeral was conducted on a scale of unusual ceremony, and was especially remarkable as being attended by all the savans of Paris. Deputations from the Chambers of Peers and Deputies, from the Academies of the Institute, and from all the scientific bodies of Paris, formed part of the funeral cortege. The pupils of the Ecole Polytechnique and the Ecole Normale were also present at the ceremony: the Minister of Public Instruction, M. Victor Cousin, headed the line of mourners, and was accompanied by the King's youngest son, the Duc de Montpensier, who was anxious to pay a last tribute of respect to his old professor. M. Arago, M. de Pontécoulant, and other distinguished men of science, delivered harangues over his tomb; and the Minister of Public Instruction most appropriately summed up the merits of the deceased by styling him "The first geometer of Europe." M. Poisson has left four sons, one of whom is a lieutenant in the Artillery.

CLERGY DECEASED.

Jan. 23. At Barford, near Leamington, aged 67, the Rev. *Lewis Way*, formerly of Stansted Park, Sussex, and of the Hotel Marbœuf, Paris. Mr. Way was the son of Benjamin Way, esq. of Denham Park, near Uxbridge; was matriculated of Christ Church, Oxford, April 22, 1790; took the degree of B. A. Jan. 14, 1793; was afterwards elected Fellow of Merton college, and proceeded M. A. Oct. 19, 1796. In 1804 Mr. Way had a very large fortune bequeathed to him by a namesake, but no relation, Mr. John Way, of the Court of King's Bench, (See *Genl. Mag.* vol. LXXIV. 795, 974.) He purchased Stansted Park in 1805, and sold it a few years after to Sir T. Acland. Mr. Way was distinguished by his active exertions in many important religious undertakings; particularly in the establishment of the first English chapel at Paris, (with the exception of that in the Ambassador's hotel.) and in the Society for the Conversion of the Jews.

Feb. 25. At Harrington, Cumberland, aged 46, the Rev. *John Curwen*, Rector of that parish, brother of Henry Curwen,

of Workington, esq. and fourth son of the late J. C. Curwen, esq. M. P.

Feb. 26. Aged 82, the Rev. *John Hanley*, Rector of Clipstone, Northamptonshire, and Vicar of Amberley with Houghton, Sussex. He was formerly a Fellow of Christ's college, Cambridge, B. A. 1780, as 5th Junior Optime, M. A. 1792, was collated to Amberley in 1795 by Dr. Ashburnham, Bishop of Chichester, to whom he was for many years chaplain, and presented to Clipstone by his college in 1812. His beneficence and hospitality will long be remembered.

Feb. 26. In his 52d year, the Rev. *Cornelius Pitt*, Rector of Rendcomb and Hazleton, co. Gloucester. He was the eldest son of Joseph Pitt, esq. of East Court, Wilts, proprietor of Pittville Spa, Cheltenham. He was of Oriel college, Oxford, where he graduated B. C. L. 1810. He was presented to Hazleton in 1824 by Lord Chancellor Eldon, and instituted to Rendcomb in 1831 on his own petition. He died in a fit when walking, on his return from a petty sessions.

Feb. 28. At Morpeth, the Rev. *C. Rapiet*, B. A., Head Master of Edward the Sixth's Grammar School in that town.

Feb. 29. Aged 84, the Rev. *H. Shield*, Rector of Preston and Stoke Dry, Rutlandshire, to the latter of which, in the patronage of the Marquess of Exeter, he was instituted in 1791, and to the former, in his own gift, in 1802.

Lately. At Giltown, Kildare, the Rev. *Joseph Borrowes*, son of the late Sir Kildare D. Borrowes, Bart.

The Rev. *Maurice Coleman*, one of the Senior Curates of Trinity Within, Waterford.

At Llangefni, in his 93d year, the Rev. *T. Evans*, for fifty-one years Rector of Hên Eglwys, Anglesea, in the gift of the Bishop of Bangor.

The Rev. *T. Sneyd*, Vicar of Lavy, co. Cavan.

The Rev. *John Williams*, Rector of Ludchurch, and Vicar of Marlowes, Pembrokeshire; to the former of which he was presented in 1806 by the Prince of Wales, and to the latter in 1812 by Lord Chancellor Eldon.

March 8. Aged 86, the Rev. *William Bolton*, Curate of Brancaster, Norfolk. He was formerly of Trinity college, Cambridge, where he graduated B. A. 1775, M. A. 1780.

March 6. At the residence of his mother, Paul's Walden Bury, Hertfordshire, the Rev. *George Tyrwhitt Drake*, Vicar of the Higher Mediati of Malpas, Cheshire. He was a son of the late Thomas Drake Tyrwhitt Drake, esq. M. P. for Amersham, by Anne, dau. and

co-heir of the Rev. William Wickham, of Garsington, Oxfordshire. He was a member of Jesus college, Camb. LL.B. 1818; and was presented to his living by his brother in 1830.

March 6. At Warkworth, Northumberland, aged 52, the Rev. *Thomas Care Wincom*, Vicar of that parish. He was of Trinity college, Camb. B.D. 1823; and was presented to Warkworth in 1820 by the Bishop of Carlisle.

March 9. At Stirling, in his 87th year, the Right Rev. *George Gleig*, LL.D. Bishop of Brechin, primus of the Scottish Episcopal church. He was ordained a priest in 1773, and consecrated Bishop of the Diocese of Brechin in 1808. Besides the labours of his diocese, he was the author of "Papers on Morals and Metaphysics," which at the time acquired great celebrity. For some years past he had retired from active life, and in 1837 the Right Rev. David Moir, D.D. of Brechin, was consecrated assistant and successor to his diocese. As a scholar, a theologian, a metaphysician, and a critic, his name has for more than sixty years stood amongst the most eminent. His piety was remarkable, yet cheerful; his mind, until age prevailed over it, was singularly vigorous; his heart warm and generous, and his hospitality unbounded. He was father of the excellent and highly gifted Chaplain of Chelsea Hospital, the Rev. G. R. Gleig, M.A. author of the "Subaltern," &c.

In his 75th year, the Rev. *Fulwar Craven Fowle*, Vicar of Kentbury, Berks, and Rector of Elkstone, Gloucestershire. He was the son of the Rev. Thomas Fowle, of Kentbury, by a daughter of the Rev. John Craven, of Chilton, Wilts, nephew to William Lord Craven. He was matriculated of St. John's college, Oxford, the 19th June 1781, and graduated B.A. 1785, M.A. 1788; and was instituted to both his livings in 1798.

At Manchester, in his 54th year, the Rev. *William Nunn*, M.A. Minister of the Episcopal chapel of St. Clement's in that town. He was formerly of St. John's college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1814, M.A. 1817.

March 10. At Northallerton, aged 37, the Rev. *William Clere Burges*, B. A. Vicar of Osmotherley, Yorkshire, and formerly Curate of Northallerton, where he was much esteemed for his piety and usefulness. By a melancholy fatality three of his children had died on the 2d and 3d of the month, and one other on the day before him, viz. his daughters, Selina, Susan, and Charlotte, aged 3, 6, and 10 years, and his son, William-Clere, aged 4 years. He was presented to the

vicarage of Osmotherley by the Bishop of Durham in 1838.

March 11. At Marston St. Lawrence, Northamptonshire, aged 58, the Rev. *Thomas Blencowe*, Vicar of that parish: uncle to the present John Jackson Blencowe, esq. and the son of Samuel Jackson, esq. who took the name of Blencowe, pursuant to the will of his maternal uncle. He was of Oriel college, Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1807, and he was instituted to the vicarage of Marston, on the presentation of his father, in 1809.

March 13. At Bury Green, Cheshunt, aged 54, the Rev. *William Bolland*, Vicar of Frampton and Swineshead, and Minister of Trinity Chapel, Waltham Cross. He was a son of the late Thomas Bolland, esq. of Leeds; was formerly a Fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B.A. in 1806; and was presented to the vicarage of Swineshead by that society in 1811, and to Frampton in the same year by Mr. Tunnard. He had been recently appointed Incumbent of the new church erecting at Bradford, Yorkshire, but had not entered on his new duties. His death was occasioned through an accident. On the evening of the Queen's marriage, Mr. Bolland and his lady accompanied some friends to London in their carriage, to witness the illuminations. While looking at the gay and busy scene, Mr. Bolland and another gentleman, who were in the dicky of the carriage, were thrown out by the sudden moving on of the vehicle, and the former unhappily fell on his head. He was taken home, and after some time was pronounced so convalescent that he publicly returned thanks in his church at Waltham cross for his restoration. A few days afterwards, while in London making arrangements for taking possession of his new curacy in Yorkshire, he felt himself unwell in his head, and on his return home took to his bed, and in two or three days was a corpse. Mr. Bolland was most zealous in the discharge of his pastoral duties, and exemplary in all the relations of life. His body was followed to its resting place at Cheshunt church by a very numerous assemblage of friends. He has left a widow and several children to mourn their severe loss.

At Compton Martin, Somerset, in his 80th year, the Rev. *James Royle*, Rector of that parish. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1820, M.A. 1823; was formerly for thirty-three years Rector of Hilgay, Norfolk; and was presented to Compton Martin by the Duke of Buckingham in 1816.

Aged 26, the Rev. *J. J. Hamilton*, B.A.

of St. John's college, Cambridge, late Curate of Woking, Surrey; second son of Mr. A. Hamilton, of Hatton Garden, London.

At Littlebury, near Saffron Walden, aged 67, the Rev. *Henry Bull*, Vicar of that parish and Rector of Salcott, both in Essex. He was the second son of the Rev. John Bull, Rector of Inworth, Essex, where he was born; educated at Dedham Grammar School, in the same county, and afterwards at St. Peter's college, Cambridge, of which society he was elected a Fellow. He graduated B.A. 1795 as 3d Senior Optime, M.A. 1798; was presented to Littlebury in 1813 by the sinecure Rector (who is appointed by the Bishop of Ely), and to Salcott in 1834. He was characterised by kindness, benevolence to the poor, and a strict and conscientious discharge of his duties as a minister of religion, and was forward in every good work in the town of Saffron Walden and its neighbourhood. He has left a widow with two sons and two daughters.

March 15. In his 80th year, the Rev. *Thomas Dyer*, Vicar of Norton with Lenchwick, Worcestershire. He was formerly of St. John's college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1782, M.A. 1785; and was presented to his living in 1828 by the Dean and Chapter of Worcester.

At Little Bardfield parsonage, Essex, in his 80th year, the Rev. *Hezekiah Good- eve Harrison*, M.A. Rector of Little Stanbridge, Essex, and an acting magistrate for that county. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1780, as 5th Senior Optime, M.A. 1783; was presented to Little Stanbridge in 1786 by the Lord Chancellor, and was for many years the resident Rector of Thorpe Morieux, Suffolk, which he resigned to another member of his family in 1824.

March 20. At Hamburg, aged 49, the Rev. *Richard Baker*, British Chaplain; eldest son of Sir Robert Baker, of Montagu-place, Russell-square. He went to Eton in 1801, and was elected into college 31st July, 1804. He was entered of Merton college, Oxford, 1st July 1808, and was appointed one of the Postmasters of the college by Dr. Davies, then Provost of Eton. He took the degree of B.A. 1812, that of M.A. 1816; was ordained Deacon in Sept. 1814, and Priest in Dec. of the same year. Mr. Baker on his ordination was appointed Curate of Stody and Hunworth in Norfolk, which duty he gave up in 1818 for the curacy of Twickenham; and in May 1820 he was appointed Chaplain to the

British residents at Hamburg, in recommendation of the present bishop of Canterbury, then Bishop of London. He married in 1824 the eldest daughter of the late John P. esq. formerly an eminent mercer in Petersburg, and by that lady, in 1834, he has left issue six children.

At Yalding, Kent, aged 76, *Richard Warde*, Vicar of that parish, Rector of Ditton, in the same county. He was formerly of St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated 1785, M.A. 1788; was instituted to Yalding (net value 1184*l.*) in 1791 by patronage and rectorial tithes being his own family; and was presented to it in 1796 by the Earl of Aylesford.

March 21. At Lindfield, Sussex, in his 80th year, the Rev. Mr. *Haygarth*.

March 22. At Norton, Kent, aged 51, the Rev. *Thomas Wodehouse*, Rector of that parish and a Canon of Wells; brother to Edmund Wodehouse, esq. M.P. for Norfolk, and cousin-german to Lord Wodehouse. He was the second son of the late Thomas Wodehouse, esq. of Sennowe, in Norfolk, by Sarah, daughter of Pryce Campbell, of Stackpole Court, co. Pembroke, esq. and sister to John Lord Cawdor. He was matriculated of Merton college, Oxford, on the 18th June 1806, and appointed one of the Postmasters of that Society; graduated B.A. 1806, M.A. 1816. He married a daughter of the late Rt. Rev. Walker King, D.D. Lord Bishop of Rochester, by whom he was collated to the rectory of Norton (net value 306*l.*) in 1816; and he became a Canon of Wells in 1817.

DEATHS.

BEDFORD.—*Lately.* At Bedford, in her 77th year, Jane, widow of the Rev. Wm. Hooper, Rector of Carlton-cum-Chillingham.

BERKS.—*April 19.* At Reading, Mrs. Hase, relict of the late Henry Hase, esq. of the Bank of England.

April 22. At Binfield Grove, Sarah Elizabeth, dau. of the late Richard Mathews, esq.

April 24. At Windsor, in her 75th year, Charlotte, relict of Christopher Pappendick, esq.

BUCKS.—*April 23.* At Great Marlow, aged 5 months, Andrew John, son of the late A. H. Poulett Thompson, esq.

May 17. Drowned at Eton, aged 14, Charles Francis, only son of H. S. Montague, esq. of Thurlow-house, Clapham.

CAMBRIDGE.—*April 21.* At Lenton, aged 81, John Wright, esq.

May 5. At Alderley, Susan Eliza-

beth, wife of William Chase, esq. of Norwich.

CHESHIRE.—*May 10.* At Boughton, Emily, wife of Richard Helsham, esq.

CORNWALL.—*April 16.* At Truro, aged 33, Caroline, wife of the Rev. H. D. Ryder, M.A. Canon of Litchfield, youngest dau. of the late Geo. Cornish, esq. of Salcombe Hill.

April 27. At Falmouth, in his 60th year, John Furse, esq. late Commander in H.M. Packet Service.

Lately. At Bodmin, aged 25, W. D. Bersey, esq. B.A. late scholar of St. John's College, Camb. eldest son of the Rev. T. Bersey, of the Wesleyan Society.

At St. Mawes, aged 71, Mary Anne, relict of Robert Jago, esq.

CUMBERLAND.—*April 24.* At the Hill, near Carlisle, Frances, wife of Sir J. R. Grant, K.H. and K. St. A.

May 11. Aged 81, Isabella, wife of the Rev. John Mayson, Rector of Orton.

DEVON.—*April 16.* At Exeter, Ann, wife of Robert Miles, esq. late of Salcombe Regis.

April 18. At Ilfracombe, aged 90, Elizabeth, widow of James Richards, esq.

April 20. At Churchstanton, aged 77, the relict of Samuel Southwood, esq.

April 23. At Ogwell House, aged 12 months, Cecilia Catharine, dau. of Sir Richard Plasket.

April 25. At Exmouth, aged 71, John Trenchard, esq. solicitor.

April 27. At Wear House, near Exeter, Susanna Catharine, widow of Admiral Sir J. T. Duckworth, Bart. G.C.B. She was the dau. of the Rt. Rev. W. Buller, Lord Bishop of Exeter; became the second wife of Adm. Duckworth in 1808, and had issue the present Baronet, and another son who died in infancy.

Lately. At Molland-house, near Southmolton, aged 86, Mr. Henry Quartly, extensively known through the counties of Devon and Somerset as an eminent agriculturist, and respected for his sterling integrity of character.

DORSET.—*April 15.* At Sturminster Marshall, at an advanced age, William Mackerell, esq.

Lately. At Weymouth, aged 54, Wm. Garland, esq. a member of the Corporation of Dorchester.

At Lyme Regis, aged 88, Major Knott, an old inhabitant of that town.

May 16. At Swanage, aged 84, Nathan Chinchen, esq.

May 17. At Bradford rectory, the wife of the Rev. Mr. Grant.

ESSEX.—*April 22.* At the vicarage,

White Notley, aged 88, Sarah, wife of the Rev. John Dennis, dau. of the late Rev. C. Gretton, Rector of Springfield.

April 24. Aged 88, Jane, relict of James Andrews, esq. of Romford.

GLOUCESTER.—*April 20.* At Bristol, Richard Darvill, esq. late of the 7th Hussars.

April 21. Martha, relict of Charles Harford, esq. of Bristol.

Lately. At Lydney, aged 61, Sarah, wife of T. Sheasby, esq. of that place, and sister to Dr. Holbrook, of Monmouth.

May 3. At Clifton, aged 86, Mrs. Bridget Becher Swymmer.

May 4. Aged 30, John Rogers, esq. Editor of the Cheltenham Chronicle.

HANTS.—*April 27.* Aged 17, Edward, eldest son of C. Davies, esq. of Southampton; and, *May 3.* at Warminster, aged 20, Henrietta, second daughter of the said C. Davies, esq.

Lately. At Newport, Isle of Wight, aged 97, Mr. Wm. White. Mr. White was formerly possessor of the Wendon Mills, and was noted for his great strength, having on one occasion carried the enormous weight of 21 bushels of flour (10½ cwt.)

Near Farnham, Major-General Sir James Campbell, of the Royal Marines. He was knighted by his late Majesty, and invested with the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Guelphic Order. His commission as Major-General bore date 1825.

The relict of Wm. Courtney, esq. of Bransbury house.

At Southsea, in his 40th year, Mr. W. Keene, comedian (commonly called the African Roscius).

HERTS.—*April 20.* At White Lodge, East Barnet, aged 66, Jefferies Spranger, esq.

May 5. At Northaw, aged 93, Mrs. Le Blanc, widow of Thomas Le Blanc, esq. of Cavenham, Suffolk.

HUNTS.—*May 10.* At Huntingdon, aged 79, James Morton, M.D. many years alderman of that borough.

KENT.—*April 17.* At Goudhurst, aged 80, Ralph Oukden, sen. esq.

April 21. At Ramsgate, in his 28th year, Alexander Ellice, esq. barrister-at-law.

April 22. At Strood, aged 71, Nicholas Crisp, esq. for many years Chamberlain of the Rochester Oyster Fishery.

April 23. At Ramsgate, aged 63, Mary Anne, widow of Henry Berry, esq. late of Bernard-st. Russell-square.

April 28. At Dover, Harriet, youngest dau. of the late Robert Phipps, esq. of Walthamstow.

- April 30.* At Gravesend, aged 49, Edm. Mills, esq. of Binfield-lodge, Berks.
- LANCASTER.—*April 17.* At Manchester, aged 68, Charles Bedford, esq. only surviving son of the late Thomas Bedford, Rector of Philleigh, Cornwall.
- LEICESTER.—*April 7.* At the residence of his son-in-law, James Abbey, esq. Lubbenham, aged 66, Thomas Clark, esq. formerly of Broughton near Kettering.
- April 20.* At Lutterworth, aged 61, Elizabeth, widow of Richard Watson, esq.
- MIDDLESEX.—*April 3.* At Dr. Stillwell's lunatic asylum near Uxbridge, aged 77, Granville William Wheeler Medhurst, esq. of Medhurst-hall, Yorkshire. Of this gentleman some account will be found in the *Gent. Mag.* for 1800, p. 792; he had been in confinement from that year, when he was tried at York assizes for the murder of his wife, and acquitted on the plea of insanity. His fortune (said to amount to 7000*l.* per ann. and including the township of Kippax) has devolved on his grandson, Francis Hastings Medhurst, now under sentence of three years' imprisonment for the manslaughter of his schoolfellow Joseph Alsop, at Hayes, on the 9th March 1839.
- SALOP.—*May 9.* At the Lodge, Edward Salway, esq.
- SOMERSET.—*April 7.* At Bishop's Hull, near Taunton, aged 47, Mrs. Winton, wife of the Rev. R. Winton.
- April 15.* At Bridgwater, aged 89, Robert Evered, esq.
- April 21.* At Martock, aged 79, the widow of Robert Patten, esq. of Hatton Garden.
- April 30.* At Bath, aged 70, Samuel Slack, esq.
- Lately.* At Shepton, aged 105, John Scott. When 100 years old he reaped an acre of wheat in two days with ease.
- At Bath, Lady Anna Maria Lumley, sister of the Earl of Scarborough.
- SURREY.—*March 20.* The wife of Rowland Edward Williams, esq. of Weston-grove, second daughter of Major-Gen. Sir Patrick Ross.
- April 27.* At Worplesdon, at the residence of her son-in-law, Lieut. Smith, R.N. aged 83, the relict of Joseph Hockley, sen. esq. of Guildford, and mother of the late Town Clerk of that borough.
- April 28.* At Sutton, aged 72, Henry James Stubbs, esq.
- Elouisa Hodgson, dau. of William Hodgson, esq. of Lower Mitcham, and grand-daughter of the late William Sims, esq.
- April 30.* Aged 63, Mary, the wife of Isaac Ennos, esq., of Jolly-lodge, Kingswood.
- Lately.* Aged 61, John Boulding, esq. of Egham hill-cottage.
- SUSSEX.—*April 21.* At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, at the residence of her son, John Harwood, M.D. aged 73, Mrs. Harwood.
- April 23.* At Burwash, Ann Dyke, wife of Capt. H. H. Haviland.
- April 25.* At East Bourne, aged 67, Catharine Ann, relict of J. J. Lanyon, esq. of that place.
- April 28.* At Seaford, aged 79, the widow of James Brooker, esq.
- Lately.* At Chichester, in his 78th year, J. Goodman, esq.
- WARWICK.—*April 27.* At Warwick, aged 73, Mary, youngest daughter of the late Harry Barnes, esq., of Ombersley.
- WILTS.—*April 10.* At Bishopstrow, Mr. T. H. Griffith, solicitor, youngest son of the late Rev. Dr. Griffith, of Warminster.
- April 19.* At Seend, aged 74, Amelia, widow of J. Schomberg, esq. Captain and Commissioner, R.N.
- April 24.* At Semington, Melksham, aged 84, Hester, widow of Wm. Bruges, esq.
- WALES.—*April 21.* At Swansea, in his 30th year, Robert Symonds, esq. of Clapham road.
- Lately.* At Margam, Glamorganshire, William Llewellyn, esq. one of the oldest surgeons in the navy, and a magistrate for the county.
- SCOTLAND.—*April 4.* At Linlithgow, John Boyd, esq. of Woodside, Clerk of the Peace for the county of Linlithgow.
- April 15.* At Peterhead, John Low, esq. of Euston Square, London.
- April 17.* At Inverlort, the wife of Major-Gen. Sir Alexander Cameron, K.C.B. and Deputy Governor of St. Mawes.
- April 22.* At Edinburgh, Archibald Swinton, esq. Writer to the Signet.
- April 23.* At Belgarvie, in childbed, in her 19th year, the Hon. Mrs. Fred. Scrymgeour Wedderburn. 5th dau. of Lord Viscount Arbutnot. She was married in 1839.
- Lately.* In Edinburgh, the widow of General Sir David Dundas.
- IRELAND.—*Jan. 16.* At Lismullen park, co. Meath, in his 70th year, Sir Charles Drake Dillon, Bart. and a Baron of the Holy Roman Empire. He was the eldest surviving son of Sir John the first Bart. M.P. for Blessington, by Millicent, dau. of Roger Drake, of Fernhill, co. Berks, esq. succeeded his father in 1805; and was twice married, first in 1792 to

Charlotte, dau. of John Hamilton, esq. Secretary at War in Ireland; and secondly in 1828 to Sarah, widow of the Rev. J. C. Miller, D.D. Rector of Milton, co. Npn. but had no issue. He is succeeded by his brother Lieut.-Gen. Arthur R. Dillon.

April 16. At Killough, co. Down, aged 60, Margaret, relict of Capt. Turner, of the 5th Royal Veteran Battalion, formerly a resident of Salisbury.

April 17. At Belfast, Sarah, youngest daughter of the late G. W. Hall, esq. of Sneed Park, near Bristol.

Lately.—Near Listowel, Kerry, in her 97th year, Dora, last surviving daughter of the late John Hewson of Ennismore, esq. This venerable gentlewoman was niece to the late Knight of Kerry, and a descendant of the celebrated and long lived Countess of Desmond. Her mother was the sister of the grandmother of Lord Mounteagle.

William Browne, esq. of Browne's Hill. He first married in 1794, Lady Charlotte Bourke, a sister of the Earl of Mayo, by whom he had a numerous issue, and secondly in 1813 Lady Letitia Toler, sister to the late Earl of Norbury, by whom also he had issue. He is succeeded in his extensive estates by his eldest son, R. C. Browne, esq.

The Right Hon. William Gregory, of Coole, county of Galway, formerly Under Secretary for Ireland. A pension of 445*l.* devolves to the Civil List by his death.

ABROAD.—*Nov. 25, 1838.* At Boulogne-sur-Mer, France, Kate, wife of John Hanson, esq. formerly of Grimoldby Hall, county of Lincoln.

July 28, 1839. On her passage to South Australia, Elizabeth, wife of Edmund Morton, Esq. sixth daughter of Lieut.-Gen. Walker, of Lime Park, Sidmouth.

Sept. 9. At the Cape of Good Hope, Adelaide, youngest daughter of Rear-Adm. the Hon. G. Elliot, Naval Commander-in-chief at that station.

Oct. 12. In the Chinese Seas, in endeavouring to reach the shore from the wreck of the Sunda, James Ilbery, Esq. of Doughty-st.

Oct. 25. At Launceston, Van Diemen's Land, in his 65th year, Thomas Henty, Esq. formerly of West Tarring, Sussex.

Oct. ... At Mohammed-Ali-Polis, in Senaar, M. Lefevre, travelling correspondent to the Museum of Natural History in Paris. He was commissioned by the Egyptian government to search for the metallic mines supposed to exist in Senaar.

Nov. 26. In Calabar River, West Africa, Henry, second son of Henry

Sealy, esq. of Bristol; and *Jan. 2,* on his passage home from thence, John Prideaux, fourth son of the late Wm. Sealy, esq. of Shirehampton.

Jan. 3. On his passage home from Madras, aged 33, Capt. Thomas Coles, 16th N. Inf. second son of Charles Coles, esq. Clapham.

Jan. 4. At Calcutta, aged 16, Diana Rochfort, daughter of John Hadley D'Oyly, esq. of the East India Company's Civil Service.

Jan. 16. At Neemuch, Lieut. G. J. Brietzcke, 49th Bengal N. Inf. youngest son of the late G. P. Brietzcke, esq. of the Secretary of State's Office, Home Department.

At Bombay, Capt. Laing, senior Captain 26th N. Inf.

Jan. 26. At Camp Sukker, on the Indus, Lieut. Hugh Halkett, Queen's Royals, Aide de Camp to Major-Gen. Willshire.

Jan. 30. At Madras, in his 21st year, Thomas Greentree, Mil. Est., eldest son of Thomas Greentree, esq. late Member of Council in St. Helena.

At the Island of Ascension, of fever, caught on the shores of Sierra Leone, aged 27, Henry Bond, late of H. M. brig Leveret, fourth son of the late Rear-Adm. F. G. Bond.

At Bologna, Lady Sophia Butler, daughter of Brinsley Earl of Lanesborough and Lady Jane Rochfort, of the Belvidere family. Lady Sophia Butler was born in Dublin, 19th of September, 1769, and married in 1787 the Marchese Ludovico Marescotti.

Jan. 31. At Paris, in her 70th year, Lady Theodosia Bligh. Her Ladyship was the second daughter of John third Earl of Darnley, and sister to the first wife of the present Marquess of Londonderry. Her Ladyship was married in 1790, to T. C. Bligh, esq. by whom she has left a family.

Feb. 1. At Florence, aged 67, the Hon. Caroline-Catharine-Letitia, wife of Lieut. Col. Alcock, and aunt to Viscount Doneraile. She was the 4th daughter of St. Leger the 1st Viscount, and was married in 1802.

At the Cape of Good Hope, aged 52, James Dunbar, esq. son to the late Sir George, and brother of Sir William Rowe Dunbar, of Mochrum, Bart.

Feb. 5. At Aux Cayes, Hayti, aged 29, John D. Zimmer, esq. her Britannic Majesty's Vice Consul at that port.

Feb. 7. At Amsterdam, aged 66, Robert Melvil, esq. her Britannic Majesty's Consul at that place.

Feb. 9. At Dusseldorf, Prussia, in her 20th year, Fanny, daughter of H. C. Berkeley, esq.

Feb. 10. At Cuddalore, in his 21st year, Charles Whitworth Allen Dance, esq. Madras civil service, second son of Col. Sir Charles Webb Dance, K.H., of Barr House, near Taunton.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 46, Lieut. Cunningham Douglas, formerly of the 18th Foot.

Feb. 13. On his passage from Gibraltar, aged 24, William Clutton Marshall, esq. Lieut. 46th Regiment.

Feb. 17. In Paris, Col. Sir Robert Steele, Knt. K. C. S. Deputy Lieutenant of Dorset.

Feb. 18. At Malta, in his 39th year, A. W. Milward, commander of her Majesty's steam-ship Hydra, eldest surviving son of the late J. Milward, esq. of Bromley, Middlesex.

At Stettin, Princess Elizabeth of Brunswick. She was born on the 8th of November, 1746, and was married in 1765 to the Crown Prince, afterwards Frederick William II. King of Prussia, but divorced from him in 1769. She was the only surviving princess of the house of Brunswick-Wolfenbuttle, of which the only members now living are the reigning Duke and his brother Charles.

Feb. 19. At Boulogne, Edward Stephenson, esq. late Major of the Lancers in the Spanish Legion, and formerly of the Madras Cavalry.

At Bordeaux, aged 18, Jane Charlotte, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Hanway Bigge, esq. of Little Benton, Northumberland.

Feb. 22. At Lisbon, Anne, third daughter of George Arbuthnot, esq. of Upper Wimpole-street.

Feb. 24. At Rome, the Hon. Frances Catharine Mackenzie, second daughter of the late Lord Seaforth.

On his passage from New York, aged 37, Henry Clarke, esq. of Hackney.

Feb. 26. At Paris, Mary, eldest daughter of Edward Huddleston, esq. of Purse Caundle, Dorset, and niece of Richard Huddleston, of Sauston Hall, Cambridge, esq.

Feb. 28. At Paris, aged 81, John Stephenson, esq.

Lately. In Paris, from the effects of a gun-shot wound, received forty years since, Marshal Maison.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, Mr. R. W. Sharp, a celebrated painter.

At Montreal, Anne, wife of the Hon. T. Pothler, and daughter of the late Col. Bruyeres, R. E.

At Paris, M. de Luzy, for nearly twenty years secretary to the Royal Academy of Music.

At Malta, aged 64, Capt. Elias Brooks Thaine, formerly of the 10th Foot.

M. Jules Godefroy, the clever author of two successful pieces recently produced in Paris—*Diadesté* at the Opéra Comique, and *La Chasse Royale* at the Renaissance.

In Paris, the Prince Narishkin.

March 3. At Mannheim, James Rocheid, esq. of Inverleith.

At Jubalpoore, Ensign John Carr, 11th Madras N. Inf. eldest son of the late Rev. John Carr, master of Durham Grammar School.

At Madras, James Thomas, esq. civil service.

March 1. At Suez, on his way from Aden to Europe, aged 23, Ensign Thomas Shaw Sorell, 1st Bombay European Regiment, second son of Lieut.-Col. Sir T. S. Sorell.

March 3. At Baguères, near Pau, France, Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Rev. Samuel Clapham, of Christ Church, Hants.

March 4. At Rome, aged 80, Professor Dominico Pellegrini, of the Academy of St. Luke. He has left all his collections, &c. to the Academy.

March 6. At Genoa, Robert Campbell, esq.

March 10. At Montreal, Lower Canada, aged 54, William Cabusac, esq.

March 13. At Amsterdam, aged 68, Catherine, relict of the Rev. Alexander Mac Intosh, D.D.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 60, Lucretia, relict of John Philipps, esq.

March 15. On his passage home, George Augustus Harrison, Capt. 41st Madras N. Inf. sixth son of J. B. Harrison, esq. of Southampton.

March 18. In Newfoundland, aged 88, William Carter, esq. Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court of that Island, the arduous duties of which office he discharged for fifty-two years with zeal and fidelity.

March 20. In Paris, aged 76, Vandael, the eminent flower-painter.

March 24. At Capicure, aged 33, James, second son of Mr. James Sheen, late of Holborn-hill.

March 29. Near Cologne, aged 33, Frances, wife of Col. Von Gravell, K. St. V., J. C. &c. dau. of the late Rev. J. L. Chirol, M. A. of Croydon.

Lately. At Madeira, two hours after giving birth to a daughter, Sarah Christian, wife of G. B. Leacock, esq. of that island, and daughter of Henry Sealy, esq. of Bristol.

At St. Cernin, in the 120th year of his age, Antoine Delpuech. He had served during the succession war of Austria, under the orders of Marshal de Saxe. On the 11th May, 1745, he fought at Fon-

tenoy, where his entire company, commanded by Jean de Calonne, was destroyed, with the exception only of himself and four others.

At Bremen, aged 81, the celebrated astronomer Olbers.

At Paris, aged 56, Doctor Biett, Head Physician to the Hospital of St. Louis, supposed to have fallen a victim to his exertions during the cholera.

In Honduras, a nephew of the poet Crabbe.

At Washington, Commodore Isaac Chauncey, of the American navy, well known for his intrepidity in the war of 1813, on the Canadian Lakes, against the British forces. He was President of the Board of Navy Commissioners.

April 2. At Nantes, aged 78, James Tobin, esq.

April 8. At Paris, Marianne Silvestra, eldest daughter of the Rev. John Coles, Rector of Silchester, Hauts.

April 10. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 71, Michael Eaton, esq. late of Sittingbourne, Kent.

At sea, on her passage to Corfu, Dora Elizabeth, wife of Major Clavell Slyfield, K.H. of the King's Royal 60th Rifle Corps.

April 13. At Boulogne, Henry Shepherd Pearson, esq. late of Springfield Lodge, Bucks.

April 18. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 49, Anne Rose, wife of Col. W. L. Darling.

ADDITIONS TO OBITUARY.

VOL. XII. p. 422. The property left by Sir John Ramsden is prodigious. His grandson, the young Baronet, eleven or twelve years of age, succeeds to 120,000*l.* per annum. 500,000*l.* is divided amongst his three sons, 40,000*l.* to each of his daughters, and to his widow the residence at Byrom, with 8,000*l.* per annum.

P. 545. By the will of the late Peter Bacon, esq., besides the munificent sum of 10,000*l.* in India Stock, worth about 24,800*l.* to the London University, 1,000*l.* is bequeathed to Homerton College; 1,000*l.* to Highbury College; 1,000*l.* to the Congregational School at Lewis-ham; 100*l.* to the Rev. Joseph Fletcher, D.D., Stepney; 100*l.* to the Independent Meeting at Stepney; and a similar sum to each of the schools in connexion with that place. The estate, consisting principally of India Stock, and Government securities, is expected to realize upwards of 100,000*l.*

VOL. XIII. p. 305. The will of Samuel Lord Bishop of Lichfield passed the seal of the Prerogative Court to the Rev. Thomas Butler, his son and sole executor. The personal property was under 30,000*l.* The will is dated in June, 1835, when the deceased was head-master of the grammar-school in Shrewsbury, and the codicil in August 1838. The whole of the property is divisible among his children.

P. 329. Mr. Oldham was the engraver to the Bank, and previously to the Bank of Ireland, for many years, and was not less celebrated for his convivial powers. Until his invention for checking the number of notes printed, and for preventing forgery, was adopted by the Bank of England, they had no positive means of effectually

stopping the latter, or of telling the number of notes struck off by their printing presses. Mr. Oldham was in possession of a large salary, with the right of reversion of a portion of it to his son.

P. 543. Rear-Adm. Tatham entered the navy on board H.M.S. Stag the 7th Sept. 1769; was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant 6th Dec. 1776, and to that of Commander 21st Sept. 1790. In last line but two, for "Hornby Castle near Leeds," read near Lancaster. Second col. line 4, for "esq." read "gent."; line 6, for Gargrove read Gargrave. Line 14, read as follows, At the York Spring Assizes in 1830 an issue from the Court of Chancery was tried *Devisavit vel non*, the result of which was a verdict in favour of the will, and the consequent dismissal of the bill in Equity; but further proceedings at Common Law were taken, &c. Adm. Tatham married Anne, daughter of John Davison, esq. M.D. late of Nottingham. He has devised his estates to his kinsman Pudsey Dawson, esq. of Sinnington Manor, co. York.

Ibid. 3. Adm. Rolles was Vice-Admiral of the Red, having attained that rank in 1825.

P. 545. The funeral of Dr. Goodall took place on the 2d of April, when his body was interred in the provost's vault at Eton College Chapel; the pall supported by the following Canons of Windsor:—The Revs. C. Digby, Hon. H. C. Cust, C. Proby, D. F. Markham, W. Canning, E. G. Moore. All the Fellows and Masters of the College were present, with more than forty of the clergy, and many gentry of the neighbourhood. The procession was preceded by the whole of the students on the foundation, nearly 70

in number, in hatbands and cloaks, and the interior of the choir was occupied by upwards of 500 oppidans and the numerous families of those connected with the college. A subscription has been formed to erect a monument in Eton College Chapel, to the memory of the late Provost. At the head of the list stands the name of her Majesty the Queen Dowager, and amongst the subscribers are the Dukes of Northumberland, Buccleuch, Buckingham and Chandos, and Newcastle; the Marquesses Wellesley and Downshire; Earls of Malmesbury, Powis, Dartmouth, Cornwallis, Brecknock, Howe, Burlington, Ellenborough, Brownlow, and Romney; Lords Braybrooke,

Bolton, Lyttelton, Methuen, and Sydney Osborne; Bishops of Winchester, Bangor, Carlisle, and Chester, &c. &c. It is expected that more than £2,000 will be ultimately subscribed. Throughout a long and useful life Dr. Goodall was celebrated for many unostentatious acts of benevolence. Amongst these may be mentioned his founding a scholarship of fifty pounds per annum, to be held for four years at either of the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge.

P. 558, col. 2; for Baron Winn read Baron Headley. The funeral of Lord Headley took place on the 16th of April, when his body was deposited in the vault of the new Protestant church at Aghadoe.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from April 28 to May 26, 1840.

Christened.	Buried.	2 and 5	104	50 and 60	77
Males 516	Males 524	5 and 10	63	60 and 70	97
Females 526	Females 519	10 and 20	49	70 and 80	78
		20 and 30	76	80 and 90	26
		30 and 40	93	90 and 100	2
		40 and 50	103		
Whereof have died under two years old...276					

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, by which the Duty is regulated, May 22.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
68 8	39 6	26 0	37 4	42 11	41 7

PRICE OF HOPS, May 22.

Sussex Pockets, 2l. 0s. to 3l. 5s.—Kent Pockets, 2l. 2s. to 5l. 15s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, May 26.

Hay, 4l. 0s. to 4l. 15s.—Straw, 1l. 16s. to 2l. 2s.—Clover, 3l. 10s. to 5l. 18s.

SMITHFIELD, May 25. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....3s.	4d. to 4s.	8d.	Head of Cattle at Market, May 25.
Mutton.....4s.	0d. to 5s.	2d.	Beasts..... 1613
Veal.....5s.	0d. to 5s.	8d.	Calves 129
Pork.....4s.	4d. to 5s.	4d.	Sheep and Lambs 25,490
Lamb.....6s.	0d. to 7s.	0d.	Pigs 605

COAL MARKET, May 25.

Walls Ends, from 16s. 0d. to 22s. 9d. per ton. Other sorts from 16s. 0d. to 20s. 0d.

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 50s. 0d. Yellow Russia, 50s. 6d.

CANDLES, 8s. 0d. per doz. Moulds, 9s. 6d.

PRICES OF SHARES.

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock and Share Brokers, 23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 217.—Ellesmere and Chester, 82½.—Grand Junction 150.—Kennet and Avon, 26½.—Leeds and Liverpool, 760.—Regent's, 12
 Rochdale, 105.—London Dock Stock, 66½.—St. Katharine's, 100.—East and West India, 104.—Liverpool and Manchester Railway, 183.—Grand Junction Water Works, 66½.—West Middlesex, 96.—Globe Insurance, 125.—Guardian, 37½.—Hope, 5½.—Chartered Gas, 57.—Imperial Gas, 54.—Phoenix Gas, 30½.—Independent Gas, 50.—General United Gas, 34.—Canada Land Company, 35.—Reversionary Interest, 134.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From April 26 to May 25, 1840, 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.
Apr.	°	°	°	in. pts.		May	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	63	72	54	30, 26	fair	11	52	55	52	, 56	do. rain
27	66	73	52	, 30	do.	12	53	57	51	, 62	do.
28	62	76	57	, 20	do.	13	57	63	53	, 65	do. fair
29	63	75	54	, 26	do.	14	58	66	54	, 63	do. do.
30	60	71	50	, 29	do.	15	54	69	53	, 40	rain, cloudy
Ma. 1	45	62	47	, 30	do.	16	58	63	50	, 38	do. do. fair
2	54	68	50	, 23	do.	17	53	62	51	, 38	do. do. do.
3	61	69	48	, 18	do.	18	55	59	51	, 68	do. do.
4	60	64	19	, 10	do.	19	47	52	42	30, 07	do.
5	55	65	55	29, 99	cloudy	20	53	59	51	, 06	fair, cloudy
6	52	66	52	, 97	do. fair	21	46	54	48	, 17	do. do.
7	58	67	54	, 75	do. do. rain	22	49	56	48	, 30	do. do.
8	56	66	55	, 67	do. do.	24	59	68	58	, 14	do. do. rain
9	58	67	55	, 48	do. do. rain	25	59	63	49	29, 78	do. do. do.
10	60	68	53	, 40	do. do.						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From April 28 to May 26, 1840, 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.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.	
28	175½	90	91	98½	98½	99½	13					22 24 pm.	
29	175	90	91	98½	98½	99½	13					23 26 pm.	
30	175½	89½	90	98½	98½	99½	13			249½	6 pm.	24 27 pm.	
1	175½	89½	90	98½	98½	99½	13	88½		249½	6 pm.	25 28 pm.	
2	175½	89½	91	98½	98½	99½	13			250½	6 4 pm.	25 27 pm.	
4	175	90	91	98½	98½	99½	13					25 27 pm.	
5	175	90	91	98½	98½	99½	13					25 27 pm.	
6	175½	90	91½	98½	98½	99½	13			250	4 pm.	26 28 pm.	
7	175½	90½	91½	98½	98½	99½	13	88			6 4 pm.	27 24 pm.	
8	175	90½	91½	98½	98½	99½	13			250½	4 pm.	25 22 pm.	
9	175½	90	91½	98½	98½	99½	13½			250½	4 pm.	24 22 pm.	
11	175½	90½	91	99	99	100	13½					24 22 pm.	
12	175½	90	91	99½	99½	100	13				2 4 pm.	24 21 pm.	
13	175½	90	91	99½	99½	100	13½				2 pm.	23 19 pm.	
14	175½	90½	91	99	99	100	13			251	4 2 pm.	21 19 pm.	
15	175½	90	91	99½	99½	100	13				2 4 pm.	19 21 pm.	
16	176	91	92	100	100	101	13				4 5 pm.	22 26 pm.	
18	176½	91	92	100	100	101	13			251½		25 29 pm.	
19	176½	91	92	100	100	101	13			253	6 4 pm.	28 26 pm.	
20	176½	91	92	100	100	101	13			253½	1 4 pm.	27 22 pm.	
21	176½	91	92	100	100	101	13				4 pm.	21 24 pm.	
22	176	91	92	99½	99½	101	13	89½				2 4 pm.	27 24 pm.
23	176½	91	91	100	100	101	13				1 4 pm.	23 25 pm.	
25	177	91	92	100	100	101	13	90				1 4 pm.	23 25 pm.
26	176½	91	92	100	100	101	13	89½		253½	4 pm.	23 25 pm.	

J. J. ARNULL, Stock Broker, 1, Bank Buildings, Cornhill, late RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and ARNULL.

J. B. NICHOLS AND SON, PRINTERS, 25, PARLIAMENT-STREET.

INDEX

TO ESSAYS, DISSERTATIONS, AND HISTORICAL PASSAGES

* * * *The principal Memoirs in the OBITUARY are distinctly entered in the "Index to Essays."*

- Abbotsford Club*, meeting of 302
Abigenses. MSS. found relating to the Crusade against the 406
Administration of Justice Bill 640
Africa, attack upon the French Colony at Algeria 80, 642
Agas's Map of Dunwich, 450.
Agricultural Society, Royal 514
Albert, Prince, parliamentary proceedings relating to his naturalization and provision 194, 305, 306. his arrival at Dover 308. marriage *ib.*
Allen, J. memoir of 214
Amarakocha, by M. Loiseau-Deslongchamps 406
America, incendiary fires at Mobile 81. destruction of the Exchange at New Orleans by fire 531
Anastasi Collection at Brit. Mus. 77
Antarctic Expedition, progress of the 631
Antiquaries, Society of, proceedings of 73, 191, 304, 416, 518, 633
Antiquities, description of an engraved piece of crystal 73. also a small cup, silver gilt *ib.* several relics ascribed to Charlemagne *ib.* drawings of sepulchral brasses 74. dissertation on Runes *ib.* seal of the Cathedral Church of Lichfield 76. Psalter of the 15th Century *ib.* paintings discovered in Barfreston church *ib.* silver reliquary 304. Roman urns found in Kent *ib.* Roman inscription discovered on the coast of Glamorgan, *ib.* gold ring found in Rhosilly sands, Glamorganshire 368. antiquities found near Brighton 416. Roman skeleton found in Bow Lane 420. two ancient guns found at Dover 518. gold ornaments discovered in a pyramid at Meroe 633. relics found in the limestone hills, Yorkshire *ib.* antiquities found in a barrow of the Bartlow group 634.
Aphidna, site of the city of 183
Arabian Nights, translation of into Hindustani 407
Archæology, Egyptian, works on 420
Architects, Royal Institute of British, meetings of 72, 302, 632
Architecture of the Nineteenth Century, 409
Argyle, Duke of, memoir of 86
Armour and Arms (English) in the reigns of Eliz. and Jas. I. 348
Arnold, Lt.-Col. memoir of 435
Art Union, meeting of the 633
ATHOS, Mount, monasteries at 419
Babington's Conspiracy, charges of prosecution 491
Bacon, P. will of 670
Banking Committee appointed 422.
Barrow, ancient, opening of 78
Bath, new chapel in Avon-street 81
Beauclerk, J. memoir of 332
Beding, Lower, Sussex, Chapel erected at 81
Beer Bill 527
Belgium, tower of the Hotel d'Egmont demolished 638
Belt, R. memoir of 213
Beresford, Lord G. memoir of 89
Berkshire Ashmolean Society 631
Bibles, extensive purchases of old Bibles by the Duke of Lucca 406
Biographical Dictionary, New General. Mr. Corney's strictures upon 585
Birmingham, description of the church of St. Peter's 311. damages awarded for riots in 424
Bishop, Rev. S. vindication of 487
Blackburne, Major-Gen. Sir W. memoir of 92
Blunt, Sir C. R. memoir of 430
Bond, F. G. memoir of 321
Booksellers' Provident Institution 514
Bossuet's Exposition, correction respecting 472, 562
Boswell's Johnson, notes on 353
Botanical Society, meeting of the 71, 408
Bow Lane, Roman skeleton found in 420
Bremhill Church, Wilts. antiquities in 271
Bricks, moulded, of the reign of Henry VIII. 46
Brimscombe, new church at 533
Bristol, first common seal of 338
 ——— *Cathedral*, re-opening of 643
British Institution. exhibition of 511
 ——— *Museum*, purchase of a statue for 518
Britons, Ancient, polytheism of the 134. druidical remains in Yorkshire 135
Brougham, E. death of 221
Buckingham, Duke of, his collection of pictures removed to the gallery at Stow 188
Budget, the 640
Burdett, Sir C. W. memoir of 647
Burghley, Lord, not a Romanist 246
Butler, Dr. Samuel, Bishop of Lichfield, memoir of 203. will of 670
Byam, Maj. A. E. memoir of 435
Caldwell, Maj.-Gen. Sir A. memoir of 206
 4 R

- Cambridge Antiquarian Society*, meeting of 635
- *Camden Society*, institution of 72. meetings of 515, 635
- *University*, prize subjects 68, 190
- Camden Society*, meeting of 629
- Canada Government Bill* 526, 529
- Canadian Clergy Reserves* 639
- Cannon, ancient*, found in the island of Wolney, Lanc. 78
- Canterbury Cathedral*, repairs at 82
- Cartoons*, exhibition of 404
- Cerretti*, imperial statues found at 418, 636
- Champagné, Gen. Sir J.* memoir of 542
- Champneys, Sir T. S. M.* memoir of 205
- Charlemagne*, account of relics ascribed to 73
- Charles I.* appearance on his disinterment 126, 226. Queen Henrietta's reception of the tidings of his death, 157. account of various expenses when Prince, 493
- *II. of Spain*, character of 610
- Chartists*, trial of, at Monmouth 198, motion for pardon, 423. further outbreaks of the Chartists 198. sentence passed upon the 532
- Chatham, Ld.* speeches of 240. his character 563. correspondence 568. his poetry 575
- Chelmsford*, description of a ceiling in the Black Boy Inn 469, 562
- *Philosophical Society*, anniversary dinner 71
- Chester*, surnames of the Earls of 338
- China*, violent outrages against the English 195. war in 307, 423. parliamentary proceedings respecting 528
- Churches, new*, 81, 643
- Church Rates*, 306
- Cirencester*, Roman antiquities found at 192
- Civil Engineers, Institution of*, distribution of the premiums of the, 302
- *College of*, election of professors 515
- Clarke, Sir S.* sale of his pictures 624
- Clennell, L.* memoir of 437
- Clifton*, cavern found at St. Vincent's rocks 424
- Cocker, the Arithmetician*, petition to the Treasurer for reward granted him 493. further particulars respecting 600, 603
- Coffin, Adm. Sir Isaac*, memoir of 205
- Coins, ancient*, forgery of 2. discovery of coins at Brampton near Huntingdon 79. collection of 420. Roman coins found at Pevensey 520
- Cologne*, fund set apart by the government for the repair of the cathedral 80
- Confidence in the Administration*, motion of want of 305
- Const, F.* memoir of 212
- Constabulary Force of England and Wales* 526
- Cooper, Sir F. G.* memoir of 647
- Copyright Bill* 306, 307
- Corn*, importation of foreign 527
- Cousmon*, etymology of 598
- Council of Trent*, authority of its decrees in matters of Faith 146. their reception in France 147-151, 249, 258. in Germany 249, 259, 472
- Cycles, Ancient*, the use of the 181
- Daniell, T.* memoir of 549
- Daubuz, L. C.* memoir of 212
- Darison, W.* charges of his missions into Scotland 601
- Denmark, Frederick King of*, memoir of 86
- Desclieux, M.* his generosity respecting the coffee tree at Martinique 136
- Dickenson, Capt. R.* memoir of 434
- Dickson, Maj. Gen. Sir A.* memoir of 650
- Dorsetshire, Saxon Dialect of*, observations on 31
- Doyle, Major-Gen. Sir F. H.* memoir of 90
- Drummond, T.* memoir of 656
- Dudley, Earl of*, Letters to the Bp. of Llandaff 339. character of their author 341. and of his letters 348. his opinion of Scott's novels 342. of Lord Byron 343
- Duff, Gen. Sir J.* memoir of 319
- Dufferin and Claneboye, Ld.* memoir of 88
- Dunwich*, Agas's Map of 450
- Durham, MSS.* from the Library of the Cathedral 151
- *Gen.* memoir of 651
- Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues Bill* 528
- Edinburgh, Pitt Prize awarded* 628
- Edward IV.* Baker's account of his marriage 38
- Elizabeth, Queen*, Letters relating to the overture of marriage with the Duc D'Alençon 191
- Ellis, Sir W. C.* memoir of 323
- Enniskillen, Earl of*, memoir of 538
- Eton College*, elections in 628
- Evil, the King's*, number of persons touched in 1667, 493
- Eschequer Records*, mutilation of 412, 489. specimens of 489-496, 601-606. sale of 495
- Faqeer*, meaning of the word 29
- Fires.* At Rufford Hall, Notts 196. the Independent Chapel at Liverpool totally consumed 424. fire at Pewterers' Hall, Lime Street, *ib.* two destructive fires in the village of Fordington 532. the Cork Theatre destroyed *ib.* fire at Rotherhithe 642. at York Minster 643
- First Fruits and Tenths* 422
- Fitton, A.* particulars respecting 509
- Flour Importation (Ireland) Bill* 307
- Foster, Mrs. a Recusant at York*, narrative of her sufferings 465
- Fox, C. J.* an accomplished debater 242

Index to Essays, &c.

- Framlingham Castle*, account of 177
 ——— *Church*, monuments in 180
- France*, resignation of the Ministers 307.
 new Ministry formed 423. proceedings in the Chamber of Deputies 530.
 project for removing the ashes of the Emperor Napoleon 641
- Francis, Sir P.* his style of writing 233.
 claim to the authorship of *Junius* *ib.* 459
- French Antiquarian Intelligence* 417, 523, 637
- French Historical Commission*, proceedings of 156
 ——— *Literary Intelligence* 513
- Geological Society*, meeting of the 407
- Geology* not at variance with Scripture 389
- George III.* remarks on his character by Lord Brougham 239
- Gerard, Capt. A.* memoir of 324
- Germany*, extracts from Jahn's 137
- Gibson*, the sculptor, works of 404
- Gilbert, Davies*, memoir of 208
- Glamorgan*, Roman Inscription found at 304
- Glynn Taff, Newbridge*, new church at 82
- Goethe's Table Talk* 25
- Goodall, Rev. Dr.* memoir of 545, 670
- Gott, B.* memoir of 333
- Gounter Family*, epitaph in Racton Church, Sussex 599
- Greek Monument* purchased for the Brit. Mus. 192
- Greenwich*, early traces of a royal residence at 21. palace rebuilt by Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester *ib.* its subsequent history 22—24. Hentzner's account of, temp. Elizabeth 23. consecration of Trinity Church 533
- Gresham Lectures* 513
- Guisborough Priory*, founder of 226
- Gunpowder Treason*, not justified by the principles of the Church of Rome 280. two letters illustrative of 416
- Halkett, Adm. Sir P.* memoir of 90
- Hallam's Literary History*, remarks on 143, 249
- Halliday, Sir A.* memoir of 93
- Hampton Court Palace*, observations on 453
- Hancock, Rear-Adm.* memoir of 430
- Hanover*, new constitution proposed 530
- Hastings, March'ness Dow.* memoir of 316
- Hathaway, A.* particulars respecting 451
- Hay, Rev. W. R.* memoir of 95
- Hayter's* picture of the Coronation 404
- Heresy*, capital punishment of 252. when last inflicted amongst Protestants *ib.* Roman Catholic opponents of 255
- Hereticks*, keeping faith with 143
- Herne's Oak*, identity of 243, 244, 381
- Hersham*, new Chapel at 82
- Hesse Homburg, Landgravine of*, moir of 315
- Hewitt, Rt. Hon. Sir G.* memoir of
- Hill, Capt. W.* memoir of 431
- Hilton, W.* memoir of 213
- Hincksman, J.* memoir of 657
- Hindoo Faqcers*, sects and observances of 28, 226
- Holmes, Lt.-Col. S.* memoir of 434
- Holroyd, J.* death of 216
- Hoo*, ancient barony of 338, parish 577, and church of St. Werburga
- Hope, H. P.* memoir of 211
- Horticultural Society*, meeting of 630
- "*Hould of Humility*," by J. Y. scarcity of and extracts from 385
- Huddersfield*, Roman antiquities found near 521, 636
- Hugo, Victor*, Goethe's remarks on 25
- Hypocaust, Roman*, discovery of 521
- India*, Joudpore and Kurnaul surrendered to the British 80. first stone laid of a new Cathedral at Calcutta 195. capture of Khelat 307. burricane and inundation on the coast of Pondicherry 531. attack upon Peshoot *ib.*
- Indian Army*, vote of thanks to 421
- Irish Corporations Bill* 307, 421, 422, 639
- Jackson, Dr. Cyril*, character of by Lord Dudley 347
- Jahn's Historical Essay on Germany* 137
- Jamaica*, opening speech of the new governor 81
- James I.* his learning 118. remarks on his proclamation on the observance of the Sabbath 119. character of Anne of Denmark *ib.* cause of the death of Prince Henry 120
- Job, Book of*, thoughts on 184
- Jones, Col. J. the Regicide*, not related to the Joneses of Chilton-grove 2. further account 270, 381
- Jortin, Dr.* critique on 353. defence of 485
- Junius's Letters*, their authorship 235, 564, and merits *ib.* claims of Sir P. Francis 233, 459. review of publications respecting Junius 467. disputed authenticity of his Miscellaneous Letters 468
- Kanturk, co. Cork*, moving bog at 196
- Kemp, Will.* notice of 507
- Kensington Literary Institution*, lectures for the season 191
- King, Lt.-Gen. Sir H.* memoir of 89
- King's College*, meeting of 628
- Kingscote, Col.* memoir of 322
- Kingston, Earl of*, memoir of 88
- Klaproth, M.* sale of the library of 406
- Laesten, Jutland*, articles of amber found at 419
- Lampadophoria*, remains of the game still in existence 352

- Lancashire*, ancient cannon found at Wolney 78. land reclaimed 532
- Language*, Saxon dialect of Dorsetshire 31
- La Place, M. de*, account of 595
- Lavenham, Suffolk*, epitaph in the churchyard at 142
- Leventhorpe Monuments* in Sawbridge-worth Church 141
- Lewis, M. S.* biography of 169
- Lincoln*, Roman inscriptions at 79
- Literary Characters*, memorials of 595
- *Fund*, meeting of the 412
- Literature*, Diary of a Lover of 458
- London Institution*, meeting of the 632
- Long, Sir R.* letters written during the plague 605
- Lyme and Seaton, co. Devonshire*, land-slip at 196
- Lytelton, Lady*, death of 557
- Maces, Official*, meaning of inquired for 168. particulars respecting 481. their antiquity and use 485
- Mackie, Maj. W.* memoir of 208
- Muclean, C. H.* memoir of 94
- *Maj.-Gen. Sir J.* memoir of 91
- Mancelière (Lw)*, etymology of 598
- Mansfield, Earl of*, mansion of 428
- MS. Libraries*, fate of ancient 151
- Manzoni's Ode on the 5th May*, Goethe's remarks on 25
- Marathon, Battle of* 182
- Markets*, prices of 111, 223, 335, 447, 559, 671
- Marlborough, Duke of*, memoir of 537
- Marshall, Cheshire*, new Chapel at 81
- Martock, Somerset*, new Chapel at, 643
- Meales, or Meols*, meaning of 41
- Melanchthon, P.* letters of in existence 60
- Meteorological Diary*, 112, 224, 336, 448, 560, 672
- Microscopical Society*, meeting of the 408
- Mile End*, new Church at 82
- *New Town*, new Church at 82
- Milton's second Marriage*, register of 597
- Monumental Inscriptions*, suggestion respecting 450, 600
- Morley, Earl of*, memoir of 539
- Mortality*, bill of 111, 223, 335, 447, 559, 671
- Mount's Bay*, ancient ship discovered at 79
- Mowbray Inheritance*, partition of the 450
- Much Cowarn Church, Hereford*, struck by lightning 308
- Mummy, Egyptian*, unrolling of 420
- Naples*, dispute with Great Britain respecting a monopoly of sulphur 530
- Nasmyth, A.* memoir of 658
- Navy*, charges of the ships in the narrow seas 1595, 492
- *Estimates* 421
- Neale, Adm. Sir H. B.* memoir of 540
- Necker, Mons.* character of 231
- Nelson's Monument*, London, estimate 642
- Newport*, altar piece for St. Wollos Church 188
- *Sir J.* parliamentary proceedings respecting his pension 421
- Newspaper, Printed*, error respecting the earliest 61
- Nonsuch*, removal of the Exchequer thither 606
- North Meols, Lanc.* account of the parish of 41
- North-West Passage*, discovery of the 630
- Nour-Mahal*, history of 361
- Nova Scotia Baronets*, precedence of 40, 114
- Overbury, Sir T.* opinions respecting his death 122. his poetry 125
- Oxford*, memorial of Cramer, Ridley, and Latimer 412, 516. prizes awarded 627
- *Society of Gothic Architecture*, meetings of 72, 303, 411, 515
- Painting, Old*, discovered at Weymouth 188
- Panoramas*, of Versailles 188. of Benares 404
- Paris, Archbp. of*, memoir of 317
- Parliament*, proceedings in 193, 305, 421, 526, 639.
- Parthenon*, architecture and sculpture 519
- Penny Postage*, commencement of the 197, 532
- Penrith*, common seal of 360
- Penshurst*, pictures at 451
- Perceval*, extraordinary dream respecting his murder 232
- Peterborough*, new gaol at 642
- Pevensey*, Roman coins found at 520
- Phillimore, Capt. Sir J.* memoir of 652
- Phillips, Capt. C.* memoir of 432
- Pictures*, sale of Sir S. Clarke's 624
- Pitt, Mr.* letters to his parents 571-5
- Pitts, W.* sculptor, memoir of 661
- Plato's Banquet*, elucidation of a passage in 480
- Poisson, Mons.* memoir of 662
- Poole, A. and E.*, particulars respecting their confinement in the Tower 491
- Portugal*, new ministry 80
- Poyntz, W. S.* memoir of 653
- Presentation to Livings in Scotland Bill* 639
- President, Steam Ship*, the dimensions of 196
- Prevost, Mons.* memoir of 550
- Printed Papers Bill* 422, 526, 528, 529
- Printing*, remarks on its introduction into Ireland 144. earliest at Dublin *ib.* at Waterford 146
- Proby, Capt. W. H. B.* memoir of 432
- Queen's Speech* 193
- Ramsden, Sir J.* property of 670

Index to Essays, &c.

- Leeve, Mr. R.* memoir of 325
Registration Voters Bill 639
Registration of Voters (Ireland) Bill 526, 641
Pennell, Dr. memoir of 654
Rhone, discoveries in the bed of the 637
Rhossilly Sands, Glamorganshire, gold Gothic ring found in 368
Richardson's New English Dictionary, answer to critical notice of 152
Rievaulx Abbey, catalogue of the MSS. in the Library of 152
Rochester, John Earl of, certificate of his death 494
Rolles, R. memoir of 543, 670
Roman Academy of Archaeology 418, 636
 ——— *College*, fire in the Library of the 406
Rome, merit of its ancient buildings 344. description of St. Peter's by Lord Dudley 345
Royal Asiatic Society, meeting of 629
 ——— *Exchange*, designs for the 33
 ——— *Society*, meetings of the 70, 190, 407, 628
Runes, Anglo-Saxon, dissertation on 73
Russia, declaration of war against the Khan of Chiva 196. conflict between the Russian and Chivian cavalry 424. failure of the Russian Expedition 531
Sackville, T. his poetical genius 121
St. Augustine's Canterbury, catalogue of MSS. in the Library of 152
St. Bartholomew by the Exchange, description of the Church of 461
St. Benet Fink Church, description of 463
St. Helen's, Lancashire, Church and Town Hall opened at 82
St. Mary Aldermary, notice of 502
St. Thomas's Hospital, first stone of a new wing laid 532
Salonica, account of the town of 420
Sanctuaries in Bretagne and England 365
Savage, R. parentage of 596
Sawbridgeworth Church, presumed Plantagenet Monuments at, explained away 140
Schutz, T. memoir of 95
Scott, Sir W. correspondence with R. Surtees 8. opinion of his novels by Lord Dudley 342. Latin verses by, translated 559
Seals, of Penrith 360 ancient Irish 419
Seaton, Ld. Annuity Bill 527, 529
Sepulchral Monuments, preservation of 601
Shakespeare, controversy respecting the Orthography of 39, 161, 262, 264, 369, 374, 379, 474, 591. disquisition on the Tempest 49, 166. order of the publication of his Plays 260. the Quarto Editions *ib.* license to the Duke of York's Company of Players, 1611, 268. illustrations of Shakspeare *ib.* pronunciation of the name 270
Shakespeare, J. bit maker to Ch. documents respecting 604
Shares, prices of 111, 223, 335, 44 671
Shoreditch, old house at 520
Shottesbrooke Church, Berkshire, descriptive account of 128
Sigalon, M. pictures by 404
Smith, W. memoir of 96
Socialism, address to her Majesty upon
Somerset, early history of the bishop of 505
Southport, Lanc. Topographical note of 41
Southwark, Roman buildings in great fire of in 1676, 359. old fire of St. George's Church 367
Southwold, litigation in the borough of
Spain, trifling rencontres in 80. continued war in 530, 642. new administration 530
Spalding Club, formation of the 302
Speen, Berks, new Church at 81
Stael, Madm. de, and M. de L. Tolendal 595
Stair, Earl of, memoir of 647
Stalybridge, Cheshire, Church of St. Paul's consecrated 81
Stanhope, Hon. L. memoir of 647
State Paper Office, errors in publications from 295. Calendars of documents in progress 245. their advisableness discussed 383, 473, 584
Statistical Society, meeting of 514
Steele, Sir Richard, free gift to from Geo. I. 494
Stockdale v. Hansard, Parliamentary proceedings respecting the action of 194, 306, 307, 422
Stocks, prices of 112, 224, 336, 448, 560, 672
Stonehenge, account of 278
Stour-Paine, Dorset, Roman Antiquities found at 635
Sullivan, Rt. Hon. J. memoir of 428
Surrey, Earl of, monument of, in Framlingham Church 180
Surtees, R. memoir of 3. Latin Poem by 599
Sulton, T. birthplace of 114
Switzerland, Revolution in the Canton of Ticino 80
Tatham, Rear-Adm. memoir of 543, 670
Testus Fluvius, ancient name of the river Couesnon 598
Theatrical Register 311
Thierry, M. new work by 407
Thornborough, Bucks, opening of an ancient barrow at 78
Thornton, Lt.-Gen. Sir W. memoir of 648
Thorpe, J. enquiries respecting 114
Tonge, near Middleton, New Church at 81
Tooke, H. character of 237, 596
 ——— *or Toke*, particulars respecting the family of 37, 338

- Topographical Societies*, formation of 631
Tower, The, charges of the Lieutenant for the keep of the prisoners in 1568, 490
Trevarion, J. T. P. B. memoir of 544
Trinity College, Dublin 638. new statute in 627
Trollope, Sir H. memoir of 320
Turner, Rev. G. memoir of 100
United Service Institution 515
University College, meeting of 628
Vespa, Ruins at 192
Victoria, Queen, marriage of 308
 ———— and *Prince Albert*, miniature portraits of 188
Ward, W. J. memoir of 439
Warren, Rear-Adm. Sir S. memoir of 92
Webb, Col. memoir of 94
Welsh Manuscripts, Ancient, Society for the publication of 190
Westminster Play, account of the 68
Widville, B. biography of 38. her marriage with Edward IV. *ib.*
Wilkinson, Gen. Sir W. memoir of 651
Wiltshire Topographical Society 631
Windham, character of 229
Wingfield Castle, account of 178
Wollaston, C. B. memoir of 544
Wolsey, orthography of 180
Wordsworth, Rev. J. memoir of 436
Wurtemberg, Roman Antiquities discovered on the banks of the Neckar 638
Wyatville, Sir J. memoir of 545
Wynn, Sir W. W. memoir of 429
York Assizes 532
 ——— *Minster*, fire in the south-west tower of 643
Yorkshire, Druidical remains in 135
Zimmerman's Aphorisms 607

 INDEX TO BOOKS REVIEWED.

- Agnew, H. C.* the application of the Quadrature of the Circle in the Pyramids of Gizeh 176
Albert, Prince, and the House of Saxony 298
America, Diary in 615
Architecture, Glossary of 501
Asia, S. Eastern, Travels in 175
Australia, South, Voyages in 614
Austria 174
Bachin, P. the Eglintoun Tournament 187
Bethlem Hospital, proceedings at laying the first stone 283
Biographical Dictionary new general 497
Blessington, Lady, the Governess 618
Bloomfield, Rev. S. T. Lexicon to the New Testament 510
Bourne and Britton, London and Birmingham Railway 187
Bridge Building, Treatise on 284
Brougham, Lord, Sketches of Statesmen 227
Butler, Sir E. The Sea Captain 504
Burbridge, T. Poems 57
Caswall, Rev. H. America and the American Church 402
Cathedral Bell 504
Cator, Rev. C. Sermons 620
Cattermole, Rev. R. Forty Sermons 613
Chatham, Earl of, Correspondence 563
Church, Established, Evangelical character of 54
Church of England, Conversations on the 621
Collier, J. P. further particulars regarding Shakespeare 273
Conder, T. View of all Religions 402
Cook, E. Poems 618
Crabb, G. New Pantheon 620
Cressy, E. Treatise on Bridge Building 284
Danilefsky, H. M. Campaign in France 614
Delicia Literarie 400
Dudley, Earl of, Letters to the Bp. of Llandaff 339
Duelling, Thoughts on 297
Dyce, Rev. A. Kemp's Nine Daies Wonder 507
Eames, Rev. J. Christian Watchfulness 618
Ecclesiastical Documents 505
Eglintoun Tournament 187
Elizabeth, Queen 398
England during the Stuarts 115
England, Political Songs of 292
 " *English Mercurie*," (The) 61
Family Prayers 621
Farr, Rev. T. Remedy for the Distresses of the Nation 394
Feltham's Resolves 402
Flaxman's Lectures on Sculpture 297
France in 1814, Campaign in 614
Geological Science and Holy Scriptures, relation between 389
Giles, Rev. J. A. Greek Lexicon 64
Gizeh, Pyramids of, the application of the Quadrature of the Circle in the 176
Goode, Rev. W. Church Rates 620
Goodhugh, W. Study of Biblical Literature 296
Greek Lexicon 64
Grey, Rev. T. and Rev. T. Marguire, Report of the discussion between 622
Guy Fawkes 280
Hayward, J. Queen Elizabeth 398
History, Ancient, View of 284

Index to Books Reviewed.

- Hobson, Rev. J.* Sermons 66
Holme, H. H. B. Guide of the Hebrew Student 401
Hook, W. F. Sermon 620
Hooker's Ecclesiastical Polity, Selections from 56
Howard, R. B. On Deficiency of Food 620
Howitt, W. Visits to Remarkable Places 451
Hunter, Rev. J. Shakespeare's *Tempest* 49. Ecclesiastical Documents 505
 ——— *Rev. W. M.* Sermons 403
Hussey, Rev. R. On Education 621
Infant Schools, Moral Lessons for 623
Irvine, A. London Flora 621
James, G. P. R. Henry of Guise 403
Jesse, J. H. Court of England during the Stuarts 115
Jones, J. The Cathedral Bell 504
 ——— *R.* Medical Education 296
Keightley, T. Ovid's *Fasti* 58
Kemp's Nine Days Wonder 507
Kolff, Jun. Voyages through the Moluccan Archipelago 298
Lathbury, Rev. T. Guy Fawkes 280
Laurie, P. Proceedings at laying the first stone of Bethlem Hospital 283
Leigh, W. H. Voyages in South Australia 614
Lewis, M. A. Life and Correspondence 169
Literature, Royal Society of, Transactions, Vol. II. pt. III. 181
Macbrier, R. M. Missionary Travels in Egypt 298
Maitland, Rev. S. R. Letter to the Rev. W. H. Mill 621
Malcolm, Rev. H. Travels in S. Eastern Asia 175
Mariamne 492
Marryat, Capt. Diary in America, pt. II. 615
Melanchthon, P. Handwriting of 59
Melville, Rev. H. Sermons 298
Milnes, R. M. Poems 393
Monumenta Antiqua 276
More, H. Life of 55
Murray, J. The Plague and Quarantine 620
Nation, Remedy for the Distresses of 394
Nolan, F. Evangelical Character of the Established Church 54
Ovid's Fasti 58
Palin, Rev. W. Lectures on the Litany 622
Parker's Glossary of Architecture 501
Perceval, Rev. A. On Apostolical Succession 618
Piers, Rev. J. W. *Minutiae* 403
Poems 393
Poems by Burbidge 57
Prayer of the Church 622
Prescott, H. Poems 616
Prideaux, W. Poems 619
Printers, Dictionary of 395
Reade, J. S. Cataline 621
Reid, A. Rudiments of English (sition 622
Reliquiæ Antiquæ 187
Remarkable Places, Visits to 451
Rheinwald, Dr. The Exiles of Z 296
Riddle, Rev. J. E. Young Scholastic Latin Dictionary 66
 ——— Complete Latin Dictionary 623
Romanism, Essays on 403
Rose, H. J. New Biographical Dictionary 497
St. Mary, Aldermary, Brief Notice
Sartain, J. Lecture on Philosophy
Scott, Rev. J. Pilgrim's Progress 62.
Sea Captain 504
Shakespeare's Tempest, Disquisition
Shakespeare, Youth of 65. further particulars regarding 273
Shoberl, F. Prince Albert and the House of Saxony 298
Sloper, T. The Jewell 617
Smith, B. P. Trip to the far-West 297
 ——— *J. P.* Relation between Holy Scriptures and Geological Science 389
 ——— *J. T.* View of Ancient History 284
Sotheby, S. L. Handwriting of P. Melanchthon 59
Southwold 287
Spain under Charles II. 609
Stanhope, Hon. A. Spain under Charles II. 609
Statesmen, Historical Sketches of 227
Stirling, J. Poems 297
Suffolk, Historic Sites in 177
Sunday Evening Instruction 622
Surtees, R. memoir of 3
Talbot, H. F. *Hermes* 622. antiquity of the Book of *Genesis* *ib.*
Taylor, G. memoir of Robert Surtees 3
Thelwall, Rev. A. S. Opium Trade with China 296
Thomas, S. Sir Redmond 403
Thompson, N. Life of H. More 55
Thornton, E. History of British India 296
Timperley, C. H. Dictionary of Printers 395
Turnbull, P. E. Austria 174
Wake, R. Southwold 287
Watts, T. "A Letter on the English *Mercurie*," 1588, 61
Weaver, R. *Monumenta Antiqua* 276
Wilberforce, Rev. S. *Eucharistica* 511
Willoughby, Capt. Extracts from *Holy Writ* 623
Wilson, Rev. H. B. St. Mary Aldermary 502
Wise, H. Voyages to and from India and China 623
Wodderspoon, J. Historic Sites in Suffolk 177
Wright, T. Political Songs of England 292

INDEX TO BOOKS ANNOUNCED.

- Adolphus's Reign of George III.* 512
Aikman's Tournament at Eglinton 68
Aird's Osburiel 301
Akerman, J. Y. Numismatic Manual 513
Albert, Prince 300
American Scenery 405
Amusement in High Life 512
Andrew's Drawing Book of Flowers 513
Apostolic Instruction 405
Auber, P. China 300
Ayton, W. E. Life of Richard I. 512
Bailey, J. and G. Burgess, *Hermesianac-*
tis Fragmentum 190
Barrett, G. on Water Colour Painting 627
Bartlett's American Scenery 189
Bede's Ecclesiastical History, translated
 by Dr. Giles 626
Bees, History of 301
Beesley, A. History of Banbury 68
Belfagor 512
Bennett, F. D. Narrative of a Whaling
 Voyage 626
 ——— *J.* on Justification 626
Biber, Rev. G. E. standard of Catholicity
 626
Bible Cyclopædia 406
Bickersteth, Rev. E. Treatise on Baptism
 190
Rjornstjerna, M. de, British Empire in
 India 626
Black, J. Manual on the Bowels 406
Blessington, C'tess, The Governess 67
Bloomfield, Rev. S. T. Lexicon to the
 New Testament 302
Blunt, C. F. Beauty of the Heavens 190
 ——— *Rev. J. J.* The Early Fathers 513
Bosphorus, Beauties of the 405
Boys, T. S. Architecture in Paris 68
Brenner, R. Excursions in Denmark 67
Briggs, Maj.-Gen. Cotton Trade of In-
 dia 189
British Army, historical records of 626
Brothers, T. United States of N. Ame-
 rica 300
Brougham, Id. review of his Oration of
 Demosthenes 626
Browning's Sordello 405
Bucke, C. Ruins of Cities 189
Buried Bride (The) 67
Buyer, Rev. W. Letters on India 626
Cabinet Cyclopædia 189
Campbell, Rev. J. Maritime Discovery
 and Christian Missions 626
Caricature Scrap Book 68
Charylle, T. Chartism 189
Carmichael on the Scriptures 301
Catholic Family Library, Vol. I. 66
Chamier, Capt. The Spitfire 189
Chatham, Earl of, Correspondence 189
Chevalier, M. Society in the United
 States 405
Child, C. F. Sermons 301
China, Digest of the Evidence upon 626
Christ and Antichrist 627
Christians Book of Gems (The) 67
Chronological Tables 626
Churchill, F. Diseases incident to Preg-
 nancy 627
Churton, Rev. E. Early English Church
 626
Cicero de Senectute 626
Clark, Rev. J. A. Glimpses of the old
 World 189
 ——— *T.* Perpetuation of the Eccle-
 siastical Jurisdiction 627
Clavers, M. Montacute 301
Cochrane, A. B. The Morea 512
Confessions of Harry Lorrequer 301
Cooper, Sir A. Anatomy of the Breast 406
 ——— *J.* Sermons 512
 ——— *J. F.* The Pathfinder 406
Coot's Law of Landlord and Tenant 627
Cormack, Rev. J. Church of Roine ex-
 amined 513
Corner, J. History of France 405
Corney, B. On the New General Biogra-
 phical Dictionary 68
Cory, A. T. The Hieroglyphics of Hara-
 pollo Nilous 626
Court Favorite (The) 67
Craufurd, Rev. C. H. Sermons 405
Crocker, S. and B. Barker, Sketches of
 the Basque Provinces 68
Crosthwaite's Sermons 512
Czar, The 301
Daniell, E. R. Chancery Practice 513
Daschkaw, Princess, memoirs 512
Davies, T. S. Solutions of Hutton's
 Mathematics 406
Decameron of the West (The) 67
Delafeld, J. Antiquities of America 189
Depping, M. History of the Jews, with
 Notes by J. M. Stevens 190
Diary of a Nun 189
Dillon, Hon. A. Winter in Ireland 300
Doyle, C. Practice of Husbandry 68
Dudley, Earl of, Letters to the Bp. of
 Llandaff, 405
Duncan, J. Religious Wars of France 405.
 Felix Bodin's Summary of the Hist. of
 England 405
Dutty's Sketches of Hampshire 189
Elwyn, Sir 512
Englishman's Library, vol. VIII. 626
Ernestine 627
Erotophuseos 512
Euripides, Iphigenia in Aulis 626
Evans, Rev. R. W. Tales of the Ancient
 British Church 67
Faber, G. S. Doctrine of Regeneration.
 301
Family Library, vol. LXXII. 512

Index to Books Announced.

- Fay, T. S.* The Countess 406, 512
Female Freemasons 67
Fennell, J. H. Drawing-room Botany 513
Fitzwiggins 301
Fleetwood, P. H. Last Days of a Condemned 627
Forbes, Maj. Eleven Years in Ceylon 512
Forshall, Rev. J. Greek papyri in the Brit. Mus. 68
Forster, J. Statismen of the Commonwealth of England 189. Popular Progress in English History 300
Fraser, J. B. Travels in Koordistan 405
Froud, Rev. R. H. Remains of, pt. II. 66
Fuller's Hist. of the Univ. of Camb. 626
Garbett, G. Port and Borough of Sunderland 190. History of Sunderland 513
Gilly, Dr. Views in the Department of the Isère 512
Gompertz, Rev. S. Sermons 190
Good Match (The) 67
Goodlad, W. on Nervous Affections 627
Gorse, P. H. The Canadian Naturalist 406
Grant, Rev. J. Sketches in Divinity 405
Hakon, Jarl 512
Hall, S. C. Marian 189
 — *Rev. T. G.* Elements of Algebra 406
Hansard, G. A. Book of Archery 513
Hare, Rev. J. C. Victory of Faith, 512
Harrison, S. B. Woodfall's Landlord and Tenant 627
Hartley, Mrs. Indian Life 512
Hawkwood 627
Head, H. E. Sermons 512
Hildyard, J. The Aulularia of Plautus 626. The Menæchmi of Plautus 626
Hill, B. E. Playing About 512
Hills, J. Goethe's Faust 67
Hinton, Rev. J. H. Man's Responsibility 405
Hoare, E. Solitary Moments 190
Hockens, E. A. Treatise on Amaurosis 513
Hodgson, Rev. J. History of Northumberland 405
Hollis, T. and G. Monumental Effigies 626
Hook, T. Cousin Geoffrey 301. Precepts and Practice 627
Hooker, Sir W. J. Icones Plantarum 406
Hooley, C. Poems 627
Hope, C. D. Catholic Doctrine of a Triune God 67
Horne, R. H. Gregory the Seventh 627
Hort, Maj. The Rock 67
Howitt, W. Visits to Remarkable Places 189
Humble, W. Dictionary of Geology 513
Hunt, L. Legend of Florence 405
Hunter, J. Influence of Artificial Light 406
India, Law relating to 513
Ingoldsby Legends 301
Jack Ashore 512
Jackson's Pictorial Flora 406
James, G. P. R. The King's Highway 512
Jameson, Mrs. Social Life in Germany 300
Jamieson, Rev. J. Primitive Christi Jarman's Journal of a Voyage to South Seas 67, 512
Jefferson, S. Antiquities of Leath co. Cumberland 68, 190
Jephtha, 512
Jeramb, M. F. de, Pilgrimage to Palestine 300
Jesse, J. H. Court of England during Stuarts 189
Johnson on Manners 67
Jones, R. Observations on Medical Education 190
 — *W. Gwyneddion* 189
Joys of Heaven 301
Kelty, M. A. Early Days in the Society of Friends 626
Kirkbride, J. The Northern Angler 513
Kolf's Voyages, edited by Earl 67
Latham's Norway 300
Lathbury, Rev. T. Spanish Armada 626
Lawrance, Mrs. Memoirs of Queens of England 66
Lee, Prof. A. Hebrew and Chaldee Lexicon 406
Leatham, W. H. Poems 626
Legend of Cloth Fair 189
Letters from the Old World 405
Life, by Young Nick 512
Lindley, J. Theory of Horticulture 190
Livesy, Rev. J. Letter on Church extension 405
Lloyd and Gerard's Tours in the Himalaya Mountains 300
Logan, J. Laws of England. part I. of Marriages 67
Loudon, Mrs. Parley's Tales about Plants 67. Young Naturalist's Journal 301
Low, D. Breed of Domestic Animals 301
Lowe, T. H. Poems 627
Lowndes, J. Law of Copyright 301
Lowther, G. Gerald 512
Lush, R. Practice of the Courts at Westminster 301
Lushington, Rt. Hon. R. S. Life of Lord Harris 189
M'All, Rev. R. Discourses, with Life by Rev. R. Wardlaw 301
M'Cauley, Rev. A. Sermons 512
M'Creie, Rev. T. Life 626
M'Culloch, J. R. Geographical Dictionary 302
Macgillivray, W. Manual of Geology 301
Machouse's Sydney and New South Wales 67
Mackenzie, Rev. H. Life of Offa King of Mercia 189
Mahew, E. On Stage Effect 301
Maiden Monarch, (The) 189
Maid's Husband (The) 627
Maidstone and its Environs 512
Mangles, R. C. Christian reasons for being a Reformer 405
Manning, J. Case of the Serjeants at Law 406

- Mant, Bp.* History of Irish Church 66.
 holidays of the Church 405
 — *F. W.* The Rubi 627
- Marriages*, State of Law regarding 67
- Martineau and Giles*, Unitarianism Defended, 67, 129
- Massie's* Continental India 67
- Meadow's* Songs of Home 301
- Melville, Rev. H.* Sermons 67
- Melville's* Pictorial Edition of the Works of Josephus 405
- Memory*. Regrets of 627
- Mercy*, Works of 513
- Merlin, C'tees*, Memoirs of Mal. Malibran 300
- Middleton's* Works, Edited by Dyer 301
- Middleton, J.* The Hyacinth and Lyrics 627
- Miller's* Lady Jane Grey 301
- Miltingen, J. G.* Treatment of the Insane 301
- Milman, Rev. H. H.* History of Christianity 301
- Milton, H.* Rivalry 627
- Monk (The) and the Married Man* 189
- Montgomery's* Voyage to Guatemala 405
- Moravian Mission in N. America*, History of 67
- Morgan, Lady*, Woman and her Master 512
- Moriarty, D. I.* Innisfoyle Abbey 189
- Morison's* Fathers of the London Missionary Society 405
- Morris, Capt. C.* Social Effusions 406, 512
- Mudie, R.* China and its resources 512
- Muirhead, J. P.* Arago's Eloge of J. Watt 66
- Muller, J.* Treatise on Cancer 627
- Napier, Sir C.* Military Life 512
- Naturalist's Library*, Vol. XXIV. 67. Vol. XXVI. 301
- Newbold, Lt.* British Settlements in the Straits of Malacca 67
- Newman, Rev. J. H.* Church of the Fathers 405
- Newman's* British Ferns 301
- New South Wales and Port Philip Directory* 67
- Noel, Rev. B.* Sermons 405
- Norton, R.* Memoirs of J. and G. Macdonald 405
- Orphan of Nepal* 627
- O'Sullivan and M'Ghee*, Romanism in Ireland 512
- Owen, Rev. J.* Memoir of the Rev. D. Rowlands 405
 — *R.* Odontography 513
- Oxford Tracts*, Doctrines of the 67
- Page's* Hungary 300
- Parry, Rev. F.* Sermons 405
- Patterson's* Camp and Quarters 406.
 Lectures on St. John 626
- Petheram's* Sketch of Anglo Saxon Literature 626
- Pettigrew, T. J.* Bibliotheca Sussexiana, Vol. II. 68
- Philip, R.* Life of the Rev. W. Milne 189
- Pickering, E.* The Fright 67
- Pigott, Miss*, Records of Real Life 301
- Plato—The Apology of Socrates* 626
- Poets of America* 67
- Polack's* Manners of New Zealanders 405
- Politiylisis* 189
- Pope, Rev. R. T.* Roman Misquotations 513
- Popery*, Tracts on 626
- Poulson, G.* History of Holderness 405
- Powell, Rev. B.* State Education 512
- Pratt's* Statistics 67
- Prescott, H.* Poems 67
- Preston, T. R.* Three Years' Residence in Canada 626
- Prideaux, W.* Poems of Chivalry 405
- Quakerism Unmasked* 189
- Ramadge on Asthma* 190
- Real and the Ideal* 301
- Richardson, H.* Loss of the Tigris 627
- Roberts, M.* Productions of America 67
- Robinson, W.* Antiquities of Tottenham High Cross 68
- Rogers's* Ecclesiastical Law 406
- Romilly, Sir S.* Memoirs 512
- Royle, J. F.* Botany of the Himalayan Mountains 627
- Russell's* Tour through the Australian Colonies 512
- Ryder, Rev. H. D.* The Angelicon 301
- Salisbury, Countess of*, 627
- Sam Slick's* 'Letter Bag' 189
- Sandbach's* Poems 405
- Sargant, Mrs.* Joan of Arc 627
- Saucy Jack and the Indianman* 301
- Scheer, F.* Kew and its Gardens 512
- Echombourgk, R. H.* Description of British Guiana 626
- Shaw's* Memorials of South Africa 512
- Sherwood, Mrs.* Indian Orphans 512
- Shield, M. J.* Holme Park 301
- Shoberl, F.* Prince Albert 300
- Sigmond, G. G.* Use of Mercury 302
- Sigmond and Farre* on the Ceylon Moss 513
- Sinclair, C.* Scotland and the Scotch 512
- Smith, Col. H.* Natural History of Dogs, Vol. I. 67
 — *J. T.* Discovery of America by the Northmen 67
- Smyth, W.* Lectures on Modern History 66
- Spencer, E.* Prophet of the Caucasus 406
- Sproute, J.* Agriculture of Ireland 67
- Stanhope's* Correspondence, Spain under Charles II. 189
- Stephens, G.* Père la Chaise 512
- Steward, Mrs.* The Interdict 627
 — *Rev. J.* Destruction of the Temple 301
- Strickland, A.* Lives of the Queens of England 300
- Surtees, R.* History of Durham 300
- Swainson, W.* Treatise on Shells 627
- Tacitus—Germania, Agricola, and Annals* I. 626
- Tauerschmidt, Rev. E.* Prince Albert's ancestry 404

Index to Poetry and Names.

- Taylor, Rev. C. B.* Clergyman's Parish Book 301
Taylor, J. E. Michael Angelo 405
Thompson, Rev. E. Sermons 190
Thomson, J. Trade with China 300
Thornton, E. Modern History of British India 66
Timon 627
Todd, Rev. J. H. Discourses 67, 301
Tomlins, F. G. View of the English Drama 301
Tomlinson, Rev. L. Recreations in Astronomy 301
Tooke, T. Prices and State of the Circulation in 1838-9 405
Townshend, J. K. Sporting Excursions 67
Trollope, Mrs. Michael Armstrong 67.
One Fault *ib.* The Widow Married 406
Trotter, A. Financial Credit of the N. American Union 189
Troughton's Nina Sforza 301
Turnbull, D. Cuba 405
————— P. E. Austria 189
Turner's Lives of Eminent Unitarians 300
Tyas's Illustrated Napoleon 66
————— Legal Hand Book 67
- Vates, or the Philosophy of Madness:*
Vaughan, E. T. Sermons 301
Vigne, G. T. Narrative of a Visit Ghuzni 626
Vincent, Sir F. Arundel 512
Wake, R. Southwold 300
Walpole, H. Letters Vol. I. II. 404
Walker, H. History of England 66
————— W. J. Life of Sir T. More 66
Weaver, R. Monumenta Antiqua 67
Webster, G. Ingliston 627
Wellington, Duke of, Life, edited by J. E. Alexander 189
West Indies, Winter in the 405
Westmacott, R. Outlines to illustrate the Fight of Freewille 68
Westwood, J. O. Treatise on Insects injurious to the Gardener 301
White, J. B. Heresy and Orthodoxy 67
Wiggers, Dr. G. Life of Socrates 626
Wigram on Wills 627
Wilde, W. R. Voyage to Madeira 405
Wiltis, N. P. Loiterings of Travel 189
Wilson, Rev. R. Sermon 190
Windell, J. Cork and its Vicinity 67
Year Book of Facts 513

INDEX TO POETRY.

- Burbage, T.* Poem by 58
C. Lady, Lines on, in declining health 393
Cook, E. Thy Kingdom Come 618
Death in Life 393
Eton, Lines to 496
Goldsmith, Latin translation from the Deserted Village 48
Halford, Sir H. Latin translation from Goldsmith 48
Herne's Oak, Lines on 244
Hunter's Song (The) 619
Magdalen's Hymn 617
Milnes, M. Lines on Lady C. in declining health 393. *Death in Life* *ib.*
- Poem by T. Burbage* 58
Poems by J. Yates 386
Prescott, H. A. Story 616
Prideaux, W. The Hunter's Song 619
Salix Babylonica 46
Surtees, Mr. Latin lines on the Death of a Sister-in-law, with translation 599
Thy Kingdom Come 618
Wellesley, Marg. *Salix Babylonica* 46.
Lines to Eton 496
Wilson, Prof. *Magdalen's Hymn* 617
Yates, J. *Poems by* 386

INDEX TO NAMES.

Including Promotions, Preferments, Births, Marriages, and Deaths—The longer Articles of Deaths are entered in the preceding Index to Essays.

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>ABBOTT, C. 107
 Abdy, J. R. 554.
 Abercorn, March'ess 201
 Abercromby, Hon. G. R. 644.
 R. 425
 Abington, W. 104
 Abraham, B. 556
 Ackland, C. 84
 Acklom, E. 557. L. 202</p> | <p>Ackroyd, W. 104
 Adams, Capt. A. 215.
 Capt. E. L. 333.
 Maj. H. W. 425
 Addenbrooke, E. 534
 Addinell, R. 221
 Adolphus, E. 328
 Ainslie, G. 84. Sir W. 558
 Airlie, C'tess 426
 Albert, Prince 312, 425, 644</p> | <p>Alcock, C. 221. Hon. C. C. L. 668
 Alexander, A. 85. C. 645. Capt. J. E. 425. W. 201.
 Capt. W. 83
 Allason, Mrs. 220
 Allcock, W. P. 21
 Allen, 106. B. 328. E. 84, J. 83, 109.
 Capt. W. 223
 Alner, R. 106</p> | <p>Alston, Mr. 200. E. 328. H. C. 535.
 Alves, Lt.-Col. N. C. 313
 Ames, J. 221
 Anderson, Hon. Mrs. 535. Col. Sir A. 83. F. 201. M. C. 553
 Anderton, J. 105
 Andrews, J. 666
 Annand, A. 536.</p> |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

- Anson, Sir G. 425. G. E. 425. Comm. T. 200
 Ansted, D. T. 534.
 Appleby, Lt. Y. 425
 Arbuthnot, A. 669. Lt.-Gen. Sir T. 199
 Ariel, M. 555.
 Armitstead, A. 221.
 Armstrong, S. A. 25
 Arnold, B. N. 536. C. A. 200, 427. C. M. 426. E. 427. Lt.-Col. R. 109.
 Arrowsmith, C. 314
 Arscott, J. 25
 Arundell, Hon. Mrs. A. 535. Hon. T. 553
 Ashe, E. 102. Maj. W. 222
 Ashpitel, E. 553
 Aston, T. 106
 Atkins, Mrs. 330
 Atkinson, B. 328. H. 330. J. H. H. 536. M. 200
 Atlay, C. 644
 Atthil, W. 427
 Auckland, Ld. G. 83
 Austin, Capt. H. T. 84.
 Austwick, M. A. 216
 Avons, J. 326
 Aylmer, J. 107
 Aylwin, R. 85
 Ayrton, M. 425
 Babington, J. 106
 Backhouse, P. B. 202
 Bacon, M. A. 106
 Bacot, S. 216
 Badcock, Lt. Col. L. B. 534. W. S. 534
 Bagge, J. 313
 Bagnall, J. 332
 Bagnell, A. 555
 Bagot, Capt. C. 644. L. F. 84. R. 220.
 Bagshaw, S. 329
 Baillie, H. J. 534
 Baily, J. 535. M. A. 201
 Bainbridge, G. C. 109
 Bainbrigge, Capt. J. H. 23
 Baines, C. J. 102
 Baker, Mrs. 220, G. 108. H. de F. 644. J. 312, 554. M. 221. R. 665. T. 555. T. B. L. 427. T. T. 535. Capt. W. W. 333
 Balders, Lady K. 313
 Baldwin, B. 534
 Ballmer, S. 554
 Bancroft, R. N. 646
 Bankes, A. 427. E. S. 442
 Barclay, A. M. 446. Sir R. 110
 Barham, M. 85. R. H. D. 84
 Baring, E. A. 107. F. 645.
 Barker, H. 103. M. 105. R. 447.
 Barlow, Comm. C. A. 84, 199. W. 219
 Barnard, Capt. E. 313. E. D. 104.
 Barneby, J. 645
 Barnes, J. 444. M. 667
 Barnewall, B. 105
 Barney, J. 200
 Barrow, Maj.-Gen. 552. J. 552. R. W. 201.
 Barton, 554. H. 442. J. 427, 536. J. W. 645
 Bartram, M. 536
 Bascom, G. 314
 Basnett, T. S. 644
 Bate, G. H. 332
 Bateaman, J. 644
 Bateson, E. 222. J. G. 313
 Bayley, J. 534
 Bayley, 200. G. 536. M. S. 427
 Baylis, T. 216
 Bayly, F. M. 202
 Beacham, J. P. 219
 Beadon, Mrs. 105. H. W. 313
 Beart, G. 535
 Beatson, Capt. W. F. 536
 Beauchamp, G. 645
 Beauclerk, I. E. 535
 Beavan, R. 536
 Beaver, J. 440
 Beazley, C. S. 557
 Beckett, J. 332
 Bedford, C. 219, 667
 Beekvelt, F. 216
 Beet, M. 107. R. 331
 Beetham, W. 108
 Belchier, Comm. N. 444
 Belfield, E. 554
 Belgrave, W. 644
 Bell, E. C. 85. G. H. 645. J. 222, 441
 Bellairs 313. C. 201
 Bellamy, E. 534. H. F. 314. M. M. 441
 Bellingham, J. C. 84
 Benett, A. M. 314. J. 332
 Benn, F. M. 330
 Bennet, E. 84
 Bennett, E. 333. M. 110, 442
 Benson, H. 108
 Bent, J. 332
 Bental, E. 536
 Bental, A. 334
 Bentinck, H. P. A. 328
 Benton, Mrs. 220. S. 106
 Beresford, M. G. 84
 Berger, S. 201
 Berkeley, H. C. 668. Capt. M. F. F. 425. R. 327
 Bermingham, H. 202, 426
 Bernard, C. B. 534. J. F. 202
 Berrie, E. 557
 Berry, M. A. 666. W. P. 332
 Bersey, W. D. 666
 Bertie, C. 220
 Bessy, W. 443
 Betham, M. C. J. 535
 Bethune, C. 313
 Bevan, A. 447. Lady A. 201, 313. D. B. 644. R. 536. W. R. 201
 Bevington, H. 427
 Bewicke, C. R. 85. E. 85.
 Biddulph, R. M. 644
 Bielt, Dr. 670
 Bigge, J. C. 669. J. K. 314
 Biging, H. 106
 Bilke, M. 441
 Billam, F. T. 446
 Billingham, J. 328
 Bingham, Lady A. 445. P. 202
 Birbeck, J. 329
 Birch, J. 84. J. L. 202. S. H. 332. T. 440
 Birchall, J. 313
 Bird, E. M. 536. R. 446
 Birkett, E. 555. H. 440
 Biron, E. 426
 Birrell, E. 442
 Busco, A. C. 557
 Bishop, C. 536. F. C. 536. J. L. 445. M. 335. M. A. 215. W. C. 314
 Blachford, F. 555
 Blackburn, B. 646
 Blacklin, R. 327
 Blackmoore, J. 646
 Blagden, C. 446
 Blane, S. 219
 Blencowe, C. 534. T. 664
 Bligh, Lady T. 668
 Bliss, E. 554
 Blumenbach, Dr. 335
 Blundell, B. 314
 Blunt, E. 110. G. A. 330. R. 644. S. S. 536
 Boake, J. 101
 Boasman, J. 332
 Bogue, J. R. 314
 Bold, H. 427
 Bolding, E. 322
 Bolland, W. 664
 Bolster, L. H. 558
 Bolton, W. 663
 Bonallo, D. 222
 Bond, E. 104. H. 668. J. J. M. R. 314. M. 556. R. 328. S. 314
 Bonifant, Comm. B. 329
 Bonnycastle, Maj. R. H. 425
 Bonsey, M. L. 427, 535
 Boone, F. 553.
 Booth, J. 200, 440
 Borrell, L. C. 328
 Borringdon, Visc. 425
 Borrowes, J. 663
 Borthwick, E. 554
 Boswell, Sir J. 426
 Boteler, C. 107, 330
 Butfield, B. 644
 Boulcott, J. A. 427
 Boulding, J. 667
 Boulthée, M. A. 445
 Bourdillon, A. E. 105
 Bouverie, Lt.-Col. 425. Hon. P. 200
 Bowater, Sir E. 644.
 Bowden, M. A. 330. J. 553
 Bower, H. 439
 Bowker, E. 643
 Bowles, G. 314. Col. G. 199
 Bowstead, Dr. J. 200
 Box, D. 441
 Boyd, J. 667

Index to Names.

- B-yes, B.** 557
Boyle, J. 534
Boys, J. 557
Bradburn, H. H. 108
Bradbury, M. 554
Bradford, Lt.-Col. 200. **J. H. H.** 425
Bradley, C. 313
Bradshaw, M. J. 85. **S.** 104
Bragge, Maj. W. 426
Braham, W. S. H. 84
Brailsford, T. 536
Braithwaite, I. 427
Brandram, A. B. 20
W. A. 330
Branfoot, J. H. 202
Breadalbane, Marq. of 83
Breay, J. G. 103
Brecknell, Lady C. **C.** 218
Bremer, S. H. A. 427
Brett, M. A. 334
Brettingham, H. 445
Brewster, W. 313
Brice, H. A. 223
Bridgeman, C. L. 331
Bridger, F. 446
Bridges, G. 446
Brietzcke, Lt. G. J. 668
Briggs, E. 105. **F. B.** 426
Brigham, C. 313
Bright, R. 330
Brine, A. J. 427
Brisco, F. J. 331
Bristow, L. 329. **S.** 646
Broadley, A. 84
Broadrick, G. 446
Brockholes, T. F. 200
Brockman, T. 314
Broderip, E. 108
Brodie, C. 645
Brodick, W. J. 200
Bromfield, A. 332
Bromhead, J. 201
Bromley, E. 108. **F. D.** 646
Brooke, Sir A. B. 644. **P. L.** 217
Brouker, 667
Brough, A. 215
Brougham, E. 221. **Hon. E. L.** 108. **H.** 223
Broughton, F. 201. **Capt. W.** 200
Browell, L. 427
Brown, J. 552. **J. M. 84. M.** 201. **W.** 646. **W. F.** 312
Browne, A. 200, 442.
H. S. 427. **T. B. L.** 200. **T. M.** 645. **W.** 668
Bruce, C. L. C. 644. **S.** 216
Bruges, H. 667
Brummell, J. H. 314
Brunswick, Princess E. of 669
Bryan, C. 554
Brymer, W. T. P. 644
Buck, J. 105
Buckle, A. S. 646. **T. H.** 328
Buckner, M. 427
Budd, M. 107
Bulkeley, Lady W. 535
Bull, J. 101. **H.** 665
Bulleid, Mr. 445
Bullen, S. 217
Buller, Capt. G. 199. **J. W.** 84
Burder, H. H. 427
Burdett, W. 644
Burges, W. C. 664
Burgess, C. K. 558. **W.** 331
Burgh, Miss 558
Burley, W. 427
Burman, T. J. P. 332
Burnand, G. C. 105
Burnes, C. 201
Burnet, Capt. W. 425
Burnett, M. 314
Burney, C. 314. **T.** 200
Burr, H. S. 314
Burrough, Lady E. 535. **J. W.** 201
Burrows, A. 646. **S. H.** 201
Burton, 557. Mrs. 333. **C. L. E.** 442
Bush, J. 555, 556
Butler, Hon. E. 425. **Lady S.** 668
Buxton, A. J. 313
By, G. 442
Byam, Capt. A. E. 333
Byng, H. W. J. 312
Byron, J. 84
Cadogan, Lady L. 646
Cabusac, W. 669
Caldecott, W. M. 327
Caldwell, H. J. 202.
Lady T. 558.
Capt. V. 556
Callaway T. 646
Cameron, 667. D. 328. **Lt. J.** 328
Campbell, Miss 535.
A. 535. **Maj. A.** 312. **Sir A.** 312. **A. C. L.** 427. **C.** 427. **Sir J.** 666. **M. P.** 111. **Capt. N.** 83. **R.** 669
Canch, Capt. T. 312
Cane, T. 644. **W.** 445
Canning, D. 221
Cantilupe, Lt. Visc. 425
Capel, M. 334
Carbonell, J. T. 201
Cardwell, Dr. 84. **Rev. R.** 103
Carew, C. 215
Carey, H. 616. **P. M.** 556
Carlisle, Bp. of 426
Carr, Mrs. 109. **C.** 85. **J.** 644, 669. **W. O.** 83
Carrington, 443. Sir **C. E.** 535
Carroll, C. 202. **Sir G.** 200. **W.** 105
Carruthers, M. A. 536. **Maj. R.** 83
Carter, J. 439. **W.** 669
Cartarr, M. A. 646
Cartwright, Mrs. 446. **C.** 535
Carvick, T. 534
Casamajor, E. 217
Case, E. A. 85
Cathcart, A. 201. **C. S.** 85. **Lady E.** 426
Catling, S. F. 108
Catty, S. 645
Caunter, R. M. 536
Cautley, S. 443
Cave, T. 664
Cavendish, Hon. C. 201
Chabannes, March. de 110
Chadwick, E. A. H. 427
Chalmers, A. 645. **J. A. L.** 557
Chambers, C. H. 216, 217. **R.** 328, 645. **R. G.** 223
Channel, W. F. 313
Chaplain, M. A. 216
Chapman, F. 109. **J.** 331. **W.** 446
Charlton, Capt. W. 83
Charnock, J. J. 1
Chartres, E. 1
Chase, S. E. G. 1
Chatfield, M. 1
Chauncy, C. S. 1
Chauncey, J. J. 1
Chaytor, C. W. 201
Cheape, H. 442
Chichester, Lt.-C. 534. **R.** **S. E.** 314
Child, M. 328
Chiuchen, N. 666
Chinnery, Sir E. 222
Chipchase, R. 552
Chippindale, J. 445
Chittenden, Mr. 645
Cholmeley, J. M. 84
Cholmondeley, Hon. H. 312
Christie, A. 646
Church, A. C. 202
Churchey W. 447
Churchill, E. C. 105. **H. A.** 111. **W.** 201
Chute, W. L. W. 200
Clack, H. T. 201
Clapham, E. 669
Clarendon, Earl 199, 200
Clark, J. P. 427. **T.** 667
Clarke, A. 535. **H.** 669. **H. B.** 201. **J.** 535. **Dr. J. L.** 427. **J. W.** 441. **M.** **G.** 313. **P.** 215. **R.** **B.** 425. **Dr. St. J.** 222. **T.** 222. **T. A.** 535. **W.** 313, 443
Clarkson, J. A. 314. **W. C.** 215
Cloughton, A. M. 202
Clay, C. S. E. 426. **J.** 102, 326
Clayton, J. 646. **R.** **R.** 645
Clement, E. 555
Clements, Capt. F. **W.** 312
Cliff, L. A. 200
Clifton, Sir J. G. J. 312
Clive, Lt.-Col. E. 644. **T.** 646
Clode, S. 427

- Cloete, Lt.-Col. A. J. 425
 Clogstoun, A. B. J. 425
 Clough, A. B. 85
 Clutterbuck, E. 107. J. 555
 Clutton, J. 332
 Cochran, G. 427, 535. 1. adv K.E. 427. W. E. 427, 535
 Cockburn, E. J. D. 554. Col. F. 534. Sir W. S. R. 200
 Cockeruff, W. 84
 Cocksedge, J. 104
 Codd, H. G. 551
 Codrington, T. S. 103
 Coghlan, J. 200
 Colborne, Lt.-Gen. Sir J. 83
 Cole, C. 217. E. K. 216. L. 536
 Coleman, E. 314. M. 663
 Coles, M. S. 670. T. 668
 Coley, M. 218. R. W. 107
 Collett, B. 535
 Collingridge, A. 201
 Collingwood, H. J. W. 84
 Collins, C. G. R. 427. C. H. 202. C. W. 442. H. 646. S. B. 646
 Collyer, R. 313
 Colston, H. 445
 Colville, E. 332
 Colvin, D. 427
 Compton, Col. H. 334
 Comyn, H. 439
 Conant, C. 645
 Coney, T. B. 200
 Connor, R. 558
 Constable, R. 101. Sir T. A. C. 312
 Conway, W. S. 312
 Conyers, C. E. 85. J. 535
 Cook, 331. S. E. 312
 Cooke, C. 202. G. W. 83. R. 330. T. A. 312
 Cookesley, H. Y. 334. J. 103
 Cookson, S. 216
 Coon, H. 109
 Cooper, Hon. A. J. A. 535. E. 646. H. 426. Capt. L. M. 200
 Coore, H. 221
 Cope, E. D. 330
 Copeman, C. 536
 Copland, W. 313
 Copner, S. 109
 Coppin, Lt. F. 202
 Corbally, M. E. 312
 Corbet, T. G. 312
 Cornwell, C. E. 536
 Cornthwaite, T. J. 105
 Cornwall, A. G. 426
 Corrie, E. 201
 Cory, R. 441
 Cottle, H. 646. J. 426, 644
 Cotton, B. 201. G. V. 535. S. M. 201. Maj.-Gen. Sir W. 200, 312
 Couch, B. 554. J. L. 427
 Coulson, W. 536
 Courtenay, B. 314
 Courteney, F. J. 84
 Courtney 666
 Cove, E. 440
 Coventry, C'tess. Dow. 217
 Cowie, H. 535
 Cowper, D. 109. S. 441. S. I. 536
 Cox, F. 645. J. 644
 Coxwell, C. S. 84
 Cozens, F. 202
 Crabbe, 670
 Crabtree, E. 557
 Cracroft, A. 646
 Craib, M. A. 331
 Craigie, Capt. P. 83
 Craster, Lt. Col.-E. 222
 Craven, C'tess 84
 Crawford, Maj. J. 425. J. I. 109. W. 83
 Crawley, G. 217
 Creighton, F. 217. Capt. J. N. 334
 Cressy, M. C. 645
 Cresswell, S. 644
 Crew, W. 442
 Crewe, Sir G. 200
 Creyke, F. 329
 Cribb, J. 328
 Crisp, N. 666
 Croad, Capt. F. 534
 Croft, Sir A. D. 426
 Crofton, Baron 312. N. 443
 Croker, J. 327. Lt.-Col. W. 83
 Croly, R. 645
 Crompton, M. 555
 Crook, M. A. 219
 Crooke, W. 646
 Cropper, J. 445
 Crowdy, E. 202
 Cruttwell, T. 445. W. C. 202
 Cuffee, T. T. 313
 Culhane, M. 202
 Culverwell, J. 552
 Cunliffe, L. 427, 536
 Cuninghame, Maj. D. 83
 Cunningham, A. 110
 Cureton, Maj. C. R. 83, *ib.*
 Curme, G. 314
 Currey, J. R. 331
 Currey, W. S. 447
 Curry, F. E. 426
 Curson, Hon. J. R. 313
 Curtels, M. 555. S. 107
 Curtis, J. E. B. 202. S. M. 216
 Curtois, M. J. 427
 Curwen, J. 663
 Curzon, E. C. 645. Hon. H. R. 201
 Cust, E. 534. W. 440
 Custance, J. 200
 Cuthbert, S. T. 200
 Cuthbertson, O. 107
 Cuthell, W. 222
 Dade, C. 645
 Daintry, A. 645
 Dampier, J. 102
 D'Aguiler, G. 535
 D'Aguillar, M. 85
 Dalby, H. B. 556
 Dallas, Sir. T. 331
 Dally, R. 108
 Daly, Maj. F. D. 83. J. 558
 Dance, C. W. A. 669
 Danger, C. F. 553
 Daniel, G. 202. W. T. S. 645
 Daniell, J. 218
 Dann, W. 535
 Dansey, M. 536
 Danson, T. 329
 Darby, Mrs. 332. C. F. 313
 Darell, W. L. 314
 Darley, A. S. 201
 Darling, A. R. 670
 Darnell, R. M. 427. W. 313
 Dartmouth, C'tess. 84
 Darton, S. 216
 Darvill, R. 666
 Daubeney, Capt. 646
 Daubeney, J. W. 202
 Daubuz, L. C. 106
 Dauncey, S. G. 444
 Davenport, J. 556
 Davey, E. W. 535
 Davies, C. 108. E. 666. H. 666. J. 84, *ib.* R. B. 84
 Davis, Capt. H. S. 83. M. 220. S. 556. T. 84, 109, 201
 Davy, Sir W. 645
 Dawson, 110. Com. W. 425
 Day, C. 201. F. 106. M. A. 314
 Dayman, H. 427
 Deacon, W. R. 109
 Dealy, Mr. 442
 Deane, R. M. 328
 Dearsley, W. H. 84
 De Berckem, H. V. 202
 De Castro, D. 217
 Decies, Lt. S. de 200
 De Courey, F. M. 536. Hon. W. A. 85
 Deering, J. P. 312
 De la Zouch, Dow. Lady 105
 Dell, M. M. 201
 Delpeuch, A. 669
 De Luzy, M. 669
 Demainbray, F. 313
 Dempster, M. 320
 Dendy, S. 427
 Denholm, A. 536
 Denison, H. S. 427
 Denne, R. G. 105
 Dennett, J. 446
 Dennis, S. 666
 Dennistoun, J. 645
 Dent, M. M. 107
 Despard, A. 558
 De Tabley, Lady 84
 De Tourville, C'tess 442
 Devon, H. C'tess 106
 Dewe, J. 556
 D'Hogguer, Bar. P. W. 536
 Diamond, H. W. 426
 Dibdin, E. A. 536
 Dick, F. 427
 Dickenson, H. 426. M. C. L. 202
 Dicker, E. 85
 Dickins, F. E. 85. T. S. 646
 Dickinson, H. S. 426. J. M. 314

Index to Names.

Digby, J. 327. Lady T. 535
 Dilke, C. W. 536
 Dillon, Sir C. D. 667. J. 646. R. C. 85
 Dimock, H. 101
 Dinorben, Ld. 312, 314
 Distin, M. C. 535
 Dive, L. G. 216
 Dixon, 109. M. F. 109. T. 441. W. J. 314
 Doben, T. D. 102
 Dobree, M. 536
 Dobson, W. 534
 Dodd, C. A. 646. J. 200
 Dodgson, H. 446
 Dodwell, E. 217
 Doherty, Lady 220
 Donaldson, Maj. V. Y. 425
 Donellan, Comm. M. 200
 Dorrill, R. 215
 Doughty, C.M. 314
 Douglas, Rt. Hon. Lady 333. C. 215. Lt. C. 669. E. 314. H. 558. M. 426. R. H. 201
 Dove, M. P. 553
 Dovell, J. 200
 Doveton, L. 313
 Dowle, E. 331
 Dowling, M. A. 646
 Downes, J. 644
 Downing, I. 109
 Doyle, B. 444. Capt. W. 328
 D'Oyly, D. R. 668
 Drake, Lady 444. G. T. 663
 Drax, J. 312
 Drewe, A. M. 556
 Drummond, C. E. 202. F. 85. H. 201, 202. H. H. 425
 Drury, C. 536
 Duckworth, S. C. 666
 Ducrow, 555
 Dudley, C. M. 221. J. 110, 443
 Duff, Capt. G. 83
 Dukinfield, E. 554
 Dumerque, F. 314
 Dunbar, H. 646. J. 314, 668. Sir W. 645
 Duncan, Viscountess 426. F. 84.
 Duncombe, Hon. A. 313. E. 328
 Dundas 667. D. 426, 534. Capt. J. W. D. 534
 Dunlop, A. C. 646
 Dunn, Sir D. 534. M. 326
 Dunningham, J. 200
 Dunscomb, J. W. 646
 Duppa, B. F. 218
 Durnford, C. B. 646
 DuVernet, J. F. 202
 Dyer, J. 556. J. H. 202. T. 665
 Easthope, A. 332
 Easton, W. L. 330
 Eaton, M. 670. R. J. 85. W. M. 106
 Ebhart, F. C. 333
 Eccles, A. 201
 Eckley, J. E. 84
 Edgecombe, W. 644
 Edmonstone, N. B. 202
 Edwards, E. L. 645. J. W. 200. K. 442. M. C. 201. R. 556
 Egan, E. 328
 Egerton, Lady E. 215. W. H. 427, 536
 Eggington, S. H. 427
 Egrement, J. 446
 Elder, E. 84
 Elderton, C. A. 202
 Elkin, S. 328
 Ellice, A. 536, 666
 Elliot, A. 668. Hon. G. 425. R. 558. T. F. 199
 Elliott, J. 313, 439
 Ellis 555. Lt.-Col. 84. C. 645. Maj. F. J. 559. M. 220. W. 83
 Elrington, W. F. 314
 Elton, M. A. 536
 Elwes, Miss 646. J. M. 312. T. H. 536
 Ely, G. 330
 Emerton, M. 556
 Emmett, E. 536. G. N. 536
 Ennos, M. 667
 Ensor, J. 535
 Erskine, Hon. D. 535. Rt. Hon. T. 83
 Esmonde, M. 558
 Espinasse, R. 217
 Esseau, P. von 644
 Essex, E. 217
 Evans, G. H. 202. J. 83. T. 312, 663
 Everard, J. 109
 Evered, R. 667
 Everest, Maj. H. B. 534
 Everett, H. 218
 Every, C. 555
 Ewart, J. 644
 Ewbank, W. 439
 Eyles, Capt. T. W. 312
 Eyre, H. 426. R. 426
 Eyton, T. 312
 Fane, F. 313
 Farquhar, T. N. 314
 Farquharson, Lt.-Col. H. H. 645. R. 111
 Farrington, M. H. 202
 Faux, J. B. 107
 Favell, R. 332
 Fawcett, Capt. D. L. 312. H. E. 646. M. A. 445
 Fawkes, F. F. 84. Capt. R. 201
 Fawsett, J. 334
 Fell, T. 202
 Fenner, J. H. 441
 Fenwick, M. 427. R. G. 557
 Ferguson, W. J. 201
 Ferrers, H. 332
 Field, E. B. 536. H. W. 646
 Figgins, L. 105
 Finlinson, E. J. 557
 Fisher, C. 326. C. F. 535. E. J. 536. F. B. 535. W. 535
 Fitzgerald, A. 201. C. L. 312. H. 535. Sir J. 110. Sir J. F. 426, 534
 Fitzherbert, R. R. 558
 Fitzmaurice, Hon. W. E. 84
 Fitzpatrick, J. H. M. 329
 Fitzroy, A. 313
 Fleming, J. W. 427
 Fletcher, Lady 645. M. 330
 Flint, A. 646. W. C. 534
 Flower, C. 646
 Fonblanque, J. S. M. de G. de 83
 Fonnereau, C. W. 327
 Foord, T. 555
 Forbes, E. A.
 Ford, Mrs. 10. 314. R. F.
 Forsayth, R. 1
 Fortescue, E. 645. Lady L
 Fosbrooke, Y. 8-
 Foster, J. 312. A. 646
 Fothergill, J. 1
 Fowle, Lt.-Col. F. C. 664
 Fowler, J. 332. 555
 Fox, F. 646. H. L. 106. S. 1. S. L. 200
 Frampton, W. C. 534
 Francis, S. 553
 Franklyn, E. 330
 Franks, J. H. 553
 Freeland, H. 426
 Freeman, J. 646. J. D. 313
 Freer, J. B. W. 446. R. L. 313
 Freke, W. C. E. 646
 Frere, F. A. 314. T. 553
 Frewen, T. 555
 Fritth, W. 555
 Frost, E. 217
 Fry, E. 330. J. H. 444. P. S. 536. W. 553
 Fulton, Lt.-Col. 313
 Furse, J. 666
 Fyde, S. R. 312
 Gage, A. C. 444
 Gaggiotti, G. 85
 Gale, S. 644. S. J. 331
 Galliers, E. S. 536
 Gallins, M. A. 646
 Galloway, Maj. Sir W. P. 425
 Gambier, S. J. 535
 Garden, Capt. W. 83
 Gardiner, Sir J. 534. Sir R. 83
 Gardner, E. 556
 Garland, W. 666
 Garnier, B. N. 426. Lady C. 200. T. 534
 Garnons, G. G. 328
 Garrett 200
 Gaselee, H. 552
 Gaskill, E. 219
 Gaskin, N. E. 442
 Gayer, C. 313
 Geare, E. 85-
 Gedge, Mrs. 557
 Gehle, H. 85

- Geldart, J. 102, 114.
 J. W. 200
 Genest, J. 103
 Gentle, J. 447
 George, C. 85
 Gernon, P. 222
 Gibbons, G. 576
 Gibson, C. W. 84.
 J. 426
 Gilbert, H. E. 314.
 J. D. 312
 Giles, J. D. 200
 Gillespie, 222. J.
 219, 558
 Gillmor, A. T. 644
 Gilpin, M. 103. R.
 T. 425
 Giorgi, L. E. 202
 Girdlestone, J. G.
 426. W. E. 327
 Gisborne, W. 220
 Gist, W. 313
 Gledstones, E. 553
 Gleig, G. 664
 Glenlvon, Ld. 201
 Glyn, G. C. 83
 Glynn, G. C. 84.
 S. 555
 Goddard, A. 535.
 H. N. 536
 Godfrey, J. 669
 Godfrey, J. 105
 Goldie, Maj. T. L.
 425
 Golding, S. 201
 Goldschmidt, A. 111
 Gompertz, R. 215
 Gooch, J. H. 426
 Gooday, P. S. 328
 Goodman, J. 667.
 Capt. S. E. 425
 Goodrich, L. C. 427
 Goodridge, Dr. 333
 Goodwin, G. 105
 Gordon, A. I. 314.
 Maj. C. E. 83.
 Sir F. 109. J. 216,
 314. J. C. M.
 201. W. 109, 314
 Gore, A. 333. Lt.
 G. 559
 Goring, C. R. 443
 Goss, C. 441
 Gotch, C. 555
 Gough, Maj.-Gen.
 Sir H. 199. R. D.
 312. W. R. 219
 Gould, E. W. 553.
 Lt. N. 106. Capt.
 W. B. 110
 Gower, E. 646. W.
 L. 426 *ib.*
 Graham 330. J. 557
 W. A. 84. W. B.
 C. 333, 559
 Grainger, H. 646
 Grant 666. A. 313.
 Sir A. C. 644. F.
 666. H. 645. M.
 A. 441. W. 331
 Gravatt, Lt. T. 558
 Gravell, F. 669
 Gray, Mr. 645. G.
 84. R. 440. R.
 C. 615
 Greaves, E. F. E.
 313
 Green, Mrs. 329.
 E. 328. E. L.
 535. G. E. 427.
 J. 201, 314. M.
 331. S. A. 557.
 W. 220
 Greene, E. 314. II.
 J. 102. J. 219
 Greenfield, B. W.
 201
 Greensall, J. 85
 Greentree, T. 668
 Greenwood, E. 330.
 J. 332. R. H. 103
 Greer, Lt. J. M. 534
 Gregory, A. W. 201.
 H. 556. Rt. Hon.
 W. 668
 Greville, F. 646
 Grey, A. L. W. 557.
 Sir C. E. 84. L.
 J. H. 201. M. 201
 Griffin, E. F. 201
 Griffith, C. 201. F.
 L. 552. M. 332,
 443. T. H. 667
 Griffiths, E. 331.
 M. J. 555
 Grosvenor, Ld. 443.
 Lady R. 645.
 Ld. R. 425
 Grove, P. 332
 Grundon, E. 107
 Gubbins, H. 200
 Guillelard, L. 445
 Guinness, H. 109
 Gurdon, W. 200
 Gurney, W. 200
 Guthrie, E. A. 329
 Gwyn, M. 216
 Hadden, H. F. 553.
 R. D. 314
 Haddon, T. C. 313,
 536
 Hadley, W. S. 200
 Haggitt, M. 553
 Halburd, R. 425
 Halcombe, J. 313
 Hale, M. A. 536.
 M. B. 427
 Halkett, Lt. H.
 668
 Hall, A. W. 84. H.
 105. J. 331, 443.
 R. 314. S. 668.
 W. J. B. 552
 Halliday 557. A.
 552, 555. S. 332
 Halls, B. 85. E. 221
 Halsey, T. P. 84
 Hamersley, H. 312
 Hamilton, A. M.
 426. F. 535, 552.
 H. 645. H. B.
 426. I. 536. J.
 109. J. J. 664.
 J. R. 426
 Hammick, S. L. 105
 Hammond, T. J.
 535. F. G. 645.
 S. L. 646
 Hampson, Capt. E.
 644
 Hanburgh, J. 534
 Hancock, M. 444.
 R. 441
 Hancock, E. 558
 Hankey, T. A. 83
 Hankin, G. 111
 Hanley, J. 663
 Hannam, E. 427
 Hanson, J. 104.
 K. 668
 Hanwell, E. C. 314
 Harberton, Dow.
 Visc'tess 220
 Harbin, C. 219
 Harborne, R. 332
 Harcourt, Mrs. 645
 Hardcastle, J. A.
 536
 Hardesty, C. 105
 Harding, J. H. 84
 Hardinge, H. 84
 Hardwick, S. M.
 218
 Hardwicke 217
 Hare, C. 444. J. C.
 534
 Harewood, C'tess
 of 332
 Harford, M. 666.
 S. 312
 Hargraves, M. A. 554
 Harman, A. 217, J.
 553
 Harraden, E. 552
 Harridge, D. F. 103
 Harries, G. J. 427
 Harris, C. 220. S.
 445. T. N. 425
 Harrison, 556. A.
 536. A. G. 646.
 C. 444, 446. E.
 105, 427. F. G.
 534. G. 646. G.
 A. 669. H. G.
 665. J. 441. J.
 H. 105
 Hart, F. 427. S. A.
 313. W. 314
 Hartley, Mrs. 334.
 E. 222
 Hartopp, E. B. 645
 Harvey, Capt. 535.
 D. W. 84. M.
 110, 328
 Harward, J. N. 645
 Harwood 667. C. 84
 Hase, Mrs. 665
 Haslewood, G. H.
 101. W. 536
 Hassall, J. 313
 Haste, P. 329
 Hastings, W. 328
 Hatch, C. 84
 Hattatt, R. A. 427
 Haviland, A. D. 667
 Hawes, B. 83. M.
 109
 Hawkins, G. A. 85.
 J. 535
 Hawke, Sir R. S. 445
 Hawley, R. M. 558
 Hay, A. 646. Capt.
 J. 83. Maj. J. 223
 Hayes, J. 534. T.
 646
 Haygarth, Mr. 665
 Haynes, A. T. 445
 Head, A. 554. Sir
 E. 426
 Heady, H. 426
 Heald, R. 314
 Hearn, C. 85. R.
 T. B. 85
 Heatb, J. G. L. 332.
 M. 107. W. 553
 Heathcote, G. 202
 Heatley, M. 218
 Hebden, E. 105, 215
 Hele, R. H. S. 103
 Helsham, E. 666
 Heming, D. 312
 Hendry, H. F. 201
 Heneage, E. 645
 Henniker, M. 554
 Henshaw, G. H. G.
 202
 Hensman, H. 426
 Henty, T. 668
 Hepburn, Sir T. B.
 645
 Hepburne, C. 558
 Hereford, Bp. of 501
 Herring, Col. 109
 Hervey, M. F. 443
 Heslop, C. C. 555
 Hewitt, Lady M. 313
 Hewlett, A. 200

Index to Names.

- Hewson, D. 668. F. 645. M. A. 85
 Heygate, A. 331
 Heytesbury, Hon. F. A. A.C. 332
 Heywood, T. 312
 Hicks-Beach, Sir M. H. 312
 Hickson, B. 334
 Higgins 558
 Highmore, F.N.200
 Hildyard, F. 200
 Hill, E. 218. E. L. 445. F. M. 220. H. 334. J. 84, 217. M. 446.
 Lady M. 426
 Hillersden, S. F. 217
 Hillersdon, J. 105
 Hilton, Capt. W. 559
 Hinckesman, J. 556
 Hinuber, Col. A. 554
 Hipplesley, H. 312
 Hiron, E. 427
 Hitchcock, R. 441
 Hitchins, L. H. 646
 Hoare, H. R. F. 555
 Hobbes, C. M. 201
 Hobbouse, Sir J. C. 312
 Hockley 667
 Hodgkin, J. 327
 Hodgkinson, C. 328
 Hodgson, A. 441. E. 667. F. 534. H. 333. J. F. 534. M. R. 202. R. S. 426. W. 84
 Hodson, Dr. 222. K. 104
 Hogg, J. W. 200. I. J. 313
 Hoggart, M. 108
 Hole, A. R. 202. J. W. 443
 Holford, G. C. 426
 Holland, E. 329. G. 426. J. 107. M. 427
 Hollingworth, Archdeacon 645. N. J. 101. O. 645
 Hollist, J. 108
 Holland, R. 535
 Holloway, S. A. 332
 Holmes, A. 314. W. S. 314
 Holmesdale, Visc'tess 84
 Holroyd, E. 83. J. 216
 Holt, F. 334
 Honeywood, P. J. H. 534
 Hood, Visc'tess 645. Lady M. 84
 Hook, S. 85
 Hooper, Capt. 329. J. 665. T. 645. T. C. 535
 Hope, Lady A. 445. Capt. C. B. 534. R. 556
 Hopkins, Capt. E. P. 552. H. G. 314. M. 554
 Hornby, E. D. 442
 Horndon, Maj. J. D. 554. W. D. 314
 Horne, E. 85
 Horner, Maj. J. B. 334
 Horton, E. 314, 426
 Hotchkin, F. S. 314
 Hotham, F. 314
 Hough, E. 535
 Houghton, L. 332
 Houldrich, H. L. 536
 How, A. G. 313
 Howard, A. 427. Hon. B. E. 441. Hon. J. 200
 Howell, A. 439. B. 85
 Hoy, J. 445
 Huddleston, M. 669
 Hudson, Miss 109. J. 103. J. J. 102
 Hughes, H. 84. J. 328. R. R. 84
 Hull, E. 215
 Hullett, J. 200
 Hulton, S. 219
 Humphries, M. 536
 Hummerston, E. 201
 Hunloke, Sir H. J. J. 312
 Hunt, C. A. 102. W. C. 218
 Hunter, T. 552
 Huntley, H. V. 84
 Hurd, J. 314
 Hurlock, S. 443
 Hurst, N. 330. Capt. R. H. 312. W. 84
 Husband, C. 106
 Hussey, Lady M. 552
 Hustler, J. 442
 Hutchesson, Le M. F. 222. S. 220
 Hutchins, E. J. 200. J. 327
 Hutchinson, A. C. 329. Hon. C. H. 84. J. 202, 646.
 M. T. 202. T. F. 427
 Hutton, Comm. F. 534
 Ibbott, M. 217
 Iggulden, E. 535
 Ilbery, J. 447, 668
 Ingestre, Lady S. 535
 Innes, Miss 222. W. M. 534
 Irby, Hon. P. A. 426
 Iremonger, T. L. 644
 Irlam, G. B. 219
 Islewood, A. M. 201
 Ivory, J. 644
 Jackson, C. 201. E. S. 85. J. 215, 218, 446. R. 110. W. B. 85
 Jacob, J. H. 427
 Jacques, D. 555
 Jago, M. A. 666
 James, F. 106. J. 102, 200. T. 534, 536. W. 84
 Jarrett, J. 312. W. L. 426
 Jarvis, A. F. 201. C. M. G. 646. E. 444
 Jeaffreson, H. 535
 Jebb, R. 447
 Jeffray, L. W. 536
 Jeffreys, H. 330. H. A. 84. J. G. 646. M. R. 314
 Jeffries, T. 107
 Jenkins, Lady 535. G. D. 220. H. C. 552. J. C. 426. W. 221
 Jerningham, F. 535
 Jervois, A. M. 556
 Jeston, R. G. 426
 Johnson, R. 556
 Johnstone, Hon. Miss 426
 Jolliffe, Lady 426
 Jones, C. 330. E. 201. G. 426. H. P. 645. J. 327. Capt. J. 644. L. 202. W. 202
 Jordan, J. 111
 Jordeson, T. P. 201
 Jorge, J. 111
 Joy, H. H. 535
 Keane, Lt.-Gen. Sir J. 83
 Keating, M. 558
 Keene, W. 666
 Keith, C. H. 536. Maj. J. 83. P. 439
 Kelly, W. 427
 Kelso, S. 554
 Kemble, J. M.
 Kempson, M. 1
 Kendall, E. Capt. G. 442
 Kennaway, C. E.
 Kennedy, J. 1
 W. L. 426
 Kent, E. 85. R. 1
 W. 445
 Kenyon, L. A. 1
 Kerr, W. F. 84
 Kershaw, Capt. J. 1
 Kersteman, Lt.-Col. 330
 Key, S. 85
 Kidman, T. 553
 Kier, E. M. 557
 King, J. 103, 426, 552. M. F. 646. Hon. P. J. L. 312. W. E. 109
 Kingscote, T. H. 425
 Kingsley, A. 314
 Kingston, L. H. 442
 Kitchin, J. 215
 Kinnaird, Lt. 84, 200
 Kinneir, C. M. 332
 Kinsman, M. J. 427
 Kintore, L. C'tess of 536
 Kipling, J. 103
 Kirke, Lt. W. F. 556
 Kirkland, N. 330
 Kisch, B. 441
 Kitson, E. P. 445. I. 107. Maj. J. 425. W. C. 534
 Kittoe, L. C. 646
 Knight, E. 427, 554. J. 646. W. 108
 Knollis, F. M. 200, 313
 Knott, Maj. 666. R. R. 84
 Knowles, J. 441
 Labatt, E. 645
 Labouchere, Rt. Hon. H. 645
 Lacon, A. G. 314
 Ladbroke, F. 446
 La Farque, M. M. 444
 Lafone, A. R. 201
 Laing, Capt. 668
 Lake, G. H. 85
 Lamb, G. F. 85. S. 85. I. A. 646
 Lambart, Hon. R. W. 219
 Lambert, J. 216
 R. W. 84
 Lambirth, F. 536
 4 T

- La Mont, H. 556
 Landon, E. H. 202
 Landseer, J. 217
 Lane, S. 314, 441
 Lang, H. 646
 Langfield, J. 645
 Langslow, M.S. 201
 Langton, A.W. 200
 Lanyon, C. A. 667
 Larcom, T. A. 535
 Lardner, C. 106
 Larken, C. 201
 Lascelles, Rt. Hon. E. V. 334
 Latham, F. 314
 LaTouche, J.W. 645
 Lauro, C. L. 328
 Lavie, C. 223
 Law, Hon. H. S. 426. J. 83. W. 201
 Lawrance, C. 555
 Laurence, Mrs. 218. A. 111. F. C. 314. W. R. 330
 Lawrenson, Maj. J. 199
 Lawson, C. 220. J. 216. W. 312. W. F. 107.
 Lax, M. 107
 Lay, E. J. 333
 Lea, G. 313
 Leach, S. 220
 Leacock, S. C. 669
 Le Bas, L. 427, 535
 Le Blanc, Mrs. 666. A. 85
 LeBoutellier, G. 552
 Lee, Miss 215. T. 221, 557
 Leeke, W. 534
 Lees, W. 535
 Leete, M. 441
 Lefevre, M. 668
 Le Gard, Lady 84
 Lehair, A. 443
 Leigh, J. 329
 Leitrim, C'tess of 329
 Le Keux, R. 553
 Le Mesurier, A. E. 536
 Lempriere, H. 427. J. 104
 Lennox, Ld. G. 425
 Leslie, F. A. P. 427
 Lethbridge, A. 427
 Lettsom, Capt. S. 200
 Leveson, Ld. 425
 Levett, T. 108
 Lewes, F. A. 559
 Lewis, A. 219. C. 553. C. E. 85. E. S. 200. J. W. 312. R. 536. R. W. 645. S. 558. Capt. W.G. I. 110
 Leybourne, T. 442
 Liddle, C. 446
 Lightfoot, J. 329
 Lilford, Lady 645
 Lilley, E. 201
 Lincoln, Earl of 644
 Linley, Mrs. 221
 Liuton, E. 313
 Lippincott, R.C. 202
 Liptrap, A. 646
 Lister, E. A. W. 446. S. 557
 Listowell, C'tess 535. Earl 312
 Livie, J. 216
 Llewellyn, R. 312. W. 667
 Lloyd, A. 85. D. 109. G. P. 312. Capt. J. 83. L. 427. M. 218
 Locke, G. W. 427
 Lockhart, Sir N. M. 645
 Lockyer, N. 85
 Loggin, W. C. 329
 Lomax, E. 313
 Lomer, A. 217
 Long, G. 107. W. J. 426
 Longdon, C. S. 314
 Longridge, G. H. 221
 Lord, F. 536
 Lorimer, M. 445
 Loudon, A. 110
 Loughborough, T. 314
 Loughnan, A. H. 314
 Loveday, A. 219, 330
 Lovett, C. 221. R. 534
 Low, J. 667. Lt. R. 445
 Lowe, Capt. A.C. 83
 Lowndes, E.S. 201. W. 84. W. S. 84
 Lowthian, J. 440
 Loxham, A. 330
 Lucas, J. 107
 Ludlow, A. 202
 Lumb, W. 85
 Lumley, Lady A. M. 667. Hon. Sir W. 644
 Luscombe, S. 534
 Lushington, S. 215
 Lye, M. A. 427
 Lyell, M. 202
 Lynn, Lt. J. 425
 Lyon, C. W. 332
 Lyons, A. B.T. 313. Capt. Sir E. 644
 Lysaght, Hon. J. A. 313
 Lyttelton, Lady 557
 Macaulay, Rt. Hon. T. B. 200
 M'Barnet, Mrs. 646
 Macbraire, J.J. 111
 Mac Call, G. 536. Capt. G. 312
 M'Caul, J. 201
 M'Cheane, J. 313
 M'Creight, W. W. 201
 M'Divett, J. 107
 Macdonald, E. H. 646. J. 202. Lt.-Col. R. 83
 M'Donell, Dr. A. 327
 M'Dougall, Maj. J. 534
 M'Dowell, Maj. G. L. 83
 Macfarlane, Lt.-Col. A. 109. D. 645
 M'Hardy, Com. 200
 Mac Intosh, C. 669
 Mackay, A. 535
 Mackenzie, C. H. G. 442. Hon. F. C. 669. H. M. 333. P. J. C. 85
 Mackerell, W. 666
 Mackeson, H.S. 202
 Mackie, E. F. 554. F. W. 328. Maj. W. 110
 M'Kinnon, Capt. G. 644.
 Mackreth, E. 201
 Maclachlan, Lt.-Col. A. 644
 Maclaren, Maj. J. 83
 Maclaughlin, D. 644
 Maclean, H. 646
 Macleod, G. 223, 333. Sir J. 312
 Maclise, D. 313
 M'Mahon, Sir B. B. 84
 Macnaghten, W. H. 83
 Macnamara, Miss 447
 M'Person, Lt.-Col. 696. Maj. D. 425. J. 447. L. M. S. 427
 Maevicar, J.G. 202
 Maddox, J. 553
 Magan, G. E. 314
 Magovern, P. 110
 Maine, J. T. 84, 318
 Mainwaring, T. 312
 Maison, Mars. 669
 Maitland, C. 202. E. 313. M. A. 202. P. 84. T. 644
 Majendie, Mrs. 107
 Major, J. P. 201
 Malan, M. M. 557
 Malcolm, Capt. G. A. 83
 Malim, E. 108
 Maling, H. M. 442
 Maltby, E. 108. H. J. 314
 Mann, E. 202
 Manning, J. 313
 Mantell, H. M. 442
 Margetts, J.M. 443
 Markham, E. 314. H. W. 446. W. R. 646
 Marrable, T. 425
 Marriot, A. 555. R. 645
 Marsden, J. H. 534
 Marsh 106. C. 426. W. 646
 Marshal, W. 201
 Marshall, C. 536. J. 441. Hon. Mrs. H. C. 535. W. C. 669
 Marsham, J. 439
 Marshman, J.R. 202
 Marson, L. S. 85
 Marten, R. H. 106
 Martin, D. 443. G. 426. P. 330. S. 536
 Martineau, C. 328
 Martins, W. 312
 Marton, G. 200
 Martyr, S. 557
 Mash, Sir. T. 442
 Maskelyne, W. 557
 Maslin, M. 221
 Mason, E. 330. W. 444
 Massey, T. 200
 Master, Comm. T. L. 534
 Master, T. C. 536
 Masterman, L. 427
 Mathew, Capt. 535. R. 218

Index to Names.

Mathews, S. E. 665
Mattass, W. 334
Matthew, R. 443.
Matthey, M. C. C.
 A. 334
Maughan, J. 202
Mauly, E. 329
Maunsell, Capt. R.
 644
Maurice, T. 313
Maxwell, G. 85. W.
 C. 313
May, S. 536
Maynard, Hon. C.
 H. 313
Mayne, M. 221
Mayson, S. 666
Meara, J. 102
Medley, H. St. J. 84.
 J. W. 536
Medhurst, G. W. W.
 667
Meeke, W. B. 425
Meggy, M. 554
Meilan, A. 108
Mellan, A. 552
Mellersh, W. P. 645
Melvil, R. 668
Melwill, H. 534
Mercer, E. 202.
 Maj. H. 106. Lt.
 W. R. 217
Mercier, M. 216
Merrick, H. 202
Merriman, N. J. 426
Merry, S. 218
Michel, Capt. J. 425
Mitchell, Mrs. 331
Middleton, B. 442.
 J. 108
Mieville, J. F. 327
Miles, A. 666
Mill, H. 554
Miller, Mrs. 216.
 C. 536. S. 444.
 T. 104, 330
Mills, A. 646. A.
 H. 445. E. 667.
 J. 84
Miln, J. 222
Milner, R. 645
Milnes, 331
Milward, A. W. 669
Minet, J. 535. W.
 B. 427
Minter, A. 85
Mitchell, Capt. F. T.
 644. J. 552
Mitton, J. 645
Moffatt, C. 101. E.
 M. D. 646
Moor, Maj. H. 536.
Moore, Dr. 427. A.
 J. 85. E. 200.

E. M. 201. F.
 H. 334. M. 333.
 R. 645. T. D. 84.
 W. 219
Mooser, A. 335
Moncorvo, Bar'essa
 de 313, 441.
Monerieffe, Capt.
 200. Capt. G. 319
Money, J. H. 646
Montagu, Hon. Mrs.
 535. Capt. J. W.
 535
Montague, C. F. 665.
 Capt. J. W. 84
Monteagle, Lady
 108
Monteath, Lt.-Col.
 T. 83
Montgomery, M. F.
 443
Morell, T. 552
Morgan, F. 109
Morris, S. 221
Morrison, J. 425,
 W. H. 332
Mortimer, G. F. W.
 534
Mortlock, Mrs. 106,
 114. T. 312
Morton 445. E. 447,
 646, 668. J. 666
Mostyn, Hon. E. L.
 425. Hon. E. M.
 L. 312. H. 645
Mottley, G. 554
Mount, C. M. 426.
 S. 107
Mowbray, A. 443
Moyle, Capt. 202
Moysey, F. L. 645
Mudge, S. E. 314
Munbee, C. E.
 202
Mundell, Lt. H. J.
 222
Mundy, Capt. G. C.
 199
Muntz, G. F. 200
Murdock, W. 109
Murphy, S. 314
Murray, A. J. 646.
 E. 314. Hon. F.
 313
Musgrave, Sir G.
 312
Muson, M. 221. S.
 557
Myers, F. 218
Mylne, J. 222
Nalson, J. 200, 202
Napier, G. 644
Narishkin, Prince
 669

Neale, E. 332
Neave, Hon. Mrs.
 201
Neilson, E. A. 330
Nelley, Capt. J. P.
 83
Nevill, A. 646. J.
 328
Neville, J. P. 645
Nevinson, 553
Newcole, Lt. W. 222
Newcomb, C. G.
 202
Newdigate, Lady B.
 535
Newman, R. F. 108.
 T. 427
Newmarch, J. 557
Newsam, P. 427
Newton, C. 220. W.
 83, 551
Nibi, Prof. 334
Nicholls, Miss, 331.
 H. J. 444
Nicholson, H. I. 200.
 J. 326. M. 427,
 536. Lt. W. 558
Nicolay, Lt.-Gen.
 Sir W. 83
Nicolls, A. J. 535.
 M. 329
Niess, Lt. J. 218
Nightingale, J. 83
Noakes, J. 444.
Noble, R. 101. W.
 201
Noel, Hon. C. G. 312
Nolan, J. 103. J.
 333
Nonely, R. M. 108
Norcott, E. D. 313
Norgate, T. S. 645
North, E. F. 334
Northcote, 557
Nott, J. N. 314
Nugent, Lady R.
 646
Nunn, W. 664
Nurse, J. 326
Oakden, R. 666
Oakeshott, M. H.
 107
Oakley, W. H. 85
O'Brien, Capt. H.
 536
O'Callaghan, H. 313
O'Connell, M. 313
O'Connor, M. 558
O'Donovan, M. 101
Ogilvy, J. 426
Ogle, Capt. B. N.
 333
O'Hanlon, H. M. 646
Oibers 670

Oldacres, S. L. 6
Oldfield, C. 222
Oldham, J. 3
Oliphant, Maj.
Oliver, C. 217...
 221, 558. J. H. 1
Oliverson, A. 22
Onslow, Maj. W.
Orchard, T. 201
Ord, J. C. 536.
Orde, E. A. 554
Ormerod, O. 534
Orton, A. C. 329
Osborne, G. 102. J.
 P. 536
Owen, J. 425. L.
 221
Oxenham, W. 645,
 S. G. 558
Page, J. R. 84. R.
 83
Paget, Capt. F. 200,
 312. S. H. 425
**Pakenham, Arch-
 d'n** 426
Palmer, C. B. 552.
 C. J. 314. Lt. G.
 200. Sir G. J. 312.
 H. 85. J. H. 83.
 L. W. 442. N.
 442. S. S. 644
Pamphili, Prin. D.
 535
Papendick, C. 665
Papilon, J. 427
Pardy, W. 444
Pares, T. J. T. 202,
 426
Paris, F. 201
Park, Mrs. 328
Parker, A. 555. H.
 108. J. 106
Parke, A. 444. J.
 T. 441
Parkin, Comm. 425
Parlby, S. 106
Parr, J. O. 313
Parry, A. 219. A.
 M. 427. Sir L.
 P. J. 312
Parslow, J. 218
Parsons, Mrs. 445.
 Maj. J. D. 83
Partridge, J. A. 426
Pasley, Sir T. S. 535
Patch, R. B. 551
Patten, R. 667
Patterson, M. 106
Patterson, E. A. 536
Pattinson, W. 327
Paty, Col. G. W. 83
Pavis, A. 217
Payne, A. J. 85
Paynter, S. L. 202

- Peach, M. 220
 Peacock, C. 219
 Pearce, S. 553
 Pearson, H. 535. H. S. 670. S. 108
 Peat, Capt. A. C. 83
 Pechel, Sir J. 534
 Peddle, J. 327
 Pedler, Lt. Col. P. W. 84
 Pell, Col. 554
 Pellean, H. 314
 Pellegrini, D. 669
 Pellew, F. U. 332
 Pemberton, Mrs. 556. C. 446
 Penleazer, J. S. 534
 Pennefather, Dr. J. 101. S. 314
 Penny, Mrs. 331. B. 329
 Pennycuik, Maj. J. 83
 Penruddocke, C. 108. 426
 Penyston, H. 445
 Pepys, E. 535. H. 200
 Perceval, Mrs. 218. Hon. A. P. 201. Hon. C. 443. E. 645
 Perigal, L. A. 314
 Pern, S. 217
 Perrin, E. S. F. 202. M. 313
 Perse, P. 441. Lt. Col. W. 83
 Peter, W. 534
 Peters, C. C. 219. E. 535. F. M. 645
 Petley, E. 107
 Pett, J. F. 85
 Pew, Maj. P. L. 83
 Phayre, M. 313
 Phelps, J. B. 106
 Philipps, L. 669
 Philips, A. M. 313. J. 536
 Phillimore, Lady 645
 Phillipps, M. A. 218.
 Phillips, C. H. 644. G. P. 85. H. 645. J. F. 106. Capt. J. H. 559. L. 557. T. 83. Capt. T. J. 644. W. 427
 Philpot, Maj. Gen. P. 644
 Philpott, J. 328
 Phipps, A. C. 645. Hon. Mrs. E. 535. H. 666. Lady M. 426
 Pickering, E. 216. T. H. 312
 Pickstone, T. 215
 Pieton, C. M. 558
 Pidsley, J. 329
 Pigot, F. 220
 Pigott, F. 202. T. 439. W. 200
 Pike, J. 107
 Pilgrim, C. A. 202
 Pilkington, H. 199
 Pinder, Prof. 313
 Pitt, C. 663
 Place, R. H. 554
 Plasket, C. C. 666. Sir R. 535
 Plincke, A. 556
 Plowden, L. C. 426
 Plumtre, M. 444
 Plunket, M. 558
 Pothler, A. 669
 Pole, R. 201
 Pollexfen, G. 85
 Pollock, R. 314
 Pomfret, C'tess 535
 Ponsonby F. I. 313
 Poole, A. C. 555. F. 557
 Poore, A. M. 201. E. 536
 Pope, Archd'on 313
 Portal, A. 427
 Portman, F. B. 534
 Pott, A. 312
 Potter, J. 426
 Pottinger, Lt. E. 83, 84. Col. H. 83. Capt. W. 534
 Powell, J. C. 427. Capt. T. S. 83. P. L. 536
 Power, A. B. 313
 Powys, H. P. 313
 Prendergast, C. L. 109
 Presburg, C. 334
 Prescott, 555. C. 223
 Prettejohn, J. 536
 Prettyman, R. 84
 Priaux, H. St. G. 646
 Price, Dr. 202. E. 557. J. L. 312. M. 426
 Prickett, 105
 Pritchard, Comm. 200. J. H. 107
 Proctor, J. 328
 Prole, Maj. G. N. 110
 Prosser, R. 101
 Prust, E. T. 331
 Pryce, M. 217
 Puckle, C. 201
 Puget, H. C. 202
 Pye, H. J. 312
 Pyne, H. 536
 Quartly, H. 666
 Quin, Comm. W. H. 425
 Radcliffe, Mrs. 555. W. C. 646
 Raggett, R. 219
 Raikes, G. 221
 Ram, S. 535
 Randell, J. H. 105
 Randolph, H. 313
 Ranfurly, C'tess of 334
 Ranken, H. 426
 Rapier, C. 663
 Rawdon, J. D. 644
 Rawes, J. 200. W. 646
 Rawlinson, E. 446. H. 85. S. 201
 Rawson, W. F. 221
 Raye, C. M. 202
 Raymond, J. 535
 Rayne, Mrs. 552
 Rayner, E. 314
 Raynes, M. J. 220
 Read, M. 201
 Reade, J. B. 84
 Reay, S. 426
 Reece, R. 536
 Reeve, J. 312
 Reid, Lt. Col. G. A. 534
 Relton, E. W. 426
 Rendlesham, Lady 426
 Rennell, T. 106
 Renton, S. E. 441
 Reynolds, H. L. 314. L. 104. M. 555
 Ricardo, M. 535
 Rice, E. 426. Hon. S. 200
 Rich, C. L. H. P. 556. E. A. 201
 Richards, E. 666
 Richardson, M. M. 215
 Richman, J. 556
 Rickards, R. F. B. 314
 Ricketts, E. 220. J. 218
 Rideout, G. 202
 Rider, M. A. 444
 Rimell, E. 200
 Ripley, H. R. 440
 Risley, E. L. 427
 Roadley, C. 427
 Roberts, Lt. Col. A. 83. C. C. 200. E. 101. E. B. 216. J. 313. M. 202. R. 202
 Robertson, E. 534
 Robins, S. 426
 Robinson, A. 105. E. 109, 427. Sir G. S. 426. H. 312. 534. R. 555. W. 216
 Robson, J. 201
 Roby, J. 102
 Robyns, T. 101
 Rocheid, J. 669
 Rochliffe, W. L. 221
 Rodney, Dow. Lady 553
 Roe, E. T. 202
 Rogers, E. 312. J. 217, 666. Capt. W. H. 426
 Rolleston, C. F. A. 645. J. 535
 Rolt, H. B. 536
 Rooke, G. 107, 216
 Roper, 645. C. R. 645. L. A. 201
 Rose, J. 200
 Roseberry, Earl of 425
 Ross, A. E. 645. Col. Sir H. D. 644. J. 219
 Rosser, E. H. 427
 Roughton, W. 445
 Rouse, J. 328
 Rowlands, D. 200
 Rowlandson, A. 22. Lt. G. 85
 Rowlett, W. 444
 Roxburghe, Duke of 425
 Royle, J. 669
 Rucker, H. J. 442
 Rudd, S. 201
 Rudge, C. K. 109. E. J. 84
 Rue, W. de la 314
 Rumball, F. C. 85
 Rumsay, W. S. 202
 Ruppel, L. 111
 Russell, L. 201. M. 220. M. A. 202. W. 645. Ld. W. 534
 Ruthven, Hon. W. 217
 Rycroft, Sir R. 426
 Ryder, C. 666
 Sadler, A. 326. S. 218
 Sainsbury, C. W. 85
 St. Alban's, Duch. 535
 St. Quentin, Maj. M. C. D. 199
 Sale, Col. R. H. 83, 216
 Salman, W. S. 534

- Salmon, S. 220
 Salt, M. 85
 Salter, Maj. H. F. 83. W. 333
 Salvin, H. 536
 Salway, E. 667
 Sams, S. 332
 Samuel, R. 101
 Sandes, F. 101
 Sandford, A. 219
 Sandwith, Lt. Col. B. 83
 Sargent, W. St. G. 645
 Saunderson, Hon. Mrs. 200
 Saurin, Lady M. 333. M. A. 201
 Savage, J. 427, 535. R. 217
 Savidge, M. 220
 Savile, G. 326
 Saville, Hon. F. 535
 Sawyer, G. A. 334
 Scarisbuck, Mrs. 04
 Scholarlett, M. 104
 Scholefield, T. 557. T. C. 446
 Schomberg, A. 667
 Schroder, J. B. 427
 Schutz, S. 44
 Scobell, A. 554. R. A. 442
 Scott, Hon. Mrs. 535. C. 85. Capt. G. 220. J. 105, 667. Capt. J. 200. Lt. Col. J. 83. M. A. 314. R. 426. W. 200
 Scratton, R. 106
 Scully, J. 441
 Sealy, H. 668. J. P. 668
 Seaton, J. 442
 Seaward, J. 446
 Secker, A. 331
 Segel, G. S. 445
 Selwyn, F. E. 552
 Senior, B. 646
 Servante, Mrs. 445
 Sewell, Hon. J. 334
 Seymour, Lt. F. 425. J. G. 444
 Sharkey, Dr. P. 333
 Sharp, R. W. 669
 Sharpe, S. J. 329
 Shaw, A. M. C. 219. S. 554
 Shearman, J. 442
 Shearson, J. 221. T. 221
 Sheasby, S. 666
 Shedden, M. S. 328
 Shee, W. 313
 Sheen, O. S. 441
 Shepherd, F. 645. J. 439
 Shepley, Miss 441
 Shield, H. 663
 Shipdem, J. 330
 Shipley, C. L. 551
 Shipster, E. 552
 Short, B. 328. E. 219
 Shortland, G. T. 646
 Shortt, F. 222
 Shuttleworth, Miss 332. E. 218, 313. F. 535
 Silva, Dom P. da 334
 Sime, Capt. R. 216
 Simpson, G. S. 426. H. W. 426. R. 645
 Sims, W. H. 104
 Sinclair, J. 84. W. 201
 Skeggs, E. 328
 Skrimsher, 200
 Skrine, S. C. 427
 Skyrme, C. 552
 Slack, J. 104, 443. S. 667
 Slade, Maj. M. J. 312. S. 202
 Sladdon, J. 314
 Sligo, March'ess 200
 Slous, J. 216
 Slyfield, D. E. 670
 Slyth, G. 201
 Smeaton, J. 447
 Smith, 107. A. 426. A. F. 427, 535. C. 105, 646. C. E. 645. C. F. 534. E. 314, 426. F. C. 110. F. H. 427. H. 313, 427, 441. H. C. 202. Col. H. G. 425. J. N. 534. Sir L. 199. Maj. L. S. 104. R. 85, 558. S. 329. S. J. 108
 Smyth, Hon. Mrs. 535. Lt. Col. C. 83. G. 314
 Smythe, T. W. 645
 Smythies, E. 314
 Snell, N. 446
 Sneyd, T. 663
 Snowden, P. A. 328
 Soady, W. 108
 Somerset, E. G. E. 202. F. C. 646
 Somerville, F. A. 201
 Sorell, T. S. 669
 Southwood 666
 Speakman, R. 445
 Spearman, A. Y. 425
 Speens, J. 669
 Spencer, Hon. T. G. 313
 Spicer, D. 555
 Spitta, C. 104
 Spode, A. M. 535
 Spranger, J. 666
 Spread, Maj. 558
 Spurrier, A. 329
 Stable, M. 104
 Stack, Capt. R. 83
 Stapcoole, Lt. Col. H. 219
 Stafford, M. L. 331
 Stalker, Lt. Col. F. 83
 Stamer, W. 534
 Stanbrough, E. 202
 Stanhope, E. 536
 Stanley, C. 202. Hon. Mrs. C. 535. G. S. 426
 Stannus, T. 558
 Stapylton, Mrs. 218. E. S. 108
 Starbuck, L. 109
 Stark, J. 83
 Starkey, J. E. A. 84
 Starr, T. 445
 Stather, L. 85
 Stead, S. 85
 Steel, Lt. Col. 217. Sir R. 669
 Stephens, E. 554
 Stephenson, E. 669. J. 669
 Sterne, Capt. W. 425
 Steuart, W. V. 535
 Stevens, H. 426
 Stevenson, H. J. 645. Lt. Col. T. 83
 Steward, C. 111
 Stewart, E. M. 109. Sir H. 645. J. 555. Col. J. 106. R. 104. S. A. 552
 Stockenstrom, A. 425
 Stoddart, J. F. 110
 Stoker, H. 426
 Stokes, A. S. 221
 Stoneham, T. 200
 Stonor, C. 333. C. H. 331
 Stopford, E. 534. J. 534
 Storey, G. S. 646
 Story, J. B. 202
 Stourton, Hon. W. 200
 Stowey, A. 312
 Stracey, S. A. 201
 Strachan, J. 536
 Strange, L. 202
 Strangways, Hon. W. T. H. F. 425
 Stransham, M. 331
 Straton, Lt. Gen. Sir J. 644
 Strickland, W. 202
 Stringer, W. H. 108. M. 216
 Strode, Maj. C. H. 425. S. 201
 Strong, G. 202
 Strudwicke, H. 557
 Stuart, A. 313. G. F. 219. W. F. 447
 Stubbs, H. J. 667. M. 220
 Studdert, F. 313
 Styles, W. 644
 Suckling, R. A. 646
 Sugden, W. J. 220
 Surtees, A. J. 536. E. 85. E. A. 536
 Sutherland, C. 109
 Swaine, H. 559
 Swainson, S. 332
 Swann, C. H. 426
 Swatman, E. 327
 Swavy, M. A. 202
 Sweatman, A. 329
 Swain, L. 667
 Swymer, B. B. 666
 Syme, I. 444
 Symes, A. 218. R. 427, 536
 Symonds, R. 667
 Symons, M. L. 202. T. G. 202
 Tabois, M. 107
 Talbot, W. H. F. 312
 Tallents, G. 85
 Tanner, J. 221
 Taubman, Capt. J. T. G. 312
 Tavrey, F. 108
 Tayler, H. 427
 Taylor, B. 446. E. 222. G. L. 85. H. 84. J. 102. T. J. 333. W. 105, 109. W. A. 202
 Tebbs, E. C. 85
 Teed, E. J. 535
 Teignmouth, Lady 201
 Temple, L. 105
 Tenison, W. 446

- Terry, G. T. 200.
 Capt. J. 444
 Thackwell, Col. J. 83
 Thaine, Capt. 669
 Theobald, E. 216
 Thesiger, F. 425
 Thew, J. 216
 Thexton, T. 426
 Thomas, 219. B.
 C. 332. E. 218.
 F. J. 223. J. 646,
 669. M. 558. P.
 W. 328. Lt. R.
 314
 Thompson, 446. A.
 J. 665. C. 83,
 442. Lt. J. 109,
 425. T. 104
 Thomson, A. 427.
 G. 219. Capt. G.
 83. Maj. G. 84.
 H. 558. Capt. J.
 110
 Thornhill, T. 535
 Thornton, E. 426.
 H. M. 441. S. E.
 646
 Thorp, T. 219, 331
 Thorpe, W. 200
 Thring, R. 427
 Throckmorton,
 Mrs. 535. E. 553
 Thurlow, Lady, 552.
 M. 556
 Thwaites, H. 221
 Thyne, Lady J.
 535
 Tilvy, J. 329
 Timbrell, E. 216
 Timings, Capt. H.
 223
 Timins, L. M. M.
 202
 Tippetts, J. B. 216
 Tipton, M. E. 536
 Tiszkiewicz, M. de
 335
 Tobin, J. 670. S.
 C. 218
 Toke, R. R. 646
 Tolle, J. 216
 Tollemache, J. 312
 Tomes, J. 216
 Tomlinson, Capt.
 N. R. 425
 Toogood, J. G. 427
 Topham, C. E. 427
 Tople, M. 553
 Torrens, R. 199
 Tower, C. T. 312
 Townsend, H. W.
 557. R. 329
 Toye, J. T. 85
 Tracy, Miss 553
 Traut, M. E. 202
 Traveller, E. D.
 426
 Travis, W. J. 645
 Trelawny, Sir W.
 200
 Trench, C. le P.
 102, 535. F. 536
 Trenchard, E. 554.
 J. 666. P. M. 443
 Trevelyan, G. 426
 Tringham, J. 216
 Tripp, 426
 Triscott, Lt. W. E.
 536
 Tristram, H. H. 552
 Trollope, Capt. C.
 536. S. 645
 Tronson, Maj. E.
 T. 83
 Tubb, M. A. 556
 Tucker, A. 314.
 Capt. J. J. 200.
 M. 426
 Tuffnell, C. 646
 Tufnell, H. 200
 Tunno, R. 206
 Tupper, H. 314
 Turnbull, J. 644
 Turner, A. 202. C.
 M. 646. G. 554.
 G. T. 200, 313.
 J. 221. J. B. 535.
 M. 668. W. 445
 Tuson, F. E. 313.
 Lt. J. 110
 Twells, J. 645
 Twisden, T. 84
 Twiss, W. C. 313
 Twynam, H. 330
 Tyrrell, G. W. 426
 Underwood, C. J.
 645. Lady C. L.
 534. J. 106
 Unett, F. 104
 Upton, Hon. A. 199
 Vachell, S. J. 441
 Vaizey, S. 443
 Valentine, G. M. 85
 Vandael, 669
 Vandeleur, Lt.-Col.
 84. Lady G. 426
 Vanhouse, S. 442
 Vaneck, Hon. Mrs.
 426
 Vaughan, E. P. 426.
 J. 426. L. A. 85
 Veitch, W. D. 200
 Venn, M. 554
 Venner, D. 446
 Verney, G. 557
 Vesey, Mrs. 444
 Vice, E. 646
 Vickers, 220
 Vigne, F. 332
 Villebois, A. M. 443.
 H. 312
 Villiers, Hon. E. E.
 199
 Vincent, W. 84
 Vipond, M. 107
 Vollans, W. 327
 Vowe, T. 536
 Vowler, Miss 106
 Vyvyan, Sir R. R.
 312
 Wade, C. J. 645.
 Lt.-Col. C. M. 83.
 ib. G. 218
 Waddington, H. 107
 Wagstaff, H. 314
 Wahab, T. 335
 Wait, S. A. S. 202
 Wakeman, J. W.
 221. S. M. 106
 Walden, L. G. 218
 Walker, E. 334.
 Gen. Sir G. T.
 199. H. 314. Maj.
 P. W. 644
 Wall, H. M. 85
 Wallace, A. C. J.
 646
 Waller, C. H. 85.
 E. 219. F. 330
 Wallis, A. W. 202
 Walls, G. J. 105
 Walton, F. P. 200.
 Capt. J. 222. Col.
 W. L. 199
 Wanklyn, E. 85
 Wansey, H. 557
 Wapshare, A. 427
 Warburton, A. 553.
 J. 334
 Ward, A. 220. C.
 T. 426
 Warde, R. 665
 Wardroper, C. 202
 Warneford, 555. E.
 327
 Warner, A. J. 314.
 G. L. 326. W. 327
 Warran, Maj. S. R.
 84
 Warrant, H. 104
 Warren, Lady 220.
 B. 216. Maj. G.
 83. J. C. 443
 Warrington, C. T.
 110
 Wartnaby, W. 331
 Wasey, S. E. 646.
 W. G. L. 426
 Waters, E. 110
 Waterton, H. 84
 Watben, Maj. A.
 644. J. B. 201
 Watherston, P. J.
 200
 Watkins, F. 441
 Watkinson, M. 552
 Watkyns, T. R. 219
 Watson, Lt. 427.
 E. 667. H. 104.
 J. 202. Capt. J.
 199. J. B. 219
 Watt, J. 328
 Watts, W. 217
 Way, H. B. 218. L.
 663
 Webb, E. 216. W.
 106
 Webber, C. 427
 Webster, J. 426
 Weddell, C. 215
 Wedderburn, Hon.
 Mrs. 667. F. S.
 645
 Weight, M. 552
 Wellesley, Lady E.
 334
 Wells, E. L. 646
 Wellwood, C. 333
 Welsford, 441
 Welsh, S. 109
 Weltjee, J. C. 215
 Werninck, M. L.
 427
 Weston, C. 445. J.
 557. J. W. 106,
 444. L. 536. M.
 M. 85
 Wetherall, Sir F. A.
 312
 Wetherell, N. C. 445
 Wetherherd, T. 102
 Weybridge, 104
 Weyer, Van de 84
 Weymouth, C. 85
 Whalley, 534. E.
 553. S. 553, 555
 Whately, C. 534
 Wheatley, L. M.
 329
 Wheeler, Lt.-Col.
 H. M. 83. J. M.
 216
 Wheelwright, S. C.
 220
 Whichcote, S. 202.
 Lady S. 646
 Whitbread, S. 553
 White, Miss 427.
 A. 644. C. V. 556.
 J. 84, 85. J. T.
 646. L. S. A.
 551. Maj. M. 83.
 Sir T. W. 644.
 W. 666
 Whitfield, H. J. 426
 Whitmore, Lady
 556

- Whitnall, C. G. 313
 Whittaker, R. N. 84
 Whittam, M. 442
 Whittingham, C. 219
 Whittington, T. J. 202
 Whitwell, 107
 Whyte, J. 329. J. R. 645
 Wickham, G. 107. J. M. 314. M. 218
 Widdrington, S.H. 534
 Wightwick, C. 534
 Wigram, J. 313
 Wilberforce, Archd'n 313. J. 84. S. 645
 Wilbraham, Hon. R. B. 313
 Wilde, T. 200, 312
 Wiley, W. 441
 Wilkinson, A. 556. H. 329. R. 327. T. 441, 534
 Wilks, C. J. 328
 Willett, F. 556. J. W. 105
 Williams, 555. D. 85. E. 556. F. M. 536. J. 313, 426, 663. K. E. A. 536. M. 312, 553. M. A. 314.
 Williamson, C. J. 645. H. 221. Sir H. 312. M. 332
 Willis, W. L. 331
 Willshire, Col. T. '83
 Wilson, E. 107. G. 108. G. St. V. 312. J. A. 199. J. J. 202. R. 314. R. B. 201. R. C. 103. S. 331, 645. T. B. H. 85
 Wilton, Mrs. 218
 Windey, N. 444
 Windeyer, A.C. 330
 Windsor, Dean of 313
 Winfield, W. 329
 Wingfield, G. 646. Hon. W. 313. W. W. 645
 Winkworth, M. A. 441
 Winn, A. A. 443. Bar. 558, 671
 Winter, C. 313
 Winterbottom, A. 554
 Winton, Mrs. 667
 Wise, Capt. C. 534
 Witherington, W. F. 313
 Withington, T. E. 330
 Wittwer, T. N. 442
 Wodehouse, A. 646. E. T. 426. T. 665
 Wollaston, C. B. 443
 Wombwell, C. O. 645
 Wood, Lady 106. B. 200. R. 326. W. C. P. 333
 Woodcock 645
 Woodd, S. 330
 Woodham, T.F. 534
 Woodmass, A. 553
 Woodruff, M.C. 216
 Woodward, G. H. 85. T. 426
 Woolley, E. 314. G. 110. T. 332
 Woolrich, E. P. 314
 Worlledge, C. 557
 Worsley, C. 84
 Worthington, S. 535
 Wraugham, E. C. 313
 Wray, G. 200. J. 313
 Wright, C. 85. F. 441. H. W. 200. J. 665. M. 312. M. 535. W. 427
 Wrightson, 200
 Wurtzburgh, Baron de 313
 Wyatt, A. E. 85
 Wyborn, R. 107
 Wylde, Lt.-Col. 425. R. 645. Lt.-Col. W. 83
 Wyllie, A. 558
 Wymann, J. 107
 Wynford, Lady 444
 Wynne, Lady A. 645
 Wytke, Capt. J. F. 556
 Yarnell, J. 441
 Yeatman, J. C. T. 554
 Yellooly, S. M. 218
 Yellowley, A. M. 646
 Yorke, J. 557. J. C. 85
 Youels, W. D. 326
 Young, Maj. 202. J. 441. J. E. 646. T. 556
 Youngman, S. 219
 Yule, Lt. G. W. R. 534. Comm. J. 218
 Zimmer, J. D. 668

ERRATA.

Page 439, 2d col. *for* Bowes, *read* Bower.
 P. 489, line 17, *for* Carey, *read* Carr.

LIST OF EMBELLISHMENTS TO THE VOLUME.

	Page
. Those marked thus * are Vignettes, printed with the letter-press.	
View of the Palace of Greenwich	21
View of Shottesbrooke Church, Berkshire	128
* Font in Shottesbrooke Church, Berkshire	130
* Gateway of Framlingham Castle, Suffolk.....	178
* Gateway of Wingfield Castle, Suffolk	179
* Effigy of the Poet Surrey in Framlingham Church, Suffolk	180
View of Herne's Oak, Windsor Little Park	243
* Representation of an Ancient Gravestone at Bremhill, Wilts	272
* View of Stonehenge	279
Representations of Military Costume temp. Jac. I.	348
* The old Font formerly in St. George's Church, Southwark ..	367
View of the Churches of St. Bartholomew and St. Bene't Fink, London.....	461
* Representations of the Bosses of a ceiling in the Black Boy Inn, Chelmsford	469, 470
View of the Church of Hoo St. Werburga, Kent.....	577
* Representation of a Carved Gravestone in the Church of Hoo.....	583

END OF VOLUME XIII.

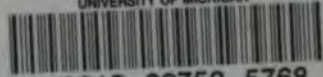
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