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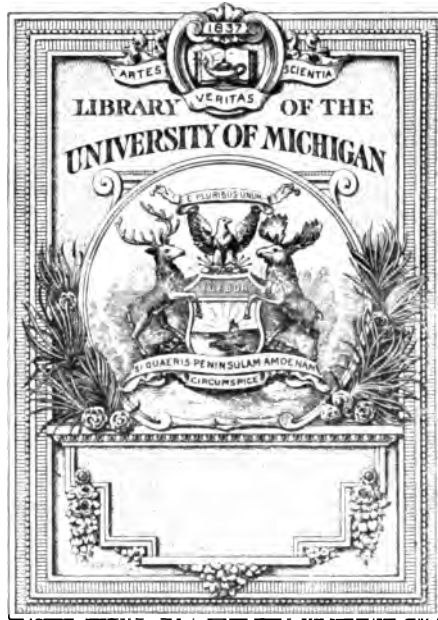
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NORTH PORCH OF HEREFORD CATHEDRAL

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THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE:

AND

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FROM JULY TO DECEMBER, 1824.

VOLUME XCIV.

(BEING THE SEVENTEENTH OF A NEW SERIES.)

PART THE SECOND.

PRODESSE & DELECTARE.



E PLURIBUS UNUM.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

London :

PRINTED BY JOHN NICHOLS AND SON, 25, PARLIAMENT-STREET;

WHERE LETTERS ARE PARTICULARLY REQUESTED TO BE SENT, POST-PAID;

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AT THE CORNER OF ST. PAUL'S CHURCH YARD, LUDGATE STREET;

AND BY FERTHES AND BESSER, HAMBURGH.

1824.

TO SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

ON COMPLETING HIS THIRTY-FOURTH VOLUME.

THRO' the vast regions of unbounded space,
Another rolling year has closed its race :
—'Tis thine, *Sylvanus*, to record the flight,
~~What struck the ear, what fell upon the sight !~~
Culling the fairest flowers of rich perfumes
To deck thy varied work, which ever blooms.

With what fresh triumphs in thy varied page
Appear the Pageants of a distant age ! *

The time when Mayors, in official state,
To *Rufus* Hall, repaired in splendour great :
These sights, magnificent in old array,
To gazing crowds proclaimed the festive day !

Heard ye the Knell of Death float on the gale,
Midst lamentations' sad and piercing wail ?

Belzoni, deeply vers'd in *Egypt's* lore,
The genial breath of life inhales no more ;
He sunk, as journeying to *Fimbuctoo's* land,
And lies inhum'd in *Gato's* burning sand !

The mournful tribute here to *Bowdich* pay,
By him, unfelt, the scorching orb of day ;
His toilsome course 'neath *Afric's* burning clime
Shall tell his vent'rous deeds to distant time.

Again the Knell sends forth a solemn sound,
The minute strokes are blown the welkin round.
Byron! that matchless bard ! ah ! mute his tongue !
His sweet enchanting harp now lies unstrung ! —
And shall not "Wild Flowers" on each Spring's return,
Twine a funereal wreath round *Bloomfield's* urn ?

Say ! why do *Gallia's* lilies droop and fade ?
Louis the Good within the tomb is laid ;
No civil feuds disturb his last repose, —
On Regal *Charles* the Sun of Concord rose.

But lo ! from waves that wash the *Sandwich* strand
The King and Consort reach *Old England's* land.
Yet Fate the presence of *Great George* denied,
Such Heaven's high will ! by sickness seized, they died.
Nor Muse, forget, to tell *Macarthy's* fate,
In battle slain with the *Ashantees'* state ;
By hordes surrounded (sad event to tell)
Mid yelling cries he, mutilated, fell !

All hail, fair Peace, that smiles on *Europe's* ground ;
Supremely great *Britannia* looks around :
Her rich domains what Palaces adorn ;
While Plenty pours abundance from her horn : —
Long may her favour'd Empire's prosperous weal,
Long may her glories, *Urban's* page reveal.

Teversal Rectory, Dec. 21, 1824.

WILLIAM RAWLINS.

* *Gent. Mag.* Aug. Nov. and Dec. 1824.

P R E F A C E.

IN presenting our Annual Address, we cannot but express that high gratification which every true patriot must experience, at the progressive prosperity of our native Country. This is the Ninety-fourth year of our literary existence; and on no occasion have we had more cause for congratulating our Readers than at the present period. Great Britain is rapidly approaching to the highest pinnacle of political greatness; and promises, at no distant æra, not only to surpass in national pre-eminence all co-existing kingdoms, but even to vie with the most celebrated empires of antiquity. Her dominion, her commerce, her arts, and her language, are extending over the whole world—from East to West—from the Polar to the Australian Seas. Wielding the trident of Neptune, her fleets sweep the ocean, and her shipping, thus protected, fill every port. To what may we attribute this unrivalled superiority?—To her matchless Constitution—to the wisdom of her Laws—to the native energy of her Sons—and to the glorious spirit of enterprise which now distinguishes her beyond every nation and every age. Let us revert to other States, where a contrary policy is pursued, and what a sad and humiliating picture is presented! Spain, once the arbiter of the Continent, and mistress of the Seas, is now sunk to the lowest grade in the political scale, without the least prospect of amelioration. The Royal Bigot who at present governs the kingdom is completing her irretrievable ruin; for having lost her foreign possessions, and being destitute of internal resources, she must fall an easy prey to the first hostile power that attempts it. Her convents, rosaries, and besotted priests, will present a very feeble barrier against fleets, cannon, and hardy seamen. Italy, once the ruler of the world, but now immersed in the lowest abyss of papal degradation, is in a condition very little superior to Spain. She is the seat of bigotry, ignorance, poverty, and brigandage; and the Sovereign who succeeded to the Pontificate during the last year, seems a worthy compeer of his Most Catholic Majesty! Instead of alleviating the political evils of his country, he commences his reign with anathemas against Bible Societies. He has also issued an absurd and truly papistical bull, which announces a Jubilee at Rome during the year 1825, and invites the faithful to repair to that city, on the occasion, from all quarters of the globe, with full assurance of ample indulgences! What measures against the diffusion of the Gospel and the spread of pure Christianity are then to be concocted, remains to be seen. As the Papal supremacy, like the Mahometan Crescent, is evidently on the wane, at least in political consequence, every means will doubtless be adopted to arrest the progress of knowledge, which has always been considered the bane of priestcraft

and all ghostly tyranny. Indeed it may admit of a question, whether the devotees of the Cross, or the barbarians of the Crescent, will first lose their political existence in the scale of Europe. We entertain the most sanguine expectations that the Turkish dominion, like the Popish supremacy, will sink into nihility before the approach of knowledge and Christian truth; and the enormous losses which the Crescent has sustained in contests with the brave Greeks during the current year, afford the most cheering hopes of its ultimate expulsion from European soil.

Enjoying the blessings of Peace, and reposing under the victorious laurels of her past deeds, England is not regardless of the advantages that may arise from the cultivation of her internal resources, and the useful arts. The various laudable undertakings for the improvement of the country and the employment of capital, show at once her enterprising spirit and her boundless wealth.—Education, which necessarily excites a desire for literature and science, is now becoming so universal, that it presents one of the most remarkable phenomena in the history of society. A new impulse has been given to the popular intellect; and the immense increase of periodical publications and newspapers proves the extent of the reading community.

Adverting to the Contents of the present Part of our Ninety-fourth Volume, we refer with satisfaction to our ample Indexes for a proof of the interesting subjects it embraces. In addition to the ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS, &c. we have introduced 176 REVIEWS; and the OBITUARY, which will prove of the highest utility to future Biographers, has been in some degree extended.

In justice to ourselves, we cannot conclude this Preface without observing, that some of our articles are frequently copied into periodical publications without the least acknowledgment, and against this unhandsome practice we beg to remonstrate; but we were lately amused by the editor of a newspaper foisting upon his readers, as matter *entirely new*, a description of the Officers established in the most notorious Gaming-houses, which was copied from the *First Volume* of our Work, for the year 1731! We have, however, a serious complaint to prefer against the compiler of the "*Annual Biography*," whose wholesale piracies, we are confident, are unknown to the respectable proprietors. This literary marauder has absolutely gutted our Obituary without any acknowledgment. He has not confined his merciless shears to pages, but has actually appropriated some scores of Memoirs, consisting of several sheets, to his own use. We have no doubt but an injunction on the volume would readily be granted, or damages obtained at common law; and if this nefarious practice be again pursued, we shall thus be compelled to protect our property.

Dec. 31, 1824.

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS and SON, at CICERO'S HEAD, 25, Parliament Street, Westminster;
 where all Letters to the Editor are requested to be sent, POST-PAID.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

CARADOC observes, "It may be new to most of your readers, that the scene represented in your vol. LXII. ii. p. 784, under the very correct portrait of the celebrated Samuel Richardson, by his friend Highmore, is in the garden of.— Budworth, esq. nephew of the Rev. William Bidworth (the schoolmaster of Bp. Hurd, Sir Edward Littleton, and many other eminent men), who married the lady whom Richardson chose for his Clementina of Sir Charles Grandison."

A CONSTANT READER says, "By the decease of Henry, eighth Earl of Barrymore, in 1823, without issue, the Earldom granted in 1628 to his ancestor David Viscount Buttevant, Baron de Barry, &c. became extinct. The Viscounty of Buttevant, the premier Viscounty of Ireland, is claimed by the late Earl's only sister, the Lady Caroline Melfort, as heir general, and also by Mr. James Redmond Barry of Donoughmore, co. Cork, as heir male; the ancient Baronies of de Barry of Oletan and Ihawne, and Barry of Barry's Court, have devolved without dispute to the Lady Caroline Melfort, now in her own right Baroness de Barry of Oletan and Ihane, and Baroness de Barry of Barry's Court, originally by tenure, and writs of summons. Her Ladyship has not assumed the Viscounty in consequence of the counter-claim of Mr. Barry, the male heir. The Viscounty, however, seems, like the Baronies, to have originated solely in writs of summons; nor do any of the pedigrees refer to any patent of creation."

"The Baroness de Barry having no issue, the next heir to these ancient Baronies, as well as, perhaps, to the premier Viscounty of Ireland, is to be sought among the descendants of the daughters of the former Earls of Barrymore. Can any of your Heraldic Correspondents inform me of the issue, if any, of Lady Mary Barry, who married — Taylor, esq. and died in 1758? — of Lady Mary Barry, who married the Rev. Gerald Barry; or of Lady Catherine, who married John Townshend, esq. of Castletown? In the descendant, if any, of one of these ladies the claim to these ancient honours (after the decease of Lady de Barry) will vest."

M. B. who has sent us casts of two Roman coins, may be assured they are not genuine, being probably forged at Padua.

A CORRESPONDENT, with a view to a proposed biographical sketch of the family of Selby, Sylbie, or Seward, of Warendon, Bucks, wishes for answers to the following queries; viz. Whence came the first James

S. of Warendon, who settled there about 1650; and of what father and mother? If a fugitive, or destitute, how came he by the means of a legal education, having been entered of the Inner Temple in 1647? Did he ever practise as a barrister? Did he or his son, the sergeant, found the family fortune? Do either of them appear as leading men in the law books, or proceedings of their day? Did either of them sit in Parliament, and for what place or places? What was their political attachments, or predilections? Answers to these queries, or other particulars, would be acceptable."

T. E. asks if our Correspondents "can give any particulars of an Hospital founded in the reign of Charles I. by — Lucas, esq. for 16 pensioners, who have 10*l.* per annum, and a chaplain styled Master. The trustees are the Grocers' Company in London, who elect the chaplain, and the pensioners are presented alternately by 16 parishes in Berkshire, and the same in Surrey. It is in the parish of Wokingham."

A CONSTANT READER solicits information relative to the Library at the Escorial in Madrid. "Besides the public Library, which had a good collection of books, and was ornamented with globes and mathematical instruments, and open to general inspection; there was also above it a private Library, containing various Arabic and other ancient MSS. particularly an early Greek one of the New Testament. Don Miguel Casiri's account of the Arabic is particularly curious, and has been published in two volumes folio; and should this Library have been plundered, his work must be highly valuable.— It would give great satisfaction to be informed that these Libraries and the many fine pictures in the Escorial escaped the general plunder of the French."

A CORRESPONDENT wishes to be favoured with an account of the repairs going on at the Church of St. Saviour's, Southwark. He says, that "he has seen a drawing of the external elevation of the East end of the chancel, which is nearly rebuilt by Mr. Gwilt, and which appears to be in a better taste than the wretched repairs of the Western parts of this venerable fabric 50 years ago. It is to be hoped, that not only the chancel, but that the Eastern walls of the Spiritual Court, the Bishop's Chapel, &c. will undergo a similar re-modelling, especially as there is a prospect of the whole building being exposed to view, when the approaches to the new London Bridge are completed."

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

JULY, 1824.

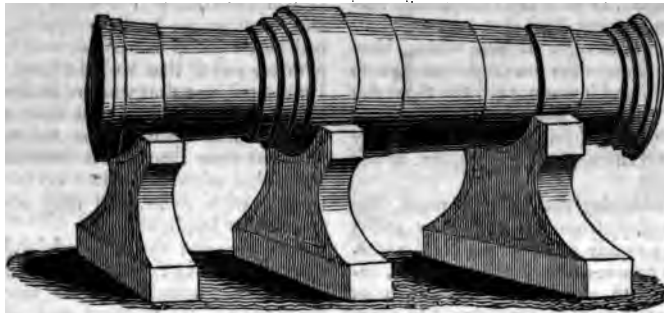
ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ANCIENT CANNON IN THE CITY OF GHEENT.

Mr. URBAN, *Upper Cadogan-place,*
May 15.

IN one of the squares of the city of Ghent, near a canal, is an ancient Cannon called *Mad Margaret*, nearly eighteen feet in length, and three in diameter, having a chamber for the charge, but without either trunnions or cascabe. It is said to have been brought from Constantinople, and if I

may hazard a conjecture, appears to be about the period in which Edward IV. reigned in England. It is made of several bars of iron laid by each other like the staves of a cask, and held together by being hooped round with the same metal, and from this ancient mode of fabrication, together with the absence of trunnions, I am led to the conclusion respecting its date.



It is supported by three blocks of marble, the fashion of which bespeaks them not older than the beginning of the last century; but when used, I

doubt not had been embedded in a heavy wooden carriage without wheels.

Yours, &c. S. R. MEYRICK.

Mr. URBAN, *Tottenham, June 30.*
I HAVE been favoured by a friend in the Mediterranean with an account of the two Expeditions of Costantino Canario against the Turks at Scio and Tenedos, which probably you will think of sufficient interest to give it place in your Magazine.
Yours, &c. W. R.

FIRST EXPEDITION OF COSTANTINO CANARIO, AGAINST SCIO.

Towards the close of the Ramazan in June 1822, the Greek squadron returned to their respective ports, with-

out having made any serious disposition to attack the Turkish fleet at Scio, although they had twice entered the straits, and it was on the last occasion, when passing the Spalmadore islands, that the idea first struck Canario that all had not been done which ought to have been, and of the possibility of destroying them single handed by surprise; a proposal which he made immediately on his arrival at Ipsera, and which was readily acceded to.

Previous to this, he had commanded the Platoff fire ship, and in the last retreat through the Spalmadore passage, he backed his main-topsail, and was

the last vessel out of the straits, a station of his own choice, in order, he said, to protect the rear of the fleet. From that moment he felt so thoroughly persuaded of succeeding, as to venture at all hazards, notwithstanding two other vessels had failed but a very short time before, under the command of the son of their Admiral, Nicolao Apostolo, owing, I believe, to their being set on fire too soon.

Hearing of the intention of Canario, the captain of a Hydriot brig, Andrea Pepino, also volunteered his services to accompany him, and the two vessels fitted for the purpose, with a picked crew of 23 men each, and a large boat apiece to bring them away, furnished also with combustibles in case of capture, as a last resource, to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy, sailed for port Caloni in Mitylene, in order, from its advantageous position to the northward of Scio, to wait there the opportunity of the first northerly wind for carrying their purpose into execution, as well as to create less suspicion coming from that quarter.

Owing to light baffling winds, they were three days on their passage to Caloni, and it was not till the third day after, that they got a breeze suitable to their wishes. In the mean time they amused themselves, fishing, &c. in the harbour.

Wednesday, the 19th, at noon (the sixth day from Ipsera), they sailed with a steady breeze from N. E. steering a course direct for Spalmadore, intending to get within the straits as soon after dusk as possible. On nearing Spalmadore, we saw the look-out Turkish squadron of five sail (three brigs and two schooners) cruising to windward of the island at N.—hailed up and shaped a course as if bound into Smyrna, but kept the yards fine, to check the vessel's way as much as possible,—the deception answered, the Turks making no disposition to follow.—Showed his colours to an English man of war bound into the gulf, and hauled them down again immediately after, to prevent their being made out by the Turks.

At sunset he had lost sight of the Turks behind Carabono; altered his course, and rounded the Cape, keeping the main close on board. As he approached the entrance of the Straits, the wind died away gradually; and when abreast of Green Island, about

10 p. m. it fell nearly calm. Pepino, the Hydriot Captain, hailed him at this time, and asked Canario "What do you intend doing? Do you think it safe to go on? the wind is very light; would it not be better to give it up for to-night, and take a more favourable opportunity; if we get becalmed inside the islands, the chances will be against our getting out again." Canario answered, "There is no fear, we shall have a breeze presently, and we have some time yet till day-light." A short time after, the Hydriot hailed him again to the same effect, and he answered, "It is my intention to go on, come what may; I will either do it at once, or not at all." Some of Canario's crew now began to feel dissatisfied, and hearing them grumbling about the chances of being taken, and that it would be better to take another night for it, he called them aft and said, "Did I ask you to come with me? was it not your own free choice? and did not you beg me to take you? If you are tired of the thing already, and want to go back to Specia, you had better jump overboard, and be off at once, and if that wo'n't please you, I must tell you that you are under my orders, and if one of you dare open your mouths again on the subject, I will cut your throat that instant."—From that moment he had no further trouble with them, and they obeyed every order implicitly.

As he neared the Horse Island, he observed the five cruisers to leeward of Spalmadore, standing across towards the main on the larboard tack, and a large ship on the opposite tack, in the middle of the passage. The ship showed a light, which was answered by the others, each of whom shewed one.—Braced his yards in, and kept them pointed as near as the wind would allow, and on towards the Turks, to prevent their seeing him. The land here being very high, by keeping close under it, he passed unperceived, and the breeze freshening up again, soon carried him out of sight.

To leeward of Horse Island the land runs down to a low point, off which lies a shoal, which he bordered on as close as the lead would permit, till having rounded it, he braced sharp up and hauled directly across for the town of Scio. About mid channel, he saw the fleet with their lights up for the Bairam, and the body of them rather

ther on his weather bow, owing to the wind having drawn more to the N. W. off the island of Scio. This was unfortunate, as he had allowed for hauling his wind from the shoal point sufficient room to pass to windward of the whole, from whence he could bear up, and choose his object.—Two of the largest ships, however, being the leewardmost, still laid within his reach. The weathernmost of the two, the Captain Pacha, hailed him as he approached, but making no reply, he continued his course, and in a few minutes after laid him aboard athwart his bowsprit, and in that position set fire to the train. The Hydriot unfortunately kindled too soon, and in consequence of not being laid aboard in so masterly a style, broke adrift again without succeeding in her object. No sort of opposition was made, nor were there many people apparently on deck; but notwithstanding, Canario feeling anxious to escape, hurried his men into the boat: one of them, however, a fellow full of humour, begged to stop a little, something having just occurred to him, which he said he wished to tell them, and taking up the trumpet, hailed the Turk, “There is a fire for you, put it out if you can.”—This momentary joke added considerably to the confidence of his crew, and cheered them up amazingly. They then took to their boats, and pulled before the wind to escape by the Southern end of the straits, where meeting no impediment, they arrived by daylight off Venetica, and at 10 got on board one of their cruisers looking out on the S.W. side of the island.—At sunset they anchored at Ipsera.

SECOND EXPEDITION AGAINST THE TURKS OFF TENEDOS.

On the arrival of the Turkish fleet at Tenedos, the Greek cruisers having previously quitted the coast and returned to their respective ports, Canario sailed from Ipsera on Friday the 8th of November, at sun-set, with two fire vessels, the one a brig called the *Alexander*, carrying 21 men, including himself, and the greater part of whom had served under him in the former expedition to Scio; the other, a small coasting *Sacoleva*, as a better deception, with the same number of hands, commanded by Giorgio Nicolas Brasanos; both vessels perfectly equipped

as fire-ships. Two settees accompanied them as an escort, the largest having 34 men and 8 guns; the smallest 28 men and 3 guns, for the purpose of receiving them on board on the completion of their enterprise. Accordingly on the noon of Saturday, the 9th, they were off Cape Sigi in Mitylene,—light airs from the Southward, having run about 45 miles since the preceding evening at sunset.

Half way between Sigi and Cape Baba, at sunset, steering for the latter, wind freshening gradually, took the *Sacoleva* in tow. At 10 p. m. off Baba, sent away the two settees to rendezvous to the S. W. of Tenedos, within sight of the anchorage; there to wait, and in the event of success to make the best of their way immediately that they observed the fire break out, to the edge of the shoal of Lemnos, where Canario intended to pull, under the idea of escaping pursuit, if chased by the Turkish frigates, by getting into shallow water. If no fire was perceived, then they were to take it for granted the fleet was not at Tenedos; in which case, Canario was to run on through the roadstead to Imbro, where the settees were to rejoin him, and from thence concert further measures against the fleet in the Dardanelles. Parted company with the settees, and hauled close in under the land, keeping it as close aboard as possible, to prevent being seen by the Turkish look-out ships. Passed a corvette standing off on the larboard tack, who paid no attention to him: supposed her to be French.

At 11, obliged to cast off the tow, the breeze having freshened a good deal. Took in his top-gallant sails for the *Sacoleva* to keep up with him: going between six and seven knots. About midnight saw Tenedos, and a few minutes after observed three Turkish frigates under easy sail standing off on the larboard tack: passed astern of them unperceived by lugging the shore close on board. To the Northward of Scorpiata a shoal runs off, which obliged him to keep a greater offing; and as he drew out from under the land, the frigates tacked, and one of them set her foresail as if to chase him. In a few minutes more he discovered the lights of the flag ship, and in about a quarter of an hour distinguished three line of battle ships laying towards the main with their heads to the

the Westward, and the wind on the larboard beam, owing to a strong current setting to windward through the roadstead out of the Dardanelles. The frigates and small craft were lying more in-shore near the Troad, relying on the look-out squadron for protection. The Sacoleva being still astern, and perceiving that the ship with the lights up (which he took to be the flag) laid to leeward of the nearest line of battle ship, and that to get at her he must pass within hail of the latter, he decided on giving the preference of the nearest ship, as the least difficult, to the Sacoleva, in order that they might not accuse him of acting unfairly, and that by not lighting his own vessel first, the Sacoleva might have a better chance of succeeding; besides which, he observed, that the first in command was his object. Fortunately the first ship paid no attention to him, though he heard their voices as he passed. He immediately after was hailed by the second, who on receiving no answer from him, fired two shot at him, one of which went through the head of his main-sail, and a third shot was fired from the other ship at the Sacoleva. To prevent the chance of their thus cutting away his haliards, &c. he had every thing racked aloft, and in this manner, with full way on him, and a fresh breeze, going six or seven knots, he ran his vessel on-board stem on to the larboard bow of his antagonist under the forechains, his bowsprit luckily going into one of the ports. It was his original intention to have steered for his spritsail yard, but observing her lying broadside on, he was afraid the fire would be too much ahead, and therefore steered a course for her foremast. As he drew near her, he perceived a great number of people on her poop, all in great confusion, crying out, "She is a fire-ship, a pirate, fire away," &c. A good many of them jumped at the same time into a small boat astern; but once fairly alongside, no effort was made, nor even a musket fired at him.

As he drew near his object, he sent his men into the boat on the larboard side, sitting himself on the larboard gunwhale, from whence he steered her to her position, and when thoroughly fast, lighted the train from the boat, and hailed the Turk—"We are no Austrians [a report having reached him that he went the last time at Scio

under Austrian colours], nor pirates, but true Ispariots, and the same that burnt your Captain Pachia at Scio." The fire caught fore and aft in an instant, and the breeze being very fresh, it communicated almost as rapidly with the Turk. The same instant that his vessel kindled, he observed them improperly set fire to the Sacoleva, which being lighted rather too soon, as at Scio in the instance of the Hydriot, the vessel did not get a thorough hold, and broke adrift without accomplishing her object. This was just what he anticipated, and to prevent the probability of which he so nobly resigned his own claim to the Sacoleva. The instant he shoved off in his boat he observed the Turkish frigate steering directly towards him, and to avoid her steered closer in to the town of Tenedos, where she lost sight of him under the land, which he kept close on-board, pulling head to wind, and when clear of the South point of the island, tossed his mast up and made sail for the shoal of Lemnos, where, with the assistance of their oars and a good breeze, they arrived by eight o'clock. When abreast the point E. about half an hour after he had quitted the fire-ship, he observed the line of battle ship entirely in flames; her three masts, as he said, "like three candles." The other ships of the fleet were firing guns, and in the greatest confusion, falling on-board of each other, some with their cables cut, others with their sails loose, &c. There being a swell on and a fresh breeze, much mischief must have ensued. The light of the flames enabled him clearly to distinguish the different objects. It was about three o'clock on Sunday morning the 10th when he laid his brig alongside.

Finding the two settees punctual to their rendezvous off Lemnos, he got on-board at eight o'clock, and there being no signs of the other boat with the crew of the Sacoleva, he sent the settee appointed as her escort to look out to windward of Tenedos, while he bore up towards the N. E. end of the island, in case the boat had pulled through the roadstead, and had come out at that end. In about an hour after, the Sacoleva's settee made signal of having picked up the boat, upon which they both made sail to the Westward. The whole of this enterprise was so ably executed, that not
the.

the most trifling accident occurred, and every man returned to Ipsera without a hair of his head singed. Contrary winds detained the settees at St. Giorgio di Schiro three days, where they were received with the greatest joy by their countrymen. The next evening Brastanos reached Ipsera, and the following morning Canario returned into port, under a salute from every gun in the island. On landing he was met by a procession, and with it proceeded to Church, where public thanksgiving was offered up to God for the success of their undertaking.

Canario is a modest plain man, requiring to be drawn out before the following particulars could be elicited from him. He is the master of a merchant vessel, and occasionally acts as pilot to foreign vessels. He is poor, but contented. He has a wife and two young children; the former takes a just pride in her husband's character, and in the young Costantino they fondly predict a noble defender of their country. When requested to sit for his portrait, he smiled, saying they must make the picture very ugly to be like him. He has since attempted to set a Turkish ship on fire in the day time, and while under sail, but his vessel falling astern, he missed his aim, and was obliged to escape, two of his men being killed, and himself wounded in the hand.

Mr. URBAN,

July 15.

EVERY friend of science and the arts must have observed with great pleasure, that under the most distinguished patronage a monument has been unanimously decreed to the memory of Mr. James Watt, an event accelerated, it has been said, if not occasioned, by the following passage in the last volume of M. Dupin's Travels in Great Britain.

"To a citizen of Glasgow belongs the glory of having given to industry one of the greatest impulses known in the history of the arts. To the improvements invented by the celebrated Watt it is owing that the steam-engine is become an universal moving power. No invention ever before comprehended within so small a compass, and at a fourth of the ordinary expense, a power so great, so constant, so regular. In Watt we behold one of the benefactors of his country; yet when I earnestly inquire what brilliant testimony he has received of national gratitude, my question remains un-

answered. It appears that neither King, nor Minister, nor Parliament, have yet discovered that they owe any thing to the life and memory of one to whom the Antients would have erected statues and altars. The ashes of the player Garrick repose under the sacred vaults of Westminster, while the ashes of Watt moulder in the obscure nook of some obscure cemetery."

In the eulogy of Watt I most heartily concur; and if by these remarks King, Ministers, Parliament, and the Public, have been stimulated to do justice to his memory, I rejoice at it; but I beg to observe, that the facts set forth in M. Dupin's contrast are not correctly stated, and the subject of it is most unhappily selected. The ashes of Watt rest, not in an obscure nook, but near Birmingham, the seat of his triumphs, and in ground equally sacred with the cemetery at Westminster.

To Garrick no public honours were decreed: his funeral was at the expense of his family, his monument at that of an individual; and the following lines from his pen, which shew him to have been a zealous advocate for public gratitude to the benefactors of their country, should have protected him from an invidious comparison.

"Shall the Hero laurels gain
For ravag'd fields and thousands slain?
And shall his brows no laurels bind
Who charms to virtue human kind?"

He erected at his own expense a statue to Shakspeare*, which he bequeathed to the public. But I had forgot—M. Dupin, with the intolerance of the Gallican Church, was no doubt surprised that the Dean and Chapter of Westminster had not denied to "the player repose under the sacred vaults of the Abbey."

Allow me to make an observation respecting cenotaphs. When we visit the place of sepulture of celebrated men, and reflect that "Here in dust the mighty lie," not only is our veneration, but a useful moral feeling excited.

———— "We are taught,
Whate'er our strength of body, force of
thought,
In Nature's happiest mould however cast,
To this complexion we must come at last!"

But a cenotaph, an empty monu-

* M. Dupin is too well versed in the English language to object to the honours that have been paid to the memory of the Immortal Bard.

8 *Earl of Berkshire to B. Langton.—Church Service at Canterbury.* [July,

ment, may with nearly equal interest, and perhaps with more propriety, be placed in the high road, as being more exposed to the view of the public.

With respect to James Watt, we cannot but regret that he did not, in his life-time, "receive (in spite of the modesty of his nature) the patronage and consideration due to his great talents." We may, however, be allowed to hope, that the liberality of future times will be more just to those whom the voice of the public has pronounced to have deserved well of their country; and that the Philosopher, the Hero, the Statesman, the Poet, the Artist, those who lengthen, and those who gladden life, may be honoured with public testimonies of approbation before they are alike indifferent to praise or censure.

The satisfaction of those who bestow, and of him who receives, can only be complete, when it is said,

"Præsentî tibi maturos largimur honores."

Yours, &c. PUBLICOLA.

Mr. URBAN, *Louth, July 5.*

I SEND you a copy of a Letter from the Earl of Berkshire*, to my grandfather Bennet Langton, Esq. † of Langton, co. Lincoln. Possibly you may deem it worthy of preservation in your valuable Miscellany.

Yours, &c. R. UVEDALE.

"DEAR BENNET,

"As my last was a letter of condolence, in this it is more proper to congratulate you upon succeeding to an estate which I am persuaded you know how to enjoy.

Though the loss of an old friend could be no surprise to me, when I consider he was advanced so far beyond the stated age of man; yet so great was his humanity, I could not help grieving for him, at the very same time I reflected upon the following thought in a very old tragedy I met with accidentally—it is really very well expressed:

* Henry Bowes Howard, who succeeded to the title of Earl of Berkshire in 1706, and to the Earldom of Suffolk in 1745. He died in 1757.

† He died in 1769. Some account of him may be seen in Boswell's Life of Johnson, vol. i. p. 458, 6th edit. He was father of B. Langton, Esq. LL.D. the friend of Johnson.

——— "To die,
Why 'tis man's nature—not his punishment;
Wish this condition, we all enter life
To put it off again—'tis but a garment,
And cannot last for ever—both its fashion
And its stuff will soon wear out."

Now you are become master of yourself and your time, I should be very glad to see you at Charleton ‡, which from your own encouragement I have had some reason to expect long since.

Hunting is at this time in perfection, and as that is agreeable to you, it will be most so to me, to see you here while the season lasts.

I am, dear Bennet,

yours most sincerely,

BERKSHIRE."

Charleton, Jan. 2, 1727.

Mr. URBAN, *July 8.*

DURING a late visit of some days in the neighbourhood of Canterbury, I was present at one of its Churches on a Sunday afternoon, and reminded of the "Admonitory Letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury," noticed in your Magazine, part i. p. 445. The circumstance which brought it to my recollection, and struck me as of sufficient importance to demand very serious attention from the Churchwardens of the parish, as affecting the order and solemnity which should always accompany public worship, was the confusion that took place in the Church from almost the beginning of the service, to the ending of it. This was occasioned, as I was afterwards informed, by an alteration in the usual hour of service, namely, from half-past two, till a quarter before two, which takes place every 4th or 5th week, and is owing to the incumbent of the living being under the necessity of performing a duty at the Cathedral, which interferes with his own parochial duties.

The writer of the Letter above alluded to (which I have not at present by me) gives it, I think, as his opinion, in which I fully concur, that no Clergyman should be eligible to a situation that shall clash with the duties of his own parish, and that for obvious reasons. Besides such indecency and irreverence in the house of God, a pretext is furnished to numbers, who stand in little need of one, for absenting themselves from Church.

A. B.

‡ In Wiltshire, Lord Berkshire's chief seat.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *June 20.*

I SEND you a representation of the magnificent Porch on the North side of Hereford Cathedral. (*See the Frontispiece to the present Volume*). It was built by Bishop Booth early in the sixteenth century. It rises above the aisle, and has the front and side arches open for admission into the Cathedral. Each outer angle has an hexagonal turret, in which are staircases to the room over the porch. The window and spandrels formed by the pediment are highly decorated; as also of the door beneath; those at the sides are less enriched. M.

fathers had erected with the tenth of their income, and different Acts of Parliament confirmed what had been thus freely granted for ecclesiastical purposes. Hence it appears, that the first dioceses, in extent, bore some resemblance to the petty sovereignty; that the manorial limits became the first boundaries of the parish; and that the tithe was the surplus of the baronial revenue.

Up to the time of the Reformation; Ecclesiastical patronage seems for the most part to have continued in the hands of these noble families. The few livings in the gift of Monasteries, the Universities, and other public bodies, were either theirs in consequence of having been founded by them, or were attached to them by the bequest of private patrons. Those in the patronage of the Crown and Bishops, were in like manner by right of endowment, or were gradually acquired through lapse or forfeiture of nomination. Circumstances attending the Reformation operated a change most unfavourable to the interests of the Church. The tithes of those livings attached to the religious houses were, by a rapacious monarch, at the dissolution of these establishments, alienated and conferred on his favourites. A stipendiary was appointed under the title of Vicar; he received the minor dues, while the lay Rector enjoyed the tithe.

Mr. URBAN, *June 28.*

NOTWITHSTANDING all that has been written on the subject, a great misapprehension prevails on the origin and amount of Church property, in consequence of the representations of prejudiced persons. It is constantly alleged, and very generally believed; that her revenues are enormous, and that her Clergy are overpaid; charges and opinions which are untrue and erroneous, and which a plain statement of facts will sufficiently refute.

Ascending to the early institution of Christianity in our Island, we find that the Romish Associate Missionaries sought on their arrival the protection of the Heptarchal kings, and that wherever they obtained this sanction, they immediately formed a settlement. A mandate from the Pope soon erected it into a diocese, and raised the Prior to the Episcopal order. They possessed but one Church, which became the Cathedral, in the precincts of which the Monks lived together as a collegiate body, and from whence they issued out to evangelize the neighbouring country. At this period the infant establishment was supported by the voluntary offerings of humble converts; and of what was thus collected one fourth was set apart for the Bishop, one for the maintenance of the Clergy, another for the poor, and another to defray the expences of Divine service. The conversion of one powerful Thane after another, led to the foundation of Churches on their different domains, and the retention of a resident Priesthood.

Agreeably to the practice of the Jewish Church, succeeding Barons endowed the edifices which their fore-

According to a late survey*, out of 10,693 Benefices in England and Wales, 5,516 are Vicarages, and 5,177 are Rectories. The total revenues of these two descriptions of livings are something less than three millions and a half, while the amount of impropriated tithes is rather more than a million and three quarters. It appears, therefore, that more than half the livings underwent this spoliation, and that lay Rectors, persons no way connected with the priesthood or its duties, receive more than a moiety of the sum divided among the parochial Clergy. From the same estimate we learn that the average value of an English benefice, is 302*l.* and of a living in the Church of Scotland, 275*l.*

If, then, such was the origin of Church property, if a third of it has

* See Quarterly Review, No. 58. Article—Ecclesiastical Revenues.

been

been thus sequestered,—and if the average stipend is so low, it is erroneous to suppose that the beneficed Clergy, as a body, are overpaid, or that the burden of maintaining them falls on the community. And supposing it did, it could not then be said to fall upon one part of the community more than upon another. Estates and farms are continually changing hands, and we know that in all purchases and leaseholds the amount of tithes, as well as of taxes, is taken into the account.

But this is not the only deprivation which the English Clergy have sustained. It has been satisfactorily proved, that a great proportion even of Incumbents labour *gratuitously*. Almost two-thirds of the Benefices are in the nomination of private persons, and these are usually disposed of as a species of reversionary property. The annual value of the living, the probable period of possession, and other circumstances, are all exactly calculated, and made to correspond with the interest of the purchase money. So that what these ministers receive in the form of tithes, is not the proper emolument of their office; it is but the interest of their private property laid out in a life annuity. It is the same thing if some father buys it for his son, or if some individual should purchase it for himself through a friend; in both cases the living is bought with the property which is, or will be his own. Transactions of this nature are become so general and notorious, that there is scarcely a newspaper but what contains among its advertisements, “a next presentation to be disposed of, by public sale, or private contract.” Indeed, so much business is now done in this way, that the new employment of Clerical Agent is created, and these men are usually as dextrous in setting forth all that renders the bargain desirable, “aged incumbent, excellent glebe, and sporting country,” as any auctioneer. All admit that the Curates in general are not sufficiently remunerated, and that without a private fortune they could not support a respectable appearance as single men, much less bring up a family; but it would seem that the case of the above Incumbents is even harder than that of the Curates; the latter does receive 60*l.* or 70*l. per annum* for his services, but the former absolutely nothing.

When this system of sequestration and sale has been of such long standing, and passed through so many hands, it is as hopeless to expect that the holder of presentations should dispose of his patronage freely, as that the present lay Rector should abandon his claim to the tithes. Both may be sensible that they are in possession of what belongs to another; but as they have not acquired it by fraud, so they presume they may turn it to their own account without impeachment of their honesty. Certainly we could not expect that the tithe impropiators should be dispossessed without compensation, though in the case of *Heritants* it might not seem altogether out of place if the children would, as some have nobly done*, restore a part of the pelf so ill-gotten by their ancestors.

If men of character, who love the welfare of their Church, reflected, they would refrain from speculations which are illegal in their nature, and mischievous in the effect. But in regard to *family* preferment thus disposed of, a case of greater dishonesty can hardly be produced. If a guardian runs away with the property of the helpless orphan, every bosom rises indignant at the baseness of the theft, but no one attaches the same infamy to the conduct of private patrons, who, in making this “*gain of godliness*,” are ten thousand times more criminal. In the one case a child is destituted, but in the other the spiritual interests of thousands are left to suffer. For who does not perceive that as far as this species of patronage is concerned, we enjoy a learned and pious Clergy only as family interest and personal piety happen to be united in the same individuals? For the free appointment of worthy men, the noble ancestor left provision, but his degenerate successors, in selling the living, are not ashamed of the meanness of the robbery, nor stagger at sacrilege of the blackest description. Meritorious men may in vain look up to such persons for preferment, for what they care; the indolent or the profligate may take place of the diligent and the pious; the enquiry is not which is the most

* Mention might here be made of the liberality of — Forster, Esq. the lay Rector of Lewisham in Kent, who has recently built and endowed a Chapel of Ease at South-end, a hamlet adjoining the above parish.

deserving

deserving candidate, but which is the highest bidder. An advowson may indeed be fairly sold with the estate attached to it, but the purchaser becomes thereby possessed of the same sacred trust which the direct descendant inherited, and is bound by every moral feeling to administer it aright.

But if the conduct of the vender is thus inexcusable, the transaction must be questionable in regard to the purchasing Clergyman. It is allowed that his intention is generally honourable and disinterested. He ministers at an altar of whose offerings he does not partake; and preaches a Gospel whereof he does not live. Thus it is, that conscious of the purity of his motives in this respect, he is the less scrupulous of committing what our Ecclesiastical laws term Simony, and of subsequent perjury in disavowing it. If the oath were less explicit than it is, the subterfuge by which it is usually evaded, *viz.* that we did not *personally* pay our money for the living, could not preserve our integrity. What we commission, or permit another to do for us, and with our property, we do ourselves. We may easily elude the letter of the laws, but acting with this duplicity, we cannot escape with a conscience void of offence toward God. If there were no real harm in the purchase, we should still be guilty of swearing falsely, and approach the altar of God with "a lie in our right hand."

But it is not without reason that Simony is forbidden by the existing laws. It directly excludes deserving men from preferment, deprives others of their proper maintenance, and tends more than any thing else to secularize the spirit of the Clergy. It weakens that bond of sympathy between a minister and his people, arising from reciprocal duties cheerfully performed; diligent labours on the one hand, rewarded by free-will offerings on the other. "Those who are taught in the word, communicating to him who teaches." But when a minister regards his tithes as his own independent property, he cannot receive them with the same grateful feeling which he might if they were the remuneration of his services. He is now the more tempted to exact his tithes to the utmost; and from the moment he shews himself rigorous, or keen, his influence is impaired, and his usefulness in the parish destroyed. Far-

mers, forgetting that tithes are but a rent charge, commonly pay them "*grudgingly, and as of necessity,*" but Clergymen do not always remember that the boast of disinterestedness best becomes their lowly character and exalted office. These disgraceful litigations would be effectually checked by their manifesting more of St. Paul's readiness "to take wrong, and suffer themselves to be defrauded," rather than give occasion for infidels to blaspheme. Certainly they fulfil a duty to themselves and their successors, in requiring their legitimate maintenance; but, in a general way, how much of the successful issue depends on the temper which *they* manifest in the dispute. Let it be apparent that the Christian Minister "seeks, not so much theirs but them;" and Farmers, shamed into liberality, might not be so ready to take advantage. Happy it is for the Church of England that her Clergy in general do discover much of this laudable spirit, becoming the Ambassadors of Him "whose kingdom is not of this world."

But as it regards Simony, can nothing be done to put down this barefaced system of venality and dishonesty, which is at once the bane and reproach of our Church? We have Laws, why do they slumber? If a township accused of accepting a bribe is disfranchised, and the briber fined, why does not a heavier sentence await these illegal contractors, seeing that corruption in the Church is worse than in the Senate? Why is not the Vender of Livings made to forfeit his right, and the Purchaser his bargain? Why will not well-meaning men be awake to the evil they promote, and entertain a conscientious horror of being concerned in such transactions? If there were no *receivers* of stolen goods, there could be no thieves; if none would purchase livings, none could be sold. But so long as the Laws delay to punish, and estimable men are parties in these contracts, others of less character, but with a clearer apprehension of the evil, will plead their example in violating the rule of right. The evil will indefinitely extend till public patronage becomes as corrupt as private—for if the people countenance individuals in this infamous traffic, Universities and Corporations will soon think it no disgrace to accept of a premium from the candidate for preferment.

It is therefore to be hoped, that all who love their Church, will refrain themselves and discourage others from dealings which injure her interests and disgrace her name. Such is the "*auri sacra fames*," that from the mean-spirited and covetous patrons we can expect no reform; but from those whose object in entering the Church is to recommend religion by their life and doctrine, we can expect a serious attention to the apostolic maxim, "be not partakers of other men's sins; keep thyself pure." PATRONUS.

Mr. URBAN, Putney, July 1.

IN a former paper inserted in your Work of interesting and valuable writings, philological and scientific communications by eminent men of literature, I endeavoured to prove the close and intimate analogy and affinity between the Celtic or Gaelic language, and the Greek and Latin. The *Hebrew*, the *Sanscrit*, and the *Celtic*, are decidedly the three most antient languages. The Hebrew, probably, ranks as the first and earliest: and there is considerable doubt, on the score of precedency, between the two others. The Sanscrit is unquestionably a more complete language, in point of grammatical formation and construction, than the Celtic, the most difficult to pronounce of any language, antient or modern, as many of the vocables constituting it, are at once, in sound and accent, guttural, nasal, and labio-dental. No person born out of the country where it has been spoken, has ever yet acquired its true pronunciation, though many have attempted it, with the benevolent view of being of service to, and of befriending emigrants, and the poor who leave their native country. The Sanscrit, on the contrary, is beautifully harmonious; and has all the softness of the Italian. I was in habits of friendship with the much lamented and distinguished Oriental Scholar, the late Sir William Jones: and having once asked his opinion of the Sanscrit, he elegantly and forcibly gave it thus—"It possesses all the perfections, without any of the imperfections, of all the languages with which I am acquainted."

Various origins of the word *Sanscrit* have been given, but certainly none can be more striking than that derived from the *Celtic*. In this original language, *Scrēūgh* is writing, and *Shaugh*

is antient. Putting together this adjective and substantive, we have a compound appellation, as *Shaugh-Scrēūgh*, or *Sanscrit*, meaning the *old written language*.

The Celtic language is extremely simple in its construction. The verb has few, or no inflections; and the pronoun follows the person of the tense, as follows.—*Scrēigh-me*, Ego Scribo; *Scrēigh-oo*, Tu Scribis; *Scrēigh-Aigh*, Ille Scribit; *Scrēigh-Shighn*, Nos Scribimus; *Scrēigh-Sghive*, Vos Scribitis; *Scrēigh-Aidh*, Illi Scribunt. The compound tenses are formed by the aid of a few simple auxiliaries joined to the invariable verb. The substantive generally precedes the adjective, as *Dhinauh-Móore*, a great man; and hence the title of one of our peers, Lord Dinnevor. Sometimes, *ephonia gratia*, the adjective precedes, as *moore-err*, an Earl, or great man. The plural number is formed either by an altered pronunciation of the singular, or by the addition of a final syllable. The comparative and superlative are formed by a qualifying prefix. The substantive is indeclinable; and has its cases formed by prepositions. Superlatives of diminution or increase generally furnish the adverbs. A *definite article* is used; and its absence supposes the *indefinite*. The interjections and conjunctions resemble those of other languages. Such are a few of the peculiarities of the language of *Gomer*. This was the language spoken in Great Britain at the period of the Roman Invasion. At present, it can be distinctly traced in Devonshire and Cornwall. In Wales, I could understand the inhabitants, though not so well as in Ireland, when I was stationed there.

It is to be hoped, Mr. Urban, that so very antient a language will not be lost, as it must ere long, unless a *Celtic Professorship* be established at each of the *Scottish Universities*. As it is not a written language, there can be no other eligible, or possible mode of preserving a knowledge of it: and in a century more even this cannot be done; as probably no person will be found qualified to fill such a station. It is trusted, that our liberal men in power will have recourse to this only expedient of continuing the knowledge of a language from which so many others are derived. The expense, compared with the benefit, would be as nothing.

When

When I was at the University of Edinburgh, I found that the *Hebrew* language was regularly taught there: and I have lately understood with much surprise, that at our English Universities, lectures only, on this language, are given. After leaving College, the Clergymen of our Church acquire their knowledge of a language, to them the most important of any—in the best manner they can by private instruction. Foreigners are astonished at finding such an *obvious want*, amounting to a positive defect, at Oxford and Cambridge, otherwise so renowned for every other department of instruction and knowledge.

Yours, &c. JOHN MACDONALD.

Mr. URBAN, July 2.

I TAKE a sensible delight in travelling into different counties near the time of harvest, and surveying the face of the country, adorned with a sort of gaiety and smile, and overspread with waving crops of varied complexion and appearance. As I am a follower of nature, I take greater pleasure in the silent contemplation of these objects, than in the noise, flutter, and artificial glare of great towns and cities, and can safely say, that I am never less alone than when I am thus engaged without company. My entertainment becomes quite an act of religion, and I discern with admiration and gratitude, the Creative Power, exerting itself in every blade of grass, and multiplication of grain, for the benefit of mankind. I see the effect of the curse on the ground, which, without labour, brings forth nothing that is useful; and of the blessing too, conveyed in that voice, *be fruitful and multiply, and fill the earth, and subdue it*. As a lover of my country, I consider these things as the inexhaustible source of its strength and riches; and when I read of our exports to all other countries, I call to mind the fertility of that island which fed the *Romans*, and enabled them to be masters of the world, and begin to think I live in the granary of *Europe*. I compare the present state of this spot with other places, and with itself, when uncultivated by the arts of civilization and commerce, and over-run with bushes, bogs, ignorance, and superstition; and, like the patriot of old, who rejoiced that he was born a man, a *Greek* and an *Athenian*, bless myself that I am a native of *Britain*, in its

full age of freedom, plenty, religion, and literature.

I am so full of this subject, from a late ramble, that you will allow me to throw together, in the form of an Essay, a few loose thoughts on the business of Agriculture, which, for antiquity, has no rival. It began with our world, and was the employment of its first inhabitant, who was to get his bread in the sweat of his brow:

When *Adam* dug and *Eve* span,
Who was then the gentleman?

The second parent of our species entered upon the renovation of it, with an act of husbandry and planting. His descendants, the greatest princes, and the wisest states, have ever made these the objects of their inquiries, studies, and injunctions: they practised it themselves, and made it a principal point of their politics to reward the improvement and punish the neglect of them. *Mago*, a noble *Carthaginian*, wrote 28 volumes on the subject; and *Athens* idolized those who instructed them in the methods of cultivating the ground; and the *Eleusinian*, the greatest of their mysteries, were a piece of grateful devotion to the person who introduced tillage and corn into their country: and *Socrates*, a man of the greatest discernment in the affairs of life, declared, that he was much deceived, if there could be found out, for an ingenious man, a more pleasing or more useful employment.

It is no wonder that Agriculture has been the point of attention, the business and amusement of the world, in every age and part of it, since it forces itself upon us, on account of its necessity, in consequence of the Divine appointment. Other arts and employments may serve for the embellishments of human life, but this is requisite for the support of it. The justice of the offended Creator was seen in the sentence of labour pronounced on his sinful creatures; and his wisdom and goodness shone out in the perpetual execution of it, by so constituting the earth, that, without such labour, the bulk of mankind should not continue their existence, or enjoy the conveniences of it. This was not then the *passionate curse*, but the skill of the Governor of the world, unattainable by human legislators, to make his laws execute themselves; and even the few who plead an exemption from this general law of their nature, feel the consequences

quences, of their mistake, by the exchange of true and equable pleasure for false and imaginary, by the decay of strength and spirits; impairing their fortunes, and beggaring their posterity; and, after all, by submitting to the greater disgust and fatigue of idleness.

For the all-wise and benevolent Architect has so constituted the frame of things, that duty and interest go hand in hand; labour and pleasure succeed each other like day and night; and what He has made necessary, He has made *delightful*. As hunger, thirst, and weariness, are the infirmities of our nature, eating, drinking, and rest, which are the removal of them, are accompanied with their proper gratifications; and as the cultivation of the earth was to be the laborious employment of the greater part of mankind, so more satisfaction and amusement were to attend it, than is to be found in any other way of life. The labours of the country are accompanied with that vigour and flow of spirits, which alone make life a blessing to the possessor; and the products of it are what our constitutions are formed to like best; what is most agreeable to our taste, delightful to our eyes, and feasts our imagination. The inhabitant of the field enjoys a happiness, which his indolent landlord is too often a stranger to; his meals are more grateful, his life more innocent, and his sleep less disturbed. Men may imprison themselves in large inclosures of brick or stone; may hurry from place to place, and from one amusement to another; but happiness seems to have fixed her seat in rural scenes. Hither, people of business and whim come as often as they can, and when they are unable, import as many of them as they can into their own dwellings; for Nature will be listened to, or punish us for our want of attention to her gifts; *expellus, furca licet, usque recurret*. Hither, also, fancy strolls to gather up the most agreeable images of things: the assembly, the splendidly-lighted room, the equipage, the dress, do not please the mind of man, in any degree equal to the verdant lawn, the waving field, the gliding stream, the enamelled meadow, the fragrant grove, the melodious birds, the sportive cattle, the open sky, and starry heavens: and the ladies must excuse my want of taste or manners, in thinking, that the neat, tucked-up,

nimble lass, is a more pleasing figure than a Duchess, in the most gaudy and expensive dress; and that an industrious house-wife, who has made ten thousand cheeses, and brought up half a score of lusty children, is more amiable in the eye of unprejudiced reason, than the finest lady who has made two millions of insipid and unmeaning visits, and propagated chit-chat from one end of the town to the other.

The labours of the country-life will rise in our esteem, if, besides their agreeableness to our nature and frame, we consider them as the fruitful source of all the wealth of a nation, and productive of all that is necessary to the being and well-being of mankind. Trade and commerce, which are esteemed the two great fountains of national wealth, cannot have a place, but on the foundation of this original and natural employment. Trade and commerce are nothing else but the manufacture and exchange of the produce of the earth. The flax must grow before it can be worked up into cloth; the trees must flourish on which the natural spinster with his thread is fed, before the loom can display its art; and the herbage must nourish the flocks whose wool is to cover and warm us. The true riches of every state is, not the extent of its domain, but the due cultivation of it; and to suppose gold and silver to be such, argues an utter ignorance of the nature of the thing. A nation may be the sole proprietor of all the gold and silver in *Peru* and *Mexico*, and yet, by neglecting to cultivate its lands, and the trade arising therefrom, acquire only the bare advantage of being the carriers of *Europe*, and depend upon others for the necessaries of life. The old farmer in the fable well understood this, who, on his death-bed, told his sons of a treasure hid somewhere in his grounds, which would, sooner or later, turn up under the plough, if they would be indefatigable in employing it. The hope of this imaginary booty led to such a culture of the land, as made them find *above* ground the treasure which they vainly sought for beneath it. The whole wealth of the first ages of the world consisted in the produce of the ground, and the pasturage of cattle upon it; and in token of this, the first money that was coined, bore the impression of these real blessings of life. Isaac's blessing and endowment

dowment of his son, was the dew of heaven, the fatness of the earth, and plenty of corn and wine. Job was the greatest of all the men of the East, for his substance was 7000 sheep, 3000 camels, and 500 yoke of oxen, and 500 she-asses, and a very great household. Pharoak no sooner got possession of all the corn, than he became master of the money of the neighbouring countries, and the properties and persons of all his subjects.—The best way to discern the true nature of all imaginary wealth, such as gold, and silver, and precious stones, is to try if one can eat or drink them, or make convenient cloathing of them. A Phrygian Prince, who was so rich that he was able to maintain the many millions which followed Xerxes into Greece, but under such a deplorable misapprehension of the true wealth as to wear out his subjects in digging for these rich minerals, to the neglect of husbandry and the desolation of his provinces; on his return from the army, was entertained by his wife with the most exquisite dainties of every sort, made to the life out of solid gold and silver, which could neither allay his hunger, nor quench his thirst. It is said, that he had sense enough to recover from his mistake, and applied himself from that time to the true interest of his country.

Agriculture not only furnishes wealth to a nation, but hands also, able and willing to defend it; and is, perhaps, the best nursery for good soldiers in the world. Other arts and employments of life, a few only excepted, naturally tend to debase the courage and impair the strength of those who follow them; but the labours of the country brace the nerves, give health to the complexion, strength to the sinews, vigour to the constitution, inure to weather and fatigue, and keep the vital spark glowing, by continual exercise. Such men propagate a numerous and hardy race, who people the state, enrich it with their labours, and defend it with their strength. The nature of their business trains them to assiduity and watchfulness; inspires them with an eagerness to maintain what they have made their property by the sweat of their brows. *Egypt* was the most fruitful and best cultivated country in the world, and, in consequence, its military achievements make the first figure in history. The most heroic

generals and dictators among the *Romans* were fetched from the plough: they learned first to subdue the stubborn earth, and that made their swords fall so heavy on the necks of their enemies.

A country-life, which thus qualifies men for necessary defence, naturally introduces a disposition averse to civil discord and offensive war. The occasion having ceased, their *swords* easily become *plough-shares*, and their *spears* *pruning-hooks*. They have gained a property in the state, and therefore wish its safety; and are no enemies to government, while they enjoy protection and security from it. They have learned the method of acquiring legal possessions, and are therefore not prone to rapine and invasion. They have something to lose, and of course avoid the danger and mischiefs of quarrel and disturbance. On the contrary, the inhabitants of the little uncultivated states of *Afric* (and it appears to be the same in all other similar places) are continually fighting and squabbling: strangers to the arts of civil life, and the sweets of possessions increased by honest labour, they acquire a ferocity of manners, like the wild beasts they pursue; they invade, plunder, butcher, and enslave one another; are injurious, because they are idle; fearless, because poor; uneasy for want of necessities, and therefore rapacious and cruel.

It may be thought declamation to suggest, that Agriculture is perhaps the parent of all those sciences, arts, and employments, which have since carried their heads so far above her. The methods of numbering and measuring; mathematics, and that branch of them, geometry, are said to owe their origin to *Egypt*, where it was necessary, by their means, to preserve the boundaries of their lands, annually overflowed by the *Nile*, which threw down and obliterated all distinctions of property. Attention to the respective seasons of husbandry, produced that observation and skill in the adjustment and motions of the heavenly bodies, which constitute the science of Astronomy. The first iron used was, most likely, hammered for the use of the fields; and the first music, perhaps, sounded at rural festivities. Mechanics and navigation took their rise from the various inventions of lifting, conveying, and transporting the fruits of the earth from place to place.

But

But Agriculture rises still higher in our estimation, and reads continual lectures, not only in speculative, but practical philosophy; it leads to *moral-ity*, and every social virtue, and enforces a due regard to and dependence on the Supreme Being, in which consists the essence of Religion. *Socrates* sends us to the earth, which yields returns proportioned to the labour bestowed on it; and this is a lesson on justice to the faithful beast, which is fed by the ground, and helps man in his task of manure and cultivation; him he teaches gratitude; and to the mutual good offices in the various employments of the year, that men may be instructed in the use which they may render to society, when we confide in and assist each other. A greater than *Socrates* has directed us to the ant, to acquire diligence and wisdom; and a greater still, commissions the ox, who knoweth his owner, and the ass his master's crib, to lead us to the consideration of that Being, who feels and governs us. The influence of uncertain seasons, the genial shower, the parching draught, the rattling hail, the pestilential vapour, the reviving dew, the blasting lightning, the canker-worm, and the caterpillar, conspire to raise a reverential awe of Him, who *hills with the breath of his displeasure*, an acknowledgment, trust and adoration of the great Proprietor of all things; *who crowneth the year with his goodness, and whose clouds drop fatness; who poureth down the former and the latter rain in its season; who* (according to that most exalted image in the noble simplicity of the words of sacred poetry) *openeth his hand, and filleth all things living with plenteousness.*

AN AGRICULTURIST.

Mr. URBAN, July 3.

BEING lately at Kingston-upon-Hull, I was induced to examine the Church of the Holy Trinity (called also the High Church) at that place. It is a stately and well-proportioned structure, and a fine specimen of the style of architecture prevalent in the beginning of the 14th century; has a nave, transept, and chancel, doorways at the West front, and at the North and South ends of the transept: the windows very neat, with ramified tracery, like the West one at York, but less elaborate: the clerestorial ones small; the buttresses plain, terminating

in niches at top; the walls finished by a plain parapet, except the East end, which has an open battlement. Entering through a porch by the South door of the transept, on the right, is a niche canopied; on a plain altar or base, a recumbent female figure in the costume of the 15th century, head uncovered, resting on cushions tasselled, the hands folded over the breast, round the waist a girdle of rose work; this figure was accidentally discovered last summer, when repairing the Church, the niche having been walled up and hid from view at some remote period; for what purpose does not appear. The nave is pewed and fitted up for worship, the pillars are plain, massy, and well-proportioned. Those of the choir are remarkably slender and lofty; the groined vaulting neat, but sadly defaced, by having the compartments filled with paintings in imitation of Italian panels; around this part of the Church (which is never used unless when the communion is administered) are the ancient carved stalls in good preservation. The eastern window of the North aisle has the following shields in stained glass: five fusels in fess, and a lion rampant, quarterly, *Percy*:—England and France, quarterly:—and, three ducal coronets in pale:—these are the only remains of stained glass in the Church, the greater part having been destroyed in the civil war. A niche in the South wall, near the Vestry door, has two recumbent bronze effigies (lately repaired) of a Merchant and his lady, dressed in the Elizabethan style; also many flat monumental slabs of the 16th and 17th centuries, in memory of merchants belonging to the place, with inscriptions and effigies inlet into the stone, some with brasses of the same age. A seat on the left of the Vestry door, has a rude carving of St. George and the Dragon; also some ancient carved screen-work, separating the choir from the transept; over the altar a painting of the Last Supper.

A fine tower rises from the middle of the Church to the height of 147 feet; it has two tiers or stories of windows above the roof of the transept, the heads of the lower story are adorned with flat pointed arches, while those of the upper one are equilateral, the heads of both filled with tracery; this is worthy of observation, as a notion has been entertained by some antiquaries,

tiquiries, that the flat pointed arch was not introduced till a later period than the æra of the erection of this Church (1320), and not until the high-pointed arch had fallen into disuse. The angles of the tower, and the space betwixt the windows, are adorned with flat buttresses, and the whole finished by an embattled parapet and eight pinnacles. J*****.

Mr. URBAN,

July 10.

THE ready admission which your pages have always afforded to every subject connected with the Ecclesiastical Architecture, as well as the General Topography of the Kingdom, induces me to accompany the annexed view of the Parish Church of Yeovil, co. Somerset, with a few brief particulars illustrative of its present condition, trusting that the correctness of its external delineation may be allowed in some degree to compensate for the deficiency of my description.

The Church of Yeovil (*see Plate I.*) is a substantial and handsome fabric of that order, which is usually denominated the lighter Gothic, and partakes of those features generally characteristic of the larger sacred edifices erected within this county by Henry the Seventh, in gratitude for the zeal evinced by its inhabitants, in support of the fortunes of his family during the civil contests of the preceding reigns.

The Tower is a plain structure, ninety feet in height, surmounted with a stone balustrade, and contains a clock with eight large bells, the tone of which is considered to be inferior to none of the same dimensions.

The interior of the Church is divided into a nave, a large chancel, North and South aisles, and transept; the whole length of the building is 146 feet, its breadth 50 feet, and the length of the transept 80 feet. From the size and form, as well as the number of its windows, an uniform air of lightness pervades the interior, which has been in no degree impaired by the recent erection of four spacious galleries in a style corresponding with the general appearance of the Church, and affording a great accession of accommodation for a very increasing population. The altar-piece, which is highly decorated, and equally in unison with the other parts of the building, is (to

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quote the words of the Historian of Somerset) "very handsome, being formed into a rich portico, supported on each side by four handsome fluted pillars with Corinthian capitals, and a rich entablature. This portico is divided into square compartments, with cherubs and roses gilt, and decorated with a transparent glory encircled with clouds."

Under the floor of the altar is a perfect crypt, formerly used as a vestry, but now rarely noticed, the door-way leading to which is of the Gothic order, and more ornamented than any other belonging to the Church.

On the South side of the Communion-table is a piscina, and within its rails, on the opposite side, are two well-proportioned Gothic niches, which have recently been opened to view by the removal of a cupboard-door, originally placed there for the purpose of utility rather than of ornament.

The Monuments in this Church are not numerous, nor particularly worthy of notice: amongst the principal are two in the North transept (which is enclosed as a pew, and belongs to Wyndham Harbin, Esq. of Newton House, within this parish) erected to the memory of different members of that ancient and respectable family. One of them, which is of grey and white marble, is described at length by Collinson; and of the other, it may suffice in this brief memoir to say, that it is in commemoration of Wyndham Harbin, esq. who died Feb. 26, 1740; and his son Swayne Harbin (ob. Feb. 8, 1781); also of Barbara Harbin the widow of the latter, who died June 18, 1809, æt. 80; with two of their sons, William (ob. Oct. 22, 1823, æt. 61), and Robert, who died March 12, 1808, æt. 48.

Over the Door-way leading to the present Vestry-room, is a mural monument of white marble, to the Rev. John Phillips, formerly Vicar of this town, the inscription on which is given in Collinson's History; adjoining to which is a black mural tablet for Elizabeth Clarke (ob. 1714).

Immediately opposite to the latter is a mural monument thus inscribed:

"This monument was erected by Mr. Newman of Barwick, in the year 1790, to the beloved memory of John Newman and Mary Newman, his father and mother, Mary his sister, and William his brother.

They

They were natives of this town, died, and were buried here."

In the South transept is a marble monument, bearing an inscription to the memory of Mr. William Down, and other members of his family; near to which is another mural monument thus inscribed:

"In a vault underneath lies buried the body of Edward Boucher, only son of Edward Boucher and Frances his wife. He died the 13th day of Nov. 1724, in the 35th year of his age. Also Edward Boucher, senior. He died May the 2d, 1725, aged 70 years. Also, Frances Boucher, wife of the above said Edward, givers of the candlestick*; she died July 25, 1741, aged 83."

On the top of this monument is placed a marble bust, and it is supported by two cherubims: in its immediate neighbourhood are two other memorials of the same family.

Affixed to the two centre pillars of the Church are tablets to the memory of Mary Seward (ob. 1775), and Ambrose Seward (ob. 1779), "lineally descended from Samuel Seward, D. D. Vicar of this Church in the year of our Lord 1648," and also of Anne Seward (ob. 1788). The other is a record of "Edward Burton of this town, and Elizabeth his wife. She died Aug. 2, 1766, aged 51. He died Jan. 20, 1777, aged 54."

In the North aisle is a monumental inscription for the Rev. F. C. Parsons, "14 years Vicar of this town," (ob. 1798, æt. 67,) and Jane Parsons his widow, who died in 1822, aged 82.

Under the Western Gallery, within one of the pews, and nearly concealed from public observation, is the following record of another Vicar, furnished by him in his own life-time, and inscribed on a black mural tablet.

"Martinus Strong, A. M. E. W. P. et Hujus Parochiæ, 80^{ta} per Annos Vicarius, H. S. E.

Una cum Uxore et tribus Filiis
Lapides hos Sepulchr. vivus posuit,
Mortis sine metu memor:

Obiit 12^{mo} die Novbris 1720, ætat. suæ 59^{mo}.

Abi, Lector, et diace Mori.

Filius etiam 4^{tus} et Filia H. S. S."

* The candlestick is a handsome brass candelabrum of two branches, surmounted with a dove bearing an olive branch in its mouth. It is suspended from the ceiling in the centre of the Church, and is thus inscribed: "The gift of Mr. Edward Boucher, Tobacconist, 1724. Richard Rennels fecit. Bristol.

There are also affixed to the walls memorials of the families of Shorland, Wellington, and Shew, and many are to be found engraven in the pathways within the Church.

In the Church-yard are several tombs of the principal as well as of other inhabitants, but, in consequence of its being uninclosed, and a general thoroughfare, they are much defaced and dilapidated.

Only two brasses are to be seen within this extensive building, probably from the irregularity with which the pews are constructed (their tenure being freehold, and the property of them being vested in individuals without any reference to their local residence), others may have escaped observation, from being concealed under the different floors. Both of these brasses are in the path of the Chancel. One representing a man and his wife, in plain long dresses, with hands uplifted in the attitude of prayer, above their heads two shields, and under their feet the following inscription:

"Of yor charite pray for the soules of Gyles Penne, Gentilman, and Isabell his wyf, which Gyles decessed the day of in the yere of our Lord God 15 .. and the seid Isabell decessed the 12th day of December, the yere of our Lord God, 1519; on whose soules Jh'u have mercy. Amen."

And a copy of the inscription engraved on the other, which I found considerable difficulty in deciphering; but it is faithfully given, and, although the lines are very unequal in point of composition, they deserve perhaps to be rescued from total oblivion.

"Here vnder lieth buried the body of John Lavor the elder, who dyed the 5th day of the moneth called Avgvst, anno D. M. 1662."

"All you that doe bemoane the end
Of this just man, my words attend,
This law on him was then impos'd,
When he was first in body clos'd.
(From uncontroll'd and kingly minde)
That earth to earth should be resign'd:
Nor wist his lott above; All soe
That come from earth to earth doe goe.
The greatest, best, and strongest must
Dissolve at length to shapeles dust,
And even here the common fate
Admitts not of a divors rate,
For who by proper markes can say
That's noble, this plebeian clay;
Ev'n Cæsar's bones have nought to boast
On boxes alike o'the vulgar hoast;

Hence

Hence staunch your tears, and still your cry,
Since 'tis enacted—all must dye.

In grav'd bye George Genge."

The Font, which is hexagonal, has nothing to boast of either in point of workmanship, or great apparent antiquity.

A handsome and massive brass Reading-desk, which stands on a substantial pillar of the same material, supported by four claws terminating in four lions couchant, is placed at the bottom of the nave of the Church. From this, it is apprehended, the lessons were formerly accustomed to be read, and on either side of the desk is a rude representation (now nearly effaced) of the upper half of a priest in the attitude of prayer, on a large label, whereon are two barbarous Latin lines in old English characters.

The Pulpit, which was removed from its former site on the erection of the four galleries, to which I have before adverted, is now placed nearly in the centre of the Church; it is in no respect remarkable. These galleries run from East to West, and are intersected nearly mid-way, in order that the view from the North and South transepts may not be impeded, and that the general outline of the interior may not be injured. On each of those more immediately adjoining the western end of the Church, is the following inscription:

"The back-range of sittings in this gallery are appropriated for the sole use of the poor of this parish, under the direction of the Minister and Churchwardens for the time being. Henry Penney, George Mayo, Churchwardens. 1818."

In front of the Galleries, commencing from the eastern end of the Church, is this inscription.

"The whole of the sittings in this gallery are free for the sole use of the poor of this parish, and have been obtained partly by the aid of the Society for the Promotion of Building and Enlargement of Churches and Chapels, and partly by the surplus arising from the sale of the pews in the adjoining galleries lately erected. George Wellington, John Edwards, Churchwardens, 1819."

The Society, in making a grant of money for any purpose of this sort, requires that it shall inscribed within the building; and with reference to the surplus, it may be observed, that

(so anxious were the parishioners to secure accommodation in a Church where the precepts inculcated by the minister are admirably illustrated by his practice) it amounted to a sum which occasioned them to seek comparatively little aid from the Society.

The building, which appears in the view annexed to the western end of the Tower, is a Charity-school, of which the Rev. Thomas Tomkins is the present master, under the appointment of the Feoffees. In a deed, dated 12th March, 1708, it is thus described: "All that late Chapel covered with lead situate within the Churchyard of the parish Church of Yeovil." To hold certain Feoffees therein named, "Upon trust to and for the only proper use of the parishioners of the parish of Yeovil aforesaid, for a School-house to educate children, or such other charitable uses as to the said parishioners should seem meet." The living, "with the Chapel of Preston * annexed," is a vicarage in the deanery of Marston. John Philips, Esq. of Montacute-house is the Patron. The Rev. Robert Philips is the present Vicar.

Yours, &c. URBANI AMICUS.

Mr. URBAN, July 15.

TO impart information, and to detect errors connected with literary subjects, is one of the chief objects of your valuable Miscellany, and I therefore trust the following communication will be acceptable.

My attention has accidentally been directed to a MS poem in the Harleian Collection of the British Museum, marked No. 2393, intitled in the Catalogue, "A Poem, historical, political, and moral, imperfect at the end, as wanting all after the 352d stanza. Its main subject is the unfortunate reign of King Edward II. whose ghost is introduced as relating his actions and disasters. It is written to Queen Elizabeth, as plainly appears in several places, particularly by

* Preston is distant about a mile from Yeovil. The Church is a plain structure, and does not deserve any particular notice. There is also within the parish of Yeovil the sinecure of Pitney, which is in alternate presentation of Wyndham Harbin, and George Bragge Prowse, Esqrs. The Rev. John Harbin is the present incumbent. Tradition of no very remote date points out the spot on which its Chapel formerly stood.

these

these stanzas, 9, 242, and 305, where she is named." Then follows a copy of the first stanza. 2. "The same poem revised and corrected by many alterations, additions, and omissions; being now fitted up for the perusal of King James I. as may appear by the stanzas 6, 259, 260, 326, &c.; and in the whole consists of 581 stanzas, as does another copie of it in this noble library now inscribed, 40 D. 8. The author at the end calls himself Infortunio, and perhaps might have been Mr. Edmund Spenser, who is said to have lived long and died in very low circumstances." The first stanza of the revised copy is then given.

The name of Spenser, and the great beauty of the stanzas quoted in the catalogue, induced me to examine the poem with some attention, and the result impressed me with so high an opinion of its merit, that I resolved on transcribing it for publication, if on inquiry I found it had not already been printed; but a moment's reflection decided, that if the second copy was corrected by the author, it could not have been written by Spenser, who is generally considered to have died in 1598, about five years before James ascended the throne.

Previous, however, to making the necessary application for permission to copy the poem, I turned to the other copy in the Harleian Collection, now marked No. 558, and which is described as "A book in 4to. written (for the most part) by the hand of Mr. Ralfe Starkey; being a large poem; wherein the author figures the appearance of the ghost of King Edw. II. relating the transactions of his unfortunate life and reign. The Poem consists of 581 stanzas, and the style is like that of Mr. Edmund Spenser."

That a copy should be in the hand of Starkie, did not surprise me, for I was aware that that indefatigable antiquary was in the habit of transcribing any thing curious which fell in his way*; nor was it until I found the following article in Ritson's valuable "Bibliographia Poetica," that the most distant idea presented itself that Starkie was the author.

"Starkey (or Starkie), Ralph, the Cheshire antiquary, under the name of Infor-

tunio, wrote a poem in seven-line stanzas, upon the misfortunes of Edward II. originally intended for Queen Elizabeth, but altered and fitted up for the perusal of her successor: both copies are extant in the Harleian Library (No. 2393); the first (imperfect), beginning 'Where should a wasted spirit spent in woe,' the other, 'I sing thy sad disasters, fatal King.' He was living in 1619." P. 352.

Finding the poem thus positively attributed to Starkie, I turned of course to Mr. Ormerod's admirable History of Cheshire, where it appeared, that on the authority of Dr. Gower, he is said to have written the Poem in question. An immediate reference to Gower's "Sketch of the Materials for a new History of Cheshire," became necessary, and under his account of Starkie he thus speaks of the subject:

"Whether you remark it, however, or not, as I have mentioned our Antiquary in two of his superior characters, permit me to speak of him in his third: and to give you a single stanza from his historical, political, and moral poem, addressed to his mistress, Queen Elizabeth. The principal subject is the melancholy reign of Edward the Second, whose ghost is supposed to recount his several misfortunes in 581 stanzas. 'Why should a wasted spirit spent in woe,' &c. I have given you this specimen divested of its antiquated spelling. And I must not conceal from you, for the honour of our Antiquary, that this poem has, in one instance, been attributed to the great Spenser. It is mentioned with a *perhaps*; but it is most untruly conjectural. The poem is in Mr. Starkie's own hand writing; it has never been even surmised as Spenser's by the several writers of his life; and a copy of it is now existing with a variety of alterations and additions, to move the compassion of James the First. The author styles himself *Infortunio*, as being the unfortunate Ralph Starkie that in 1619 had unhappily incurred the displeasure of this jealous Monarch, who ascended the throne of England at least four years after the death of Edmund Spenser, which happened about 1588." P. 35, 86.

Dr. Gower's ingenuity in endeavouring to prove Starkie was justified in using the expression "Infortunio," from the persecution of James the First, cannot fail, Mr. Urban, to amuse your readers, when they learn that there is but one solitary instance on record of the Government having ever interfered with him, and that the instance alluded to cannot possibly be construed into a proof that he "had incurred the displeasure" of James. The occasion in question was an order of the Privy Council,

* Vide numerous articles in his autograph in the British Museum.

Council, dated 10th August, 1619, for the seizure of the official papers late belonging to Secretary Davison, and then in the possession of Starkie*; and in the report of the execution of the warrant, it is stated that a considerable quantity were found, and that Starkie asserted he received them from Mr. W. Duncombe†. How it is possible that this occurrence could be considered sufficiently important and cruel to cause a man ever afterwards to write himself "Infortunio," I will not attempt to explain; it affords, however, another instance of the eagerness with which zeal will lay hold of any fact to support a favourite opinion.

Mr. Ormerod was manifestly misled by Gower, and his own time has been much more advantageously occupied than in the investigation of this subject. Under all the circumstances of the case, my conclusion (and which was supported by the opinion of two of the most distinguished poetical antiquaries of the day, who treated my inquiries with an urbanity and attention which I am proud to acknowledge) was, that the Poem had never been edited, and that it possessed ample merit to justify its publication. Whilst transcribing it for that purpose, I became fully confirmed in my belief that Starkie was not the author, from some internal evidence in the copy in his manuscript, and I consequently was at a loss to whom to attribute it. After copying nearly half the poem, I was referred to one by Sir Francis Hubert on the same subject, and on looking at it, I had the satisfaction to find that it was the identical poem which had been the object of my attention, and of thus proving that the eminent writers whom I have cited have been in complete error in attributing "the

Bays" to Starkie, who must consequently return to his proper situation in the estimation of his admirers—that of a zealous copyist and industrious collector.

To this account I beg to add some particulars about the Poem, which although I believe tolerably well known, by no means possesses so high a reputation as it deserves.

It was published by L. Chapman, in 1629, with the author's initials of "Sir F. H. knight," and was dedicated to his brother Richard Hubert. The dedication is signed "Fra. Hubert," and from it we learn that a surreptitious copy‡ having been previously printed, he had been induced to publish a correct one; of which he says,

"But I that gave it light, finding the weakness thereof, was fully resolved to keepe it still at home under mine owne wing, and not to let it see the sunne, when loe (after twenty yeares concealment) when I thought the unfortunato babe (like to its father) even dead to the world, I saw the false and uncomely picture of my poore child (taken by a most unskilfull hand) offered to the publicke sight and censure of every judicious eye, and (though that could not) yet truly I did blush for it to see it so nakedly, so unworthily, so mangled, thrust into the world, that I scarce knew it, and was ashamed to owne it," &c.

Of the period when it was first written, he gives us this information:

"This innocent child, not of my body but of my brain, is surely of full age, for it was conceived and born in Queen Elizabeth's time, but grew to more maturity in King James'."

This long suppression of a Poem, equal in merit to most productions of the period, written in a bold independent manner, and containing pointed allusions, which could not fail of rendering it extremely popular, I attributed to the freedom with which Kings and favourites, and matters of state were treated, and my conjecture was proved to have been just, from the Stationer's Adresse of Sir Francis Hubert's poem, "Egypt's favorite," published in 1631, signed with the initials of the publisher of the History of Edward the Second. In that address Chapman states, that Sir Francis Hubert says

* Printed in the History of Cheshire, vol. ii. p. 103.

† Katherine Duncombe, Secretary Davison's 2d daughter, administered to her father's effects; and the Mr. W. Duncombe, mentioned by Starkie, was probably her husband, which accounts for the papers getting into Duncombe's possession. Vide Nicolas' "Life of Davison," p. 212. Can either of your readers refer me to any pedigree of Duncombe, in which such a match is cited? Numerous extensive pedigrees of the Duncombe family have been looked to without success. No pedigree of Davison, it is believed, is extant, nor can the descendants be traced of either of the Secretary's four sons, Francis the Poet, Christopher, William, and Walter.

‡ In the Bibliotheca Anglo Poetica, a copy of this poem is mentioned as published in 1628 by Roger Michell, which was probably the surreptitious edition; and in the same work, the edition of 1629 is noticed, but in both places the author is erroneously called Richard Hubert.

then dead, and that he was the author of the *Historie of Edward the Second*, which poem "being by *supreamest authoritie forbidden to be printed*, was for a long time charily kept as a jewel in his secret cabinet, or rather (amongst divers other workes of his, excellently well composed) as a chiefe ornament of his owne private librarie, till at length some sacrilegious hand (pardon mee if I so tearme it) stole this wedge of gold, and for gaine, without allowance of authoritie, or knowledge of the author, brought it to the presse, but so much drosse was mixt therewith, and such false errors escaped the correction, that it had almost quite lost its first purity. To remedie this, the author was inducd to use me as an instrument to print the same as it was originally* composed, the which, with his assistance, I effected; but the sale thereof was so hindered by the former impression of the false copie, that the true one found little or no successe."

The printed poem contains 664 stanzas besides "The Author's noli peccare," whilst the MS copy in Starkie's hand, and the perfect transcript in Harl. MSS. 2393, consists only of 581. The first five stanzas are printed in italics, and form a sort of introduction; but in the two MS copies just mentioned they are omitted, though they form the commencement of the imperfect MS copy. There is, however, some variation between the first stanza in that transcript, and that printed in the edition of 1629. The printed copy has it,

"Rebellious thoughts, why doe you tumult
so? [troubled brest?

And strive to breake forth my
Is't not enough that I my selfe doe know

The moving causes of mine owne unrest;
Is't not enough to know my selfe distrest?

Oh no: surcharged hearts must needs com-
plaine, [paine."

Some ease it is (though small) to tell our
and that in the manuscript,

"Whie should a wasted spirit spent in woe
Discloze the woundes receyv'd within his
brest,

Is't not ynough that Fortune proves his foe,

* Not certainly as it was *originally* composed, for numerous variations are to be found between it and the first copy in Harl. MSS. 2393, and which has convincing evidence of being in the author's autograph. Chapman must mean as written by the author, to distinguish it from the surreptitious copy.

In whose sad frownes is foulded his un-rest;
Is't not ynough to knowe him selfe distrest;
Oh noe! surcharged harts must needs
complain, [paine."
Some eaz it is, though small, to tell our

About the year 1720 this poem was re-printed.

Of Sir Francis Hubert but little is known; from the title-page of "Egypt's Favourite," it appears he was one of the Six Clerks of the Court of Chancery; and on a future occasion I may possibly trouble you with some account of an author, who, though of little estimation, is in my humble judgment entitled to a very conspicuous niche in the temple of poetic fame.

Yours, &c. CLIONAS.

ACCOUNT OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS†.

THIS important group, which has of late years strongly attracted the attention of the civilized world, consists of eleven islands lying between 18 and 22 degrees north latitude, and 150 and 160 degrees west longitude. They are called by the natives Owhyhee, Mowee, Ranai, Morotoi, Tahoorowa, Woahoo, Atoohi, Necheheow, Oreehoua, Mōrotinne, and Tahoora. The last two are uninhabited. The population of the others is estimated at 400,000 souls, of which number Owhyhee alone is supposed to contain 150,000, being eighty-five miles in length, upwards of seventy broad, and nearly three hundred in circumference.

The inhabitants are undoubtedly of the same race with those of the islands south of the equator; but in their persons, language, customs, and manners, approach nearer to the New Zealanders, than to their less distant neighbours either of the Friendly, Society, or Marquesas Islands.

The women are subject to many restrictions. They are not allowed to attend the *morai* or temple on taboo days, nor at such times to go out in a canoe. They are never permitted to eat with the men unless when at sea, and then not out of the same dish. Delicacies, such as pork, turtle, shark, cocoa-nuts, bananas or plantains, are also forbidden. Dog's flesh and fish

† This account is compiled from Shoberl's Description of the South Sea Islands, in 2 vols.; being a continuation of Ackermann's "World in Miniature." Of this interesting Work we have before given our warmest commendations.

used to be the only kinds of food which they might lawfully eat; but since the introduction into the islands of sheep and goats, which are not tabooed, the females have less reason to complain of their diet. Notwithstanding the rigour of these prohibitions, the women very seldom scruple to infringe them, when it can be done in secret. They frequently swim off to ships at night during the taboo, and indulge their appetites with the forbidden delicacies. Campbell relates that he once saw the queen transgressing in this particular, and that he was strictly enjoined to secrecy, as she declared it was as much as her life was worth, should the circumstance become known. The extreme severity exercised in these respects is confirmed by the statement of Kotzebue, who, while lying in the harbour of Hanaroorā, saw the body of a young female which was found floating upon the water, and learned that this poor creature, having in a state of intoxication entered the men's eating-house, was instantly strangled, and her corpse thrown into the sea.

The inhabitants of the Sandwich Islands are composed of four great classes, exactly corresponding with those into which the natives of the Friendly Islands are divided. The land belongs to the king, under whom it is held by the *crees*, or chiefs, as hereditary but inalienable fiefs. Distinguished chiefs are placed as governors over different islands and territories, but the king receives tribute from the whole land. The common people are the dependants of some chief, for whom they cultivate the ground or work at other employments, and by whom they are supported in old age. They are not, however, slaves, or attached to the soil, but at liberty to change masters whenever they think proper.

The principal duties of the executive power are entrusted to the priests. It is by them that the laws are enforced, and the revenues of the king collected. Superstition is the most powerful engine for effecting these purposes, actual punishments being rare. During Campbell's residence in the Sandwich Islands, he knew but one instance of capital punishment, which was inflicted on a man who had violated the sanctity of the morai. Having drunk to intoxication, he quitted the sacred edifice during taboo time, and entered the house of a woman; but was im-

mediately seized and carried back to the morai, where his eyes were put out. Having been left two days in this state, he was then strangled, and his body exposed before the principal idol.

The mode of detecting robbery or theft affords a strong instance of the power of superstition over their minds. The party who has sustained the loss repairs to a priest, to whom he presents a pig, and states the case. The priest rubs together two pieces of green wood till a kind of powder resembling snuff is produced by the friction. This powder is so hot, that, on being placed in dry grass and blown upon, it takes fire; with this a large pile of wood is kindled, and allowed to burn a certain time. He then takes three *tootooe* nuts, and having broken the shells, throws one of the kernels into the fire, at the same time saying a prayer; and while the nut is crackling in the fire, he repeats the words: "Kill the fellow!" The like ceremonies are repeated with each of the nuts, should the thief fail to appear before they are consumed. This, however, but rarely happens. The culprit generally makes his appearance with the stolen property, which is restored to the owner, and the offence is punished by a fine of four pigs. He is then dismissed with a caution not to commit the same crime in future upon pain of a more severe penalty. The pigs are taken to the morai, where they are offered as sacrifices, and afterwards consumed by the priests.

Should it happen that the unfortunate criminal does not appear during the awful ceremony, his fate is inevitable; no gift can avert the effect of the prayer or appease the anger of the *Etooh*, or god. The circumstance is reported to the king, and proclamation made that a certain person has been robbed, and that the guilty persons have been prayed to death. So firm is their belief in the power of these prayers, that the culprit pines away, refuses sustenance, and at last falls a victim to his own credulity.

Their principal god, to whom they attribute the creation of the world, is called *Etooh*; and they have seven or eight subordinate deities, whose images are in the morai, and to whom offerings are likewise made.

They have a tradition of a general deluge. According to their account, the sea once overflowed the whole earth

earth excepting the mountain called Moana Kaa in Owhyhee, and swept away all the inhabitants but one pair, who saved themselves on that mountain and were the progenitors of the present race of mankind. According to this hypothesis, we Europeans are the descendants of Sandwich Islanders!

Their *morais* or places of worship consist of one large house or temple, with some smaller ones round it, containing the images of their inferior gods. The tabooed or consecrated precincts are marked by four square posts placed about thirty or forty yards from the edifice. Across one end of the inside of the principal house there is a screen or curtain of white cloth; behind which is placed the image of *Etooh*. On the outside are ranged several hideously ugly wooden idols, the mouths of which are stuck full of dog's teeth.

In the Sandwich Islands, according to Campbell, the bodies of the dead are always disposed of secretly, and he never could learn where they were interred. The queen, he tells us, preserved the bones of her father carefully wrapt up in a piece of cloth. When she slept in her own house they were placed by her side: and in her absence they were laid on a feather-bed which she had received from the captain of a ship, and which was used for that purpose only. When Campbell asked the reason of this custom, she replied: "It was because she loved her father so dearly." Mariner also saw these bones, and on enquiry found that this was not a custom with the queen only, but a common practice among these Islanders.

Their instruments of war are spears, daggers, clubs, and slings, and for defensive armour they wear strong mats which are not easily penetrated by such weapons as theirs. The daggers are made of heavy, black wood, resembling ebony; being from one to two feet long, with a string passing through the handle for the purpose of suspending the weapon from the arm. Some of these may be called double daggers, being sharp at each end, and having a handle in the middle to strike different ways. It is not improbable, however, that all these weapons will soon be superseded by the use of fire-arms: for so early as the year 1810 king Tammeamea had a regular guard of about fifty men who did duty about

his residence. They were armed with muskets and bayonets, but had no uniform: their cartridge-boxes, made by native workmen, were of wood, rounded to the shape of the body, and covered with hide. In exercising, rapidity and not precision seemed to be their chief object.

The Sandwich Islands were among the discoveries of our great navigator, Captain Cook, who named them after his noble patron, the Earl of Sandwich, who then presided at the board of Admiralty. Here too, in Owhyhee, his useful career was prematurely terminated in a manner and under circumstances with which none of our readers can, we presume, be unacquainted. It is not so well known that the people of these islands, though they actually took away his life, have paid and still continue to pay the highest honours to his memory, esteeming him as one sent by the gods to civilize them, and to whom they are indebted for the most important blessings they enjoy. They have still in their possession the greatest part of his bones, which they hold sacred: they are deposited in a house consecrated to a god, and are annually carried in procession to many other consecrated houses, where the priest thanks the gods for having sent to them so great a man.

Such at least is the account given to Mr. Mariner at Woahoo by Harebottle, an Englishman, many years resident in these islands, who added by way of explanation, that the natives delivered up very few of the Captain's bones, but substituted those of some of his men who fell on that melancholy occasion. From natives themselves the same voyager learned, that they had no idea that Captain Cook could be killed, for they considered him as a supernatural being, and were astonished when they saw him fall. The man who struck the fatal blow was a carpenter, who, living a considerable distance up the country, was not even acquainted with the person of the extraordinary being, whose death was deeply deplored by the king and principal chiefs. The flesh of the illustrious victim was shared out to different gods and afterwards burned, and the bones were disposed of in the manner related above.

The narrative of Captain Cook's third voyage introduced to us a young chief,

chief, whose ambition, seconded by his politic encouragement of European settlers, had raised him at the time of Vancouver's visit in 1794 to the sovereignty of Owhyhee. With a view probably to confirm and consolidate his newly-acquired authority by securing a powerful ally, Tammeamea, in an assembly of his principal chiefs on board Vancouver's ship, the *Discovery*, made a formal cession of the island to the King of Great Britain, with the understanding that no interference should take place in the religion, government, and domestic economy of the natives. He now began to direct his attention towards the creation of a naval force, for the purpose of prosecuting his plans against the other islands, which were at this time governed by independent chiefs. He purchased fire-arms and ships of the English and Americans, built smaller vessels himself, and subdued the islands of Mowee, Morotoi, and Woahoo, in the latter of which he afterwards fixed his residence. The chief of Atooee voluntarily submitted, and in short the whole groupe of the Sandwich Islands was reduced under his authority.

Tammeamea expired in the island of Owhyhee in March 1819. Aware of the approach of death, he summoned around him the chiefs of the different islands, and exhorted them to hold sacred his useful institutions, "for which," said he, "we are indebted to the white men who have come hither to reside among us." He enjoined them most particularly to respect these strangers, to hold their property inviolate, and to continue to them the rights and privileges which he had conferred. He appointed his son Rio-Rio, his successor, and left about half a million of dollars, chiefly accumulated by traffic with Europeans, besides goods and armed merchant-vessels to a like amount.

Near the temple or morai in Karakooa Bay, Owhyhee, is an edifice beneath which are interred the remains of Tammeamea, whose name is never pronounced by his people but with the greatest veneration. It is a building thirty feet square, solidly constructed of canes, the corners projecting a little. The door is of wood, four feet and a half high, and fastened by a large padlock. Two stakes placed crosswise at the entrance show that

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the place is tabooed, and that all access is consequently prohibited.

The predecessor of Tammeamea in Owhyhee was considered so sacred, that he was not allowed to be seen by day; he shewed himself only in the night; and if any person accidentally saw him by day-light he was immediately put to death.

From the reports of the Missionary Society, it appears, that in consequence of the accounts successively brought to the Sandwich Islands of the change produced at Otaheite and the neighbouring isles, the chiefs of Owhyhee, Woahoo and Atooi renounced their idols in the year 1819, and committed them with every vestige of idolatry to the flames. Soon after this event, missionaries from the United States of North America arrived at Woahoo. From the same source we learn also that a deputation lately sent by the Missionary Society to the South Sea were induced to accept the offer of a free passage from Huaheine to the Sandwich Islands, made to them in February 1822, by Captain Kent, of His Majesty's cutter *Mermaid*, and took with them a missionary and two native teachers, with the intention of leaving them at the Marquesas on their return.

The real errand of Captain Kent was to deliver to Tammeamea, the late king of the Sandwich Islands, a schooner, presented to him by his Britannic Majesty, as a token of acknowledgment for the uniform attention paid by him to English vessels touching at any of his Islands for refreshments.

To this account we subjoin the following particulars relative to the present state of the Sandwich Islands, given on the authority of an American captain, named Gardner, who likewise visited them in 1822:—

The Sandwich Islands begin to have a considerable traffic, and the natives are making rapid strides in civilization. For several years past they have been visited by so many English and Americans, that they are gradually adopting their manners, and relinquishing their own. The bow and the spear are no longer to be seen; the harsh war sound of the Triton's horn has ceased to be heard, as have also the screams of the victim destined to the slaughter. Idolatry is at an end: the bells of the churches

churches alone break the silence of the sabbath, and the mild beams of Christianity have already begun to operate on these children of nature. Several Missionaries from the United States reside among them: they have founded a school where many of the youth receive instruction in reading, writing, drawing, &c. which, together with the religious exhortations at church, contribute daily to exalt and refine the moral character of these simple people.

The natives already possess ten ships, built and equipped in the European fashion, none of which is under 120 tons burden, besides a great number of schooners and sloops employed in the conveyance of sandal-wood and provisions from one island to another. Most of them are manned by natives, who make excellent sailors. While Captain Gardner was at Woahoo, one of their vessels manned entirely by natives, but commanded by a white man, returned from a voyage to Kamtschatka.

DESCRIPTION OF A SPANISH BULL FEAST*.

Extracted from the original MS. of a "Tour through Spain and Portugal in 1760, by the Right Hon. Thomas Earl of Strathmore, and T. Pitt, esq."

ON the 15th of July, we arrived at the English Ambassador's balcony in the Plaça Mayor, about half-past three in the afternoon, and were at once struck with the cheerfullest and gayest sight imaginable. The square, which is pretty large, was so thronged with people, all the balconies ornamented with different coloured silks, and crowded from top to bottom of the houses and avenues of the square, built up into balconies, and a sort of sloping scaffolding built round for the common people, elevated above the ground or pit, if I may so call it, about eight or nine feet, with openings in proper places and wooden doors. Soon after came in the four coaches of the four Cavalieros of a very antique and singular make, with glasses at the

ends, and open at the sides; the Cavalieros were placed at the doors, from whence they bowed to the people and the balconies as they past round, and were accompanied in their coaches by their sponsors, the Dukes of Ossuna, Bannos, Arcos, and Medina Celi. Before the Royal Family came in, the company of halbardiers, followed by about seven or eight of the King's coaches in great state, preceded his *Carrosse de Respect*, which was extremely rich with red and gold ornaments, and beautiful painted panels. Then a coach with some of the great officers, who go always immediately before the King, and then came the King and Queen in a very sumptuous coach of blue, with all the ornaments of massive silver, and the crown on the top; the horses' trappings were likewise silver, with large white plumes. The King was followed by the coaches of the Prince of Asturias, the two Infantas, and his brother Duke Lewis, with their attendants. The King and Queen were placed opposite to us in a gilt balcony with a canopy and curtains of scarlet and gold, the Queen on that occasion taking the right hand. On the right hand of the King's balcony were the rest of the Royal Family, and on the left the gentlemen of the bed-chamber in a row, all drest in a very fine uniform of blue and red, richly embroidered with gold. The halberdiers then marched through the crowd directly from the King's balcony, which was in the centre on one side of the square, and forming themselves into two lines fronting different ways, instantly cleared the stage of the crowd, who retired into the scaffolding erected for them round the square. The halberdiers then formed themselves into a line before the scaffold under the King's balcony. Then appeared two companies of boys dressed in a uniform with caps, and red taffeta jackets, who, carrying buckets of water in their hands, watered the stage as they crossed over to the opposite side. This being done, the six chief Alguazils of the tower mounted upon fine horses covered with trappings, and dressed in the old Spanish habit, black, with slashed sleeves, great white flowing wigs, and hats with plumes of different coloured feathers, advanced towards the King's balcony, under which they were obliged to stay the whole time to receive

* Our readers may be gratified by comparing this Description with two other Accounts of Spanish Bull-fights, in vol. xciii. part i.; one by the Earl of Rochford, in 1764, p. 387; and the other by a modern traveller, in 1820, p. 299.

receive his orders, except when they were frightened away by the bulls, when they are obliged to ride for it, being absolutely defenceless.

Having obtained the King's permission for the Bull Feast, the troops belonging to the knights entered on the stage in four very large companies, dressed in liveries of Moorish habits of silk, richly and elegantly ornamented with lace and embroidery. These marched first to make their bow to the King's balcony, and then in procession round the square; and from the elegance, singularity, and variety of their uniforms, made one of the most delightful scenes that can be conceived. After them came the four knights in the old Spanish dress, with plumes in their hats, and mounted on the most beautiful horses, each carrying in his hand a slender lance, and was attended by two men on foot, dressed in light silk of the colour of his livery, with a sort of cloak or mantle of the same. These never forsake his side, and are indeed his principal defence. After the cavaliers had done their homage to the King, their companies retired, and there remained with them only, besides those who walked by their side, a few dressed in mantles in the same manner, who dispersed themselves over the stage. The cavaliers then disposed themselves for the encounter, the first placing himself opposite at some distance to the door of the place where the bulls are kept, and others at some distance behind him, and so on. The King then making the signal for the doors to be opened, the bull appeared to the sound of martial music, and the loud acclamations of the people; and seeing one of the attendants of the first cavalier spreading his cloak before him, aimed directly at it, but the man easily evaded him, and gave his master an opportunity of breaking his spear in the bull's neck. In the same manner the bull was tempted to engage the other cavalier, and always with the same success, till, having received the honourable wounds from their lances, he was encountered by the other men on foot, who, after playing with him with an incredible agility as long as they think proper, easily put an end to him by thrusting a sword either into his neck or side, which brings him to the ground, and they then finish him at once by striking a dagger or the point

of their sword behind his horns into the spine, after which he is instantly hurried off by mules finely adorned and decked with trappings for the occasion.

My apprehensions were at first principally for the men on foot; but I soon perceived they were in no kind of danger. Their cloak is a certain security to them, as the bull always aims at it, and they can therefore easily evade the blow; besides, there are so many to assist each other, that they can always lead the bull which way they please, and even in the worst case can easily preserve themselves by leaping into the scaffold, as they frequently did. The knights are in much more danger, their horses being too full of fire to be easily directed; they cannot, therefore, so easily evade the aim, and are liable every moment to be overthrown with their horses, if the attendants by their side did not assist them. Two beautiful horses were nevertheless gored, one of which was overthrown with his rider, but fortunately the man escaped any mischief from his fall. The courage of the horses is so great, that they have been often known to advance towards the bull when their bowels are trailing upon the ground. After the knights had sufficiently tired themselves with their exploits, the King gave them leave to retire to repose themselves. We had then bulls let out, one at a time, from another door, of a more furious nature. These were encountered entirely by the men on foot, who were so far from fearing their rage, that their whole business is to irritate them more by throwing upon their necks and other parts little barbed darts ornamented with bunches of paper, like the Bacchanalian Thyrsi, some of which are filled with gunpowder, and explode as soon as they are fastened to the bull. Nothing can be imagined more tormenting than these darts, which stick about him and never lose their hold: but the courage and dexterity with which they are thrown, takes off the attention from the cruelty of it. Another method of diverting themselves with the fury of the bull is by dressing up goat-skins blown up with wind into figures, and placing them before him, which makes a very ridiculous part of the entertainment. Many of the bulls, however, would not attack them, and one of the most furious that did showed more fear than

than in encountering his most steady antagonist; so great is their apprehension from an object that stands firm and seems not to be dismayed at their approach. There is likewise another larger kind of spear held by a man obliquely, with the end in the ground, and the point towards the door as the bull comes out, who never fails to run at it, with great danger to the man, as he is always overthrown, but greater to the bull, who commonly receives the point in his head or neck, and with such force that we saw one spear broke short, that was much thicker than my arm. They also baited one bull with dogs, which showed as much courage and obstinate perseverance as any of that breed in England.

The laws and other circumstances of these Bull Feasts I cannot pretend to explain; and I imagine others who have attempted it have taken it mostly on trust. The spectacle is certainly one of the finest in the world, whether it is considered merely as a *coup d'œil*, or as exertion of the bravery and infinite agility of the performers. The Spaniards are so devoted to it, that even the women pawn the last rag to see it; and we were assured that some of the balconies did not cost less than 100 pistoles for that afternoon. Nothing can be imagined more crowded than the houses, even to the tops of the tiles; and dearly enough they paid for their pleasure, crowded together in the hottest sun, and with the most suffocating heat that can be endured. Nor do I much wonder at them, when I consider how much my own country, which is certainly as humane as any nation, is bigoted to its customs of bull-baiting, cock-fighting, &c. I do not deny that it is a remnant of Moorish or perhaps Roman barbarity, and that it will not bear the speculations of the closet, or the compassionate feelings of a tender heart. But after all, we must not speculate too nicely, lest we should lose the hardness of manhood in the softer sentiments of philosophy. There is a certain degree of ferocity requisite in our nature, and which as on the one hand it should be restrained within proper bounds, that it may not degenerate into cruelty; so, on the other hand, we must not refine too much upon it, for fear of sinking into effeminacy. This custom is far from having cruelty for its object. Bravery and intrepidity, joined

with agility and skill, are what obtain the loudest acclamations from the people. It has all the good effects of chivalry, in emulating the minds of the speculators to great and glorious actions, without the horror that prevailed in former times, of distinguishing our bravery to the prejudice of our own species. It teaches to despise danger, and that the surest way to overcome it is to look it calmly and steadfastly in the face; to afford a faithful and generous assistance to those engaged within enterprises of difficulty; and in short, though it may not be strictly consonant to the laws of humanity and good nature, it may yet be productive of great and glorious effects, and is certainly the mark of qualities that do honour to any nation.

This ceremony of the Bull Feast in the Plaza Mayor is never exhibited but upon the greatest occasions, as the accession or marriage of their Kings, and is attended with a very great expense, both to the King and the town. There is a theatre built on purpose, just within the town, where there are Bull Feasts every fortnight, and these to connoisseurs in the art are infinitely preferable to others, the bulls being more furious, and the danger greater to the cavaliers. I have since seen one here, and found little material difference, except that the cavaliers, who rode better, and seemed more adroit, were not so closely attended by the men on foot, and sometimes used a long lance of straight tough wood, with a short point, hindered by a knob of twisted cord from entering deep into the wound. This they held tight to their side, passing under their armpit, and directed it with their hand. Thus they wait the bull's approach, and have strength enough to keep him off when he runs upon it, though sometimes he bears down both man and horse. This was one of the ordinary spectacles, and therefore attended with little of the pomp I had seen in the Plaza Mayor. The building is erected upon the antient plan, with rows of seats raised above the area for the common people, and two rows of large balconies. It is not only admirably contrived for the purpose, but has a very striking appearance, from its size and regularity. One could not, however, help observing ladies of the first quality from the balconies feasting their eyes with those bloody scenes.

Among

Among the common people were numbers of women with children at their breasts.

Mr. URBAN, July 14.
DURING a short visit which I lately made to Canterbury, I inspected with renewed delight and admiration the beauties of its majestic Cathedral; beauties which can never fail to arrest the attention of the inquisitive stranger, and to arouse more than ordinary emotions in the mind of the architectural Antiquary.

I was happy to find that the repairs, restorations, and improvements, which are now taking place in that venerable edifice, are in the highest degree judicious, and reflect the greatest credit on the Dean and Chapter. To the taste of its venerable Archdeacon, the Hon. and Rev. Hugh Percy, the Antiquary and admirer of ecclesiastical architecture is particularly indebted, as I understand that he has taken a most active part in these long-wanted improvements.

I then strolled into its cloisters, where I copied the following Inscriptions; inscriptions which commemorate the deaths of persons with whom I was once dearly and intimately connected;—of revered and lamented parents; of one who was my early instructor; and of others from whom I ever experienced the most kind and friendly attentions.

“— Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.”

They are as follow :

1. On a mural tablet in the North walk, surmounted with the following arms: a fess, in a chief a lion passant. Crest, on a wreath, a demi bear.

“In memory of the Rev. Francis Gregory, M. A. Vicar of Stone in the Isle of Oxney, and 54 years Minor Canon of this Cathedral. He was descended from a family long settled at Asfordby in the county of Leicester. In the zealous and conscientious discharge of every duty he displayed a mind stored with valuable knowledge, a solid judgment, an integrity of principle, a benevolence of heart, a modesty and fortitude rarely united in the same person, and which, with a strong attachment to the Constitution in Church and State, rendered him highly and generally respected. This excellent preacher and able divine died on the 29th day of March, 1801, in the 80th year of his age. Γρηγορίου.”

Mr. Gregory was a native of Gloucestershire, and received his academical education at Christ Church, Ox-

ford, where he proceeded to the degree of M. A. in 17..; but from some unaccountable error his degree has never been inserted in “the Catalogue of Oxford graduates.” In 1757, he was elected a Minor Canon of the Cathedral of Canterbury; in 17.. he was presented to the Rectory of Brook; and in 17.. to the Vicarage of Milton, next Sittingbourne, which he resigned, on being presented to the Rectories of St. George the Martyr and of St. Mary Magdalene, in the city of Canterbury, on the 11th of Dec. 1764. In 17.. he was licensed to the perpetual Curacy of Thanington; and in 1777, on his resignation of his city rectories, to the Vicarage of Stone, in the Isle of Oxney.

2. On a mural tablet, in the North walk, surmounted with the following arms:—Azure, three lozenges Or, impaling, Or, on a chevron embattled Gules, between three lions' paws erect, three crescents. Crest, a demi-lion rampant, holding in his paw an annulet charged with a lozenge.

“Near this place are deposited the remains of the Rev. Thomas Freeman, Rector of St. Martin's, and Vicar of St. Paul's, in the city of Canterbury, and 47 years one of the Minor Canons of this Cathedral, the duties of which station he fulfilled with the most conscientious and unremitting zeal, and died greatly respected and lamented, 90th of July, 1807, in the 81st year of his age. He married Margaret, daughter of Richard Harvey of Barfreston in this county, esq. by whom he had one son and three daughters. This tablet was erected in veneration of his virtues, and grateful remembrance of his paternal kindness, by his affectionate and only surviving child Margaretta Maria, the wife of Mr. John George Wood of London.”

Mr. Freeman received his academical education at New College, Oxford, where he proceeded to the degree of M. A. June 16, 1752. In 17.. he was elected a Priest Vicar of the Cathedral of Wells, which in 1760 he resigned, on his appointment to a Minor Canonry in that of Canterbury*. In 17.. he was presented to the Vicarage of River; and in 17.. to the Rectory of Old Romney, which he resigned on his presentation in 1788 to the Rectory of St. Martin and Vicarage of St. Paul, in the city of Canterbury.

* See Nichols's Literary Anecdotes, vol. IX. p. 343.

3. On a mural tablet, in the West walk :—

“Sacred to the memory of Samuel Porter, organist of this Cathedral for the space of nearly 47 years (and was scholar to Dr. Maurice Greene). He died Dec. 11, 1810, aged 77 years; also of Sarah his wife, who died Oct. 21, 1800, aged 66 years. And of Samuel their son, who died March 23, 1766, aged six months. ‘Vouchsafe, O Lord, to keep us this day without sin.’”

Mr. Porter was a native of Norwich, and in 1754 was elected organist of the Cathedral of Canterbury. He was the composer of several anthems and services, which were edited by subscription, after his decease, by his third son, under the following title, “Cathedral Music in Score, composed by Mr. Samuel Porter, late Organist of the Cathedral of Canterbury. Published by W. I. Porter, M. A. Head Master of the College School, Worcester, and Chaplain to Lord Viscount Fitzwilliam.” In the title-page of this work is an engraved portrait of the venerable composer by Facius, which is a very striking likeness.

4. On a mural tablet in the East walk, surmounted with the following crest: on a lion’s head erased Sable, a saltire Or.

“S. M. Rev. Christ’ri Naylor, M. A. e sex concionatoribus hujusce ecclesie, qui regie scholæ Cantuariensi per annos xxx summa cum dignitate præfuit. Obiit die xi’mo Aprilis, anno salutis MDCCCXVI; et ætatis sue LXXVIII.”

Mr. Naylor received his academical education at St. John’s College, Cambridge, where he proceeded to the degree of B. A. in 1761, and to that of M. A. in 1771. In 1786 he was appointed Head Master of the King’s School in the Cathedral of Canterbury, and in 18. . one of the Six Preachers.

5. On a mural tablet in the North walk, surmounted with the following arms and crest: Gules, two bends vairè, in a canton Or an anchor Sable; impaling, Azure, three spears erect. Crest, a bear’s head Sable, muzzled Gules, issuing from a mural crown. Motto, “Anchora tutissima virtus.”

“Sacred to the memory of the Rev. James Ford, B. A. for forty-seven years a Minor Canon of this Cathedral, and Rector of St. George the Martyr, and of St. Mary Magdalene in this city, who departed this life the 5th of January, 1824, in the 74th year of his age; and of Dorothy his wife,

the third daughter of William Spearman, of Durham, esq. who departed this life the 14th of December, 1819, in the 74th year of her age; also of Mrs. Mary Spearman, who departed this life the 1st of March, 1811, in the 68th year of her age.”

For a biographical notice of this highly-respected divine, see Part i. 91.

“— non totus, raptus licet, Optime, nobis Eriperis, redit os placidum, moresque benigni, Et venit ante oculos, et pectore vivit imago.”

Yours, &c. GIPPOVICENSIS.

INDIA.

Extracts from a Letter dated in Jan. 1824, from an intelligent Officer in the Army stationed at Neemuch. Received per Minerva, July 7.

STEAM is now occupying general attention in India. A meeting has been held in the Town Hall at Calcutta, to consider proposals offered by Lieut. Johnson, R. N. for establishing steam packets between India and England by two routes; first, by the Cape of Good Hope, and a shorter route via the Gulf of Persia, across the Desert to Cairo, and to re-embark at Constantinople. A premium to the extent of a lac of rupees (about 10,000*l.*) has been subscribed by the Indian public, civil, military, and commercial, to be given to the first adventurer who succeeds in making the voyage to and from India to England, in a vessel of not less than 200 tons burden; and half of that sum for the performance of one half of the voyage. Lord Amherst, as Governor General in Council, has subscribed 2000 rupees, one-fifth of the lac, and several of the houses of agency have subscribed 5000 each, and confidently expect that the scheme will eventually succeed. This will induce many persons, from the celerity of the voyage, to visit England, and return to their employments in the India service, and render essential service to commercial concerns by more frequent personal communications.

Vaccination is proceeding in a regular course; but as the virus is not communicable during our hottest months, the disease is suspended until a reduction of the temperature admits of its renewal, which is effected by preserving the pustules.

This observation may operate to great use in the practice in England, many of the ill successes of which have arisen from the want of due attention

tion to the ichor used in the summer time, which loses its effect in very hot seasons, especially when conveyed upon a lancet; but if it be protected in a small bottle or phial, hermetically sealed, it will travel through the hottest temperature, and in this mode it has been conveyed to and used with good effect in India.

There seems to be less zeal in India than in other equally populous countries in the exertions and attention of the medical practitioners to promote the extent of Vaccination; many perform it gratuitously as a part of their duty, but if some regular appointment were to be established by the Government, with a suitable remuneration, it would tend to secure the lives of the natives in the infantry regiments, and of those who are in constant employment in the domestic offices of the Presidencies. The civil and military surgeons have all adopted this practice, and there are superintendants of this department, but their extension of it would be most satisfactorily shown by an annual return to England of the numbers, and the progress, and the results of the disease, to shew the increase of the benefit in Hindostan.

The College at Calcutta is so promising in its progress, and is so liberally supported by the Government and by all the most learned and well-informed men of the Presidency of Fort William, that no doubt is now entertained of its ultimate prosperity; the pupils are principally natives of family and of persons of general influence; and it is conducted on such liberal and tolerant principles, that it will conciliate the good opinion of all, and be most effectual in the removal of the greater part of the ignorant and superstitious idolatries of the native population. Much time must of necessity be required to effect any thing like general or extensive amelioration; but it appears the only sure and rational plan for the final completion of this important object. Our Correspondent had seen the letter of a *native editor* of a Calcutta newspaper, whose language and style were pure and correct, and its phraseology, though a little oriental and figurative, was unexceptionable in its grammatical accuracy. There are many natives who now write English most fluently, and who read and even venture to give their opinions on English books. This must lead to a

more general taste for English literature, and to a correction of the absurdities of some of the Indian prejudices and doctrines, and must extend itself throughout this great Peninsula, and put an end to its shameful idolatries.

The arrival of Bp. Heber has excited general expectation from the learning of so celebrated a scholar and divine; though from the immense extent of his charge, he can scarcely ever visit the greater half of those dominions, so as to effect any more than progressive benefits in his episcopal exertions; but much will be done by the orders which he will be enabled to issue, and to which his sanction will give authority. The general alphabet of all the Indian languages which was some time since undertaken, and (we believe) in part made public, will, in his Lordship's hands, probably extend the system of education, and enable the College to bring to light and to convert into an English dress many valuable MSS. which have hitherto remained unknown to Europe, and may be also of essential importance in deciphering many of those which are now deposited in the Museum at the India House: the professors of the Asiatic Society at Calcutta will probably avail themselves of its information to raise from darkness new stores of Oriental literature.

Thibet and the Jews of that district do not remain unobserved by modern inquirers; indeed every thing that takes its rise in any part of the East acquires daily new interest, which points our view to those nations which will probably become the scene of great and propitious deeds suited to the period to which we approach.

There is a race of men named *Boorahs*, whose features and manners greatly resemble those of the Jews; their occupations equally so, as travelling merchants and pedlars, having no concern with either warlike or agricultural pursuits: they are entirely distinct in religious matters from Musselmen and Hindoos; they occupy a particular district in the *Deccan*, and call their metropolitan city Booramport, where they have built religious temples, under the direction of a chief, whose office approaches very nearly to that of the Jewish Rabbi; but we know very little of their ceremonies. They are handsome men, of a fairer complexion than any natives of Southern India,

India, and there is a very striking similarity in the features of them all.

The liberality of the British Public has accomplished the translation and printing of the whole Bible in Bengalee, in the Sanscrit, the Hindee, the Orissa, the Mahratta, and the Chinese, —the publishing of the New Testament, the Pentateuch, and the historical books in the Seik,—the New Testament, and the Pentateuch in the Konkuna, the Telinga, and the Push-too,—and the New Testament alone in the Gujuratee, the Asamese, and the Nepal. Copies of these versions will not fail to reach them, and acquire gradual circulation, and effect the great purposes, and without any other force than that of truth and instruction, of ultimate conversion to Christianity.

After mentioning with due respect the recent arrival of Lord Amherst, the new Governor of India, the writer continues—We have been very quiet generally, with the exception of some partial disturbance on the Eastern frontier, where the *Burmahs* have been rather insolent, and a force has been sent to chastise them. Government has been increasing the military force on the Western frontier, and added considerably to their permanent public buildings,—all the hospitals, store rooms, halls of arms, &c. have been constructed of the most durable materials; and a fortified square on a large scale has just received their sanction, and is to be immediately commenced at Neemuch, which is an important post of about 160 miles from M'How, where a similar one has just been finished. As no corps is allowed to remain longer than three years at any one station, these posts are continually exchanging their inhabitants, and receiving improvements in arts and sciences. This part of India has been very healthy for the last two seasons; indeed Western India (which comprises Raj Pootunah, Malwa, and the Oodepore and Joudpore States) is remarkable for its salubrity and fertility.

Temperature. In the beginning of Feb. 1823, Farenheit's thermometer stood at 86°. This was only the commencement of our warm weather. I find on reference to my table, that it was on the 22d of Feb. as high as 99 in the hottest part of the afternoon, and as low as 61 at daylight of the

same day! a variation of temperature for an European constitution of 38° of heat! I have on other days of the same month met with an equal difference, and the three first days of March, 68 to 101°,—72 to 103,—76 to 103°; indeed the whole of that month (in tents recollect) averages not less than 100° at the hottest part of the afternoon, which in March is about 3 to 3½ p. m. May and June are very nearly equal in a house; but of course without tatties, which would have kept the thermometer below 85 or 86° in ~~the~~ two months,—it was at no period of the night below 80°. The only variation during the months of April, May, and June, is occasionally light clouds towards sun-set, with heavy squalls of wind,—and dust enough to darken the whole atmosphere; these are called *Doctors*, from their purifying effects; occasionally a few large drops of rain succeed, after which we breathe more comfortably for a few hours: slight showers towards the end of June usher in the rains, and then we are as much deluged as we were previously grilled,—though on the whole the rainy season in Upper and Western India is very pleasant.

As the *Head* of this *Government*, the Marquis of Hastings was the most able man we have ever had, both as a statesman and a soldier; and his departure was most sincerely regretted by every one who knew his worth and talents.

These communications cannot fail to afford satisfaction to your numerous readers, as they have done to your constant Correspondent, A. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Muirtown, July 20,*
TO resume my remarks regarding the cause and effects of the great Deluge—it will be obvious that the attraction appears to have been to the North of the earth, which is the course of the great comet of 1680, which that year, when in aphelion on the 7th of Nov. at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, passed North of the earth's orbit, at only 500,000 miles distance from the orbit; the earth being but 30 days removed from the nearest part the comet passed. The Deluge must have been produced by some sudden cause of short endurance (though the action and re-action may have lasted for a great length of time); and when it is considered that the earth moves at the rate

rate of 68,000 miles in one hour, or in three hours 24,000 miles more than the distance of the moon from the earth; and that the comet of 1680 moved prodigiously faster; it will be obvious that not above a quarter of the earth's northern circumference probably felt the *direct* influence of the comet; the lakes, vallies, and all the overthrown forests, as well as all the fossil trees rest in the direction from South-west to North-east, the roots to the former, which shows that the rush of water has been from that direction. But the Asiatic mountains and vallies, including the Himala range, run from South-east to North-west, and the vast range which divides Russia from Siberia, runs North and South. From these circumstances, we rather judge that the attraction has been to the North-east of most of Europe, and to the North-west of most of Asia; or due North of the range of mountains dividing Europe from Asia; and probably the fossil discoveries in Asia may, like those in Europe, show the course of the rush of the waters. The bed of the Caspian Sea likewise lies not far from the line of the boundary range of mountains between Europe and Asia, and, like them, runs North and South; that the climate constantly serene, and congenial to animal life, as well as the soil, &c. of the antediluvial world, must have clearly conduced to longevity and a superior growth of all the animals and plants produced on its surface, must be easily admitted; and in that respect the accounts given in the holy writings (which give plain facts easily understood, without philosophical knowledge,) are found not only true, but probable; *juncta juvant*. By our description the attraction would be *direct* over the land inhabited by Noah, and the subject of Divine displeasure.

Supposing the earth to have revolved as it now does on its axis before the flood, but without any inclination of the axis (which now amounts to above 22 degrees off the perpendicular), it is evident that the days and nights would be each of twelve hours, and that the seasons would be all just similar in temperature.

Now the first view of this subject may perhaps give such a medium temperature for the whole year as we experience now in the month of Septem-

ber in Great Britain for that island; but a little consideration will shew, that the climate must be much warmer under the circumstances stated. A great part of the cold of our present climate proceeds from three causes—1st, The excessive accumulation of thousands of square leagues of ice near the poles;—2ndly, The long nights of winter, during which the earth is entirely turned from the solar rays;—and, 3rdly, The constant disturbance of the atmosphere, which is in a state of perpetual commotion from the heavier condensed parts rushing into the parts rarified by partial heat. These three causes, as well as the oblique reception of the solar rays occasioned by our northern latitude, in a very great degree not only renders our present climate not serene, and very variable, but likewise they make it colder than it would otherwise be by at least (we have no doubt) 30 degrees of latitude; for we know that a few thousands of feet in elevation make the climate entirely different; and 60 feet of elevation is reckoned equal to one degree of latitude in refrigerating the air. We may quote Mont Blanc, &c. &c. as a proof of this theory, which, though situated in a climate fit for the richest productions of the vine, yet extends its cold and glaciers far into the most sheltered vallies, and yearly increases the advancing congelations around its base. When so trifling an apparent cause as a few thousand feet of elevation makes so vast an effect of cold, certainly the three causes above specified must most materially indeed conduce to the reign of cold in our islands.

Before the Deluge we may therefore easily believe that the weather was serenely and invariably as warm as now in the northern parts of Africa, and probably with a soil and vegetation far superior to the newly-formed surface of the present world, which is merely the ruin of a better and more agreeable expanse of fertile regions.

The diluvial remains both of plants and of animals of tropical climates, found in our regions, and more lately in Yorkshire and Paviland, are at once accounted for on this obvious view of the truth—they have existed and been produced where their remains shew they flourished; and we can easily see the causes why they have
done

done so in a climate no longer fit for their production, and hardly, owing to our winters, fit for at all preserving their life for even a few years. In such a climate, and superior state of vegetation likewise, many animals, the mammoth, mastadonton, which were probably the produce of moderate but constant temperatures, and others, have no doubt flourished, though now extinct, from the destruction of the climates and natural vegetation which produced them: indeed, we are convinced, from the uncommon quantity of animal and vegetable remains which every country presents in the strata exposed by the labours of men, or accidental rupture of the soil, that the old surface of the earth has abounded in animal and vegetable life to a degree of which we have now but a feeble conception.

In the excavation of the Caledonian canal the remains of deer and other animals every where abounded. Mr. May, one of the engineers, made a section of the strata for 20 feet deep near Clachnahary: the last stratum was of rich vegetable earth (no doubt the ante-diluvial surface), which was full of the horns of deer, and mixed with the remains of the branches of trees, nuts, &c.; and in dredging Loch Ness, many feet under the bottom, the remains of oaks, of a size not now to be found in the kingdom, were forced up; some of these above 24 feet in circumference: but such discoveries are made every where, and every day. The draining of lochs every where discovers whole forests torn up by the roots, and all lying from West to East; which shews a vast rush of water has taken effect in that direction. The very beds of coal indicate that they were formerly vast and conglomerated forests, which are more or less changed by time and the intensity of pressure, the waters having collected and lodged in particular districts, and covered generally with sand-stone the luxuriant growth of whole regions; the plants, such as immense ferns, &c. which are imprinted on the coal, shew the ante-diluvial state in which they grew. To this rush of waters we attribute the remains of elephants, &c. which are to be found congregated in the Val d'Arno, and many vallies opening to the sea, at their West entrances. The effects of intense pressure are, we believe, but recently become the subjects

of philosophical inquiry, and we doubt not will be investigated to the development of many things now but little known. In short, the more the effects of the Deluge are investigated, I am convinced, the more will the views I have given (from first to last) be confirmed, and the Mosaic writings found to answer to them; or rather, they to the Scriptures. H. R. D.

Mr. URBAN,

July 20.

HAVING some friends in town from Norfolk, I thought I could not give them a greater treat than to shew them the monuments that had been raised to commemorate the acts of the heroes and great men who had done so much to serve their country during the last century; in consequence of which, we walked together to St. Paul's Cathedral, and at the expense of two-pence each were gratified with a sight of the inside the Church, and whatever we might meet with there. I need not tell you the effect the monuments of the Lords Rodney and Nelson had on their feelings; the first of which gave the great blow to the French navy, in the war ending in 1783; and the latter, who completed the great naval struggle between us and the united force of France and Spain, and, I may say, gave us the universal command of the Ocean for years to come. The sight of those monuments led to the story of the several battles in which these heroes had been engaged; in the last of which the renowned Nelson lost his life, the remembrance of which drew forth the warmest encomiums and feelings of gratitude we were capable of expressing to the memory of this great man, whose merits it was out of our power to extol as they deserved. We next passed on to three gigantic figures, and by the writing underneath, discovered they were placed there to commemorate Sir Joshua Reynolds the Painter, Dr. Samuel Johnson the Poet, and Mr. John Howard the Philanthropist. It is curious, Mr. Urban, the mistake these immense marbles led my friends into; for as the figures caught the eye before the writing explaining for what they were placed there; they supposed them the representatives of the pugilistic heroes that were departed, and wondered such persons were admitted into such good company as Lord Cornwallis and General Abercromby,

fromby, &c.; but the inscriptions set all to rights: at the same time we could not help remarking on the singularity of representing such men as Sir Joshua Reynolds, Dr. Johnson, and Mr. Howard, as three giants. Surely, Mr. Urban, these immense figures would have been more properly placed against the monuments of Lord Howe or Lord Nelson, or any of the heroes in the Cathedral, as it may well be supposed that a small man, like Lord Nelson, never could have achieved the personal acts in battle he is said to have done; but to introduce such figures to represent men of peaceable pursuits, Johnson the Poet, Reynolds the Painter, and Howard the Philanthropist, is absurd. Surely the characters of Handel, Shakspeare, and Garrick, in Westminster Abbey, might have furnished a hint what the sort of representatives such men as these ought to have. The first of which, I submit to you, should have been placed in a chair, studying, with his Dictionary near him; and the picture drawn by Sir Joshua of himself, in his President's gown, would have enabled an artist to have represented him standing at his easel, painting; but in respect of Mr. Howard, I think the present design would have done very well, if the artist had been content to have copied something from nature, as Mr. Howard, instead of one of the Anakims, who troubled the earth 4000 years ago.

These hints, Mr. Urban, I request you to throw out to your readers; and I beg leave to recommend our countrymen, in these times of peace, and until we have some other heroes to commemorate, to place the figures of Sir Hugh Middleton and Mr. William Hogarth in some niches of the Cathedral. It would very much gratify the feelings of every good man, and man of genius, in the country. The first of these gentlemen, I need not tell you, has deserved more from his countrymen, and the City of London in particular, than all the heroes of antiquity; and the latter was, I may venture to say, the greatest genius in his line of painting this or any other country ever produced.

Yours, &c. NORFOLCIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *West Sq. July 23.*

IN turning over the pages of *Livy*, I lately observed a passage, which may serve as a criterion, to determine

the true reading in *Virgil, Ecl.* 2, 2, where some copies have *Nec, quod speraret, habebat*—others, *Nec quid*—the former reading patronised by Brunck and Wakefield—the latter, by the Dauphin commentator and Professor Heyne.

The passage of *Livy*, above alluded to, is in *Lib.* 24, 15: "Pronuntiat Gracchus, *esse nihil, quod de libertate sperarent, nisi,*" &c.

In this sentence, surely no good Latinist could ever think of changing *Quod* to *Quid*: yet the sense and the construction are here precisely the same as in *Virgil*; "*Esse nihil,*" in the one case, being equivalent to "*Nec habebat*" (with *Quidquam* understood) in the other; and *Quod* equally according with either; whether the reader choose to consider it as the accusative immediately depending on "*speraret*"—"sperarent"—or as a sort of adverb synonymous with "*Cur*" in this other passage of *Livy*, 25, 7: "*Decrevit senatus . . . senatum nihil videre, cur republica committenda sit,*" &c.

For my own part, I decidedly prefer the former construction, with a candid acknowledgment of my utter inability to elicit any satisfactory meaning from the indefinite *Quid*: and, since the *qd* of ancient manuscripts equally signifies *Quid* or *Quod*, I confess my surprise that the *Quid* should ever have obtained admission into *Virgil's* line, when *Quod* was so obvious.

But, should it be asked, why, in editing the *Virgil* of the "*Regent's Pocket Classics,*" I myself adopted the *Quid*, which I disapprove—my answer is, that, professing to copy *Heyne's* text, and prefixing his name to the volume—I thought it incumbent on me to give the passage as he had deliberately published it—I say, *deliberately*, because, in his *Various Readings*, he notices both *Quod* and *Quid*, though without assigning any reason for his preference of the latter.

I was going to add a remark on another passage of *Livy*, where the change of *n* to *ri* would materially improve the text: but, being, at the present moment, unable to find the passage in question, I reserve my intended remark for a future Number.—Meantime, I am, &c. JOHN CAREY.

Mr. URBAN, *July 13.*

IN reply to the suggestions of R. in the last Gentleman's Magazine, p. 482, who wishes for the dis-

discontinuance of the custom of placing evergreens in our Churches at Christmas, I beg to enter my protest against any such innovation. The custom is extremely antient; and whether it be meant to commemorate the entrance of our Saviour into Jerusalem, when branches of trees were strewed before him, or whether the evergreen, as the emblem of that lively and never-dying faith which should mark the true Christian, is displayed at the period most interesting to the Church, the foundation stone of which was then laid, it is unquestionably a custom endeared to us from the earliest recollections of our infancy, and which has from that period been associated with all those holy and pious ideas peculiarly excited by the approach of Christmas.

I believe that, in general, the evergreens used for this purpose are provided in a regular manner, and from acknowledged sources; and have no reason to think, that in many instances they are the fruits of plunder. For myself, I have for many years taken much pleasure in furnishing from my own shrubbery the annual decoration of my parochial Chapel, and consider my evergreens as almost hallowed by such a dedication of them.

I further beg to subjoin a few lines written some years since, which may serve to illustrate the feeling produced in my mind by the custom so much condemned by R. which I should be happy to think may possibly redeem it in his opinion.

On seeing St. Pancras Chapel decorated with Evergreens at Christmas.

To celebrate a Saviour's birth,
We deck each hallowed fane
With evergreens, which shadow forth
His everlasting reign.
O! be the type through heavenly love,
Deep to my heart convey'd,
And peaceful Faith from henceforth prove,
As leaves that never fade.

Yours, &c. WESTONIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *Windsor, 22 July.*

I SUBMIT to your critical judgment the following attempts to elucidate two passages in a scene of the first act of the "First part of Shakspeare's *Henry IV.*" The extract you will perceive commences with the concluding lines of *Hotspur's* address to his father and uncle, pregnant with indignant feelings at the conduct of the King.

Extract from Hotspur's Speech to reproof to his Father and Uncle.

HOTSPUR.

" Shall it for shame be spoken in these days,

Or fill up chronicles in times to come,
That men of your nobility and power
Did gage them both in an unjust behalf,—
As BOTH of you, God pardon it! have done,
To put down *Richard*, that sweet lovely rose,
And plant this thorn, this canker, Boling-
broke?—

And shall it, in more shame, be further
That you are fool'd, discarded, and shook off
By him, for whom these shames ye under-
went?—

No: yet time serves, wherein you may redeem
Your banish'd honours, and restore your-
selves

Into the good thoughts of the world again:
Revenge the jeering, and disdain'd contempt,
Of this proud King!"

WORCESTER.

——— Peace, cousin, say no more;
And now I will unclasp a secret book,
And to your quick-conceiving discontents,
I'll read you matter deep and dangerous;
As full of peril; and advent'rous spirit,
As to o'er-walk a current, roaring loud,
On the unsteadfast footing of a SPEAR.

HOTSPUR.

If he fall in, good night;—or sink or
swim:

Send danger from the east unto the west,
So honour cross it from the north to south,
And let them grapple:—O! the blood more
stirs,

To rouse a LION than to start a HARE.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Imagination of some great exploit
Drives him beyond the bounds of patience!

HOTSPUR:

By heaven, methinks, it were an easy leap
To pluck bright honour from the pale-faced
moon;

Or dive into the bottom of the deep,
Where fathom-line could never touch the
ground,

And pluck up drowned honour by the locks;
So he that doth redeem her thence might
wear,

Without carrival, all her dignities:
But out upon this half-faced fellowship!

WORCESTER.

He apprehends a world of figures here,
But not the form of what he should attend.—
Good cousin, give me audience for awhile.

HOTSPUR (*Recovering from his reverie*)

I cry you mercy!

Adhering to the order in which the noticeable passages occur, it is to be observed that Dr. Warburton, in explanation

planation of the act of "o'er-walking a current on a spear!" remarks, "That the spear was laid across;" and the accurate Mr. Douce, in confirmation of the practice of constructing "a bridge by means of a sword or spear, by the heroes of ancient chivalry," refers to *Lancelot of the Lake*; and the first vol. of Mr. Carter's *Specimens of Ancient Sculpture and Painting*, where such an incident is represented. But still it may be inquired, what could be the *perils*, or *loud-roaring* of a current, the breadth of which might be determined by the length of a spear? Some of these were of the extent of fourteen feet; but could a spear of that length be of stability to serve as a bridge to a warrior, or a hunter, over a rapid current?

It is possible that Shakspeare's genuine expression was SPAR, or SPARRÉ (in the Teutonic and Dutch). Dr. Johnson explains "Spar" to be "a small beam;" and in a dock-yard, or in countries intersected with dikes and channels of water, spars are very usually applied to serve as bridges. But even these can be only passed over by expert persons, and great peril is sometimes attendant on the enterprize. Spars are also laid across rapid currents among the Welch mountains, and are so denominated, especially in the neighbourhoods of boat-builders; spars being a material article in their professional operations. Still, however, if evidence could be furnished of the hunters of wild boars in Germany being, in the course of a chase, in the habit of applying their spears, either singly, or bound securely with one or two others, to form a bridge over an interruptive current, the word SPARR would, I conceive, be entitled to preference, as the one indicating most risk to an adventurer.

I now come to HOTSPUR's vaunting apostrophe:

"By heaven, methinks, it were an easy leap
To pluck bright honour from the pale-faced
MOON," &c. &c. &c.

Gildon has condemned this as rant; Dr. Warburton has extolled it on the ground of its beautiful allegory; and Dr. Johnson, with the judicious David Garrick, have justified it by temperate reasonings; but neither of them have presented such illustration as the imagery and language seems to require. Soon after Henry's elevation to the throne, he assumed very devout man-

ners, to entrap the superstitious and weak. His servile support of the papal hierarchy was manifested by his early sanguinary act (a disgrace to our Statute-Book), which orders the burning of heretics, with a view of preventing the growth of reason; and the inference is fair, that a Prince who could enforce one measure of oppression to gain the attachment of the clergy, might, still more to secure them to his interest, project another, likely to be popular with the nation. Such would be a CRUSADE, which could not fail of being attractive to the warlike spirits of England, among whom Hotspur held forward rank. The Mahometan CRESCENT was, therefore, the MOON the chivalric Percy held in contemplation, and every expression in his speech seems to confirm this conjecture; nor could he have this object on his mind for an instant, without figuring the heroic exploits of *Cour-de-Lion*. We are even reminded by "the bottom of the deep," and "plucking up drowned Honour by the locks," of Richard's stern resentment of the indignities his shipwrecked Queen had suffered on the inhospitable shores of Cyprus; and, indeed, the constituent substance of Hotspur's speech may be thus expressed:—"A seeming impossibility may be attained, if boldly attempted; and difficulties be overcome, however encompassed by dangers; if that the ATCHIEVER be allowed to enjoy the merited honour; but this King has a hollow purpose."

But after all, it is in zeal for Shakspeare that this effort is tried. Whatever Hotspur says, he made him speak; and that the crusading-scheme of the King was strong in Shakspeare's recollection, is evident; it is alluded to, more than once, in the Second Part of *Henry IV*. In one of the scenes, the King craftily remarks to the Prince of Wales:—"That those by whose working he was first advanced, had also power to displace him."

"Which to avoid,
I cut them off;—and had a purpose now
To lead out many to the HOLY LAND; [look
Lest rest and lying still might make them
Too near unto my state."

In addition to this endeavour at elucidation, I beg to inquire, whether the house of Northumberland did not, about that period of our history, bear in their arms a MOON?—If not, what construction is to be applied to the en-

suing passage from Sir John Beaumont's Poem of BOSWORTH FIELD, written in 1629. King *Richard*, having received information before the battle of the probable defection of *Stanley* and *Northumberland*, pronounces indignantly the sarcasm contained in the concluding couplet of the part quoted.

“ When RICHARD knew that both his hopes
were vain,
He forward sets with cursing and disdain,
And cries : — ‘ Who would not all these
Lords detest,
When PERCY changeth, like the MOON his
CREST ! ”

Now, whether Richard uttered words of the above tendency, or that they sprung from the invention of the poet, is of little import. The passage denotes that a MOON was the *Percy crest*, and probably granted for some exploit, the remembrance of which added to the natural ardour by which the BARD of AVON has marked HOTSPUR. P.

Mr. URBAN, July 20.

I N your Magazine of December 1819, “ W. H. ” requests “ information on some points, ” doubtless very “ necessary to the completion of that memoir which he wishes to prefix to one of the private journals of Rear Admiral Sir Hovenden Walker, ” as an account of its writer. It is to be regretted, that his Journals, which (with any books whereof he died possessed) were by will bequeathed to his brother Sir Chamberlen (not Chamberlain, as spelt by “ W. H. ”), should have fallen into hands for which their author had not designed them.

Without going back to Sir David Gam (and quere? whether a pun be intended in assigning that progenitor for the family of Walker?), I shall inform “ W. H. ” that the Admiral was the second son of Col. William Walker, of Tankardstown in the Queen's County, and of Elizabeth Chamberlen, eldest daughter of Peter Chamberlen of London, M. D. and sister of two ingenious and celebrated physicians, Drs. Paul and Hugh Chamberlen; the former the intimate, and sometimes the butt of Prior the poet; the latter justly described in the epitaph upon his tomb in Westminster Abbey. The grandfather of Sir Hovenden was a private gentleman, John Walker, Esq. eldest son of the Rev. John Walker of Kiltail or Dysart Enos in the Queen's

County, about 1580, who founded a Lectureship at Maryborough, its chief town, for inculcating publicly the doctrines of the Protestant religion.

John Walker, Esq. before mentioned, intermarried with Mary Hovenden, the only daughter of Thomas Hovenden of Tankardstown in the Queen's County, who possessed very considerable estates therein, derived from his ancestor Giles Hovenden or Hoveden, who passed from England into Ireland in the reign of Henry the Eighth, and thus was the surname Hovenden introduced to serve as a Christian name in the Walker family, whilst those of Chamberlen and Middleton, from Dr. Chamberlen and Sir Hugh Middleton (one of whose daughters was married to Dr. Peter Chamberlen), were also used as appellatives for others of his sons, by Colonel Walker. Sir Hovenden had an elder brother (William), who was disinherited by their father, and died childless, leaving a horse, which appears to have been his only possession, to his brother Chamberlen, third son of Col. Walker, already mentioned.

The younger brothers were (besides those named), Walter, Middleton, and John; the two latter lived to man's estate, and left descendants. There were several sisters, who intermarried with the families of Bolton, Barrington, Welstead, and others of respectability in England and Ireland.

The subject of “ W. H. 's ” inquiry, Sir Hovenden, was born about the year 1656, and died in Dublin of a fit of apoplexy in 1728. His ill success on an expedition fitted out at an improper season of the year, to the river St. Laurence, by Queen Anne's Ministry in 1711, and the loss of his ship and personal property to a large amount, when the former (called the *Edgar*) was consumed by fire off Portsmouth shortly after his return, are accounted for and vindicated in an able memoir by himself, which is to be found in public libraries. Campbell and Kent, in their lives of British Admirals, have acquitted him of blame. He had been at first laid on the shelf, through the animosity of party, Secretary St. John (afterwards Lord Bolingbroke) having been his patron when Minister; but after that animosity had subsided, in the latter years of the reign of George the First, he was restored to his rank, and employed with advantage

advantage to his country in the West Indies. He first married the daughter of Colonel Pudsay, an English officer of good family, by whom a regiment, called Pudsay's, had been raised to assist King William. By this marriage Sir Hovenden had no surviving issue. He married, 2dly, Margaret daughter of Mr. Justice Jefferson, puisne Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in Ireland, and she survived him. By this lady he had one child, a daughter, named Margaret, who died in England about the year 1777, unmarried.

If "W. H." be curious to learn the antiquity of the family of Walker, he will find on making due research, that it is of Saxon origin, and that it gave a Bishop to the See of Durham in the reign of Edward the Confessor.

The branch from whence Sir Hovenden descended, is supposed to have come from Cambridgeshire, and to have been nearly connected with the Walkers of Staffordshire. Z.

Mr. URBAN,

July 15.

I WENT into Feltham Church the other day, in order to copy the inscription on the monument recently erected to the memory of the late Vicar of Ealing, and the classical Latin epitaph on the monument of C. Wilkinson, esq.; when, finding that there were in all but eleven monuments in the Church, I extended my labours, and am enabled to send you copies of all the inscriptions, most of which, for various reasons, deserve a place in your unperishable Miscellany. Some future time I may send you a short history of the parish; at present I can only refer your readers to the very brief notice of it given by Lysons, in his "Middlesex Parishes," p. 45.

On the first tablet, or rather group of tablets on the North side of the Church, are the three following inscriptions:

"In a vault under this pew, are deposited the remains of MARY WEBB (late wife of NICHOLAS WEBB, of Feltham Hill, Esq.) obiit Nov. 25, 1781, ætat 52. Also NICHOLAS WEBB, Esq. ob. April 8, 1791, æt. 67. Also the body of JOHN BRUTTON, Esq. son-in-law to the above NICHOLAS and MARY WEBB, who died Dec. 8, 1798, aged 47 years."

On the second tablet is the following:

"In the same vault are deposited the remains of ANNA-MARIA LE BAS, late wife of CHARLES LE BAS, and daughter of NICHOLAS and MARY WEBB, who departed this life, Sept. 17, 1785, in the 28th year of her age.

"Reader! it was not pride that influenc'd a fond husband to raise this modest stone: justice to the memory of the best of women demanded it of him. Know then! that here-reposeth all her mortal part; but know likewise, that she was form'd of Nature's purest mould, and only liv'd to make a Husband, Child, and all her Friends lament she e'er should die."

And on the third tablet:

"Also the body of ELIZABETH BRUTTON, wife of the late JOHN BRUTTON, Esq. and daughter of the late NICHOLAS WEBB, Esq. and MARY his wife; who died on the 15th of March, A. D. 1815, aged 60 years."

Of the parties commemorated by these tablets, I can learn no particulars except so far as regards the Charles Le Bas, on the middle tablet, whom I remember in my younger days Master of the Ceremonies at Margate, where he was held in high estimation. The "Child," mentioned in the last line but one in the epitaph, is now Professor in the East India College at Hertford, and Prebendary of Lincoln. He obtained very high honours when he took his B. A. degree in 1800, being the first Chancellor's Medallist, and fourth Wrangler that year.

At a considerable distance from the last, is the chaste and elegant monument (by Westmacott) recently erected to a most worthy man and pious Christian, the father of the present Bishop of Chichester; the name of the sculptor is sufficient to declare the beauty of the execution:

"Sacred to the memory of the Rev. COLSTON CARR, LL.B. Vicar of Ealing, Middlesex, and formerly Vicar of this parish. He died July 6th, 1822, aged 81 years. Benevolent and kind in his temper, he discharged the duties of his Christian profession with guileless simplicity and truth, respected and beloved by all his parishioners as their faithful minister and friend. This tablet is erected by his widow and surviving children, as a lasting memorial of their love and affection for one whose worth and excellence as a husband and a father was rarely equalled, and could not be surpassed. Also to the memory of his five children: COLSTON, who died in 1796; MARIA, in 1797; EDWARD JAMES, Lieutenant in the Royal Navy, in 1802; SARAH ISABELLA, in 1816; and HENRY WILLIAM, K. C. B. and K. T. S. Lieut.-

Lieut.-Colonel in the 3d Reg. of Foot Guards, in 1821."

Very near this is the most ancient monument in the Church, on which is the following inscription :

"Near this place lies interred the body of NATHANIEL CREWE, Esq. son of Sr THOMAS CREWE of Steane, in y^e county of Northampton, Knight, who departed this life the 3d day of Febrvary, Anno Dom'. 1688, aged 81 yeares."

Over this inscription is a shield, bearing on a field *Sable*, a lion rampant *Argent*, with a mullet *Or* in the dexter chief point, to denote that the deceased was the third son of Sir Thomas Crewe; a circumstance which is proved by a fragment of stone lying at the door of the vestry-room.

On the North side of the Communion-table is the following :

"ANN KILGOUR, daughter of the Rev. Dr. KILGOUR, died March 28th, 1798, aged 25 years. ELIZABETH KILGOUR, wife of the above Dr. KILGOUR, died April 24th, 1809; aged 57 years. The Rev. Dr. KILGOUR died Jan. 24th, 1818, in the 79th year of his age."

This Dr. Kilgour left a son, who died in 1819, at Long Stow in Cambridgeshire, of which parish he was the Rector. J. M.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, July 12.

PERMIT me to ask a few questions on the subject of Druidism. They may possibly lead to a dissertation of some length.

1. Was not a large portion of our island covered with woods in the days of Druidism*?

2. Was not the population of the island excessive†?

3. Such being admitted, let me again ask, where shall we look for Druidical Temples, but to the woods? Is it likely that the Druids would have consecrated the open grounds, whether hills or vallies, whether downs or lowlands, which must have been inhabited in all their extent, and in every corner‡?

* See Strabo, p. 305. Richard, pp. 26—32. Ptolemy, B. i. ch. xii. s. 2.

† "Infinita multitudo." Caesar, Lib. v.

‡ The riches of the Britous consisted chiefly in their cattle, which were kept on the open grounds. Caesar, p. 88, and Mela, Lib. iii. c. 6.

4. Would they not rather have retired to the forest or the grove, and have hailed their rock-idols more awful from a depth of umbrage?

5. Besides, how are we assured that Stonehenge was a Druid Temple? In Cornwall and in Devon almost all the Cromlechs, Logan-stones, and Rock-basons (as they are called) are at this moment, or were once, in the midst of oaks. There is scarcely a remnant of reputed Druidism, where oaks or the vestiges of oaks do not exist.

6. And with respect to Tacitus, can we doubt his positive assertion? Shall a fact stated clearly and decisively, be resigned to a mere hypothesis?

7. Why should the Romans have forborne to cut down, or in any way destroy woods occupied by the Druids, as well as any other woods§?

8. Did the Druidical and Roman Polytheism coalesce?

9. Were the Druids friendly to the Roman invasion? I rather suspect the contrary. V.

Mr. URBAN, July 17.

IN the fine character of Colonel John Giffard, of Brightley, which I copy from Prince's "Worthies of Devon," the part I have marked with italics seems to be taken from some classic author. I have a very faint recollection of meeting it some where, and would feel much obliged to any of your Correspondents who could refer me to the original. NORMANUS.

"He was a gentleman of a grave and comely aspect, of an obliging *manners*, of a sober life, and a pious conversation. *Such was his deportment towards me in all his actions, as if he were conscious the eye of God was upon him; and such his behaviour towards God in the instances of devotion and religion, as if he thought he was a spectacle to angels and to man.* In so much, that his sobriety and piety brought great reputation to the royal cause in those parts where he lived, and he was an excellent ornament to his profession, both as a subject and a Christian." Prince's W. D. edit. 1810, p. 412.

§ According to your ingenious correspondent *Merlin*, "the Romans deemed the existence of the Druids incompatible with their ambitious projects." He is certainly right.

REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

1. *Archæologia Æliana; or Miscellaneous Tracts relating to Antiquity. Published by the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle upon Tyne. Vol. I. 4to. pp. 320.*

PROVINCIAL learned Societies are common abroad, and probably would be so here, were it not for the profitless usurpation of the minds of country-people by sectarianism. Instead of interest being taken in the acquisition of useful knowledge, all the information gained at an enormous expence of money and time, is only that preacher A, originally a cobbler perhaps, holds forth as a pulpit orator for three hours; and author B. writes an inexplicable jargon of Scripture phrases. Would people leave theology to their parish Clergyman, we sincerely believe that their eternal salvation would be better consulted; and their temporal happiness and circumstances derive more advantage, than from doubts, misgivings, mistakes of Scripture, party violence, unintelligible mysticism, cobweb discussions, and unchristianlike intolerance. The institution of the Mechanics' Society is an excellent deviation from the customary infatuation; and we solemnly believe that were half the chapels in country towns turned into lecture rooms, mankind would be far wiser and better than they now are; at all events, the chapels may be applied to such uses on the week days; and as education increases, we have strong hopes that some such improved direction towards valuable knowledge will gradually supersede the present bad taste of the provincial mind.

In vain, however, is the chaff spread in the sight of birds of a certain power of mind. The gentry form philosophical institutions, geological and astronomical, or other useful societies; and as European civilization is the parent of European superiority, our glorious nation is thus preserved from the political imbecility of Turkey, and the domineering priesthood of Italy, Portugal, and Spain.

The Antiquarian Society of Newcastle upon Tyne sets a good example in all points but one; viz. the limitation of ordinary members to *one hundred*. Such a limitation may be

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very proper in a convivial society, but in those of a learned kind, we only see in it a diminution of the utility by narrowing the funds.

The book before us is arranged precisely on the plan of the *Archæologia* of the London Society. We shall therefore notice the articles as they occur.

I. *Account of a set of gold Beads found under a cairn on Chesterhope Common.*

They are supposed to have been placed loosely upon the bar at the back of the pommel of a sword; and in pp. 8, 9, it is presumed that they could *not* have belonged to a person of the Celtic race. We beg to observe, that a guard for the hand annexed to the pommel of a sword, is shown by Dr. Meyrick to be of recent invention; that beads found in barrows indicate the sepulture of a female (*Archæologia*, XV. 127), and that the form and fashion of these beads appear in the necklace dug out of Upton Great Barrow, and engraved in the *Archæologia*, *ubi supra*, pl. VI.—So far from *gold* being any contradiction of a Celtic relation, the reverse is the fact. Virgil, speaking of the Gauls, says, “*Aurea cæsaries ollis; atque aurea vestis; Virgatis lucent sagulis; tum lactea colla Auro innectuntur.*”—*Æn.* viii. 660.

Boadicea wore a striped petticoat (*Strabo*); and the Gauls were so fond of finery, that, as above, they wore tunicks embroidered with *gold*, striped mantles, and *golden torques*.

II. *Concerning some implements of ancient brass.*

These are spear-heads, *celts*, &c. The Rev. W. Wilson, rector of Wokingham, p. 15, conceives the latter to have been tools. This paper is followed by a very elaborate dissertation on the use of brass and iron, by the Rev. Mr. Hodgson, the secretary. It is a very copious and excellent account. The fact appears to be that both brass and iron were in contemporary use, but that the latter was scarcer and of more rare application than the former. Mines of iron, we are told from *Pliny*, are found almost every where, inasmuch as even *Elba*, an Italian island, produces it. They are discernible without the smallest difficulty, being

distinguishable by the colour of the earth. But the same means are used in smelting all sorts of ores (p. 70). The best elucidators of the ancient processes of making steel, and working iron, are Aristotle and Plutarch; and as the particular passages have escaped Mr. Hodgson's research, we beg to observe, that they are abstracted in Fosbroke's Encyclopedia of Antiquities, c. ix. § *Iron*, and c. x. § *Steel*. We are obliged to Mr. Hodgson for the following curious and valuable illustration:

"Swords are frequently mentioned in the writings of Moses, under the same name that they bear in the other parts of the Bible, which name is from a term *חֶרֶב*, *choreb*, which signifies to consume or desolate; and it is remarkable, that in the passage where Moses is commanded not to build an altar of hewn stone—"for if thou lift up thy tool upon it, thou hast polluted it;" the word translated *tool* is *choreb* in the original, which might with great propriety have been rendered *thy sword*. In Joshua the sentence translated—"make thee sharp knives," is in the original—"make thee *chorebuth jerim*, swords of stones." P. 28.

Thus it appears that the prohibition of making altars with hewn stones was founded on a connexion between tools and arms. Indeed, instances of using the latter for the services of the former are frequent.

Mr. Hodgson further says,

"All ancient historians agree that the *Silures* or *ancient inhabitants of Cornwall*, were of Celtic origin, from the strong resemblances in national character which existed between them and the ancient Spaniards, who perhaps settled there at an early period in the history of the world, for the purpose of working the tin mines, &c." P. 85.

Now the *Silures* were seated in South Wales. The Cornish were the *Danmonii*; and the pretended *Spaniards* were in the traditions of the county, *Jews*, a term supposed to mean the Phenicians, from their vicinity to the Holy Land. These are oversights; but in washing one's face, it is negligent to leave behind spots of dirt.

There are some positions in this Essay*, of which we have doubts; but with its general character as a whole, we are so well satisfied, that we decline any further remarks.

* Mr. Hodgson's general conclusions respecting Iron, Bronze, Brass, &c. have already been given in our Part I. pp. 161—163.

The next articles relate to a stone coffin,—a Roman grave, and flint arrow head,—an illegible Saxon inscription (supposed to have formed part of the ornament of the capital of a column; if so, an article exceedingly rare if not unique),—a seal of the last Treasurer of the Augustine Monastery at Canterbury,—an inscription relating to the zodiacal Ceres,—a Roman camp at Wardley,—an aqueduct and iron scoria at Lanchester,—a description of a silver ring found at Towton,—and an account of a Saxon coin of Ecgrifith, King of Northumberland, of which Mr. Hodgson says,

"Of the rarity of the coin, I think I may safely remark, that none other of the same Monarch or of several of his successors, have hitherto been found. Indeed, according to Pinkerton, it is upward of 150 years earlier than any other Saxo-Northumbrian coin known to be in existence.—This coin being of copper, neatly minted, and bearing the name of its Sovereign, has the usual character of Saxon Northumbrian coins; but it differs from them in having a device and motto on its reverse, instead of the moneyer's name. The reverse I suppose to be a cross surrounded by a glory, and the motto *LUX*. The name is *ECLFRID*." pp. 124, 125.

We are happy to add the attestation of Mr. Ruding (Coinage, i. 332, v. 81) to these remarks. It is very singular styca.

The volume proceeds with an inscription on a rock at Fallow-field Fell, not far from the Roman Wall. See p. 126.

No elucidation is given, but it is sufficient to observe, that in building walls, the troops took upon themselves, according to their *Centuriæ* and *Manipuli*, certain portions or lengths (see *Vegetius*), and this inscription, "*Petra Flavi Carantini*," seems simply to mean, that Flavius Carantinus, in building the wall, took this quarry of materials for his own appropriation.

The next article relates to an inscription commemorating the repairs of a public building.

In p. 131 is an account of a bronze Priapus, and a sitting female Lar. We shall throw some light upon it. The singularity is the appearance of *anaxyrides* or pantaloons over the legs; and the coiffure is in the form of that of Salonina, wife of Gallienus, and Olaulia Severa (see Pellerin, and *Costumes des Anciens Peuples*, i. pl. xlv. fig. 8). The sitting position and elevated

vated hand belong both to Cybelè and the muse Polyhymnia; but as the mural crown is wanting, the latter is more appropriate; unfortunately the hand is broken off; so that we do not know whether it supported a tympanum. If so, it was the former goddess. At all events, the figure is of the later empire, on or about the time of Constantine.

In p. 132, pl. vii. is a presumed Roman camp at West Ward, Cumberland, connected with an out-work by a causeway. We do not think that this outwork was a temple, and a great stone in the middle an altar. We think that all the works taken together denote a Roman British village, but fortified. It has every characteristic of one, and we are further induced to think so, by the following annexation:

“At half a mile distance is a tumulus in sight of this spot; and nearly the same distance further, four very large tumuli placed so as to form a square; they are surrounded by several others of smaller size.” p. 132.

In p. 133 is a Britannia of Hadrian. We regret that Pinkerton has spoken so warmly of the rarity of the Britannias.

The seal of the nunnery of St. Bartholomew at Newcastle upon Tyne (the saint in a mitre, &c. giving the benediction),—a gold ring inscribed with Runic characters,—a Roman sepulchral inscription found near Binchester, co. Durham,—papers relating to the plot in the North in 1663,—calendars of the prisoners at the Assizes of Northumberland, anno 1628 and 1629, *showing the antiquity of murder, horse and sheep-stealing; and what is now rare, stealing horned beasts*,—return of three members of Parliament to serve for the county of Northumberland,—list of the court party (malignantly marked *placemen and pensioners*), in the House of Commons of 1677,—account of certain instruments used for blasting in lead mines,—papers relating to the general history of the county of Durham in the time of Charles II.

In these papers, p. 194, concerning a muster of the militia, we see the imperfections of the establishment at first; such as *the poor soldiers being obliged to go and seek their pay; having red coats made contrary to order; wanting part of their accoutrements, &c.*—An account of bronze arrow heads, such

as the Turks now use,—account of a Roman ring, with the figure of [*a senator*] in a toga; and a bas-relief of Neptune;—account of some antiquities found in Norway;—account of a sepulchral inscription found at Little Chester, co. Northumberland.

Here we think that there is a wrong version of the sigles S. C. Mr. Hedley, the communicator, reads “Corn. Victor S. C. MIL. by Cornelius Victor, *signifer cohortis militavit annos viginti sex.*” &c. Now no such rendering of the sigles S. C. as *signifer cohortis* occurs in Gerrard (see *Seglarium Romanum*, p. 540), and we read it, “*Sibi constituit militare xxvi. annos.*” *Sibi constituit* is one version of S. C. (see Gerrard, *ubi supra*), and the reason is this: the time of service in the infantry was 20 years, in the cavalry 10; and if a soldier chose to serve longer, for it was at his option, he became a *veteran* or *volunteer*, had various privileges conferred, and was exempted from all labour, &c. except fighting.

Next is a communication by Mr. Cayley of an original letter by Will. Lord Dacre, temp. H. VIII.—an ancient plan of Tynemouth,—an account of a fortification line of the Romans, called the Devil’s Wall, upon the left bank of the Danube. This wonderful remain is described as follows:

“Our Nordgan Woods exhibit this great Roman work in an unbroken line of more than one hundred and fifty Roman miles, from 5—6 foot thick, in many places still five above, and 3—4 under the surface of the ground. With its 150 towers and upwards, it passes along over the steepest mountains, over the most frightful abysses, through rivers and lakes, through the thickest woods: 1500 years have not been able to efface the vestiges of these towers, more than 50 of which still rise above the wall, often to the height of 12 feet. On its inner side, upon mountains, on the banks of rivers, and the public roads, are found large remains of castles and camps, and innumerable barrows. It was commenced by Marcus Aurelius, prosecuted by succeeding emperors, and completed by Probus, between the years 276—280 after Christ. To him we must ascribe the masonry and the towers; probably also the roads, many castles, and colonies (p. 221). The original destination of this work was not so much defence, but rather to determine the boundaries of the Roman territory, and to form a line of separation from the Germans (p. 221). The wall at first consisted of a mound of stakes; was

was succeeded by a wall of stone, with towers, camps, castles, trenches, and palisades, the work of various emperors, but completed by Probus. He also built camps and castles, even beyond the line of the mound upon the enemy's territories, in the most convenient situations. Fortresses also were erected on his own side of the line, along the great road, and camps with mound and ditch; forming a second line behind the first. (p. 222.) A deep trench ran along the wall, but when this was broken through and destroyed by the Germans in the fifth century, the stones were employed to fill up the trenches (p. 224). The towers stood often two in succession, and always at the distance of half an hour (or two miles); once even three at the same distance, whence I conclude that all these towers (whether intended for observation or battle), stood at the regular interval of one Roman mile. Barrows on both sides of the wall, both the German and Roman, meet the eye in great numbers, generally in the neighbourhood of the place where stood the ruins of a camp or fortified tower—fortresses still larger than these lay behind upon the road, which ran at some distance from the wall. As the wall with its castella and towers formed the first and outward, so this formed a second line of defence." P. 225, 226.

For the defence of this wall, colonies were established upon the line of it, and as this establishment gave birth to the feudal system, the following circumstances are interesting:

"Probus gave to the Alemanni, who were the soldiers upon the frontiers, this land which had been taken away from them, upon conditions that in future all the sons of such proprietors of the land, as soon as they had reached the age of eighteen, should enter into the Roman service, and defend the borders against the enemy (p. 220.) Instead of pay, the soldiers had portions of land allotted to them, from the cultivation and produce of which they were to maintain their families. This arrangement would serve as an additional motive to them to exert their utmost efforts in defence of their country." (P. 229.)

Here we have a complete idea of a Roman line of defence; viz. first, a strong wall with towers, and a trench; secondly, a feudal garrison along the line, with castella and fortresses, for manning the first wall, and in case of defeat, for refuge and further obstruction. Now this was what was precisely done, on a smaller scale, in the Middle Ages; for, first, the town walls opposed an enemy; and when they were carried, the castle was to be taken. London and all our towns

were fortified in miniature on the same plan.

(To be continued.)

2. *Adnotationes Millii auctæ et correctæ ad Prolegomenis suis, Wetstenii, Bengelii, et Sabaterii, ad I. Joan. V. 7. una cum duabus epistolis Richardi Bentleii et Observationibus Joannis Seldeni, Christophori Matthiæ Plaffii, Joannis Francisci Budei, et Christiani Frederici Schmidii, de eodem loco. Collectæ et editæ a Thomæ Burgess, S.T.P. S.R.S. S.A.S. et S.R.S.L. Episcopo Menevensi. 8vo. pp. 295.*
3. *A Selection of Tracts and Observations on 1 Joh. v. 7. 8vo. pp. 129.*

IN a recent newspaper paragraph concerning Sir Masterman Sykes's Library, mention is made of the sale of one of Erasmus's Testaments, in which he had omitted the celebrated text of 1 Joh. v. 7. Upon this circumstance Beau-sobre and L'Enfant observe, (Engl. Edit. p. 236,) Erasmus did not put this passage in his first editions of the New Testament, because he found it not in the Greek copies; but having afterwards met with it in a Manuscript in England, he put it in the following editions. Now this justification of Erasmus implies an integrity, which in the judgment of men of undoubted principle*, he never possessed. Fabricius thought proper to publish in 1717, 4to. a dissertation *de religione Erasmi* (see Fabric. Bibl. Med. Latinit. ii. p. 318.) and very good reason had he for so doing. The Bishop of St. David's says (Tracts 131), with reference to Erasmus *inter alia*, "that more probably the verse was erased by unbelievers, to whose heresy the verse is fatal, than inserted by believers, whose faith in the Trinity is founded on many other passages of the New Testament." Now we are happy to bear testimony to the Bishop's hypothesis, so far as concerns Erasmus, one of the expungers, upon very high and authentic testimony. Erasmus might take advantage of the omission in certain MSS., but he did not omit the verse from that circumstance. Luther knew him well; and according to HIS opinion of him, not Arius only, but Satan himself might as well have been made Margaret Professor of Divinity, as Erasmus.

"He published lately (says Luther)

* We venture to affirm this of the Father of the Reformation, Luther.

among his other works his *Catechism*, a production evidently of Satanic subtlety. This new Catechist aims only at rendering his catechumens and the doctrines of faith suspicious. For at the very outset, laying aside all solid foundation, he does nothing but set before them those heresies and offences of opinions by which the church has been troubled from the beginning. So that in fact he would make it appear that there is nothing certain in the Christian religion... He says, "How is it that there have been so many sects and errors in this one true religion (as it is believed to be)? How is it that there have been so many creeds? Why, in the Apostle's creed, is the Father called God, the Son not God, but Lord, and the Spirit neither God nor Lord, but holy? and so on—who, I would ask, troubles unexperienced souls, whom he undertakes to instruct with questions like these, but the Devil himself? who would dare to speak thus upon a creed of faith, but the very mouth and instrument of the Devil? Here you have the plot, the execution, and the catastrophic end of the soul-murdering tragedy.... Who moreover ever spoke in so much disdain and contempt, not to say enmity, of the Apostle and Evangelist John, ... whereas this is the same as speaking in contempt of the Holy Spirit, whose the words of the Apostle are .. When Erasmus says, "Peter addresses Christ as man, and says nothing of his divinity," he is to be condemned of Arianism and Heresy; and he further says, "We dare to call the Holy Spirit God, which the ancients did not dare to do."— See *Cole's Luther on Freewill*, pp. 384—397, *uti plura*.

But in the following editions he did insert the disputed verse. Why? He laughed at all the doctrines of Christianity (see *Id.* p. 384) and Luther says that he would not believe him, even if he should openly confess in plain words that Christ is God. (P. 392.)

Beausobre and L'Enfant proceed to inform us, that according to the attestation of their adversaries, the Arians did not alter the canon of Scripture. They, however, used ambiguous language; Luther, quoting Jerom, says, "Their priests say one thing, and their people understand another" (p. 391). Now the fact is, that this remark concerning the Arians is not to the purpose. Beausobre and L'Enfant admit, upon the authority of Origen, that the *Marcionites*, *Valentinians*, and *Lucianites* did adulterate the Gospel (p. 212). Now the Epistle of St. John was, according to Tertullian (p. 244), particularly directed to the

Marcionites and similar heretics. The same author says that Marcion would not admit the Gospels of Matthew, Mark, and John. Moreover, *contra-ria quæque sententia sua erasit*. Adv. Marcion. l. iv. p. 506. ed. Rigalt. We use this last passage only to show that it is a mistake in Beausobre and L'Enfant to say, (p. 211) "that the books of the New Testament have not been corrupted by the malice of heretics, which affirmation, if true, would overthrow the hypothesis quoted by the Bishop of St. David's in p. 131, "that the verse was probably erased by unbelievers." It is also to be observed, that Tertullian does not conceive any version of the Scriptures to be genuine which was not received in the Churches founded by the Apostles themselves. At least from the general tenor of the argument we so understand the following words. "In summa, si constat id verius quod prius, id prius quod et ab initio, id ab initio, quod ab Apostolis; pariter utique constabit, id esse ab Apostolis traditum, quod apud ecclesias Apostolorum fuerit sacro-sanctum," p. 505. By reference to these standards it was, we presume, that the Fathers detected and exposed the adulterations of heretics.

Beausobre and L'Enfant say further, p. 210, that the verse in question is probably a scholium, which crept from the margin into the text, because the passage is not to be found in most of the ancient Greek and Latin Manuscripts, nor in the writings of the Greek fathers, that disputed against the Arians.

This is the main objection to the verse; and to invalidate it in the best manner which circumstances will permit, is the object of the Bishop of St. David's in the works before us.

Now these very writers admit that the *italic* version was a translation from the most ancient Manuscripts, perhaps from the Originals themselves [the Greek], since it was done in the beginning of the *Second Century* (p. 212). It is also to be observed, that the objections to the verse proceed entirely from its omission in *Greek* copies, of which there are none extant prior to the *fourth* century.

That an important part of their statement, the "*and Latin*, is untenable," is in our judgment a position clearly established by his Lordship in the following paragraphs. "The Latin

tin is, undoubtedly, the most ancient version, and great importance was attached to it by Dr. Bentley, as a criterion of the true reading of the Greek text.—Of the Latin version there are two general classes; the *Old Version*, extant before the time of Jerome; and the *reform of that version* by Jerome. As the *old version* is known from the writings of those Fathers who used it; so is Jerome's before the age of the existing MSS. of the Vulgate, from the writings of Ambrosius Ausbertus, Isidorus Mercator, &c. In their writings, then, we have an evidence of the text of the seventh verse more ancient than any MSS. of St. John's epistle that are now extant. *The authenticity therefore of the verse* does not depend on the evidence of existing MSS. We have information enough to make it probable that the *majority* of the most ancient of the existing MSS. [Latin] have the seventh verse. In the Royal Library at Paris, Mr. Travis says, from his own personal examination, that one hundred and twenty-six copies out of one hundred and thirty-six have the verse." *Tracts and Observ.* pp. l. lvi.

In Mr. Barlow's excellent and truly logical letter on the subject, it appears that he [the Principal Librarian of the Bodleian, and a writer who does not move a foot without proof] took it for an evident truth, "that this 7th verse of the 5th chapt. of the 1 Joh. was anciently a received part of the sacred text, even before Cyprian's time (for otherwise he would not have quoted it as such), and ergo (he says) I make no doubt but it was originally there, and (*de jure*) should be still." *Tracts, &c.* pp. 18, 19.)

He tells us his reason in the following words, "You know the Socinians tell us that it was put in by the Anti-Arians, but this is a manifest calumny, and it is more probable the Arians left it out (as St. Hierome tells us); my reason is, because I find it in the text before there was either Arian or Anti-Arian in the world," p. 18.

In p. 94 we find it affirmed that some Greek copies had it in St. Cyprian's time [before Arius], and that the copies of best repute in Greek had it in St. Jerome's time. In answer to this, Dr. Bentley affirms, that he shall be decided in his opinions concerning the verse, by the manuscripts of the fourth century (p. 97), and this rule has been manifestly the principle upon which all subse-

quent opponents of the verse have acted; but it can only be consistent with the laws of evidence, *under the admission* that no prior testimony existed, or there was no standard copy.

We cannot harass our readers with Polemicks. The two works before us are a real library on the subject, and to them we refer our readers. It is our duty only to state two monstrous oversights. First, what the Holy Spirit has *said*, or *not said*, has been made an *ipse dixit* of the Bishop of St. David's, without any regard to the awful solemnity of the subject, or the sacred character of the presumed divine author. Secondly, writings of the Fourth Century are made definitively to pronounce various others of a preceding date *inaccurate*, upon the ground of negative evidence only; and in opposition to reason, because if, as Dr. Bentley says, (p. 97) his ancient MSS. agree exactly, like two tallies, or two indentures, they are evidently copies of one another; and the testimony of a *hundred* Manuscripts is in reality only the testimony of *one*, i. e. the *Original*. They prove *ninety-nine* to be faithful copies, and nothing more.

Augustine first established this rule of determining the authenticity of a Scriptural text *by the number of the MSS. in which it is found*; but a judge on a disputed quotation calls for the Original Record, and an Editor decides a doubtful reading by a standard MS. or an Editio princeps. Under the circumstances, the Complutensian Testament has the best title to be deemed the standard edition, and that includes the verse in question. At all events, a *numerical* mode of settling the controversy is absurd, because there can only be *one* original of every writing whatever; the rest *must be* copies.

4. *Monumental Effigies of Great Britain, consisting of Etchings from Figures executed by the Sculptor, and introduced into the Cathedrals and Churches as Memorials for the Dead, from the Norman Conquest to the reign of Henry VIII. Drawn and etched by the late Charles-Alfred Stothard, jun. F.S.A. 4to. Ten Numbers. Arch.*

WE have hitherto unaccountably omitted to notice in our Review this very valuable Work.

The objects contemplated by the late Mr. Stothard in this publication were, to afford the Historical Painter a com-

complete knowledge of the Costume adopted in England from an early period of history to the reign of Henry VIII.; to illustrate, at the same time, history and biography; and, lastly, to assist the Stage in selecting its costume with propriety, for the plays of our great Dramatic Bard.

We are happy to find that the latter object has been in part accomplished by the judicious way in which Mr. C. Kemble has lately produced "King John" and "Henry the Fourth" at Covent Garden Theatre, as has been stated in a communication from a valued Correspondent in our Number for May, p. 387. Dr. Meyrick, in his invaluable Work on Armour, has frequently referred with commendation to Mr. Stothard's able labours; and the "Encyclopedia of Antiquities," now in course of publication, has been indebted for much assistance, in illustrating antient armour, to Mr. Stothard's beautiful representations of Monumental Effigies.

The determination of Mr. Stothard to execute his etchings with his own hand, was owing to his having seen a few, then unpublished, etchings by the Rev. T. Kerrich, of Cambridge, from Monuments in Italy and France, "which claim," says Mr. Stothard, "the highest praise that can be bestowed." Some of these Etchings have since been inserted, and others copied, in the 18th volume of the *Archæologia*, pp. 186—196.

Mr. Stothard evidently formed his style of etching on the model of Mr. Kerrich; and the delicacy and accuracy of his representations cannot be surpassed. Days and weeks were enthusiastically devoted to what would have been accomplished by former Draughtsmen, after their manner, in a few hours; but Mr. Stothard did not rest satisfied till he had produced the most accurate and finished portrait (if we may be allowed the expression) of the subject on which he was employed; and well worthy of such attention are many of these Memorials of the Dead, as, independent of their antiquity, they are for the most part specimens of sculpture which, as Mr. S. justly observes, "for grandeur, simplicity, and chastity of style, are not to be surpassed, if equalled, by any nation in Europe."

The melancholy fate of this ingenious and lamented Artist is recorded

in our vol. xci. i. pp. 571, 642. He lived to publish only nine Numbers; the tenth is now completed, and we are happy to find that he has left materials to finish the Work, according to the original plan; which will be published in two more Numbers, by his amiable Widow, whose writings as a lively Tourist and affecting Biographer, have been duly appreciated by the publick. (See vol. xciii. i. p. 250.)

The whole of the Drawings for this splendid series were executed by Mr. C. Stothard, and 127 Plates were etched by his own hand. The others will be executed in a similar style by his brother Mr. R. Stothard, Mr. Blore, Mr. Turrell, &c.

The Plates will be accompanied by letter-press descriptions, which, when completed, coming from so accomplished an Antiquary and minute an observer as the late Mr. Stothard, cannot fail to increase the utility of the Work. The descriptions will embrace an account of the Person commemorated by the Monument, remarks on the Costume, and a description of the state of preservation, situation, architecture, &c.

When we consider the difficulty and expense of publishing this species of embellished literature, the uncommon ability displayed in the execution of this work, and the melancholy circumstances under which it is completing, we cannot too warmly recommend it to public encouragement.

5. *Castellum Huttonicum. Some Account of Sheriff-Hutton Castle founded in the reign of King Stephen, with brief notices of the Church of St. Helen, the ancient Forest of Galtres, the Poet Gower of Sittenham, &c. &c. With two lithographic views, and a plan of the Castle; and an Engraving of the Princess Elizabeth of York, afterwards Queen of Henry VII. 8vo. pp. 60. York.*

THIS is an interesting little volume, the chief feature of which is the description of a Castle, founded during the reign of Stephen, and a good specimen of the style of that æra. Like Wilton Castle in Herefordshire, of the same date, it is a square, with angular towers, of which two here diagonally opposite, are of the same size and area, and larger than the others, whereas, if we recollect right, at Wilton there is only one larger tower, which was a substitute for the Norman Keep. Both
Wil-

Wilton and Sheriff-Hutton are remarkable for the high elevation of the towers (no less than five stories high, p. 6), and connecting walls. There is, however, a peculiarity at Sheriff-Hutton. On one side, the face of the towers is flush with the wall; the room required being taken out of the area within; but on two other sides the towers slightly project. On the flush side no advantage could be afforded to any enemy, but on the other there might, if the connecting wall had been strait. In order therefore to obtain a command over the blank face of the projecting tower, the intervening wall is formed in an obtuse angle; and there being no flanking towers to cover the gateway, a similar angle is also thrown out in that part. A narrow passage extended, as usual, round the whole Castle, but there are buttresses only to one tower. Buttresses were, we know, subsequent additions to Berkeley Castle, another fortress of this century. The hall did not stand, as usual, opposite the Gate-house; but on the left of it; and the principal staircase did not ascend to a Keep, as in the Anglo-Saxon and Norman æra, but after halls were introduced in a subsequent æge, to the latter noble addition to Castles. In short, Sheriff-Hutton, though not an extensive, was a magnificent feudal fortress. The village has also a singularity. A deep ravine runs through the greater part of the main street; and the houses and cottages are built high up on each side. Whitaker, noticing the inconvenience of many ancient roads into towns, which had castles, properly observes, that military principles were thus consulted, *viz.* that the roads might be commanded.

This work is very creditably got up; but we would wish to make two short observations. In the descent of the property, instead of saying "from the Bulmers it descended by marriage to the noble family of the Nevilles," (p. 4), we would substitute more precisely from Gough (Camd. iii. 84. ed. 1786). It came to the Nevilles, by marriage of Emma, daughter and heir of Bertram de Bulmer to Geoffrey de Neville. With regard to Granger's kind eulogy of Elizabeth, Queen of Henry VII. Mr. Hutton, in his interesting History of Bosworth Field, tells a very different tale: The plates are pleasing and satisfactory.

6. *Vignettes in Derbyshire.* By the Author of "The Life of a Boy." 8vo. pp. 136.

WE expected to have met with a series of neat embellishments, accompanied by descriptive letter-press; but in this respect we were disappointed. Though the pencil and the burin have had no share in these vignettes, yet they are highly pictorial; and their beauties are described in glowing colours. Landscape naturally requires the aid of a vivid imagination; but we seldom read better *descriptive landscapes* than these twelve vignettes, which describe some of the most romantic scenes in "a land of brooks of water: of fountains and depths, that spring out of the hills." The Author has brought to our view the mountains, hills, and dales, and all the lovely objects of landscape; and we can fancy ourselves following an admired and pleasant *cicerone* in the midst of the beauties of an interesting country.

The following description of the Duke of Devonshire's house and grounds at Ashford, affords a good specimen of the talents of the fair author:

"But the gem of Ashford is yet untold. Passing the village on the Manchester road we enter a gently marked hollow way, bounded on the right by a steep orchard-slope, and on the left by a high wall over-hung with lofty trees, that screen the roof and chimnies of a house apparently the residence of some of the gentry of the country, to which the close-folding gates that open from the road present an access. If by favour or presumption you pass their barrier, and proceed a hundred paces down a confined carriage way, you will arrive in line with the front of the house, and peep within the casnet where lies the emerald treasure.

"The house, 'above a cot, below a seat,' is not alone the property of his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, but the occasional residence. It stands under the shadow of those lofty trees that exclude all objects but those they surround. The capacious bow-window of an oblong dining-room expands upon the gravel walk adjoining the soft green turf that almost imperceptibly slopes to the water's edge; not an artificial lake or forced fish-pool, but the sounding, sparkling Wye, that, with all the freshness of a mountain stream, with all the windings of its characteristic course, with all the beauty of its living waters, rushes through the sylvan domain.

"Fronting the windows a light bridge unites the two savannas; the opposite turf rising gradually to its extremity, is also bounded

bounded by its grove of trees, that skirts the extended bank. The lawn on each side the river is broken only by little patches of the choicest flowers, and the mould from whence they spring is covered with mignonette, whose rich perfume fills the sweet air with its fragrance, rising as incense to hallow this temple of the floral, of the sylvan, of the lucid deities. The house is covered, from the base to the chimney's topmost ledge, with trellis; and when the climbers begin to ascend, and the creepers to run, the passion-flower to sanctify, and the clematis to empurple, it will indeed become a perfect bower of beauty; and it is a sweet reflection that he, who a prince in the palace of his forefathers, upon the banks of the Derwent, who is in possession of all that rank and station can bestow, that wealth can give, and ambition desire, selects and adopts this rustic *bijou*, this *verd-unique*, this little fishing-house, on the banks of the winding Wye; which, after having run its race with mountain swiftness, through the sylvan hamlet of King's Sterndale, by the wild solitudes of Chee Torr, the rocky passes of Miller's Dale, the deep clefts of Cresbrook, and the fairy scenes of Monsal, wantons and sports beneath the eye of the Lord of Hartington, from whence its native waters spring, before it take its final way to the shining East, and mixes with the classic waves of Derwent.

"There, perhaps, may the Duke of Devonshire look around, and say with complacent feelings subdued from the world, with the hereditary feelings of her who bore him, and whose memory he sanctifies: "Here is enough for the heart of man; the rest is my country's and my forefathers'!" Perhaps, like the great statesman of Elizabeth, he may, after he has passed the humble gates, take off his courtly robes, and say, "There lie, my Lord Chancellor!" and in sport, even as I did in thought, amplify comparison upon the sweet enchantment.

"To Chatsworth, gorgeous Chatsworth, it is but a light trinket hung to a costly watch; or a single blossom of the jasmine by the side of the imperial rose; or a solitary star, sailing in the wake of the resplendent Moon; or the scent of the violet, that rises upon the air, which the perfumes of Arabia have exhausted; or the song of the robin, after the full choirs of the groves had died away; or the emerald light of the glow-worm shining upon the darkness that succeeded the blazing torches; or the shepherd's pipe upon the mountains, when the echoes of the brazen trumpets had ceased; or the still small voice of grateful praise, when the pealing anthem, and the loud response no longer filled the cathedral's lofty arches:—it was all this, and more; it was Nature's lullaby from the tumult of the world; the eye revelling in its beauty, and

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the mind reposing in its quietness, whilst its balmy sweetness pervaded the purest joy of sense, and all its green attractions, and its lucid animations, took captive the heart of woman, who saw in its combined delights the reflection of her primeval home."

The interesting description of Tideswell Church does honour to the architectural and antiquarian talents of the fair writer.

The character of the beneficent and kind-hearted Mr. Newton, the proprietor of a cotton-mill at Cresbrook, as drawn by Mrs. Sterndale, is that of a philanthropist in the strictest meaning of the word. There is no cant, but actual performance. The "orphans of humanity," employed at Cresbrook, are provided for most comfortably; and are taught to chaunt in melodious lays the hallelujahs of Handel, and to participate in the heavenly science of music. The contemplation of such an establishment confirms the belief that all cotton-mills are not the scenes of unnatural labour or harsh severity; while at the same time it is most honourable to those who are its proprietors, and to those who preside over its prosperity and its comforts. Mr. Newton is already known through the medium of Miss Seward, as "The Minstrel of the Peak," and in the present times by rank and talents, Cresbrook is not unknown.

7. *The Agamemnon of Æschylus, a Tragedy. Translated from the Greek, by Hugh Stuart Boyd, Author of Select Passages from St. Chrysostom, Select Poems of Synesius, &c. pp. 78. Longman and Co.*

WE lament that we have not scope sufficient for doing justice to this performance, which, while it cannot fail to gratify the laudable curiosity of those who enjoy not the advantages of classical education, will be found of considerable use to the juvenile student of the Greek language.

This translation is judiciously in prose. The best poetical attempt of the kind was that of Potter, which so far as it was professedly a translation, was not successful. What Bentley is reported to have said to Pope concerning the translation of Homer, might have been applied to Potter with still more propriety.—"You have given us fine poetry, but it is not Æschylus." We

allow

allow that Potter has even translated some passages correctly as well as poetically; but on the whole, his tragedies can be regarded only as imitations. Mr. H. S. Boyd appears, by the smaller poems appended to this tragedy, to be himself a poet of no mean order; but, doubly ironed by due fidelity to the original, and due subserviency to metre, he would hardly have presented to the public, as he has now done, a translation at once faithful and intelligible, of the most obscure of all the relicts of Grecian antiquity.

The style is pure, and well adapted to convey the lofty and forcible conceptions of the Athenian Bard. We lay before our readers the following specimen. It alludes to the horrid immolation of Iphigenia, whether true or fabulous, yet as true for the purpose of appeasing the wrath of Diana, and procuring for the Greeks a favourable wind in their expedition against Troy.

"Her fervent supplications and her tender youth were unregarded by those stern warriors. Her father commanded the sacrificers when the prayer was over, carrying her like a kid, to place her quickly above the altar, enfolded in her vestments, and to repress those beautiful lips*; that voice now ominous to his house. Casting her saffron-tinctured veil upon the ground, she pierced each of her murderers with the pity-moving darts of her eyes, graceful as in a picture, and desiring to speak. For she had often sang (sung) in her father's halls, and with pure unpolluted lips, had affectionately honoured his brightest hours, when at the festive banquet he poured the third libation." P. 8.

The notes display much critical acumen. The following relates to that part of the above passage which we have marked with an asterism:

* "Στοματός φυλακάν. It is very remarkable that the import of these words should have eluded the penetration of so many editors and commentators. If they had thought of Homer's expression, *ἴρκος ἰδόντων*, they would have seen the meaning at once. This interpretation and the reference to Homer were, I believe, communicated by Professor Porson to Dr. Raine."

We were rather surprised, however, at the beginning of one note, which is to be found in the 15th page. He has taken considerable latitude in translating the words Ἄρης—*ταλαντουχος* in *μαχη* *δορος*, which he attempts to justify thus: "If, as Dr. Blomfield

says, *δορος* cannot be joined to *ταλαντουχος*, the sense will then be, *holding the balance in the conflict of the spear*. But by translating it thus, I should have lost a fine figure,—a figure which appears to me to accord with the genius of Æschylus*." A translator has nothing to do with what his author *might have written*, but with what his author *actually did write*. "If, as Dr. B. says!"—why can there be any doubt of the matter? *Ταλαντουχος* belongs to Ἄρης. A schoolboy might see that *δορος* must follow *μαχη*; and Dr. B. kindly condescended to notice this, merely because two German commentators had previously failed to see it. Ἐν *μαχη* *δορος* might have been expressed, had the metre admitted of it, by Ἐν *δορυμαχία*; for though this word, we believe, no where occurs, yet the adjective *δορυμαχος* is often to be found. The word *δορος* being here no more than a poetical pleonasm, we should not have hesitated to translate the passage thus: *Mars, who holds the balance in the day of battle*; or, to avoid another pleonasm,—*Mars, who holds the balance in the battle*.

Of Mr. Boyd's piety we subjoin a decisive example, taken from page 51. Would to God that piety and genius were more frequently found together! The Semichorus remonstrating with Clytemnestra on the murder of her lord, remarks that "these events have been brought about by Jove, who is the author and effecter of all things; for what is accomplished unto mortals without Jove? Which of these things hath not been brought by him to its final accomplishment?"

The note to this passage is as follows:

"Here again we may be instructed, as well as humbled, by a heathen poet. Are we in the habit of referring every event to God? The ancients revered a false religion, as if it had been a true one. We, who are blessed with a true religion, are as cold and indifferent towards it, as if it were a false one."

After the tragedy follow Translations of "the first choral Ode of Sophocles' *Œdipus Colonus*," "Meleager's *Idyl on the Spring*," "Gregory Nazianzen's *Lamentation for his*

* Mr. B. translates the words thus:—"Mars holding up his spear instead of a balance."

Soul," part of his "Admonitions to Virgilius," and three short original Greek poems of considerable merit. The first of the last-mentioned, *ἡ τῶν γλυπτῶν τῆς Ἑλλάδος*, appeared in "The Classical Journal" some years ago. The subject of the second is Dr. Adam Clarke's Commentary on the New Testament. That of the third is the author's own Essay on a peculiar property of the Greek Article, first noticed by the late Granville Sharpe. Feelings not very favourable to the Poet arose within us, till we came to the last three lines, which not only repressed those feelings, but excited others of an opposite nature. This is the best poem of the three.

Under the Errata at the end, is the following affecting appeal to the indulgence of the reader:

"If the reader should discover any error which I have not noticed, I request him to bear in mind that I am not able to read with my own eyes, but am obliged to have every thing read to me. For this disadvantage the most careful attention of the most assiduous friends cannot fully compensate."

Unfeignedly do we sympathize with Mr. Boyd in this most afflicting of all corporeal calamities. Most sincerely do we wish that his present melancholy privation may be only of a temporary nature and of short continuance,—that such a scholar may not, like our great theological poet,

"Find learning, at one entrance, quite shut out."

8. *The Life and Times of Salvator Rosa*. By Lady Morgan. 2 vols. 8vo. Portrait. Colburn.

THE present age seems particularly distinguishable for an earnest desire of obtaining the most perfect knowledge of those distinguished Italian poets and painters who flourished during the seventeenth century, amongst whom shines with unfaded lustre the celebrated individual whom Lady Morgan has selected for her first biographical essay.

In the preface, the motives which induced the selection of Salvator Rosa, are thus stated:

"Should it be deemed worthy of inquiry why I have selected the life of Salvator Rosa as a subject of biographical memoir, in preference to that of any other illustrious painter of the Italian school, I answer, that I was influenced in my preference more by

the peculiar character of the man, than the extraordinary merit of the artist. For admiring the works of the great Neapolitan master with an enthusiasm unknown perhaps to the sobriety of professed *virtù*, I estimated still more highly the qualities of the Italian patriot, who, stepping boldly in advance of a degraded age, stood in the foreground of his times, like one of his own spirited graceful figures, when all around him was timid mannerism, and grovelling subserviency. Struck as I always have been with the philosophical tone and poetical conception of Salvator's greater pictures, even to the feeling a degree of personal interest in favour of their creator, I took the opportunity of my residence in Italy to make some verbal inquiries as to the private character and story of a man whose powerful intellect and deep feeling, no less than his wild and gloomy imagination, came forth even in his most petulant sketches and careless designs."

Salvator Rosa was born in the latter end of the year 1615, in the little village of Renella, a lovely site that overlooks the Bay of Naples; he was so called because his pious parents intended to devote him to the service of the Church; he, however, so far from exhibiting any early symptoms of saintship, became the scape-grace of the village, and his saving name was speedily spoiled by the expressive diminutive of Salvatoriello. Still his parents persevered in their intention of bringing him up to the priesthood, and placed him in a college at Naples, called that of the *Congregazione Somasca*. During his residence at this college, he evinced all those propensities which so powerfully influenced his future destiny.

Salvator is described in fact, even at this early age, as evincing a disposition towards all the arts, "lispering in numbers," waking the echoes of his native hills with every instrument his infant hand could procure, and producing scraps of antique architecture and of picturesque scenery upon cards and paper, which spoke "trumpet-tongued" his instructive and inevitable vocation. To Antonia, however, and to Giulia, this was "idlers' all," and the wanderings of the young genius served only to give fresh activity to their efforts to impose upon him the destiny which their original plans had chalked out for him; that he should not be a painter; and that he should be "a sage grave man," a pillar of the Church, and the Coryphæus

of

of every "accademia" that dullness and pedantry ever presided over.

It is uncertain how long he remained in this monastic establishment; but it is certain that his confinement here was attended by the most beneficial effects, since it enabled him to acquire a very considerable store of classical knowledge, which subsequently led to all the most interesting events of his life. At length, for non-compliance with the orders of his superiors, he was expelled the college, and once more returned to his parents as poor and as wild as when he left them. Being compelled by the poverty of his situation to embrace some profession, he chose that of painting. Lady Morgan thus describes his earliest efforts:

"It appears, however, from the portrait scenes preserved in his singular landscapes, of marine views, headlands, castellated rocks, antique ruins, and savage coasts, identified by some particular and authenticated feature, as well as from the physiognomy and costume of his beautiful little groups, known by the name of his '*figurine*, that he must have traversed and studied much among the wild and sublime scenery of *La Basilicata*, *La Puglia*, and *Calabria*, the *Magna Græcia* of the ancients, and it is probable too that he was led to this marine circuit (then untouched and unstudied) by those classic associations which distinguish all his compositions, whether of the pencil or the pen. Nearly the whole of the Greek colonies had been confined to these romantic coasts, which still preserve vestiges of the brilliant population that once was spread over them. But if even Cicero in his time could exclaim '*Magna Græcia non est*,' the desolation which in the days of Salvator brooded over that terrestrial Eden, was of a yet deeper and sadder character. Such was the imagery which, with a force that vibrated to the last hour of life, agitated a mind alive to all that is elevated and sublime, and operated on a fancy eager for the strongest and strangest excitements."

Touching his character as a musician and a poet, we shall give an extract, to show the point of view under which the fair writer considers this part of her subject:

"As a musical composer, his merits must be estimated by the progress which the most charming of all the arts had made in his own times. The music of Milton's modern Orpheus,

'Harry, whose tuneful and well-measur'd song

First taught our English music how to span
Words with just note and accent,' &c.

would in the present day be as little palatable to an English public, as the strains of Dante's favourite minstrel Casali would be endurable to the cognoscenti audience of 'the *San Carlos*.' It is enough to establish the musical genius of Salvator Rosa, that his compositions were pronounced by the most learned and elegant musical professor of the last century, to be 'in points of melody superior to most of the masters of his time.' As a comic actor, an *improvisatore*, a performer on many musical instruments, and (to use a French term for a talent which for many obvious reasons has no fit English one) as a delightful *causeur*, the merits of Salvator Rosa must be taken upon trust. These brilliant qualifications, which render life so much more easy and delectable than higher talents and sublimer powers, have nothing to do with time,—they belong to the moment, and are usually evanescent; but the testimony which all who witnessed these personal accomplishments of the great poet-painter bear to their excellence, endows with a sort of individual and characteristic fascination, which perhaps in the 'hey-day of life' he would not have exchanged for the immortality which awaited him, when such light and dazzling acquirements should be inevitably forgotten."

"The more difficult and delicate task remains to speak of Salvator as a poet; not, however, with reference to the language in which he wrote, to detect his Neapolitan *patois*, or lament that deficiency in his Tuscanisms which drew and still draws upon him the anathemas of the Della Cruscan school. To attempt such an analysis, would argue a presumption only to be equalled by the bad taste which could lead to so flagrant a violation of literary discretion."

Our limits prevent us from accompanying Lady Morgan further in her details of the life and times of Salvator Rosa, which on the whole we think creditable to her pen.

9. *Capt. Seely's Wonders of Elora.*

(Continued from Part I. p. 528.)

NOTWITHSTANDING the length of our previous review of this interesting work, we shall again advert to it for the purpose of noticing a few passages of general interest.

The stupendous excavation described in Part i. p. 523, is as old as the year 1179 B. C. following the Hindoo chronology. According to the *Mahabarut*, or "Great War," an ancient historical poem,

"When Pandus' chiefs with Curos fought,
And each the throne imperial sought,

Five

Five brothers of the regal line
Blaz'd high with qualities divine :
The first a prince without his peer,
Just, pious, liberal Yadiشتهer ;
Then Arjoon, to the base a rod,
A hero favour'd by a God ;
Bhema, like mountain-leopard strong,
Unrivall'd in th' embattled throng ;
See Nacool, fir'd by noble shame
To emulate fraternal fame ;
Seyhuder, flush'd with manly grace,
Bright virtue dawning in his face." p. 230.

These five sons of the exiled Pandoo drove their cousin Cooroo from the throne of India, being regarded as deified heroes, from having excavated Elora with their father. Whatever we may think of this story, the temples place pyramids and colossi at a humble distance; the principal are Keylas, Dhurma Linga, Indra, Teen Tal, Visvacarma, Nilacantha, Rama Waara, Junuwasee, Das Avatar, and Jaghanaut, so named from the deity or form of building. Many images occur of course, but the author protests against mythological discussion, though he does not disappoint the inquisitive reader.

"A Brahmin at Benares was so cautious of causing the death of any living animal, that before him, as he walked, the place was swept, that he might not destroy any insect: the air was fanned as he ate, for the same purpose. Some mischievous European gave him a microscope to look at the water he drank. On seeing the animalcule, he threw down and broke the instrument, and vowed he would not drink water again; he kept his promise, and died." P. 73.

Whether our countryman was more rash or brutal, we do not pretend to say.

"England supplies most abundantly to people in all parts of the world, liberty, Christianity, and loans. The first sets them in motion, the second regulates their motion, and the last preserves their motion." P. 402.

Among other topics, Captain Seely has acquainted us with the real state of Indian missions, and the *insufficiency* of the Reports. The two following passages, which bear particularly on the question, will be sufficient to such as are not bigoted to a hopeless cause:

"The motives may be good, and I believe are so; but radical conversion is utterly impracticable of accomplishment, and the experiment is fraught with difficulty and danger. Savages may be easily converted,

for they will receive and believe any thing, particularly if attended with novelty and a promise of future benefits; but the case is widely different with the polished and enlightened people of India." P. 320.

There is another difficulty which we do not observe to have been noticed here. The natives are very shrewd, and pay no regard to such Europeans as are not noticed in the higher ranks, which is not the case with missionaries in general, nor are *presentable* persons chosen for that office. A practical knowledge of physic also would endear the minds of the natives more than the distribution of tracts.

"A mistaken notion exists in the minds of many well-meaning but uninformed Christians, that the Hindoos worship idols, as the *sole* object of admiration, when they only worship numerous symbols of the Almighty's power, his emanations, his energies, and his essences; or as it is explained in the *Sev Pooran*, 'Before the system of the *Brahmande*, which is the manifestation of the world, *Shree Bhagawan Jiu* was single and alone. His beauty beyond the imagination of all hearts, and the expression of all tongues.'

"We are only manifestations of his three powers.—*M. S. Pooran.*

"In the *Atharva Veda*, it is said, 'Where they who know the *Great One* go, through holy rites and through piety, *thither* may Brahma conduct me.'

"May Brahma lead me to the Great One." *Ibid.* P. 325, 326.

So much, says our author, for the polytheism of the Hindoos, and the above are but three out of three hundred texts that might be selected to refute this ill-grounded opinion. No one, we add, can reasonably confound the analytic worship with pure idolatry. Equally zealous is our author in defence of Hindoo morality, against the falsehoods which have prevailed here. See p. 50.

"I believe no Hindoo, under heavy penalties, is permitted to cross the Indus: a forfeiture of caste follows, and many heavy penances, ere he recovers his rank in society. If wealthy, he is severely fined. Some former ambassadors who proceeded on political missions to Persia from the Poona Court, were, on their return, fined in large sums, and had to make donations and presents, besides undergoing several penances, before their caste would receive them back." P. 201.

The general observations are useful, and

and we strongly recommend this book to all who are destined for *Bombay*. Incidentally we learn that other works may be expected from the same pen, and we trust that the *Early Settlements of the Portuguese in India* is not abandoned.

Mr. Elmes, we may here observe, has recently published the "Discourses of Sir William Jones" in a convenient form. Some editor we hope will be found for those of "Colonel Wilford," of whom we wish much to see a memoir prefixed. The old-fashioned plan of studying the classics *alone* is now insufficient, considering what lights they receive from Egyptian and Indian antiquities.

10. Prior's *Memoirs of Burke.*

(Continued from Part i. p. 613.)

TWO petty circumstances connected with the life of Burke are memorable. The one is that HE was an UNSUCCESSFUL candidate for a Professorship at Glasgow. (P. 37.) The other, that he did not know, at one time at least, a single game at cards. See pp. 39, 244.

With regard to the former, we have only to observe, that merit is successful, because it can offer to the patron no remuneration, and that it is *no disgrace* to be disappointed of promotion. Newton once failed of a Fellowship of Trinity, Cambridge.

Burke wrote for the press, and received money for so doing, but to a very small amount. Concerning the prejudices against an author who writes for money, Mr. Prior very properly observes,

"No man in any station of life; no statesman, no lawyer, no physician, no clergyman, no soldier, gives his labours mental or bodily to society without hire. Why then should not the author also have his hire, without slight or reproach?" P. 55.

Burke would not condescend to refute slanders. (P. 56.) There is certainly a neglect of the accessible means of happiness in indulging a morbid irritability on the inevitable occurrence of calumny, but every prudent man will guard against it by the best management in his power, and enable his friends to contradict it when it does occur. The result of this indifference was, that persons who did not know him well, were not inclined to

give him credit for some unexplained parts of his conduct. P. 79.

Burke was fond of children, would spin tops and tetotums with them, and philosophize upon the little habits, passions, and contentions of these "*men in miniature*," as he called them. P. 73. This amiability shows that he was a warm-hearted man, disposed to the happiness which kind feelings naturally produce; and that he could insulate his mind at option, the pleasant consequence of getting a subject well up first, and making a few memorandums. *Then*, slamming the door, treading on the dog's tail, and et ceteras of that kind, are only signals when it is time to leave off play, i. e. when it becomes mere noise and mischief, whereas to some people whose minds have no joints, such incidents are enough to make them *cross* (as the women call it) all day long.

The occasion of Burke's breaking off with Hamilton was, he says, this,

"The occasion of our difference was not any act whatsoever on my part. It was entirely on his, by a voluntary but most insolent and intolerable demand, amounting to no less than a chain of servitude during the whole course of my life, without leaving me at any time a power either of getting forward with honour, or of retiring with tranquillity." P. 76.

This Mr. Prior calls the dictate of a high and manly spirit (p. 75). Without denying this quality to Burke, we attribute it to a consciousness of his powers, and the ultimate prospects in consequence of such powers. His resolution is an absolute syntax rule in the grammar of worldly prudence. Tradesmen who have a concern with only one house, break together with that house if it fails; and in the medical world it is proverbial, that if a young man pins himself to the skirt of any other practitioner, however eminent, he will never get forward as long as he lives. Burke was not a watch to be worn in a fob; he was a hurricane, a trade-wind, a zephyr, a sea-breeze, a calm, whatever he chose to be; and the idea of Hamilton's shutting him up in a bag, like a Lapland witch, and selling him, was truly absurd.

Burke, Goldsmith, and others, used to attend the "Robin Hood" debating society; and it seems that the former was the *only* man who could overcome a certain *Baker*, distinguished by

by Goldsmith as "being meant by Nature for a Lord Chancellor." P. 85. Such is the difference between writing and talking. It is utterly improbable that the baker could have written a book which would have been deemed worthy his debating reputation. A man may be a capital fencing master, and yet never be a General. Mr. Prior says, in our opinion, excellently,

"A good debater, though a character almost wholly English, as there was scarcely any such (their speeches being chiefly written) among the ancients, and little resembling him in the rest of Europe at the present day, is more of a mechanic, perhaps, than he is willing to acknowledge. His range is commonly narrowed, his aim bounded by local or temporary circumstances, which, though calculated to meet some petty interest or emergency of the moment, often become an obstacle to a very wide expansion of mind; he may be said to move within a moral circle, to work in a species of political tread-mill; and his art has been, and, it is but fair to calculate, may be again acquired at an age when other and higher faculties remain still unfolded. A good debater, therefore, may in a great measure be made." P. 517.

The once celebrated and eccentric John Henderson of Pembroke College, Oxford, was a debater of the very first order; a capital sharp-shooter; every shot brought down an argument. It is a reasonable doubt, however, whether he would not have assassinated his reputation by writing.

To compress every thing concerning Burke, which this well-digested and ample book contains, would be as practicable as trundling a mountain in a wheel-barrow. We are in the situation of men showing a large museum to half-hour visitors. We can only point out a few remarkables. These we shall make matters of public interest. The first is the important question how far members of Parliament are bound to conform to the instructions of their constituents. Burke in the following passage has, we think, set the question at rest:

"Certainly, gentlemen (he says to the electors of Bristol), it ought to be the happiness and glory of a representative to live in the strictest union, the closest correspondence, and the most unreserved communication with his constituents. Their wishes ought to have great weight with him; their opinion high respect; their business unremitting attention. It is his duty

to sacrifice his repose, his pleasures, his satisfaction, to theirs; and above all, ever, and in all cases, to prefer their interest to his own. But his unbiassed opinion, his mature judgment, his enlightened conscience, he ought not to sacrifice to you, to any man, or to any set of men living. These he does not derive from your pleasure; no, nor from the law and the constitution. They are a trust from Providence, for the abuse of which he is deeply answerable. Your representative owes you not his industry only, but his judgment; and he betrays instead of serving you, if he sacrifices it to your opinion.

"My worthy colleague says, his will ought to be subservient to yours. If that be all, the thing is innocent. If Government were a matter of will upon any side, yours without question ought to be superior. But Government and Legislation are matters of reason and judgment, and not of inclination; and what sort of reason is that in which the determination precedes the discussion; in which one set of men deliberate and another decide; and where those who form the conclusion are perhaps three hundred miles distant from those who hear the arguments?"

"To deliver an opinion is the right of all men; that of constituents is a weighty and respectable opinion, which a representative ought always most seriously to consider. But *authoritative* instructions; *mandates* issued, which the member is bound blindly and implicitly to obey, to vote, and to argue for, though contrary to the clearest convictions of his judgment and conscience: these are things utterly unknown to the laws of this land, and which arise from a fundamental mistake of the whole order and tenour of our constitution.

"Parliament is not a *congress* of ambassadors from different and hostile States; whose interests each must maintain, as an agent and advocate against other agents and advocates; but Parliament is a *deliberative* assembly of one nation, with one interest, that of the whole; where not local purposes, not local prejudices ought to guide, but the general good, resulting from the general reason of the whole. You choose a member indeed; but when you have chosen him, he is not a member of Bristol, but he is a member of Parliament. If the local constituent should have an interest, or should form an hasty opinion, evidently opposite to the real good of the rest of the community, the member for that place ought to be as far as any other from any endeavour to give it effect." pp. 179, 180.

Rotten boroughs, as they are called, are the only means by which in general the monied interest is represented in the House, and men of talents obtain seats. The importance of the latter

ter is thus ably shown by Mr. Prior. In speaking of *close boroughs*, he says:

"Such places make up in practical utility what they want in theoretical perfection, and one portion of the kingdom is enabled to repair the prejudices or injustice of another. Without this resource [his return for Malton after failure at Bristol] he might not at least for a time have re-entered Parliament. His services, which in number and value exceed perhaps those of any two hundred country gentlemen who ever sat in Parliament put together, would have been lost to his country. Much also would have been lost, and this is no trivial loss in national fame. Great men are a species of valuable public property, always the pride, often the chief stay and support of the country; the stars which enlighten and beautify her intellectual firmament, and by the numbers and radiance of whom her glory is raised and extended in the esteem of other nations. How many illustrious names might have been lost to the roll of English history, had it not been for the anomaly of close boroughs." P. 243.

Every body knows that metaphysics have been the chief ingredient of infidel combustibles; and that the prevention of their mischievous explosions by legislative means, is deemed by certain senators erroneous. It is, therefore, useful to give Burke's opinions on both these points.

"Nothing can be conceived more hard than the heart of a thorough-bred metaphysician. It comes nearer to the cold malignity of a wicked spirit, than to the frailty and passion of a man. It is like that of the principle of evil himself, incorporeal, pure, unmixed, dephlegmated, defecated evil.—Beattie's opinion of the science is not more favourable.—'It is the bane of true learning, true taste, and true science; to it we owe all modern scepticism and atheism; it has a bad effect upon the human faculties, and tends not a little to sour the temper, to subvert good principles, and to disqualify men for the business of life.'" P. 153.

Concerning the modern notion of tolerating blasphemy, he says,

"Though I am not fond of calling in the aid of the secular arm to suppress doctrines and opinions, yet if ever it was raised, it should be against those enemies of their kind who would take from man the noblest prerogative of his nature, that of being a religious animal. Already under the systematic attacks of these men, I see many of the props of good government beginning to fail. I see propagated principles which will not leave to religion even a toleration, and make Virtue herself less than a name." P. 157.

(To be continued.)

11. *An Essay on the Laws of Gravity, and the Distances of the Planets; with Observations on the Tides, the Figure of the Earth, and the Precession of the Equinoxes. By Capt. Forman of the Royal Navy.* 8vo. pp. 100.

PHILOSOPHICAL theories should render a satisfactory solution of every phenomenon whatever, without exception; otherwise they are inadmissible. This, in strictness, and generally speaking, the law, is a correct one. But nevertheless we doubt the possibility of its being in all cases complied with. For instance, notwithstanding the acknowledged truth of the Lavoisierian theory, we recollect that Dr. Priestley remained, to his dying day, an inflexible advocate for the Phlogiston of Steel; and grounded his pertinacity upon a phenomenon which was absolutely not explicable by the new theory. In the same manner there may be difficulties in the theories of Sir Isaac Newton, or processes and deductions be incorrect, though the positive conformities of nature to the modes of determining her action, show that a certain clue is obtained. We mean that eclipses may be foretold, and tide-tables be formed, without our acquiring the exact process which Nature observes. The compass may enable us to find a road across a desert, and yet that may not be the actual road which the natives take. The application of the theories of Sir Isaac Newton to business-purposes, and the excellence of the mathematical ladder of his own invention, by which he ascended to his high hypotheses, have made his reputation an immovable mountain; and yet we have strong doubts whether there is not an intervening medium at present unknown, by which Nature conducts the processes attributed by him to simple principles alone. If an absolute vacuum be possible, then nothing may have a real being, and there may be a place where God is not, which is absurd. Upon these grounds we think that there is an unknown physical agency every where; and that, though its modes of exhibition may be defined by mathematical processes, yet that the acting power being latent, all the phenomena may not be soluble, because that acting power is unknown. This is the light in which we view Capt. Forman's objections to received opinions; and certainly those objections.

tions do not appear to be airy nothings, but to have a local habitation and a name. Capt. F. says,

“About two years ago, I published a *New Theory of the Tides*, in which I accounted for the phenomenon, by supposing, that as water, like the air, is compressible, the Moon's attraction, by diminishing the gravity of the mass of water, causes this mass to expand upwards in proportion to the weight that is taken off it.” pp. 16, 17.

There is nothing *absurd* in this hypothesis, nor in others brought forward in this work; on the contrary they are clever; but it is *absurd* in the gallant Captain to step forward, like another Admirable Crichton, and challenge the Royal Society and the Board of Longitude to dispute with him. They would naturally treat it as Hannibal treated the lecturer on the art of war. It would not be commonly decent for either of these learned bodies to admit hastily the incompetency of all previous knowledge, and no less was demanded of them. Had the objections of Capt. Forman assumed the more modest form of difficulties attached to the solutions of the Newtonian theory, the feelings of Capt. F. would, we think, have been spared, and a better purpose answered; at all events, a Magazine is the fittest channel for the discussion. The Board of Longitude and the Royal Society are not debating clubs.

12. *A Philosophical Inquiry into the Source of the Pleasures derived from Tragic Representations, &c. &c.* By M. Macdermot. 8vo. pp. 405.

EXCITEMENT is the very soul of dramatic representation of every kind; comedy, farce, or tragedy; and there is no doubt that the pleasure derived from tragic representation is that assigned by our author, p. 224, viz. *strong sensation*. The book is ably and instructively written; and should it reach a second edition, we recommend the author to consult Gibbon's disquisition on the love of Pleasure, and the love of Action (as leading principles of human conduct), in his *Decline and Fall*. Hence he will derive a more accurate and philosophical basis for his deductions than is to be found in Du Bos or any other writer known to us, who have written upon the results of *ennui*.

GENT. MAG. July, 1824.

Mr. Macdermot is an excellent judge of acting; and we perfectly agree with him, but not with exclusive application to Mr. Kean (see p. 393), that *stage-effect* is too often substituted for nature. Authors who intend to write tragedies, and amateurs of the drama, will find this book very instructive.

13. *Notes of the War in Spain; detailing Occurrences Military and Political in Galicia, and at Gibraltar and Cadiz; from the Fall of Corunna to the Occupation of Cadiz by the French.* By Thomas Steele, Esq. M. A. of Magdalen College, Cambridge, a Member of the Spanish Committee. 8vo. pp. 362.

THOUGH warm and sanguine feeling cannot make ropes of sand, it can convert mole-hills into mountains; and certainly it has done so with regard to the late power of Spanish resistance to French invasion. Cadiz, defended by English troops, would be transportation for life to a besieging army; but a document printed in the Appendix, p. 346, shows how utterly absurd it would have been to expect the retention of this even *impregnable* fortress under Spanish arrangements.

State of the Garrison of Cadiz.—The total force in the Isla, the Cortadura lines, and Cadiz, amounted to no more than 9600 men, giving an effective force of 7000, of which a great portion was *unserviceable for want of muskets*. “One of the battalions of that part of the army, to which we were attached, consisting of 450 men, had more than 250 firelocks which could not be discharged,—not a sand-bag to be procured for the batteries,—not a palisade in any of the works,—no provisions in the magazines, and not more than twenty-five dollars in the treasury.”

We hope that our worthy countrymen, before they subscribe to any more foreign aids, will insist upon a correct statement of things, and recollect that feelings cannot create facts. We have said enough, however, in our Review in Part i. pp. 145—147, concerning Spanish affairs.

Mr. Steele has collected a mass of various information and details, which would be useful to the historian of the late war in Spain; i. e. if it be worth a history; for to us the whole affair appears no more than the suppression of a school insurrection.

14. *Historical Memoirs of La Vendée.* By Madame De Sapinaud. Translated from the French. 12mo. pp. 194. Knight.

THE war of La Vendée can offer no novelty; infinite misery and wonderful heroism distinguish such events. Flora Mac Ivor, Claverhouse, Burley of Balfour, and thoughtless gentlemen like Mr. Waverley, who get into awkward scrapes, form the *dramatis personæ*. All these wars are as like as clocks; only some of them may be merely cuckoo concerns; others as awful as that of St. Sepulchre's, a death-watch.

We have seen long and very able accounts of this war; but why a single province unaffected in any interest, as a loss of a manufacture, oppressive taxation, or religious intolerance, should so warmly take up the defence of an unpopular system against all its fellow-countrymen, is to us still a problem. It is stated that a sudden rising of the peasantry in the district of La Bretonnière, on March 12, 1793, was the first illumination of the bonfire; but this is not satisfactory to the philosopher. Why should *they* rise in preference to others? We have no doubt that hundreds of Frenchmen fully know the real instigating cause, and could explain it in a dozen words. To us, however, the matter appears to turn upon one point, *viz.* the designation of La Vendée as a focus for revolution, as Scotland was for the re-statement of the Stuarts.

If the war was intended to serve the Royal cause, it terminated only in mere slaughter, and could have no other result; for, except a proposed co-operation with the English, through a concentration at Grandville (see p. 188), all the other history of the war is without plan,—the Irish rebellion of nearly the same æra. To be "covered with glory" is, however, to a Frenchman in humble life, an Englishman's acquisition of a country-house and a carriage; yet most certain it is, that the Republicans made a very poor figure in this war. *We* should have ended it by one battle, and then disarming the peasantry; instead of which, butchering the women, and burning the cottages, was the measure adopted; and, in consequence, the war was unnecessarily protracted, through the desperation excited. It was war conducted by passion; flogging a restive horse till he breaks the

carriage, and endangers the neck of the driver.

The history of this war is not, however, shaving and dressing, breakfast, dinner, coffee, and going to bed. It is dismal solitude; now and then guns fired; here and there cottages smoking; cartloads of goods moving up lanes in partial concealment, women and children peeping behind trees and bushes, and solitary wanderers in breathless haste, not stopping to converse. Women appear, not as amazons, but as martyrs, sublime in suffering, and, as if Nature intended that character should be exhibited in the very jaws of Death, scolding their persecutors, though shivering with fear. The finest incidents of novel-writing cannot exceed the solemn truths related in this book; and though many persons think that those authors are lawyers who plead without cases or statutes in the court of Nature, such critics may be assured that there are no extraordinary which they will not find in this interesting volume, as well as affecting touches of nature. Our limits will only allow us to give some corroborating extracts.

"On entering the town, the incendiaries killed a farmer who had been driving a waggon for them. His wife hearing a gun shot, went out to see what had happened, and was horror-struck at finding her husband stretched dead on the ground, with the blood gushing in torrents from a wound which he had received on his head. She fainted away, and the oxen continued to proceed without a driver. Luckily the Mayor came up and led them to the farmhouse; though he was a citizen, he could not refrain from shedding tears. He even assisted in removing the farmer's wife. The unfortunate woman died a few days afterwards, and one of her sons who was with the waggon, was also killed. On hearing of the death of his mother, he threw away his whip, and attempted to escape, but one of the wretches fired after him, and killed him on the spot. All these catastrophes took place at a short distance from the garden where we had taken refuge. Every one was in tears. The cattle returned and continued lowing at their master's doors. Oh! how different was this from those tranquil and happy evenings when I used to see the herds coming down to the sound of flutes and drums towards their stalls! As soon as the Angelus* sounded, the women used

* "This hymn is repeated in Catholic countries (see Gage's Hengrave, p. 13, note. Rev.) at the sound of the morning and evening bell."

to leave their distaffs, and fondly bring out their little children to meet their returning husbands. The little creatures ran delighted into their fathers' arms, and they went all together to the Temple of their Saviour to place themselves under the protection of the Virgin." pp. 117, 118.

Hiding-places occur in many of our old houses. The following contrivance is not a bad specimen :

"He immediately lowered the top of the bed, which was on springs, and by means of a little ladder which he had brought with him, he raised a trap door, which was concealed between two beams, and ascended. I followed him; we drew up the ladder and the top of the bed, and awaited the result of the arrival of the republican division." p. 123.

The following account of asps is very curious :

"These women [refugees in the forest of Galim] had built little huts for themselves and their families, as well as small sheds for their cows, which they frequently removed from place to place, to avoid the asps which came about them. In spite of their vigilance, the smell of the milk which the women heated in order to obtain cream, continually attracted these reptiles, which are so common in La Vendée. A mantua-maker who came to see me at La Barbinière, had spent three months in this forest, and she assured me that she had often seen as many as six of them round one of the vessels into which the milk had been poured; but she had never heard of any one having been bitten by them." pp. 145, 146.

We know not what the La Vendéans may reckon the proper height of the human form. With us it is five feet eight. Our readers will therefore smile at its being made a merit in the person of M. de la Verrie, that he was *nearly five feet six inches high!* p. 188.

Here we must take our leave of Madame de Sapinaud. The account is interesting, and the translation is well executed. In p. 137, *vivacity* should have been differently rendered to convey the real meaning to an Englishman. *Levity* would have been better. This, however, is a trifle.

15. *Poetical Sketches; The Profession, The Broken Heart, &c. With Stanzas for Music, and other Poems.* By Alaric A. Watts. Third Edition. With additional Poems. Hurst, Robinson, and Co. Small 8vo. pp. 192.

IT was in our last volume (i. 432), that we first announced Mr. Watts's little collection of poetical gems, then

printed for *private* circulation only; and we honestly recommended its more general diffusion. — We are happy to find that the public taste has sanctioned our commendation; for we have the pleasure to perceive that it is the *third* edition which now lies before us, increased, more than a fourth part, by additional poems. It would be idle waste of time to prove Mr. Watts's capabilities as a poet. His volume has attracted the favourable notice of almost every reviewer. But amongst these well-deserved commendations, we do not recollect that it has been noticed, and in these times it is certainly no small praise, that the poems do not contain a single syllable militating against religion and morality.

With a few exceptions, the poems in this volume were written between the ages of 16 and 21. The following pleasing specimen is, we conceive, a more recent production :

“TEN YEARS AGO.

Ten years ago—ten years ago—
Life was to us a fairy scene;
And the keen blasts of worldly woe
Had seared not then its pathway green.
Youth and its thousand dreams were ours,—
Feelings we ne'er can know again,—
Unwithered hopes, unwasted powers,
And frames unworn by mortal pain:
Such was the bright and genial glow
Of life with us—ten years ago!

Time has not blanched a single hair
That clusters round thy forehead now;
Nor hath the cankering touch of Care
Left even one furrow on thy brow.
Thine eyes are blue as when we met,
In love's deep truth, in earlier years;
Thy cheek of rose is blooming yet,
Though sometimes stained by secret
tears;—
But where, oh where's the spirit's glow
That shone through all—ten years ago?

I, too, am changed—I scarce know why;
Can feel each flagging pulse decay,
And youth, and health, and visions high,
Melt like a wreath of snow away!
Time cannot sure have wrought the ill;
Though worn in this world's sickening
strife

In soul and form,—I linger still
In the first summer month of life;
Yet journey on my path below,—
Oh! how unlike—ten years ago!

But, look not thus,—I would not give
The wreck of hopes that thou must share,
To bid those joyous hours revive,
When all around me seemed so fair.

We've

We've wandered on in sunny weather,
When winds were low and flowers in bloom,
And hand in hand have kept together,
And still will keep, 'mid storm and gloom;
Endeared by ties we could not know,
When life was young—ten years ago!

Has Fortune frown'd?—Her frowns were
vain,

For hearts like ours she could not chill!
Have friends proved false?—Their love
might wane,—

But ours grew fonder, firmer still!
Twin barks on this world's changing wave,
Steadfast in calms—in tempests tried,—

In concert still our fate we'll brave,—

Together cleave life's fitful tide;
Nor mourn, whatever winds may blow,
Youth's first wild dreams—ten years ago!

Have we not knelt beside his bed,
And watched our first-born blossom die?

Hoped, till the shade of hope had fled,

Then wept till feeling's fount was dry?

Was it not soothing in that hour

To think, 'mid mutual tears and sighs,

Our bud had left its earthly bower,

And burst to bloom in Paradise?

What, to the thought that soothed *that* woe,

Were heartless joys—ten years ago?

Yes, it is sweet, when Heaven is bright,

To share its sunny beams with thee!

But sweeter far, 'mid clouds and blight,

To have thee near to weep with me.

Then dry those tears,—though something
changed

From what we were in earlier youth,—

Time, that hath hopes and friends estranged,

Hath left us love in all its truth;—

Sweet feelings we would not forego,—

For life's best joys—ten years ago!

The volume has altogether a very captivating appearance. It is very neatly printed, and is embellished with three beautiful engravings.

16. *The Czar, an Historical Tragedy*. By Joseph Cradock, Esq. M.A. F.S.A. 8vo. pp. 75. Payne and Foss, &c.

WE are here presented with a literary curiosity, an excellent Tragedy, written nearly half a century ago, and although approved of by several Managers, never before either acted or published.

The Author is a gentleman of fortune, an octogenarian, and the father of the Society of Antiquaries, in full possession of his capacious powers of mind. He was in our early days highly esteemed in the learned, the theatrical, and the musical world. A gentleman commoner of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, he was there the friend of Askew, Hurd, and Farmer.

The latter dedicated to him his celebrated pamphlet which decided on the learning of Shakspeare. Garrick was his intimate associate, and approved his Muse,—and we have heard it whispered that in figure and style of acting Mr. Cradock bore a striking resemblance to our English Roscius. With the Earl of Sandwich, Joah Bates, Dr. Boyce, and the musical prodigies of his time, Mr. C. was not less intimately connected. In the beautiful mansion at Gumley, in Leicestershire, many of the choice spirits of the age were accustomed to amuse each other with private theatricals, and musick of the most refined order. Among his London friends were Johnson, Goldsmith, and Bp. Percy. The beautiful Ode by Mr. Cradock at the Anniversary of the Leicester Infirmary, 1774, set to musick by Dr. Boyce, "Lo, on the thorny Bed of Care," &c. was universally admired, and still maintains its reputation*.

Although for many years our Author has lived in retirement, he has not been an unconcerned observer of all that has been passing in the busy world. We rejoice, therefore, that he has in some measure returned to the great theatre of action; and are happy to find that the publication of his Tragedy of the *Czar* is intended as the precursor of works that are likely to extend to four octavo volumes. To guard against mischance, his manuscripts and other documents have been carefully collected, and consigned to Friends, that nothing unauthenticated may be given to the publick after his decease. Respected, however, as he is, by all his acquaintance, we trust his life will be preserved to revise his own works, and reap the fame they will justly acquire.

The only theatrical piece before published by Mr. Cradock was the Tragedy of "Zobeide," altered from *Les Scythes* of Voltaire, which was acted at Covent Garden in 1771, where Mrs. Yates was the Heroine. On this occasion Mr. Cradock received a letter in English, which is here copied from the "History of Leicestershire:"

Sr,
9 8bre, 1778, à Ferney.
Thanks to yr muse, a foreign copper shines,
Turn'd into gold, and coin'd in sterling lines.

* See Nichols's "Leicestershire," vol. I. p. 523.

You

You have done too much honour to an old sick man of eighty. I am, with the most sincere esteem and gratitude,

SR. YR SERV. VOLTAIRE."

The present Tragedy of the "Czar" was brought to the morning of rehearsal. The two Queens were to have been personated by Mrs. Yates and Mrs. Crawford, but a disappointment was occasioned by the latter lady, who soon after retired from the stage. This circumstance, and Mr. Garrick's soon after parting with Drury Lane Theatre, seem to have prevented its appearance; although it is evident, by a correspondence prefixed to the play, that Mr. Sheridan would gladly, at a subsequent period, have brought it forward.

The fable is founded on historical facts, with such additions as were necessary to increase the interest of the story. It has reference to the arrest of M. de Matueof, the Czar's minister at London, in the public street by two bailiffs, at the suit of some tradesmen to whom he was in debt. This affront had like to have been attended with serious consequences. The Czar, who had been absolute enough to civilize savages, had no idea, could have none, of the privileges of a nation civilized in the only rational manner by laws and liberties. He demanded immediate and severe punishment of the offenders; he demanded it of a princess (Queen Anne) whom he thought interested to assert the sacredness of the persons of monarchs, even in their representatives; and he demanded it with threats of *wreaking his vengeance on all English merchants and subjects established in his dominions*. The Scene in the Third Act between the Czar and the Ambassador from England is finely conceived, and the language truly characteristic.

Shakspeare, with wonderful success, contrived to palliate the furious nature of Henry the Eighth, and to give his brutality the appearance of honest bluntness and rough dignity. Mr. Cradock had a similar difficulty to encounter in the character of the Czar, in order to mitigate the horror arising from the repudiation of his Queen, and the murder of his Son. The character of Otokesa, the Czar's first Queen, is well-drawn. The indignation of insulted virtue, the pangs of jealousy, the affection of the rejected wife, and the tenderness of the mother, are

painted in striking colours. The following soliloquy, delivered by Otokesa, when in prison, is deep and impressive.

OTTOKESA.

"'Tis well—this deep-felt gloom—this awful silence—

This is sunk Melancholy's last abode,
Here let my fancy rove!

And here I'll picture unsubstantial forms
To visit my sick dreams;

There is a vault, where piteous infants oft
Have smil'd in vain, and kiss'd the hands
that bound them;

There too their frantic mothers tore their
hair, [ment,

And wore their limbs along the flinty pave-
While some stern ruffians, by the place in-
spir'd,

Murder'd their babes in luxury of guilt.

Hail, dreadful mansion, hail!—here let me
fix;

While frequent list'ning to yon doleful bell,
I lose myself in horrors,—till some lone owl,
Waked by a groan more hideous than the
rest,

Echoes aloud the woes it cannot feel."

Catherine, the second wife, is a model of generous sensibility, and the Czar is shewn in all his turbulent grandeur, with however some touches of parental contrition, which, though history withholds from him, he doubtless must have felt. Artamon, the perfidious and cruel Minister, is ingeniously made the father of Catherine, which accounts for his determination to ruin the Queen and her son, in order to exalt his daughter to the throne. The pathos of this tragedy maintains a strong interest through the whole; but it is in the Fifth Act that the Author puts out all his force. The last Scene is a chef d'oeuvre of its kind.

Prefixed to the Play are two letters to the Author from D. Garrick, Esq. two from R. B. Sheridan, Esq. one from Sir John Irwine, K. B. and a letter from the Author presented to her Imperial Majesty, Catherine, Empress of all the Russias. The Author afterwards received the honour of an invitation to the Russian Court.

17. *The Improvisatrice, and other Poems.*
By L. E. L. Hurst, Robinson, and Co.
pp. 328.

THE Author of the *Improvisatrice* is a young Lady just out of her *teens*, who has for some time liberally contributed Poetry to the *Literary Gazette*. We rejoice that she has published

lished her poetical gems in a collected form; as we have seldom seen a volume more conspicuous for vivid imagination, felicity of diction, vigorous condensation of language, and passionate intensity of sentiment.

“The *Improvisatrice* (says the short but sensible Advertisement) is an attempt to illustrate the species of Inspiration common in Italy, where the mind is warmed from earliest childhood by all that is beautiful in nature and glorious in art. The character depicted is entirely Italian,—a young female, with all the liveliness, vivid feeling, and genius of her own impassioned land. She is supposed to relate her own history, with which are intermixed the tales and episodes which various circumstances call forth.”

In the opening of the poem, the *Improvisatrice* gives some account of herself and her pursuits:

“I am a daughter of that land
Where the poet’s lip and the painter’s hand
Are most divine,—where earth and sky
Are picture both and poetry—
I am of Florence. ’Mid the chill
Of hope and feeling, oh! I still
Am proud to think to where I owe
My birth, though but the dawn of woe!

My childhood passed ’mid radiant things,
Glorious as Hope’s imaginings;
Statues but known from shapes of earth,
By being too lovely for mortal birth;
Paintings whose colours of life were caught
From the fairy tints in the rainbow wrought;
Music whose sighs had a spell like those
That float on the sea at the evening’s close;
Language so silvery, that every word
Was like the lute’s awakening chord;
Skies half sunshine, and half starlight;
Flowers whose lives were a breath of delight;
Leaves whose green pomp knew no withering;
Fountains bright as the skies of our Spring;
And songs whose wild and passionate line
Suited a soul of romance like mine.

My power was but a woman’s power;
Yet, in that great and glorious dower
Which Genius gives, I had my part:
I poured my full and burning heart
In song, and on the canvass made
My dreams of beauty visible;
I know not which I loved the most—
Pencil or lute—both loved so well.”

She describes her sensations on seeing the early productions of her pencil. In her first picture she introduces Petrarch, and from her exquisite tribute to his memory we extract the following charming verses:

“I always thought that Poet’s fate
Utterly lone and desolate.
It is the spirit’s bitterest pain
To love to be beloved again;

And yet between a gulf which ever
The hearts that burn to meet must sever.
And he was vowed to one sweet star,
Bright yet to him, but bright afar.
O’er some Love’s shadow may but pass,
As passes the breath-stain o’er glass;
And pleasures, cares, and pride combined,
Fill up the void Love leaves behind.
But there are some whose love is high,
Entire, and sole idolatry;
Who turning from a heartless world,
Ask some dear thing which may renew
Affection’s severed links, and be
As true as they themselves are true.
But love’s bright fount is ever pure;
And all his pilgrims must endure
All passions, mighty suffering,
Ere they may reach the blessed spring.
And some who waste their lives to find
A prize which they may never win.
Like those who search for Irem’s groves,
Which found they may not enter in.
Where is the sorrow, but appears
In love’s long catalogue of tears?
And some there are who leave the path
In agony and fierce disdain,
And bear upon each cankered breast
The scar that never heals again.”

Her next picture is of the Grecian poetess, Sappho.

Then follows an exquisite *Death-Song of Sappho*. The *Improvisatrice’s* first tale is a *Moorish Romance*, which abounds in rich and splendid imagery, and is certainly the most brilliant of the many dazzling gems in the volume. We have next a description of the lover of the *Improvisatrice*.

One of the most delightful Tales is that of *Leades and Cydippe*. The *Charmed Cup* is perhaps the most interesting, as to incident, but it is much too long for quotation in our pages. The following Farewell is addressed by the *Improvisatrice* to her Lover:

“Farewell!—we shall not meet again!
As we are parting now,
I must my beating heart restrain—
Must veil my burning brow!
Oh, I must coldly learn to hide
One thought, all else above—
Must call upon my woman’s pride
To hide my woman’s love!
Check dreams I never may avow;
Be free, be careless, cold as thou!
Oh! those are tears of bitterness,
Wrung from the breaking heart,
When two blest in their tenderness
Must learn to live apart!
But what are they to that lone sigh,
That cold, that fixed despair;
That weight of wasting agony
It must be mine to share.
Methinks I should not thus repine
If I had had one vow of thine;

I could

I could forgive inconstancy,
To be one moment loved by thee!

With me the hope of life is gone,
The sun of joy is set;
One wish my soul still dwells upon
The wish it could forget.

Farewell!—I shall not be to thee
More than a passing thought;
But every time and place will be
With thy remembrance fraught!
Farewell!—We have not often met—

We may not meet again;
But on my heart the seal is set
Love never sets in vain!

Fruitless as constancy may be,
No chance, no change, may turn from thee;
One who has loved thee wildly—well,
But whose first love-vow breathed—Fare-
well!"

Nearly two-thirds of the volume are occupied with Poems of a miscellaneous kind, partaking of all the genius and beauty of the longer pieces. From this department of the volume, which comprises Tales, Fragments, Ballads, and Lyrical Poems, we shall select some beautiful specimens in our future Numbers.

18. *On the Nobility of the British Gentry, or the Political Ranks and Dignities of the British Empire, compared with those on the Continent; for the use of Foreigners in Great Britain, and of Britons abroad; particularly of those who desire to be presented at Foreign Courts, to accept Foreign Military Service, to be invested with Foreign Titles, to be admitted into Foreign Orders, to purchase Foreign Property, or to intermarry with Foreigners.* By Sir James Lawrence, Knight of Malta. 8vo. pp. 60.

FIT nobilis, nascitur generosus, is the principle upon which this curious and often momentous tract is written. Englishmen confound Nobility with Peerage, whereas in every country the landed proprietors are the natural Nobility, p. 7.

Formerly, while all persons of coat-armour were styled noblemen, all gentlemen were styled persons of quality. A peer is only a person of rank, unless he be a gentleman; but every gentleman is a person of quality; for in the opinion of a herald, quality and gentility are synonymous, p. 27.

In short, according to the proper explanation of gentry, their families must *always* have borne arms; the descendants of a yeoman can never be

gentlemen; they, however, may make very respectable lords, p. 20.

Wealth, which is omnipotent, will always prevent the revival of feudal distinctions; and therefore, omitting the mere curiosities of this book, we shall give extracts, which enlarge our stock of valuable information.

The House of Commons did not originally mean Commoners in distinction from Peers.

"The *communitas terræ*, or community of the kingdom, was anciently only the barons and tenants *in capite*. The House of Commons therefore signified the House of Communities (pp. 29, 30) for *Communitas*, like *Societas*, means people partaking the same rights, and was equally applicable to the most exalted, and to the most humble classes (p. 30). The word Commoner has only of late years crept into circulation." P. 32.

Against the principle of estimating the value of a man by the mere circumstance of a certain quantity of acres having been now, or once in the possession of his family, we *in reason* protest. Such pretensions confer no service upon the state or mankind. When the defence and legislation of the realm were in the hands of the tenants *in capite*, there was a rational ground for accounting them pillars of the state; but society has now assumed so different a form, that a "gentleman of blood," merely as such, has no political character whatever. We speak in no depreciation of family pretensions. They are often high supports of virtue. We mean, that they are no longer matters of *public* relation.

We therefore pass to the very useful contents of this work; *viz.* the warning it gives, by our confounding the forms of foreign nobility with our own.

An *old* German Baron is equal to an *old* English country gentleman; a *new* German Baron to a purchaser of a coat of arms (p. 34). A Baron of Languedoc to a country Esquire (*Ib.*) A Roman Duke and a Sicilian Prince to a Baronet (*Ib.*) In France, Marquis, Comte, Vicomte, or Baron, were indifferent; the only important question was not what title any individual bore, but whether he really was a *gentil-homme*, or man of ancestry (p. 38). The indiscriminate use of the word gentleman by us is productive

ductive of infinite mistakes abroad, as appears by the following anecdote.

"A German Baron in London, having waited for his barber, a journeyman arrived in his stead, and informed him, that the old *Gentleman* had been taken ill, but that he would have the honour of shaving him. This anecdote the Baron used to relate whenever any Englishman was presented at his Master's Court, to insinuate that the English gentry were a set of barbers." P. 45.

In Germany every Gentleman is styled a Baron, as in England every Gentleman is styled an Esquire; but an English Squire's daughter, ignorant of the comparative value of titles, thinks by marrying a Baron to become a Peeress of Germany, for as a Baron is a Peer in Great Britain, no doubt a Baron is a Peer all the world over." She soon finds out her mistake; and "disgusted by repeated humiliations, this couple make up their minds to fix their residence in England, where they mount an equipage, with a coronet and supporters, and on the strength of their baronial title, pretend to a precedence above the first gentry in the land." P. 49.

We could mention English girls of respectable family, who have been taken in by German Barons, now living in England, and who are little better than swindlers, and are impudently arrogant, through the ignorance of our countrymen, as to the real bearing of the rank and title of a German Baron. It seems from p. 48, that any one may purchase the title at a sum between 50*l.* and 100*l.* from the Court of Vienna, or other Courts; and we have heard that an advertising quack-doctor of the lowest kind, a menial in the Temple of the Siphilitic Venus, absolutely negotiated for the purchase of a German Barony, and would have succeeded, had not the circumstance accidentally become known to our Ambassador, who prevented the grant.

Every person going abroad should read this bill of fare of foreign nobility dishes, because, as Sir James Lawrence very properly observes,

"Our persons of quality ought to know the value of foreign titles, as our bankers know the value of foreign coins; and a French Compté is as inferior to an English Earl, as a *livre tournois* to a pound sterling." P. 50.

Again, as to foreigners.

"The late King of Wirtemberg used to say, that he could form no idea of an English gentleman, till he had visited several at their country seats, and seen their manner of living in the country." P. 19.

19. *Songs of Solyma; or, a New Version of the Psalms of David, the long ones being compressed, in general, into two parts or portions of Psalmody, comprising their prophetic evidences and principal beauties.* By Baptist-Noel Turner, M.A. some time Fellow of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, Rector of Denton in Lincolnshire, and Wing in Rutland. 8vo. pp. 189.

TRANSLATORS of the Psalms will always acquire more credit for their piety than their poetry. To us the Psalms seem utterly untractable; and we think Milton or Byron would have failed. At the same time there are many original beautiful hymns, sweetly simple and affectingly pious. Bishop Kenn's Evening Hymn is a delightful instance. Every body however knows the vast difference between verse recited and sung to music. There the apostrophes and ejaculations with which the Psalms superabound, and which render the translation of them with high poetical effect so impracticable, become beauties, and make great impression.

Simplicity and unaffected piety are the characteristics of the Version before us. The following stanza of the Hymn, sung at the consecration of the New Church of Mary-le-Bone, is a good specimen.

"Here the hallow'd shrine we raise,
Hence to pour our endless praise;
Here thine anger to appease,
Humbled be our hearts and knees.
When thy sinful servants pray,
Hear us on thy sacred day;
Sacred day of all the seven—
Be this house a porch of Heaven!
Sinners—mark with awe profound,
Sinners—this is holy ground."

These lines, as to Poetry, are worthy Shenstone; and no one can say that they are not such as are truly becoming religious poetry.

20. *Sermons on the principal events and truths of Redemption. To which are annexed an Address and Dissertation on the state of the Deceased, and the Descent of Christ into Hell.* By John-Henry Hobart, D.D. Bishop of the Episcopal Church in the State of New York, Professor of Pastoral Theology and Pulpit Elo-

Eloquence in the General Theological Seminary, and Rector of Trinity Church, and St. Paul's and St. John's Chapels, in the City of New York. 2 vols. 8vo.

IT seems that in various English Publications the Bishops and Clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America have been charged with not faithfully inculcating the distinguishing doctrines of the Gospel. The Bishop therefore publishes these sermons in vindication of himself and his Clerical Brethren. (Pref. iv.) These sermons were, the Bishop says, those which he preached in the course of his duty as a Parochial Minister. Indeed they are not, properly speaking, of the usual episcopal construction, that is, solemn charges, carefully shunning indulgence of embellishment from passion or warm feeling, but they approximate to what are called Popular Sermons, with a mixture of Theological Learning. A strong effort at impression pervades the whole; and they may be pronounced eloquent sermons. We have both heard and read of the imperfection of American English, but we see no traces of it in the work before us. The diction is not only correct, but often of an elegant and high character.

21. *Thoughts on Prison Labour, &c. &c. By a Student of the Inner Temple. 8vo. pp. 144. Append. pp. cccxviii.*

THE Crane-wheel, worked by men walking inside, has been in use since the days of the Romans, (see Fosbroke's *Encyclopedia of Antiquities*, i. 71. 257,) and though danger from unskillfulness has often ensued, we have never heard of its bad effect upon health. A precedent therefore has been long established in favour of the Tread-mill; and, generally speaking, our inquiries have been answered, that it has by no means deserved the harsh character given to it; for the interval of labour, say twenty minutes, is followed by one equally long of rest; and that spells of work upon it have been desired by prisoners not condemned to hard labour, merely to get rid of ennui. To this cause of its being in reality no such terrific object, as our author makes out, and not to his construction of the circumstance, we attribute the frequency of recommitments (see pp. 35. 115). GO-

VERN. MAG. July, 1824.

vernment cannot possibly have a shadow of interest in supporting the Tread-wheel, in preference to any other form of labour; and therefore the warm invectives here indulged, concerning Mr. Peel, and the serious trifling about the pretended unconstitutionality of the introduction of the Mill, ill-become a Student of the Law. There temper is a most essential ingredient in discussion. It is, however, quite common to find, that upon making a multiplicity of experiments, sanguine anticipations are by no means realized. It is nothing to us what may be the mode of Prison Labour: but some labour, and that in the shape of irksome drudgery, we solemnly believe to be the right mode. Stage-coaches and Steam-boats are excellent things, though lives and limbs may be occasionally endangered by both. Assuredly there are kinds of disease, *Hernia* for instance, which ought to exempt prisoners from the wheel entirely; and with regard to women in particular, the infliction of such a punishment becomes only a barbarous state of society.

In other points, the Author misses the force of an argument which tells against himself. He mentions frequent recommitments, five, six, seven, or more times to Tread-wheel prisons, and the labour of the prisoners as many times repeated; whereas, if his warm statements were well-founded, they would not be able to undergo such repetitions. Reliance upon the veracity of such men as Corporal George (see p. 56) committed for an abominable accusation of Col. Gore, and upon the complaints of prisoners themselves, is quite out of the question, as fitted only to election oratory. Sorry, therefore, as we are to consider this pamphlet an inflammatory harangue, to reject much of the inference, and distrust much of the evidence, one statement of the Author imperiously demands investigation; viz. this (p. 116, seq.) *that in Gaols, where there are Tread-mills, there has been an increase of commitments, and where there are no Tread-mills, a decrease.* The state of the population in the respective districts must be well ascertained, before any satisfactory conclusions can be drawn from this account; but nevertheless the estimate, whatever may be the right inference, brings the ques-

question to an easy tangible mode of decision. How the Tread-mill can have a tendency to *encourage* commitments* is to us at present an insoluble problem, yet such is the inevitable inference, when commitments are fewer in other prisons. Here we must take leave of our author; and though we blame the impassioned form of his work, it is still elaborate and able; and worthy the cool and considerate perusal of Magistrates and Senators.

22. *The Duties and Temper of the Christian Shepherd.* A Sermon preached at the Parish Church of St. Mary, Islington, on Sunday, July 11, 1824, on occasion of being inducted into the Vicarage of that Church. By Daniel Wilson, M.A. of St. Edmund's Hall, Oxford; Vicar of Islington; and late Minister of St. John's Chapel, Bedford-row. Published at the Request of the Churchwardens, and many of the principal Parishioners. 8vo. pp. 31. G. Wilson.

FROM the loss which an extensive and populous parish has sustained, by the death of their late very learned and orthodox Vicar, Dr. Strahan, whose character we have attempted to pourtray in Part i. p. 473; and to whose merits a just eulogium is paid in p. 648, by the excellent Master of the Charter-*House*, it required no ordinary talents to fill the vacant pulpit; and Mr. Wilson enters on the task with the reputation of great eminence as a popular preacher, having for many years delighted and instructed a crowded auditory. We are sorry, however, to find, by a Prefatory Address, that his *Induction Sermon* was "composed in much languor and weakness," and that he was doubtful, almost to the last moment, whether he should have strength to deliver it from the pulpit.

* Qu. ? Have Magistrates committed to the Tread-mill prisons, in preference to others? If so, the matter is easily understood. *Rev.*

23. Mr. J. MITCHELL has published a Translation, from the Modern Greek, of M. JULES DAVID'S *Grammatical Parallel of the Ancient and Modern Greek Languages*. The translator was a Purser in the Royal Navy, and being master of the Modern Greek, and several Continental languages, he was appointed linguist to the fleet blockading Toulon, during the last war. The author of the "Parallel" was lately a Professor of

the Greek College of Scio; and appears throughout to display considerable erudition in both the ancient and modern languages. His object has been to render the study of his native tongue easy and familiar to every Greek scholar, and to shew the strong analogy still existing, notwithstanding the many political changes that have taken place in that interesting portion of the globe. The work, however, as the author

After ably inculcating the Duties, and delineating the Temper, of the "Christian Shepherd," Mr. Wilson adds:—
"I need scarcely assure you, my brethren, that it is with unfeigned diffidence I have entered on such a subject. I cannot hope to come up, even by a distant resemblance, to this lovely pattern. But I have honestly set before you what I conceive to be the scriptural doctrine on this point, in order the more forcibly to bind my own conscience on this solemn occasion, in the sight of God, and in the presence of you the flock of his heritage. Educated from early youth in the strict principles of the Church of England, and having by a course of theological study for seven and twenty years, been more and more confirmed in my attachment to the doctrine and discipline and ecclesiastical platform of that apostolical church, I am fully convinced that nothing is wanting to constitute her more and more, and in the fullest sense of the term, a blessing to our country, but a correspondent conduct and temper on the part of her clergy. I am quite persuaded that we want no changes in the church; it is in ourselves, who minister at her altar, that a change, if any, is required." P. 28, 29.

"I doubt not," he proceeds,

"That I shall be supported in my feeble efforts by the constituted authorities in this place, by the chief persons of weight and consideration in its different quarters, and by parents and heads of families generally. I shall peculiarly need your aid. My state of health will, as I fear, disqualify me for some months for any the least exertion. Even now I am acting directly contrary to the injunctions of my physician. But if I were ever so strong, a minister can do little by himself." P. 29, 30.

"It will be the chief aim of all my labours, to nourish you with "the food that endures to everlasting life." The sum of all I shall preach will be "that great Shepherd who was brought again from the dead by the blood of the everlasting covenant." The sum of all I shall proclaim will be that exuberance of grace which can heal all the maladies of the soul, and restore it to pardon and peace. The sum of all I shall inculcate will be, that "holiness without which no man shall see the Lord."

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candidly avows, is utterly useless to those who are unacquainted with the classical Greek; but to those who are, it is truly valuable. We sincerely hope that the time is fast approaching, when the Modern Greek will be considered an indispensable requisite to a liberal education, and when it will be the prevailing language of the Mediterranean. Such aids as the present one will tend greatly to promote it.

24. *The Parricide*, by R. ALLEN, of Bath, is an historical tragedy of considerable interest, which has already been performed at the Bath Theatre. It is founded on the wars betwixt the Russians and Poles at the beginning of the sixteenth century. Mislaw, a Palatine and State of Poland in 1514, was invested by the Russians owing to family circumstances connected with its governor. By means of Polish treachery the Russians entered the city; but were ultimately defeated and their leader slain. On this transaction the writer lays his foundation; but he has introduced such incidents and fictitious embellishments as would tend to the interest of the piece. The versification is dignified and impressive; and some of the scenes are well calculated to move the feelings or rouse the passions. Notwithstanding our approbation of the piece, as a whole, we are sorry to observe occasional specimens of incorrect and negligent style; as, "I've lov'd ye ever"—"I could have lov'd ye," (instead of an accusative singular)—"thou wilt not murder me,"—"feign would I call on heaven,"—but since that hour, that hour that fixed dishonour," &c. From the printing we should infer that the inhabitants of Bath paid more respect to the memory of Handel or Mozart, than of Guttenberg or Caxton. The bad impression, irregular margin, and incorrect typography, shew that this celebrated seat of gallantry and the Graces, is a century behind Glasgow or Liverpool in the art of book-making—not to mention the capitals of the Empire. The astounding Greek hexameter which disfigures the title-page, is "proof strong as holy writ," that the author and printer, like the good folks of Bath, know more of crotchets and grace-notes than accentuation and quantity; the compositor seems to have stuck in the accents as the sign-painter introduced his stops—wherever the greatest space appeared! In addition, there is no publisher's name, which (independently of the times being discouraging to the true votaries of Theſpis) is enough to destroy the sale of the work.

25. *Letters between Ametia in London and her Mother in the Country*, is a very amusing correspondence, intended to represent the follies of fashionable life. It was originally written by the late WM. COMBE, Author of "The Tours of Dr. Syntax, for the 'Repository of Arts,'" and introduced from month

to month into the first series of that work. Pursuant to the writer's repeated wish while living the letters are now collected and reprinted in a separate form, in order to diffuse them among a more extended circle of readers.

26. *The Biography of the British Stage*, which contains brief memoirs of all the principal Actors and Actresses of the present day, will be the means of rescuing the names of many a "poor player" from oblivion. It unfolds, with the strictest impartiality, the numerous adventures and vicissitudes of the children of Theſpis; and as they are more exposed to the caprices of Fortune than any other class of the community, an ample store of amusing narrative presents itself. The work will doubtless afford considerable interest to the lovers of the Drama. Several neat vignettes are introduced.

27. A little work has been published, entitled, the *Periodical Press of Great Britain*. It professes to be an inquiry into the state of the public journals, chiefly as regards their moral and political influence; and contains some curious and interesting details; but the author's own speculations engross rather too much of the work. We think a complete history of the origin, progress, present state, and probable effects of the press, might afford matter for a very interesting volume, which would doubtless be read with avidity. In the principal requisites this work is certainly deficient, but it may afford some useful hints, and possibly be the means of stimulating some writer of more practical experience with the press, to enter upon the subject.

28. *Essay on Iodine*, by W. GARDNER, M. D. is the best account of a remedy, which, we are well convinced, has had no satisfactory trial in this Country. Its external application only is safe. In our own practice its advantages have appeared in bronchocele and misentine enlargement. We very much doubt whether the preparations used in this country have, for the most part, been good for any thing.

29. *The Highlanders*, a Novel, by the Author of the *Hermit in London*, &c. is a spirited and well written novel. If the story had been limited to two volumes it would have read better. The account of a well-known character is highly drawn, and we should hope it is too severe. He is now gone to that bourne from whence no traveller returns, and will receive more mercy than we could give; for his repentance may be registered. The females have severe trials, and bear them with fortitude. Upon the whole the novel is interesting.

30. *Mr.*

30. *Mr. Lyceff's Views in Australia or New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land*, of which the first number is now before us, are accurate delineations of the principal scenery, and of every object of interest in that part of the New World; and will be accompanied with a history of the discovery, settlement,

and progress of those Colonies. The views may be regarded with confidence as correct fac-similes of the scenes, Mr. Lyceff having resided in that country as artist to Governor Macquarie for ten years. They are excellent specimens of the lithographic art.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

WINCHESTER COLLEGE, July 14.

His Majesty's Medals are adjudged as follows:

English Essay.—The vast and unlimited regions of learning should be frequently contemplated.—Mr. Wordsworth, a Gold Medal.

Latin Verse.—Delphis oracula cessant; Mr. Fisher, a Gold Medal.—E prima Ciceronis in Catilinam Oratione; Mr. Grant, a Silver Medal.—From Demosthenes on the Crown; Mr. Stacpoole, a Silver Medal.

Ready for Publication.

The 20th Number of Fosbroke's *Encyclopedia of Antiquities*. Four more will complete the Work.

The VIIIth Number of the *Progresses of Queen Elizabeth*.

British Galleries of Art; being a series of descriptive and critical notices of the principal works of Art, in Painting and Sculpture, now existing in England; arranged under the heads of the different public and private Galleries in which they are to be found.

Alice Allan; the *COUNTRY TOWN*, and other Tales.—By ALEXANDER WILSON.

The *History of Italy*, from the Fall of the Western Empire to the Extinction of the Venetian Republic. By GEORGE PERCEVAL, Esq.

Outlines of Four Sermons; entitled, I. *The Sepulchre of Psammis*, the Son of Necho; II. *The Knowledge of the Truth*; III. and IV. *Insanity*, no system of conviction or conversion. By the Rev. R. POLWHELE.

The *Hermit in Italy*; or, *Observations on the Manners and Customs of the Italians at the commencement of the 19th Century*.

A *Dictionary of Quotations from the British Poets*, in three parts.—Part III. By the Author of the "*Peerage and Baronetage Charts*," &c. &c.

The *Travels of General Baron Minutoli*, in Lybia and Upper Egypt, with plates and maps.

Gilmorus; or the last Lockinge, a Novel. *Beauties of Modern Literature*, in Verse and Prose, to which is prefixed a preliminary View of the Literature of the Age. By M. M'DERMOT.

Journals of the Sieges of the Madras

Army, in the years 1817, 1818, and 1819, with observations on the Systems, according to which such operations have usually been conducted in India, and a statement of the improvements that appear necessary. By EDWARD LAKE, Ensign of the Honourable East India Company's Madras Engineers. With an Atlas of Explanatory Plates.

Letters on the Character and Poetical Genius of Lord Byron. By Sir EGERTON BRYDGES, Bart.

Instructions to Young Sportsmen in all that relates to Guns and Shooting. By Lieut.-col. P. HAWKER.

A *Grammar of the Coptic, or Ancient Egyptian Language*. By the Rev. H. TATTAM, A. M. F. R. S. L. Chaplain of the English Episcopal Church, Amsterdam: who is also preparing for the press a *Lexicon of the Syriac Language*, in Syriac and English.

Views in London and its Environs, comprising the most interesting Scenes in and about the Metropolis. The drawings will be made expressly for this work by J. M. W. TURNER, Esq. R. A. W. CALLCOTT, R. A. F. NASH, and W. WESTALL, A. R. A. and engraved in a highly finished line manner by J. C. ALLEN.

Rothelan, a Tale of the English Histories. By the author of "*Ringan Gilhaize*."

A *Practical Guide to English Composition*; or, a comprehensive System of English Grammar, Criticism, and Logic. By the Rev. PETER SMITH, A. M.

Mathematical Tables; containing improved Tables of Logarithms of Numbers, Logarithmic Sines, Tangents, and Secants. By WILLIAM GALBRAITH.

Poetical Note Book, and *Epigrammatic Museum*. Containing upwards of One Thousand Choice Epigrams, Fanciful Inscriptions, and Poetical Morceaux. Selected from the most approved sources. By G. WENTWORTH, Esq.

Preparing for Publication.

Sermons and Charges, by T. F. MIDDLETON, D. D. Lord Bishop of Calcutta; with *Memoirs of his Life*, by H. K. BONNEY, D. D. Archdeacon of Bedford.

Mr. MILLS, author of the *History of the Crusades*, is engaged in a *History of Chivalry*.

The remaining two volumes of Mr. WARNER'S

ner's Illustrations of Novels by the author of *Waverley*.

A new System of the Practice of Physic; together with an original Nosology, which embraces Physiology and Morbid Anatomy.

Christian Truth; being familiar Letters on the Tenets of the Church of England. By the Rev. C. POWLETT.

The Rev. Dr. WORDSWORTH, Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, has in the press "Who wrote Icon Basilike? considered and answered in two Letters to His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury."

Early Piety Exemplified, in a brief Memoir of Mary Ann Mabbs, of Mountnessing, near Billericay, Essex. By the Rev. J. THORNTON.

Masillon's Thoughts on different Moral and Religious Subjects; translated from the French. By RUTTON MORRIS, English Minister at St. Pierre and Calais.

A Description of the Island of Madeira, by the late T. EDWARD BOWDICH, Esq. Conductor of the Mission to Ashantee; to which is added a Narrative of Mr. Bowdich's last Voyage to Africa, terminating at his death; Remarks on the Cape de Verd Islands; and a Description of the English Settlements on the River Gambia. By Mrs. BOWDICH.

The Marquis de Salvo's Work upon the late Revolutions in Europe.—There will appear at the same time an English and French Edition.

The late Mr. Dimsdale's (the banker), Greek, Roman, English, and Foreign Coins and Medals, in gold, silver, and copper have been selling this month, by Mr. Sotheby, at most extraordinary and unheard-of prices. A Queen Anne's five guinea piece produced 34*l.* A five pound piece of Charles the First, 40*l.* 10*s.* An Oxford crown piece, with a portrait of Charles the First on horseback, and a view of the City of Oxford under the horse, 69*l.* A twenty shilling piece of Charles the First, 14*l.* Queen Elizabeth's ryal in gold, 117 grains, 21*l.* 10*s.* Queen Mary's ryal in gold 63*l.* Edward the Sixth's pound sovereign 14*l.*

The sale of books by public auction during the present year has been unexampled in the amount they have produced. Those sold by Mr. Evans alone have realised nearly 50,000*l.*

OLIVER CROMWELL'S RING.

There has lately been dug up, by a labourer in a field at Enderby, a village four miles from Leicester, a ring of apparently great value. It is of pure gold, very massy, with a diamond, cut pointedly, set between two rubies. The initials O. C. are on each side of the rubies, and within the ring is this motto, "For the Cause." Whether these evidences designate it as having belonged to Oliver Cromwell, and if so, how it came to be hidden in the place where it was discovered, the antiquary will enquire. It is in

the possession of a person living at the Fox, Humberston Gate, Leicester.

ANTIQUARY BOX.

A number of articles bearing the marks of great antiquity, although as regards their intrinsic value not of much consideration, continue to be found among the general mass of materials which have been washed up from the bed of the river at *Chelmsford*, during the late flood. We have been favoured (says the *Chelmsford Chronicle*) by John Crabb, Esq. with the sight of a box, circular at each end, about six inches long and two inches wide, the top and bottom of which are of brass, and the other part copper. This box, the inscription upon which is in Dutch, has probably been used for tobacco. Upon the lid is engraved the following extracts from the 2d, 3d, and 4th verses of the 1st chapter of the Book of Isaiah:—"I have nourished and brought up children, and they have rebelled against me." Three figures of men illustrate this passage. "The ox knoweth his owner, and the ass his master's crib." The ox and the ass are here engraved. "Ah! sinful nation, a people laden with iniquity, a seed of evil doers, children that are corrupters." Three figures of men are engraved at this part, whose legs and part of the bodies only can be distinguished. On the bottom there are inscribed the following extracts from *Strach* (Ecclesiasticus), 21st chapter, 2d, 3d, and 4th verses:—"Flee from sin as from the face of a serpent, for if thou comest too near it, it will bite thee: the teeth thereof are as the teeth of a lion, slaying the souls of men." This verse is illustrated by the figure of a serpent, two lions, and two men sitting. "All iniquity is as a two-edged sword, the wounds whereof cannot be healed." The sword is here represented. "To terrify and to do wrong will waste riches; thus the house of proud men shall be made desolate." The box does not bear a date; it is in good preservation, and is a strong proof of the durability of the two metals, copper and brass.

ANCIENT MEXICO.—Mr. Bullock has opened to the public a most interesting and unique Exhibition, intended to illustrate the History and State of the Mexican People, previous to the discovery and conquest of the fine portion of America which they inhabit, by the Spaniards. Favoured by the political revolutions of the present times, Mr. Bullock in his late visit to that Country, collected many curiosities of great interest, hitherto sealed from European research. These consist chiefly of Original Specimens of Ancient Sculpture and Paintings; of Casts of the enormous and monstrous Idols of the supreme Temple; of the grand Altar or Sacrificial Stone on which thousands of victims were annually immolated; of a cast of the famous Callender Stone (recently disinterred and placed by the side of the Cathedral); of a Model of the immense Pyramid of the Sun; of

of the Original Map of the Ancient City, made by order of Montezuma for Cortes; of remarkable Manuscripts and Picture Writings; and of Antiquities in Arts, Manufactures, &c. &c. of this Aboriginal People.

ARTIFICIAL CHALYBEATE WATER.—If a few pieces of silver coin be alternated with pieces of sheet iron, on placing the pile in water, it soon acquires a chalybeate taste and yellowish hue, and in 24 hours flocks of oxide of iron appear. Hence, by replenishing with water a vessel in which such a pile is placed, after each draught, we may obtain a competent substitute for a chalybeate spring.

COMBUSTION OF IRON BY SULPHUR.—Dr. Hare makes this experiment in the following manner:—A gun-barrel is heated red at the butt end, and a piece of sulphur thrown into it; then, either blowing through the barrel, or closing the mouth with a cork, will produce a jet of sulphureous vapour at the touch-hole, to which, if iron be exposed, it will burn as if ignited in oxygen gas, and fall in fused globules of proto-sulphuret of iron.

ODOUR OF HYDROGEN GAS, EXTRANEOUS INODOROUS HYDROGEN GAS.—When hy-

drogen gas, obtained from a mixture of iron filings and diluted sulphuric acid, is passed through pure alcohol, the hydrogen loses its odour in a great measure; and if water be added to the alcohol it becomes milky; if enclosed in a flask, and left for some days, an odorous volatile oil is deposited, which was contained in the gas, but is given to it by impurities. Perfectly inodorous hydrogen gas may be obtained by putting an amalgam of potassium and mercury into pure distilled water, but if an acid or muriate of ammonia be added to the water, which accelerates the development of gas, it gives the same odour as that remarked in the solution of zinc by weak sulphuric acid. This odour therefore does not belong to the hydrogen gas, but is given to it by impurities.—*Berzelius.*

STEAM BOAT.—A steam-boat of a novel construction now plies between Lynn and Cambridge: her slender construction and small draught of water enable her to pass the narrowest locks; the paddles of the boat are quite at the extremity, occupying nearly the whole width of the stern, and they communicate with the boiler and engine by means of rods, through more than half the length of the vessel.

SELECT POETRY.

THE PHILOSOPHER'S SCALES.

The following Poem, by the late Miss JANE TAYLOR, has not, we believe, been hitherto published.

IN days of yore, as Gothic fable tells,
When Learning dimly gleam'd from grated cells;
When wild Astrology's distorted eye
Shunn'd the fair field of true Philosophy,
And, wandering through the depths of mental night,
Sought dark predictions 'mid the worlds of light;
When curious Alchymy, with puzzled brow,
Attempted things that Science laughs at now;
In those grey times, there lived a reverend sage,
Whose wisdom shed its light in that dark age;
A monk he was, immur'd in cloister'd walls,
Where now the ivy'd ruin crumbling falls;
'Twas a profound seclusion that he chose,
The noisy world disturbed not his repose;
The flow of murmuring waters day by day,
And whispering winds that forc'd their tardy way
Through reverend trees of ages growth, that
Around his pile a deep monastic shade,
The chaunted psalm, or solitary prayer,
Such were the sounds that broke the silence there.

'Twas here, when his rites sacerdotal were o'er,
In the depths of his cell with his stone-

Resigning to thought his chimerical brain,
He found the contrivance we now shall explain.

But whether by magic or alchymy's powers
We know not—indeed, 'tis no business of ours;

Perhaps it was only by patience and care
At last that he brought his invention to bear;—

In youth was projected, but years wore away,
And ere 'twas complete he was wrinkled and grey;

But success is secure unless energy fails,
And at length he produced the PHILOSOPHER'S SCALES.

What were they? you ask: You shall presently see [and tea.
The scales were not made to weigh sugar
Oh! no, for such properties wondrous had they, [could weigh,
That qualities, feelings, and thoughts they
Together with articles small or immense,
From mountains and planets to atoms of sense;

Nought was there so bulky but there it would stay, [lay,
And nought so ethereal but there it would
And nought so reluctant but there it would go, [we'll shew.

All of which some examples most clearly
The first thing he tried was the head of
Voltaire, [been there,
Which contained all the wit that had ever

As

As a weight he threw in the torn scrap of a leaf,

Containing the prayer of the Penitent Thief,
When the scale rose aloft with so sudden a spell

That it bounced like a ball on the top of the

One time he put in Alexander the Great,
With a garment that Dorcas had made, for a weight;

And, though clad in armour from sandals to
The hefo went up, and the garment went down.

A long row of alms-houses, amply endowed
By a well-esteemed Pharisee, wealthy and proud,

Next loaded one scale, and the other was
By those mites the poor widow dropt into the chest;

Up flew the endowment not weighing an
And down, down the farthing soon came with a pounce.

Again he proposed an experiment rare—
A monk with austerities bleeding and bare
Next mounted one scale, in the other was laid

The head of one Howard, now partly de-
When he found with surprise that the whole
of his brother

Weighed less by some pounds than this bit

By further experiments, no matter how,
He found that ten chariots weighed less than one plough,

A sword with gilt trappings rose up in the scale,
Though balanced by only a ten-penny nail,
A shield and an helmet, a buckler and spear,
Weighed less than a widow's uncrystalized tear,

A Lord and a Lady went up at full sail,
When a bee chanced to light on the oppo-
site scale;

Ten doctors, ten lawyers, two courtiers, one
In counsellors wig full of powder and curl,
All heaped in one balance and swinging from
thence,

Weigh'd less than a few grains of candour
A first-water diamond, with brilliants begirt,
Than one good potatoe just wash'd from the
dirt;

Yet not mountains of silver and gold would
suffice

One pearl to outweigh, 'twas the pearl of
Last of all, the whole world was bowl'd in at
the grate,

With the soul of a beggar to serve for a
When the former sprang up with so strong a
rebuff,

That it made a vast rent and escaped at the
Whilst the scale with the soul in, so weightily
fell,

That it bounce'd the Philosopher out of his

MORAL.

Dear Reader, if ere self-deception prevails,
We pray you to try the Philosopher's Scales;
But if they are lost in the ruins around,
Perhaps a good substitute thus may be found;

Let judgment and conscience in circles be cut,
In which sprigs of thoughts may be carefully
put,

Let these be made even with caution extreme,
And impartiality serve for a beam;
Then bring the good actions which pride
overrates,

And tear up your motives in bits for the
weights.

To JOSEPH HIGHMORE,

By ISAAC HAWKINS BROWNE, Esq.

O APPELLÆI calami perite,
Cui dedit pulchra Venus esse formæ

Arbitrum, Phœbus dedit ipse lucis
Noscere vires.

Tu novum solers decus hinc decoras

Virgini donas, faciemque rugis

Eripis, solers volucris senectæ

Sistere pennas.

Me juvat pulchrum quoties laborem

Cernere, ut sensim vacua umbra corpus

Exhibet, nascens simul ipsa sensim

Vita calescit.

Nempe Prometheus velut Highmore ignem

Cælitus furto melioræ raptas,

Et tuis desit nisi vox figuris,

Cætera spirant.

Tuque cognatæ cape dona Musæ,

Spiritus nostras regit uñus artes,

Sunt tibi, sunt et mihi, purioris

Semina flammæ.

I. H. B.

Translation by Rev. JOHN DUNCOMBE, M.A.

O SKILL'D in fam'd Apelles' art,
To thee their gifts two gods impart,
Which both in thee unite.

Judgment the Queen of Love bestows,
And Phœbus to his Highmore shows
Th' amazing strength of light.

Hence various charms attract our eyes;

Beauties the beautiful maid surprize

Not seen or known before;

In vain the sage with wonder seeks.

The wrinkled furrows of his cheeks,

Which now appear no more.

With pleasure often I survey,
How ready Nature seems t' obey,

And wait upon your hand;

Shade by degrees displays a form,

And by degrees life seems to warm

The whole, at your command.

To you, Prometheus-like, is giv'n

The art of stealing fire from heav'n,

At which the gods connive:

Your art denies alone to teach

Your breathing forms the pow'r of speech,

Else all things seem alive.

And, O my friend, do not refuse

These off'rings of the sister-muse,

One soul our arts inspires;

A flame thro' both our bosoms spreads,

As well we feel far purer seeds,

And both our bosoms fires.

THE

THE FAIRY ELVES.

Visit to the Farm.

WHEN Darkness spreads her veil of night,
 And not a gleam of cottage light
 Shines o'er the rural tranquil scene,
 And Peace presides o'er village green,
 Then Fairy Elves in bands advance,
 And 'neath the mystic oak they dance
 Their antic round on airy feet,
 From wild-flower cup—their snug retreat,
 Where they in secret laughter lay
 During Sol's meridian ray,
 Scheming mischief, against the hour
 When mortals lay 'neath Somnus' pow'r,
 What time the owl, on church-yard yew,
 Screams horribly—"Whe, whet, whew!"
 By key-hole, or by broken pane,
 Possession of each cottage gain;
 And, on the back of restless fly,
 Are carried to each dormit'ry
 Where servant-maid, on tester-bed,
 Has laid her rustic, empty head.
 With cautious haste they each draw near,
 To whisper mischief in her ear:
 Forthwith she sighs, and dreams a dream,—
 How Johnny Raw, who drives the team,
 Was over-run, and killed outright.
 She screams—awakes, with horrid fright!
 Quick to Johnny Raw they pace,
 And gambol o'er his sun-burnt face,
 Whose ruthless form neath rug is laid;
 And straight he dreams of servant-maid,—
 How she was kissed by Roger Brown,
 And half the other chaps in town;
 Although she gave John garters blue,
 And vow'd she would to him be true:
 John no longer thought she meant it—
 Because, as how—somehow, he dreamt it!
 They visit next, without delay,
 Where all the farmer's daughters lay:
 They tickle them beneath the nose—
 Instant they dream of bucks and beaux,
 Of wedding caps and wedding gowns,
 Of lovers' smiles and fathers' frowns.
 From dreams so teasing, kind, and sweet,
 They soon awake, and find the cheat.
 Then to farmer Giles they go,
 And nip his nose and little toe,
 And gently sound within his ear
 That oxen, sheep, and corn are dear.
 Anon, he wakes, to churn the cream,
 And tell his dame his useless dream!

Now the farm-yard cock they hear,
 Whose clarion tells the morn is near;
 Away they haste to wild-flower cup,
 And nestle ere bright Sol is up,
 And leave the village hinds to rise,
 And tell their dreams with fond surprize!

T. N.

EPITAPH,

*To the Memory of an old and faithful
 Parishioner of Bremhill,*

BY THE REV. W. L. BOWLES.

READER! this heap of earth, this grave-
 stone mark: [DARK.
 Here lie the last remains of poor JOHN

Five years beyond man's age he liv'd, and
 trod [God,

This path, each Sabbath, to the House of
 From youth to age; nor ever from his heart
 Did that BEST PRAYER OUR SAVIOUR
 TAUGHT depart:

At his last hour, with lifted hands, he cried,
 "THY KINGDOM COME, THY WILL BE DONE;"
 and died.

June 29, 1824.

* * The sentiments contained in the fol-
 lowing Tribute of Respect are so congenial
 to our own feelings, that we have great plea-
 sure in being permitted to transcribe them.

On receiving a *Print of the late CHARLES
 BURNEY, D.D. F.R.S. and S.A. recently
 presented to the Friends of the Deceased by
 his Son, Dr. BURNEY, of the Academy at
 Greenwich.*

BY JOHN TAYLOR, ESQ.

THIS filial tribute to an honour'd Sire,
 The friends of Learning will with zeal
 admire.

Lamented BURNEY'S* semblance here is
 seen,

His manly features, and his open mien;
 But not deep learning was his only claim,
 For worth and genius well adorn'd his name.
 With wit well-bred, with humour frank, but
 chaste, [taste:

A compound rare of knowledge, spirit,
 A Priest with dignity, aloof from pride,
 A faithful friend, and an enlighten'd guide.
 Such wert thou, BURNEY, and the world
 will see

Few that in various powers could rival thee.

He who in these weak lines now mourns
 thy end, [friend!

Long knew and honour'd thee, accomplish'd
 Sooth'd by the truth that in thy Son we find
 Congenial merits, and a lineal mind.

HORACE, BOOK I. ODE V.

WHAT youth genteel, bedew'd with
 sweets,

In bowers delightful Pyrrha greets,
 Where roses shed perfume!

For whom you braid your auburn hair,
 And ev'ry blandishment prepare,

To best ensure his doom!

Alas! how oft thy faithless love
 And changeful pow'rs he'll surely prove,
 And treach'rous seas declaim,
 Who, credulous, with ardent joys
 Your constancy, he thinks, employs,
 And inexperienced flame.

Like him who trusts the Ocean's calm,
 And thinks th' incoustant winds to charm,
 And on the waves repose;

My shipwreck lately undergone,
 My garments drench'd in tempests, own,
 Sacred to Neptune's Laws!

JAMES Usher.

* See an interesting Memoir of Dr. Bur-
 ney in our vol. LXXXIX. pt. i. p. 369.

HISTO-

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

SPAIN.

The intelligence from Spain shews the strange state of the country. At Cadiz, under date June 15, it is said there are more arrests than ever, in spite of the amnesty. In Arragon, a band of armed men, the partizans of the Apostolic Junta, who, in the excess of their attachment to despotism, would depose Ferdinand for his *half measures*, were traversing the province, proclaiming Charles V. (Don Carlos, the King's brother.) Gen. Espana was obliged to arm a column of prisoners of the Constitutional army returning from France, who defeated the Carlinos, as they are called, and took prisoner their chief Capape, who has since been confined in the prison which not long ago contained the martyr Riego.

ITALY.

A sort of pastoral charge, addressed by the present Pope to the "Patriarchs, Primate, Archbishops, and Bishops" of the Roman Catholic Church, has been published. It contains the following remarkably bigoted observations on Bible Societies:

"You are not ignorant, my venerable brethren," says his Holiness, "that a Society, commonly called a *Bible Society*, is audaciously spreading through the earth, and that, in contempt of the traditions of the holy Fathers, and against the celebrated decree of the Council of Trent, it endeavours with all its powers, and by every means, to translate, or rather to corrupt the Holy Scriptures into the vulgar tongues of all nations; which gives just reason to fear, that in all other translations the same thing may happen which has happened with regard to those already known, namely, that 'we may there find a bad interpretation, and, instead of the Gospel of Christ, the Gospel of Men; or, what is worse, the Gospel of the Devil.'

"Many of our predecessors have made laws to turn aside this scourge; and we also, venerable brethren, in the discharge of our Apostolic duty, exhort you to remove your flocks with care and earnestness from this fatal pasture. Reprove, entreat, insist on all occasions, with all doctrine and patience, in order that the faithful, attaching themselves exactly to the rules of our congregation of the *Index*, may be persuaded, that if they let 'the Holy Scriptures be indiscriminately translated into the vulgar tongues, there will result, in consequence of the rashness of men, more evil than good.'

"Such, venerable brethren, is the tendency of this Society, which, besides, omits nothing for the accomplishment of its im-

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pious wishes; for it boasts not only of printing the translations, but of disseminating them by going through the towns; and even, to seduce the simple, sometimes it sells them, and sometimes, with a perfidious liberality, chooses to distribute them gratuitously."

RUSSIA.

On the 10th March the Emperor Alexander issued an ukase, prohibiting public functionaries in the Russian service from composing, without the special permission of their superiors, writings in any language whatever, treating of the domestic or foreign affairs of the Empire.

GREECE.

A long letter has been written by the Hon. Col. Stanhope, addressed to Mr. Bowring; on the state of Greece. The letter includes some observations on the state of the Ottoman Empire, and the views of Russia and the Holy Alliance. If the honourable and gallant Colonel's observations are correct, the deliverance of Greece will be a much easier task than even the Greeks themselves consider it. He says, "Turkey is evidently on the eve of its fall. The reigning family is nearly extinct; its provinces are disunited; Egypt and Tripoli are grown too wise for its government. A portion of Greece is separated from it for ever, and the Hellenists, who bow to the power of Turkey, hate it in their hearts, and pant for revenge and freedom. Even Albania detests and threatens to throw off its hateful yoke. The Ottoman armies are insubordinate, and the fleets, having lost their Greek sailors, are become impotent."

The Government of Greece, since the time that it declared its independence, has varied very much at different times. When influenced by Maurocordato, "the leading features of the Government were order, and some say intrigue." Under Colocotroni, "the military power united first with democratic, but afterwards with oligarchical interests." "Under both these systems," the Colonel adds, "the principles of a wild liberty have all along prevailed in Greece; but those of civil liberty are only beginning to be duly appreciated and followed." Of the Legislative Body, Colonel Stanhope says, "it is composed of persons selected by the civil and military oligarchs, and the people. They naturally lean to the interests of their electors. They are respectable in character, but, like other public functionaries in Greece, are deficient in intellectual aptitude, and have but little knowledge of business. They are friends to order, and enemies

enemies to all extortion; and they are careful of the people's money." The administration of justice is in its lowest state; but this the Colonel considers as an advantage to Greece, since "she has no lawyer bribed to tease, impoverish, and enslave her, to the end of time; she has no old prejudices, and sacred mountains of parchment, to get rid of; and she is ready to accept the best code of laws that can be offered." The inference the honourable writer draws is, that Greece, left to herself, will form a code founded on the 'scrutinizing principles of Bacon.' The police, which is supported by the military chiefs, is good, and, "with the exception of Missolonghi, personal security prevails to a much greater extent than under the Turkish Government." Col. Stanhope thinks a Government of Prefects necessary; but says they are ill-selected, and, "instead of having a leading influence in their districts, they are generally the tools of the principal Primates or Captains;" and he adds, that the former "are addicted to Turkish habits and principles of Government."

Of the state of Society in Greece, the Colonel does not give a very flattering picture. He says, "The peasantry of Greece possess a large share of rustic virtue. They were within the sphere of Turkey's oppression, but without the sphere of her corruption. Not so with the people of the towns, who consequently partake of her vices." Among the vices enumerated are avarice, intrigue, and plundering. The exactions of the Turks drove the cultivators and shepherds to the mountains, and they became warlike plunderers. "Such," he adds, "was the origin of most of the Captains. It must not, however, be supposed that the Captains are the only plunderers. Many of the Primates possessed power and wealth under the Ottoman rule, and they are as grasping as the soldiery." Agriculture is described as in its lowest state, and commerce as stagnant. The taxes are not in themselves oppressive, but the people "are ruined by the manner in which the Captains and the primates collect them; by the revenues entering the pockets of these individuals, instead of being sent to the exchequer; by their being appropriated to private purposes, instead of being devoted to the protection of their lands and country from the Turks, many parts of which are yearly overrun and destroyed; and by the occasional unlawful exactions, and system of free quarters pursued by the Captains." Education is at a low ebb, and the want of educated men "is felt in the representative body, in the administration of justice, in the prefectures, in the army and navy — in short, in every department of the State." Yet with all these untoward circumstances, which the Hon. Colonel so candidly states, he is so far from despairing of the independ-

ence of Greece, that he declares it as his opinion, that "the struggle, however protracted, must succeed, and must lead to an improvement in the condition, not only of Greece, but of Asia."

A Letter from Corfu, dated May 31, says, "Our University is now finally established, and the number of students already amounts to 150. Within a few months from this time, courses of lectures will be commenced in all the branches of the sciences and belles lettres, in the same manner as the best-organized Universities in Europe. At present there are professors of mathematics, divinity, metaphysics, logic, ethics, botany, rhetoric; the Greek, Latin, and English languages, and history; a botanic garden, planted a few months ago, thrives admirably. The modern Greek language, the beautiful daughter of an incomparable mother, is exclusively used in the University. The University of Cambridge, in England, has presented a considerable number of excellent books to our young institution. Besides this establishment, and the elementary schools in the several Islands, the Lancasterian system of mutual instruction has been introduced in the city and suburbs."

ASIA.

By the Asia, from Calcutta, which she left the 6th of March, advices are received that the King of Ava, reigning over the extensive territory and numerous nations of Birmans, has compelled the Governor-General, by numerous aggressions, to declare war against him. An armament of 30,000 men was therefore fitting out against the Birman "Empire," as it is called by geographers, which extends along the Eastern shore of the Bay of Bengal, of which the Western side forms part of the British Dominions, and is not less than 1100 miles long, by upwards of 600 broad. Its population has been stated by Colonel Symes at 17,000,000; but by a later authority at half that amount.

Calcutta Government Gazettes to the 6th of March have arrived, containing details of the first operations against the Burmese. It appears that the enemy poured down in great numbers, and attempted to secure possession of the country by erecting stockades to cover his positions, skilfully selecting the most advantageous grounds. From several of these he was gallantly driven by the force under Lieut.-col. Bowen, though at one time there appears to have been not less than 5,000 Burmese engaged. The last attack, however, was not so successful, and the British detachment was obliged to retire, after experiencing a loss of several officers and 150 Sepoys killed and wounded. That of the enemy was still more severe, though he repelled the storming party. It is said to have amounted to 500 men, and a few days after he voluntarily evacuated the stockades

stockades which he had so bravely defended. The British having by that time received reinforcements, had resumed the offensive, and moved forward in pursuit.

The Government of Cochin-China has made a great step in the progress of intelligence, by opening to the commerce of Europe its principal ports, which have hitherto been closed to strangers. The customs and duties are fixed at a moderate rate.

AFRICA.

Cape Coast, March 31. "We are in a considerable state of alarm here, and do not know at what hour we may not be attacked, and all butchered. Our alarm is necessarily greater when we reflect on the disaffected state of our army.—On the 29th, Lieut. Erskine arrived here from the camp, having been wounded the day before in a partial engagement with the enemy across the river: there were also two privates wounded. An intelligent officer, lately arrived from the camp, states that the movements of the Ashantees are conducted in the most masterly manner; and Capt. Blenkarne, although aware that they are within 25 miles of him, has no conception of their exact position, or of their force.—Mr. Williams, the Colonial Secretary, is the only survivor of those who were missing after the battle of Assamakou, where Sir Charles M'Carthy was killed. He has been brought to Elmina Castle, given up to the Dutch Governor, and is recovering after his many sufferings. He states, that after being taken, the Ashantees instantly stripped him; they with their knives cut his clothes from his body, and at every incision of the knife cutting his body, until he was entirely naked, and kept him in that state until he was given up—a period of about five weeks, during which time he underwent a train of suffering, almost unexampled in history. Not content with treating him in this manner, they made him sleep in the open air at night, and, with a savage brutality never before heard of, they arranged the heads of the officers and those of distinction beside him in a row. Thus were lying beside him, as his nightly companions, the heads of his friends and companions in arms. Among the heads, Mr. Williams recognized those of Sir Charles M'Carthy; Ensign Wetherill, aid-de-camp; Mr. Buckle, civil engineer; Mr. Brandon, ordnance storekeeper; Messrs. Jones, Hedde, Ray-

don, and Robinson, merchants, and officers of militia. Mr. Williams has been exchanged on condition that he should not be allowed to return to Cape Coast or Europe for a certain time.

Advices have been received from Major Chisholm, who commands at Cape Coast, to the 12th May. They state that the Ashantees had pushed their successes nearly to the Gardens, which are only four miles distant from Cape Coast Castle, but that no apprehensions were entertained of an attack; on the contrary, preparations were making to collect together a sufficient force to advance, and give the Ashantees battle. Col. Sutherland was expected from Sierra Leone with reinforcements.—The new ordnance which arrived on the 19th March has been mounted. The landing-place has also been secured, by building a strong wall from one of the bastions of the Castle to a considerable depth in the sea, and commanded by several nine-pounders.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Letters received from Lima, *viâ Panama*, dated the 8th of March, are unfavourable to the cause of Peruvian independence. They confirm intelligence previously received by the American papers, of a revolt having taken place among the black troops at Callao, and of their having taken possession of the castle. It appears that a Negro regiment, about six or seven hundred strong, mutinied in the night of the 3d of February, imprisoned their officers, including Gen. Alvarado, and took possession of the fortress. It further appears, that about the 10th of the same month, in conjunction with about 30 Spanish Royalist Officers, who were prisoners in the castle, and who had seduced the blacks, they gave up the fortress to the Royalists, striking the Independent and hoisting the Spanish flag in its place. On the 18th, Admiral Guise arrived with his squadron off Callao, and blockaded the harbour. On the 27th of February the Patriots, finding it impossible to hold Lima any longer, evacuated the city, and retired on Pacabilca, between Lima and Truxillo. On the 29th, a Royalist force, about 1,000 strong, entered the city from Pisco, under the command, as was supposed, of General Rodie. Bolivar had his head-quarters at Patabilca; and those of La Serna, the Spanish General, were at Cuzco.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

By an Order in Council, two new classes of petty officers are to be established on-board his Majesty's ships, to be called, *Masters' Assistants and Volunteers of the Second Class*. They are to be persons of

education, and possessing attainments in the branches of navigation. The *Masters' assistants* will take rank immediately *after* midshipmen, and be entitled to a monthly pay of 3*l.* 11*s.* Persons who have served three years in the Navy, and possess the necessary

necessary acquirements, are to be deemed eligible for this class; and it is open to such midshipmen as may choose to accept the situation, the pay being 1*l.* 3*s.* per month more than that of midshipmen. The volunteers of the second class, although they are to rank next to first class volunteers, are to receive 10*s.* per month more; their pay being 3*s.* and that of the first class 2*s.* Boys who have been brought up at Christ's Hospital, or the Upper School at Greenwich, are eligible for this class, and captains of ships may enter such persons at once; but this class, as well as that of masters' assistants, is open to any person qualified, on the approbation of the Admiralty being obtained.

High Court of Admiralty, July 13. In the cause Thompson (a man of colour) v. Mahon, captain of the *Agincourt*, a vessel in the India trade, for ill-treatment, committed on the voyage to England, the venerable and excellent Lord Stowell gave an interesting Judgment, at great length, which was a brilliant instance of his usual perspicuity and feeling, and of the undiminished powers of his capacious mind. He allowed the plaintiff 100*l.* damages with costs.

July 14. The Metropolis was visited with one of the most severe storms of thunder and lightning ever witnessed. It commenced about nine o'clock, when the lightning flashed every instant—the thunder pealed, and the rain descended in torrents. The lightning was peculiarly vivid, and many of the flashes had the appearance of a vast sheet of sulphureous flame. The storm continued for upwards of three hours, though the rain had ceased for some time; but about twelve o'clock it fell in such torrents that it resembled one continued stream of water. In the East part of London much damage was done by the rain. In different parts of the Country much serious mischief has also been done. In Essex the storm happened about half-past one or two o'clock in the day. Its approach was terrific in the extreme. Little opportunity was given either for man or beast to escape its fury. The latter were so agitated as to be ungovernable. Poultry in the yards, and upon Takeley Forest in particular, were killed instantaneously. The weight and size of the hail, or pieces of ice, which were generally of a long round form, were various; some were picked up that measured seven inches in circumference. At Walsham two trees were shivered by the lightning, and the cellars were filled with water to the depth of many feet. A fire-ball fell at Rickinghall, and the house of Mr. Smith, butcher, was also struck by the electric fluid, which passed down the chimney, and knocked down the man and two children in the room.

July 15. A meeting took place at the Mansion-house, for the purpose of considering the practicability of an improvement

of a very extensive nature on the river Thames. The plan is the project of Colonel Trench, M. P. who submitted it to the Lord Mayor, as Conservator of the river Thames; but his Lordship was of opinion, that it would be most advisable to consult those Members of the Corporation who are owners of water-side property. The suggestion was adopted, and several men of affluence, whose property is partly invested in the wharfs and warehouses in the neighbourhood of that portion of the Thames which the plan may affect, assembled at the Mansion-house, where the Lord Mayor presided, and Col. Trench attended to state the particulars of his plan. He proposed to build a kind of esplanade, or terrace, to extend from London Bridge to Blackfriars, and from thence towards Westminster Bridge, as far as Scotland-yard. The width of the terrace to be eighty feet, and the height sixty. Warehouses to be constructed underneath the terrace, and the space of eighty feet to be taken from the river, or over that part of it which is now left dry at high water. As, however, the room in the river is extremely valuable, for the convenience of craft, particularly in the comparatively narrow part of it between London and Blackfriars Bridges, it is proposed to obviate the difficulty which there presents itself by building the whole upon arches, somewhat in the manner of the Adelphi Terrace, and these arches are proposed to be high and wide enough for the admission of the craft underneath the warehouses; an arrangement which will admit of unloading in that situation. It is urged, as a great advantage for the craft, that they shall be under cover, particularly in the winter time. The top of the terrace, or rather the terrace, is proposed to be covered with some polished material, and to be embellished in such a manner as to render it delightful as a promenade. It is proposed to be planted with trees and shrubs. A toll is to be taken to this promenade, and tickets are to be sold entitling the holders to constant admission. The profits derived from the plan will, it is expected, be very considerable, as the warehouses will be let at a high rate. The whole building is proposed, we believe, to be fronted with stone, and constructed in such a style as will render it a work of greater ornament or utility than any in this or in any other metropolis. The greater part of the land necessary for the accomplishment of the plan in the City is under the control of the Corporation, by whom the merits of the project will be shortly discussed. The building is proposed to be undertaken by private persons.

July 20. A Court of the Proprietors of *The Thames Tunnel Company* was held at the City of London Tavern. The Chairman pointed out the advantages of the communication of a Tunnel under the river, from St.

St. John's church, Wapping, to Rotherhithe Church, at that point by which the crowd and other inconveniences of London might be avoided.—The Report of the Committee stated, that the subscriptions were now full; the ground had been surveyed, and 39 borings made, as well in the bed of the river as on the Surrey side of the water, near Rotherhithe church. The Committee had agreed with Mr. Brunel, the engineer, for his patent, for which he was to receive 10,000*l.* in two sums; and that gentleman had been appointed engineer, at a salary of 1,000*l.* per annum for three years; the expenses up to this time had amounted to 2,177*l.* 5*s.* The Report concluded by stating the sanguine expectations of the Committee, under the management of Mr. Brunel.—The utility of forming a communication between the Northern and Southern banks of the Thames below London Bridge, is too obvious to admit of dispute. In the general traffic between Middlesex and Essex on the one side, and Kent and Surrey on the other, the mere saving of a long circuitous course is of itself an important consideration. There are, however, some local advantages which peculiarly deserve notice. The spot fixed upon for the passage is about 2½ miles below London Bridge, running from King Edward-street on the North, to Union-place, Swan-lane, on the South. In the vicinity of the former a new market, in the centre of a population of 50,000 souls, is just opened, and will derive vast benefit from a direct intercourse with the Kentish side of the water; whilst on the other hand the Docks at Rotherhithe will be equally or still more advantaged by a ready mode of conveyance for goods to the Eastern extremity of London. The breadth of the river here is nearly 1100 feet. A stone bridge over it, where so much crowded with shipping, is quite out of the question: a bridge of suspension at a great height might indeed be practicable; but whether more or less convenient than the Tunnel it is not perhaps very necessary to enquire. It will probably be thought that the main objections to this undertaking lie less against its utility than its practicability. Now how stands this question? Undoubtedly the scheme is novel. No such passage under a river yet exists. There are, however, many mines in Cornwall, and other parts of England, running a considerable length under the Sea; and we ourselves have been in a coal-pit under the river Tyne, where it is much broader than the Thames at Wapping. But it may be said the attempt has been twice made and has twice failed. The first attempt was made in 1798 near Gravesend! There was little or nothing of science in the plan, and it could not possibly have succeeded. The second attempt was made at Rotherhithe in 1809, and was very nearly effectual; nothing, indeed, was wanting to it but a little larger capital, and somewhat

more of science in its arrangements. The Tunnel was within fifty yards of its completion when it met with a quicksand, which subsequent examination has satisfactorily proved to be but of very limited extent. The present plan is calculated either to avoid or to encounter all probable imperfections. By careful and repeated boring, the strata in the proposed line of communication have been fully ascertained: after the alluvial soil of the river comes a deep bed of gravel and sand, and below this is the clay through which the Tunnel is to be carried. The upper part of the Tunnel will be 46 feet beneath high-water mark, and will have 14 feet of solid clay above it. The peculiar feature of Mr. Brunel's plan is, that in excavating the passage a powerful framework is pushed forward, consisting of several compartments, within which the excavators work, and, as they remove the earth, they are closely followed by the bricklayers, who fill in the body of the Tunnel, thereby retaining the surrounding ground in its natural state of solidity.

At the last annual meeting of the proprietors of Drury-lane Theatre, the concerns were found to have so materially improved that all debts are expected to be liquidated in the course of another twelve months; a debt of 92,000*l.* in 1819, is now reduced to 27,000*l.*; and new renters' shares, which sold at 100*l.* are now worth 250 guineas.

Since we last noticed the visit of the King and Queen of the Sandwich Islands to this Country, they have been both attacked by measles and inflammation on the lungs, which unhappily produced fatal consequences. The King departed this life a few days after his Queen. Their bodies have been embalmed according to the custom of the Sandwich Islands. Government has given orders for every respect being shown to their remains, in their conveyance to Owyhee; for which purpose the Blonde frigate, Lord Byron, captain, at Woolwich, is ordered to receive them, together with the Admiral and suite, and proceed to that island.—A Correspondent states, that the late King of the Sandwich Islands was a Christian, and boasted of his faith. Near his residence, and not far from a "fort," that has been useful to British merchantmen, there was a large place built for the performance of Christian worship, which the late King called his "Cathedral." Mr. Ellis, the missionary, preached there, on the special invitation of the King, and it is supposed still preaches there, and the "cathedral" was open to all; but his subjects were not compelled to attend such place of worship—they might go there, or stay away, as they pleased; the King wished them to attend to the Christian worship, but there was no compulsion. As to the King's numerous wives, the female who accompanied him to this Country was his recognized Queen; she was his favourite, his companion, and his general partner of
"bed

"bed and board." Though he was no "Grand Seigneur," there were four other females attached to his Court which have been termed his "wives;" but the customs of a country cannot all at once be changed.

Copyhold Tenures.—In the case of *Garland v. Jekyll*, which involved the question of the legality of seizing the late Sir Charles Bunbury's horses as heriots for the copyhold property he held of the manor of Week's Park Hall, Essex, Chief Justice Best laid it down as the Law, that when a copyhold estate had been divided, it became necessary that every heir should pay one heriot on the decease of his ancestor, because he made a distinct claim, and was benefited by his admission to a distinct property; but on a union of these shares that necessity ceased, and the lord could only be considered entitled to what had been due to him on the original grant. By this decision, the lord (Mr. Garland) receives two heriots instead of 14, which he obtained on Sir Charles's death.

An idea of the immense extent to which the brewing of Porter is carried on in London, may be formed by the following description of Barclay's Brewery: if any private concern in England, or in the world, is entitled to the epithet of "vastness," this is one. It covers about eight acres of ground, and manufactured last year 351,474 barrels, of 36 gallons each. The buildings, which contain the vats themselves are enormous. The largest of the latter contain each 4,000 barrels. The average number of vats is nearly 100. A steam-engine of 22 horse power is employed in driving the machinery, and about 200 men are engaged in the various works of the establishment: it is supposed that the number of persons dependent upon it without doors, in the sale and transportation of the beer, is three or four thousand. The three coppers in which the beer is boiled hold each 150 barrels. Twenty-five gentlemen once dined in one of these coppers; after which, fifty of the workmen got in and regaled themselves. One hundred and ninety pounds of beef-steaks were thus consumed in one day, in this novel kind of dining-room. The tuns in which the beer ferments hold 1,400 barrels each. The carbonic acid, in one of them, stands three and a half feet above the liquor, and pours over the side in a continued stream. A candle is instantly extinguished on being placed near the outer edge of this receptacle, and on holding one's face near it a sharp pungent sensation is left in the mouth and face, not very unlike that produced by ardent spirits. An immersion of a few moments would be fatal. One hundred and sixty horses are kept on the premises, for the purpose chiefly of transporting the materials to and from different parts of the city.

Hydrophobia. Cases of this dreadful dis-

ease have been recently very general, doubtless owing to the prevalence of the hot weather. As Mr. Edward Hales, of London-wall, was lately returning to town from Epsom, a large dog, that had bitten two labourers in an adjoining farm-yard, being chased by the crowd, and snapping at every thing likely to impede his course, seized Mr. Hales by the left leg, and, notwithstanding he wore boots, inflicted a very severe and painful wound. In four or five days symptoms of Hydrophobia appeared, and, in defiance of every precaution, terminated fatally.

SUMMER CIRCUITS. 1824.

HOME—Baron Graham and Justice Burrough: Hertford, July 29. Chelmsford, August 2. Maidstone, August 9. Lewes, August 14. Guildford, August 19.

OXFORD—Sir James Allan Park and Sir Joseph Littledale: Abingdon, July 26. Oxford, July 28. Worcester and City, July 31. Stafford, August 5. Shrewsbury, August 11. Hereford, August 16. Monmouth, August 21. Gloucester and City, August 25.

WESTERN—Lord Chief Justice Abbott and Mr. Baron Garrow: Castle of Winchester, August 2. New Sarum, August 7. Dorchester, August 11. Exeter and City, August 14. Bodmin, August 23. City of Wells, August 28. Bristol, September 4.

MIDLAND—Lord Chief Justice Best and Justice Holroyd: Northampton, July 26. Oakham, July 30. Lincoln and City, July 31. Nottingham and Town, August 5. Derby, August 7. Leicester and Borough, August 11. Coventry and Warwick, August 14.

NORFOLK—Chief Baron Sir W. Alexander and Justice Gaselee: Buckingham, July 26. Bedford, July 29. Huntingdon, July 31. Cambridge, August 2. Bury St. Edmund's, August 5. Norwich and City, August 10.

NORTHERN—Justice Bayley and Baron Hulloek: York and City, July 31. Durham, August 14. Newcastle, August 19. Carlisle, August 24. Appleby, August 28. Lancaster, September 1.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

New Pieces.

ENGLISH OPERA.

July 3. A new Pantomime, entitled *Monkey Island*. The Scenery was good, and some very clever tricks were performed. It was tolerably well received.

July 6. An Operetta, called *Military Tactics*. It appeared to be little more than a new translation of "Les Projets de Mariage," which appeared at the Haymarket about four years ago, under the title of *Match-making*. It was badly acted, and received with the utmost indifference.

PRO-

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

War-office, July 2.—8th Foot, Capt. T. G. Ball to be Major.—2d W. Ind. Rt. Major T. Craig, from 24th Foot, to be Lieut.-col.—Major W. Hill, from half-pay 6th West India Rt. to be Major.

War-office, July 8.—The 24th Regiment of Foot, to bear on its colours and appointments, in addition, the words—"Cape of Good Hope," in commemoration of the distinguished conduct of that Regiment at the capture of that Colony on 8th January 1806.

War-office, July 9.—2d Dragoons, Capt. W. Chamberlayne to be Major.—Royal African Colonial Corps, Maj.-gen. Charles Turner to be Colonel, *vice* Sir G. M. Carthy, deceased.

UNATTACHED.—Major Augustus-Frederick D'Este, from the 4th Dragoon Guards, to be Lieut.-col. of Infantry, by purchase.

War-office, July 16.—6th Foot, Brevet Lieut.-col. Richard Gubbins, to be Lieut.-col.—75th Ditto, Brevet Major Hugh Stewart to be Major.

UNATTACHED.—Major Henry Somerset, from the Cape Corps of Cavalry, to be Lieut.-col. of Infantry.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Vice-Admiral Lord Amelius Beauclerk, K. C. B. to the command of His Majesty's squadron stationed at Lisbon.

Rear-Admiral W. T. Lake, C. B. to the command on the Halifax station.

Commanders to the Rank of Post-Captain.—Richard Saumarez, and Hon. Geo. Rolle Walpole Trefusis.

Lieutenants to the Rank of Commander.—Charles Crowdy, Peter Wybergh, Wynne Baird, Fred. Aug. Wilkinson, George Woollcome, Charles Graham, George-Bohun Martin, Chas. Cotton, Samuel-Edw. Cook.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Wm. Hart Coleridge, D. D. Bishop of Barbadoes and the Leeward Islands.

Rev. T. H. Mirehouse, South Grantham Prebend at Salisbury, *vice* Rennell.

Rev. John Hen. Sparke, Prebendary of Ely, to be Chancellor of Ely.

Rev. G. P. Marriot, (Vicar of Eynesford, Kent, and Rector of Haseleigh, Essex), a Minor Canon of Canterbury Cathedral.

Rev. R. Empson, B. A. West Butterwick Perp. Cur. Lincolnshire.

Rev. Mr. Gale, Taunton St. James V.
Rev. James Holmes, Compton Abdale Perp. Cur. Gloucestershire.

Rev. Leonard Jenyns, West Dereham Perp. Cur. Norfolk.

Hon. and Rev. Mr. King, Chesterford R. Essex.

Rev. William Logie, Kirkwall and St. Olay

Church, in the Presbytery of Kirkwall, and county of Orkney.

Rev. Francis Metcalf, Rigton V. co. York.
Rev. Archdeacon Pott, Kensington V. Middlesex.

Rev. John Owen Parr, Durnford V. Wilts.
Rev. J. B. Smith, Martin R. near Horn-castle, Linc.

Rev. Mr. Spry, of Birmingham, to be Minister of the New Church, Langham-place, Middlesex.

Rev. Henry-Mitchell Wagner, M.A. Brighton V. Sussex.

Rev. W. Wilson, D. D. Oakley R. Hants, and St. Cross V. in town of Southampton.

Rev. H. Donne, Chaplain to Dowager Marchioness of Salisbury.

Rev. Jas. Blomfield, one of Domestic Chaplains to the Bp. of Chester.

Rev. Robert Hodgson, D. D. Dean of Carlisle, is appointed Chaplain-General to the Forces.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

The Duke of Gloucester, Lord High Steward of the city of Gloucester, *vice* Lord Henry Molyneux Howard, dec.

Stephen Gaselee, Esq. one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas, *vice* Richardson, resigned.

G. Bankes, Esq. M. P. appointed Cursitor Baron of the Exchequer.

Rev. Dr. Bourne, Aldrichian Professor of Physic, elected Clinical Professor, *vice* Wall, dec.

Rev. James Ingram, elected President of Trinity College, Oxford.

Rev. James Ingram, Rev. William Wilson, Rev. Richard Hewitt, and Rev. Thomas Knox, admitted D. D. at Oxford.

Rev. H. V. Bayley, Rev. H. K. Bonney, Rev. J. S. Hewett, and the Rev. G. Wilkins, elected D. D. at Cambridge.

Dr. Jebb, of Trinity College, Dublin, Lord Bishop of Limerick, was on the 5th inst. admitted *ad eundem* at Cambridge. The learned Prelate was presented by the Public Orator.

Rev. Geo. Ernest Howman, M.A. Master of St. Nicholas Hospital near Salisbury.

Rev. Carrington Ley, Under Master of Blundell's School, Tiverton.

Mr. Alderman Brown and Mr. Alderman Key elected Sheriffs of London and Middlesex.

NEW MEMBERS.

Clackmaman, Shire of.—Hon. Capt. Geo. Ralph Abercromby, *vice* Robert Bruce, esq. Chiltern Hundreds.

Steyning.—Hon. Henry Howard, *vice* the late Deputy Earl Marshal, dec.

BIRTHS.

BIRTHS.

July 3. At Westover House, the Lady of sir L. T. W. Holmes, bart. M.P. a dau.—9. At her father's, Bp. Sandford, the wife of Montague B. Bere, esq. of Morebalt, Devon, a son and heir.—11. At Clifton, the wife of Andrew Doran, esq. a son.—At Charlton Cottage, Wilts, the wife of the Rev.

J. Horsley Dakins, a dau. still born.—12. In York-street, Portman-square, the wife of Thomas Mitchell Smith, esq. a son.—13. In Queen-square, the wife of Andrew-Henry Lynch, esq. a daughter.—15. At Farley, Wilts, the wife of the Rev. C. F. Watkins, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Lately. At Marylebone, Rev. W. Hicks, Rector of Whittington and Coberley, to Amelia-Maria, widow of G. Elwes, esq. of Marcham Park, Berks.—Rev. F. Barkway, of Norwich, to Mary-Ann, dau. of late Mrs. Cracknell, of Fressingfield Hall.—Rev. James Orford, of Chelmondiston, to Miss Sarah-Elizabeth Jennings, of East Bergholt.—Rev. A. Wayland, of Lime Regis, to Rebecca, dau. of late W. Robinson, esq. of Piccadilly.—At Bath, Rev. Addams Williams, of Pen-y-Park, to Anne-Maria, dau. of late T. Rhodie, esq. of Liverpool.—At Clifton, Rev. J. C. Helm, to Miss Blackwell, both of Bristol.

June 7. At Hanover-square, Hon. W. L. Fitzgerald de Roos, Student of Christ Church, to Lady Georgiana Lennox, sister to the Duke of Richmond.—Falconer Atlee, esq. of West Hill House, Surrey, to Emma, dau. of late D. Hardingham Wilson, esq.—At Tunbridge Wells, W. T. Thornton, esq. son of late E. Thornton, esq. of Whittington Hall, Lancashire, to Cornelia-Hannah-Isabella, dau. of late Col. Halkett Craigh, of Hall Hill, co. Fife.—At St. James's Church, Thomas Brett, jun. esq. Capt. in East Indies, to Miss Jane Dyer, of Ryde.—8. Rev. T. Gregory, to Mary, dau. of Peter Maze, esq. of Rownham Lodge, Ashton, Somerset.—John Edridge, esq. of Pockeridge-house, Corsham, to Kitty, dau. of Rev. C. Frederick Bond, Vicar of Margareting.—W. H. Dwaris, esq. of Pennerley Lodge, Hants, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of John Corser, esq. of the Oaks, near Wolverhampton.—9. Mr. William Ilott, surgeon, of Bromley, to Mary, dau. of late Rev. J. Talman, A. M. Chaplain of Bromley College.—At Dorchester, Oxon, Edw. Lane, son of John Franklin, esq. of Ewelme, to Mary-Matilda, dau. of W. Taylor, esq. of Burcott.—10. At St. Pancras, Charles Gonne, esq. of York-place, Portman-square, to Susanna, dau. of D. Beale, esq. of Fitzroy-square.—Vincent Wheeler, esq. of the Nash, near Tenbury, to the daughter of J. Graham, esq. of Ludlow.—John Gwilt, esq. to Mrs. Stokes, of Brompton.—John Kingsmill, esq. of Cavendish-square, to Eliza-Katherine, dau. of late Sir R. Kingsmill, bart.—12. Hon. T. W. Gage, brother of Visc. Gage, to Arabella-Cecil, dau. of late T. W. St. Quintin, esq. of Scampton Hall,

Yorkshire.—James Duncan, esq. to Lucy-Wallace, dau. of late A. Cairncross, esq. of Montague-street.—Thos. P. Lang, esq. 18th Light Drag. to Ann-Mary, dau. of late Job Bulman, esq. of Cox Lodge, Northumberland.—14. Joseph Hunter, esq. of Whitby, to Mary-Anne, dau. of late Luke Lyons, esq. of Shadwell.—15. At St. Marylebone, Rev. E. Cobbold, of Blaxhall, Suffolk, to Louisa, dau. of late Rev. T. D. Plestow, of Orchard-street, and of Watlington Hall, Norfolk.—George Mecham, esq. of Garry Castle, Ireland, to Harriet-Catherine, dau. of Rev. Dr. Hardy, Rector of Loughborough.—Chas. Stevenson, esq. of Hampstead, to Jane-Fletcher, dau. of R. Major, esq. of Poole.—At Walcot Church, Bath, Wm. Matchett, esq. Capt. in the West Suffolk Militia, to Mary, only dau. of late Major G. Gordon, 2nd West India Reg.—16. At Aberford, W. B. eldest son of J. Crompton, esq. of Esholt Hall, to Emma, dau. of late W. Markham, esq. of Becca.—17. At Manchester, Charles Grant, esq. of Barwood House, near Bury, to Mary-Anne, dau. of T. Worthington, esq. of Manchester, and Sherson Hall, Cheshire.—23. Robert, eldest son of Robert Bower, esq. of Welham, to Helen, dau. of John Hall, esq. of Scorbrough.—24. Hugh Mallett, esq. of Ash House, to Caroline, dau. of Hon. John Coventry, of Burgate.—At Wandsworth, Mr. Daniel Bell, jun. to Mary-Anne, dau. of late D. Holmes, esq.—25. At St. Olave's, Southwark, C. Farrington, esq. to Margaret, dau. of T. Moulden, esq.—29. Septimus Burton, esq. of York-terrace, Regent's Park, to Charlotte, dau. of T. C. Middleton, esq. of Hildersham Hall, co. Camb.—Edw. Brice Bunney, esq. of Speen-hill, to Emma, dau. of the late J. Piggott, esq. of Fitz Hall, Sussex.

July 3. At Cambridge, Rev. H. G. Keene, to Anne, dau. of late C. Aphorpe Wheelwright, esq. of Highbury.—5. William Turner, esq. R. A. to Miss Elizabeth Ilott, of Shipton on Cherwell.—6. James-Haughton Langston, esq. of Sarsden, Oxon, M. P. for Woodstock, to the Hon. Julia Moreton, second dau. of Lord Ducie.—John Missing, esq. of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, to Sarah, dau. of W. Bennet, esq. of Eccles.—At Bath, Geo. Miles, esq. to Jane Theodosia, daughter of Capt. J. J. Short, R. N.

O B I T U A R Y.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD HENRY
THOMAS HOWARD MOLYNEUX HOWARD,
DEPUTY EARL MARSHAL OF ENGLAND.

June 17, 1824. At his house in Lower Grosvenor-street, after a short illness, died the Right Hon. Lord Henry Howard, brother to the Most Noble Bernard-Edward, Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal and Hereditary Marshal of England.

His Lordship was born 7th Oct. 1766, represented the city of Gloucester in several Parliaments, and at the time of his decease was High Steward of that city, and one of the Representatives for Steyning in the present Parliament. He married Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Edward Long, of Aldermaston, in the co. of Berks, esq. Judge of the Vice-Admiralty of the island of Jamaica. In 1812, upon the death of his maternal uncle, Sir Francis Molyneux, Bart. sometime Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, his Lordship assumed the name and arms of Molyneux in addition to and after those of Howard, in pursuance of the will of Sir Francis, whereby the ample estates of that ancient family at Teversal and Wellow, in Nottinghamshire, were bequeathed to Lord Henry for life, with remainder to his second son, and for want of such issue, to his eldest daughter, with other remainders.

In December 1815, upon the death of Charles, the eleventh Duke of Norfolk, his Lordship's eldest brother succeeded to the honours of his illustrious ancestors, and to the high and hereditary office of Earl Marshal of England. His Grace, however, being precluded from exercising in person the duties attached to that dignified and important office, owing to the penal Acts in force against Roman Catholics, Lord Henry was appointed by his noble brother, in the month of February 1816, Deputy Earl Marshal, an appointment which was confirmed by the Royal approbation on the 1st of March following. On the 14th of October 1817, his Lordship, by virtue of the royal licence of that date, resumed the name of his noble family in addition to and after that of Molyneux; and his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in consideration of the important duties exercised by his Lordship as Deputy Earl Marshal, was graciously pleased, by royal warrant dated 15th of the same month, to grant to him, then Henry-Thomas Howard-Molyneux-Howard, esq. the same Title, Place, Pre-eminence and Precedence to which his Lordship would have been entitled had his father lived to have succeeded to the honours of his family.

During the period Lord Henry Howard discharged the duties of the great hereditary

office so long vested in the ancient and illustrious house of Howard, the arrangement and direction of many of the most important and solemn public ceremonies devolved upon his Lordship, throughout the whole of which his zeal and anxiety for the public service was conspicuously manifested.

The Coronation of his present Majesty, and the events antecedent to that solemn and magnificent ceremonial, are still recent in the public recollection. The laborious duties which vested in the Earl Marshal were discharged by his Lordship, and the various and extensive preparations on the occasion were made under his immediate direction, during the years 1820 and 1821. A short time, however, previous to the day appointed for that august ceremony, his Lordship was so seriously indisposed, as to render it impracticable for him to go through the fatigue attendant upon the arduous and anxious duties of the day. The King was therefore graciously pleased to allow Lord Howard of Effingham to act for his Lordship on that particular occasion.

Lord Henry Howard has left issue by his Lady who survives him, an only son, Henry Howard, esq. and four daughters, Henrietta, Isabella, Charlotte, and Juliana, all unmarried. Mr. Howard, the son, who is now returned in Parliament for Steyning, inherits the estate of Greystoke Castle, in Cumberland, under the will of Charles, late Duke of Norfolk; the eldest daughter Henrietta, succeeds to the estates of the late Sir Francis Molyneux, and takes the name and arms of Molyneux in addition to those of her own noble family.

Arrangements having been made for the interment of his Lordship's remains with all possible privacy, the Members of the College of Arms, over whom his Lordship presided, anxious to evince their feeling of respect to the memory of a kind patron and benefactor, addressed the following note to the Earl Marshal:

College of Arms, 18 June, 1824.

The Officers of Arms have learned, with emotions of the deepest regret, the decease of the Right Hon. Lord Henry Howard, Deputy Earl Marshal. In a moment so afflicting to his Lordship's family, they feel it might be an untimely intrusion to tender the expression of their unfeigned sorrow.

Thus situated, they most respectfully beg leave to lay before your Grace, whose high official functions his Lordship for so many years exercised with a zeal and ability rendered no less conspicuous by the preservation of the great hereditary rights entrusted to him by your Grace, than by a paternal anxiety

anxiety to promote the interests of this College, the humble but sincere expression of their profound respect for his Lordship's memory, with their most dutiful and earnest request to be permitted to offer the only tribute of gratitude now unfortunately left them, by attending his Lordship's honoured remains to the place of interment.

*His Grace the Duke of Norfolk,
Earl Marshal, &c. &c. &c.*

His Lordship's remains having been removed from Lower Grosvenor-street, in private, on the 26th, reached Bury-Hill, near Petworth, about one o'clock on the following day, where his Lordship's relatives and friends, together with the Officers of Arms, assembled at two o'clock, from whence the funeral proceeded to Arundel in the following order:

Two Mutes—the Undertaker—two Domestic with staves and silk dresses, on horseback—four mourning coaches and four, in the three first of which were the Officers of Arms, and in the fourth the Pall-Bearers—two Domestic as before—State Lid of Feathers—the Hearse, drawn by six horses, followed by three mourning coaches and four; in the first were: Henry Howard, esq. the son of the deceased, chief mourner; his Grace the Duke of Norfolk, E. M.; the Earl of Surrey; the Hon. E. Petre. In the 2d, Edward Howard, esq.; Lieut.-Gen. Robert Ballard Long; Henry Long, esq.; Charles Long, esq. In the 3d, Lord Andover; Philip Howard, of Corby, esq.; Rev. James Dallaway, Earl Marshal's Secretary; Rev. Peter Wallond Moore. The carriage of the deceased, with those of the different branches of his Lordship's family and friends, closed the cavalcade.

The funeral reached Arundel at four o'clock, and was received at the gate of the church by the Rev. — Parson, Curate of Arundel, where also the Corporation of Arundel were in attendance. The procession having been formed, proceeded into the church in the following order:

Mr. Williams, the Steward, and other domestics of the deceased—Corporation of Arundel, and their Officers—Officers of Arms, in their Tabards and Collars, viz. Rouge Croix; Portcullis—Rouge Dragon; Bluemantle—York; Somerset—Richmond; Chester—Norroy; Clarenceux—Garter—The Minister of Arundel—The Body (covered with a black velvet pall, supported by Lord Howard of Effingham, Rear-Admiral Sir John Gore, Bt. K.C.B., Arthur Atherley, esq. and Henry Howard, of Corby, esq.)—The Chief Mourner, Henry Howard, esq.—Relations and Friends of the deceased above-mentioned, who were conducted to seats near the reading-desk.

The Body being placed on tressells, the service before the interment was performed, after which the procession being again formed, moved round the church to the

vault in the Fitzalan sepulchral chapel, where the body was deposited, and at the conclusion of the service his Lordship's style was proclaimed as follows:

Thus it has pleased Almighty God to take out of this transitory life unto his Divine Mercy, the Right Honourable Lord Henry Howard, Deputy Earl Marshal of England, High Steward of the city of Gloucester, and one of the Representatives in Parliament for the borough of Steyning, Brother to the Most Noble Bernard-Edward Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal and Hereditary Marshal of England.

During the service the church was crowded to excess, by the inhabitants of Arundel and the neighbourhood, and the most respectful attention manifested by the congregation.

BARON MACDONALD.

June 19. At his house in Welbeck-street, aged 51, Alexander Wentworth Macdonald, Baron Macdonald, of Slate, co. Antrim, and a Baronet of England. He was born Dec. 1773; and succeeded his father, Alexander, the late Lord, Sept. 12, 1793.

This very ancient family is descended from the STUARTS; as John Lord and King of the Isles, married a daughter of ROBERT II. the first of the Stuart-line of Monarchs. The late Lord, and chief of the great clan (a Celtic substantive, expressive of children) of Macdonald, sat in Parliament during a turbulent and eventful period; and though not in habits of public speaking, he invariably, by his influence and example, gave his support to the vigorous administration of the immortal son of Chatham. In 1798, he, under a great personal expense, raised a fine regiment of *Fencibles*, on his extensive estates in the Hebrides of Scotland. It was commanded appropriately by himself, as the *Chieftain of the Macdonalds*; and, like others, was disbanded when the constitution of the country no longer required the essential aid of this description of force. Lord Macdonald, not being himself conversant in the language spoken by his people, from having been educated in England, requested of a few sensible and intelligent relatives, well acquainted with local circumstances, to point out to him every thing calculated to improve his large possessions, to meliorate the condition of the inhabitants, and to promote their general welfare and happiness. A more judicious plan he could not have adopted; as every measure proposed underwent individual consideration, and the collective discussions of tried friends, previously to receiving his Lordship's sanction. The accounts of *tourists* who travelled in carriages, where horses formerly could scarcely move in safety, sufficiently evince the benefits of a procedure well worthy of imitation in the management of *Irish estates*.

To a sound judgment, when called on to exercise it, Lord Macdonald joined the best qualities of the heart; and an unassuming gentleness of manners, accompanied by an amiable disposition, conciliated and raised esteem.

The physical and moral works of man constitute his best monument. While the stupendous structure of St. Paul's Cathedral commemorates the genius of a *Wren*, the charitable mind and steady beneficence of Lord Macdonald will leave his memory, though unmarked by splendid fame, cherished by the gratitude of a large population, and an example of quiet unostentatious benevolence.

Of the generosity of his nature, it is impossible to refrain from giving a recent instance. His estate was the scene of the heroism of the far-famed FLORA MACDONALD. At his superb mansion of *Armadale*, he observed a marble slab, on which he read the following inscription:—

"We were entertained with the usual hospitality, by Mr. Macdonald and his Lady, Flora Macdonald, a name that will be mentioned in history; and if courage and fidelity be virtues, mentioned with honour. She is [was] a woman of middle stature, soft features, gentle manners, and elegant presence."
—So wrote Johnson.

Having ascertained that some unnecessary delay had taken place in setting up this monumental inscription, he immediately said: "*Let it be erected as soon as possible, at my expense.*"—*Ex uno disce omnia.*—He succeeded in his titles and estate by his brother, Major-General the Rt. Hon. Godfrey Bosville Lord Macdonald, now chief of the name, and worthy of his predecessor. I. M.

On the 25th of June, his remains were interred in a vault of St. Margaret's Church, Westminster. They were conveyed thither by a hearse and six horses, followed by six mourning coaches and six, and thirteen private carriages. He was attended to the grave by his brother, as chief mourner, and by his nephews.

LIEUT.-GENERAL J. T. H. ELWES.

Feb. 29. At his seat, Stoke College, near Clare, John-Timms-Hervey Elwes, esq. a Lieutenant-General in the army, and in the Commission of the Peace for Suffolk. The deceased was the eldest son of the late Richard Timms, Lieut.-Col. of the 2d Troop of Horse Guards, and changed his name to that of Elwes, on succeeding to the entailed estates of the late eccentric John Elwes, esq. whose sister was married to his father. He was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel in the late 2d battalion of the 84th Foot, the 10th of June 1795; Colonel in the army, April 29, 1802; Lieut.-Col. in 7th Battalion of Reserve, or Garrison battalion, July 9, 1803; Major-Gen. Oct. 25, 1809, and Lieut.-Gen. June 4, 1814.

MAJ.-GEN. J. LACY FERRIER.

Lately. Major-gen. J. Lacy Ferrier. He was received as a Cadet in 1763, in Gen. Marjorbank's Regiment of b.s. Majesty's Scotch Brigade, then in the service of Holland as British Auxiliaries. He was appointed an Ensign Oct. 30, 1764, and served as a subaltern till promoted to a Company in the same Regiment Oct. 28, 1772.

He was appointed Major July 30, 1776, and Aug. 9, 1779, Lieut.-col. to the Hon. Gen. John Stewart's Regiment of the same Brigade, which commission he held till Feb. 10, 1783, when, in consequence of an order from the Dutch Government, calling upon the Brigade to abjure their allegiance to their own Sovereign, and to take an oath in place of it to their High Mightinesses, he, with 60 other officers, gave in his resignation, and was deputed with another Field Officer, in the name of their brother officers, to lay their case before his Majesty, who was graciously pleased to approve of their conduct, and signified to them, through Lord Grantham, then Secretary of State, and Gen. Conway, Commander in Chief, his acceptance of their offer of service should the war continue. Peace, however, shortly after taking place, and their situation being brought before Parliament, half-pay was unanimously voted them agreeably to the regimental rank respectively held by each officer.

In this situation he continued till 1793, when the war breaking out, his Majesty in Council was pleased to order the revival of the Scotch Brigade, and Letters of Service for raising three Battalions were issued; the Officers, in the first instance, to be composed of those on the half-pay of the Brigade; the deficiencies to be supplied from the half-pay of the British Line.

To the third of these Battalions this Officer was appointed Lieut. Col. Commandant, and at a very considerable private expense completed the same in Oct. 1794. In this month a Colonel in Chief, with a fourth Battalion, was appointed from the British Line, and who had never served in the Brigade. This appointment was accompanied with a letter from the Secretary at War, stating that it was in no ways to interfere with Lieut.-Col. Ferrier's emoluments as Lieutenant Colonel Commandant. He had also the mortification to be informed by the Commander-in-Chief (Lord Amherst) that the ten years he had been on British half pay were not to be included in looking forward to Brevet rank in the Line, and that he was only to reckon from the date of his last Commission in 1793.

In 1795 the first and second Battalions having failed to complete their numbers, they were ordered to be drafted into the other two, of which the fourth was made the first, and the third the second. The Battalion this Officer had the honour to command, and after having taken the duty of Edinburgh Castle during the latter end of 1796, Dunbar Camp, and Hiltsea Barracks, embarked at Portsmouth in Nov. 1795 for Gibraltar, where he commanded it, and remained till April 1796, when, on receipt of an order incorporating his Battalion with a junior one, he was reduced to a Regimental Lieutenant Colonelcy, and deprived of his emolument as Commandant; the reason assigned for such an arrangement being, that the junior Battalion was commanded by an Officer who, from the Commander-in-Chief's depriving Lieutenant Colonel Ferrier of ten years' rank, was his senior.

He consequently obtained leave to return to England, and was on the 3d of May, 1796, included in the promotion of Colonels. He was appointed on the 25th of the same month Inspecting Field Officer of the Recruiting Service at Edinburgh; and on the 2d July, 1796, Lieutenant Governor of Dumbarton Castle. He continued Inspecting Field Officer till his promotion as Major-General on the 29th of April, 1802; and some months after, in consequence of the peace, there being then no prospect of his regiment being restored to him, he, with the view of relieving himself from some of the heavy expenses incurred in raising it, obtained permission to dispose of his Lieutenant Colonelcy, retaining the rank he then held, and his Lieutenant Governorship.

THE REV. THOMAS LEE, D.D.

June 5. At the Lodgings in Trinity College, Oxford, universally and deservedly lamented, the Rev. Thomas Lee, D.D. President of that Society, and in the Commission of the Peace for the County.

This amiable and highly-respected Divine was a native of Warwickshire; was admitted a Commoner of Trinity College in 1777; and chosen a Scholar of the Society in 1778. In 1781, he proceeded to the degree of B.A.; and in 1784, was elected a Fellow. On the 24th of Nov. in that year, he took the degree of M.A. On the 20th of Sept. 1790, he was licenced to the Perpetual Curacy of St. Lawrence, in the town of Ipswich, on the nomination of the parishioners. On the 2d of Nov. 1793, he proceeded to the degree of B.D. On May the 26, 1807, he was presented by his College to the Rectory of Barton on the Heath, in his native coun-

ty, which he resigned, together with the curacy of Ipswich, on his being recalled to Oxford, by his election to the Presidency, on the 9th of March, 1808. On April the 7th following, he proceeded to the degree of D.D. and in the same month was instituted to the Rectory of Garsington, in Oxfordshire, a living which is annexed to the Headship. In 1812, he was appointed a Delegate of Estates, and a Commissioner of the Market; and in the year following, a Delegate of Accounts. In 1814, he was nominated Vice-Chancellor of the University, in which distinguished station he continued until October 1818, having discharged its toilsome and important duties with amenity, fidelity, and vigilance. In 1822, he was appointed a Delegate of the Press.

The President's health had been on the decline for some time previous to his decease; and on the 5th, he expired without a struggle, in the 64th year of his age.

His remains were deposited in the Anti-chapel of the College, beside the graves of President Huddesford and Professor Warton, on the 12th; the pall supported by the Fellows, and followed by all the resident Members of the Society.

The loss of this worthy man will be long and deeply lamented by the Society, over which he had presided during sixteen years, and by whom he was most sincerely and affectionately beloved. His gentlemanly manners and unassuming character had justly endeared him to the Members of the University, as well as to a large circle of friends and acquaintance. In the duties of his public station he maintained an uniform and correct deportment, tempered by the politeness and urbanity of a gentleman. In the private circle of his friends, no man better understood and practised the amenities and affections of social life, or more happily united in his person the

“*Morum dulce melos et agendi semita simplex.*”

Mild in the government of his College, and zealous in the service of his friends, he shewed to all around that benignity, courtesy, and goodness were the innate habits of his mind. The delineation of such a character is highly gratifying; and those who know how best to value these excellent qualities, will be the most forward to attest his merits and deplore its loss.

— “*Non totus, raptus licet, optime,
nobis [nigal,
Eriperis, redit os placidum, morsque be-
Et venit ante oculos, et pectora vivit imago.*”
Ipswich, July 14, 1824. I. F.

REV. J. DYER HEWITT, M.A.

Feb. At Fillongley, of a neglected cold, the Rev. John Dyer Hewitt, A.M. some time Fellow of Catharine Hall, in the University of Cambridge. To the Vicarage

Vicarage of Fillingley, (where his father not many years ago possessed a handsome mansion, and a very pretty estate) he was presented under the patronage of the late Duke of Portland. To the Vicarage of Masebeck, in the county of Warwick, he was presented by Mr. Leigh, the nephew of his Grace the late Duke of Chandos. Mr. Leigh for many years represented the City of Winchester in the House of Commons. As heir-at-law he succeeded to the valuable estates of Lord Leigh; who—*hæc meminisse dolet*—in a very early stage of his life, by an unhappy disease of mind, became insensible of all the innocent and rational pleasures of human life, with the exception of one only, that which related to the powers of music. For at Stoneleigh Abbey, where he constantly resided, under the watchful care of a Fellow of All Souls, whom I well remember, he led the band, and conducted the whole management of his concert with the same zest of pleasure which he felt in the happier moments of his life, as a nobleman at Oriel College.

In drawing out the line of our genealogy, though nothing can make that to be straight, which is perversely crooked, or give the beauty and dignity of moral virtue to the character deformed by vice and immorality, still may the descendants of better name and description prove to be adding an inward and gratifying pleasure, where our ancestors have travelled through life's busy scenes with credit, reputation, and honour. Under this honourable shield of heraldry, let me cover with a fair escutcheon the mortal remains of the deceased, by tracing his affinity to the late Lord Viscount Lifford, the Lord Chancellor of Ireland. Consequently he stood related to the present Peer, the very Reverend the Dean of Armagh.

From an ancestor on the maternal side, distinguished by talents highly cultivated and improved, we bring down his descent from the Rev. John Dyer, LL.B. who for several years was the Rector of Horncastle, in the county of Lincoln; who was his grandfather. The literary world stood indebted to John Dyer for several elegant and masterly poetical works; such as the "Ruins of Rome," which he had visited in person. From the same pen proceeded the "Fleece;" which Dr. Warton, whose judgment was critically correct, pronounced to be one of the best Georgics in our language. Not much inferior is his Grongar Hill, a beautiful spot in the Sæ vale of Towey; a richly and highly cultivated hill in the Aberglasney estate,

which his father entailed upon our family. But unfortunately for the writer of this little encomium, not many years ago the father and son joined in cutting off the entail; completely defeating the benevolent design of my grandfather, that some one lineal descendant of his body should in succession enjoy this inheritance, which he had provided, as he vainly thought, for many future generations. But let me return to the Vicar's character.

If modest merit, if talents well employed, and well applied to public good, and professionally to the furtherance and improvement of Christian morals,—if all the kindred charities of father, son, and brother, so distinguished the amiable character of the late Mr. Hewitt, as to have impressed upon the memory of his parishioners, his friends, and relations, a lasting memorial of affectionate remembrance—I would put this question in the inimitable language of our classical poets,

*Quis desiderio sit pudor aut modus
Tam cari capitis?*

When the tear of sorrow shall cease to flow, as in the course of time and nature it must, the throb of sorrow will gradually subside, and give place to a soothing, melancholy, pleasing remembrance, representing to the mind's-eye, in succession, a lively recollection of friendly offices, endearing conversation, affectionate attachment, brotherly love, and many repeated instances of filial duty—those acts of Christian love, which filled up, from an early dawn of opening reason and religion, the days of the years of our much lamented friend and relation.

Abbott's Reading. WM. CHAS. DYER.

JOHN MAN, ESQ.

April 10. At Reading, in an advanced age, John Man, esq. brother of James Man, esq. whose death is recorded Pt. i. 168. and brother also of the late Henry Man, esq. whose "Works" were published in two volumes 8vo. 1802.—Mr. Man was the son-in-law of Mr. Wm. Baker, who for more than 40 years kept a respectable academy at Reading, and succeeded to that establishment, but retired from it some years since. In 1816, he published "The History and Antiquities, Ancient and Modern, of the Borough of Reading, in the county of Berks," 4to. This valuable work comprises many new and interesting subjects, either unknown or omitted by the former Historian of Reading, the Rev. Charles Coates. It is but justice to add, that Mr. Man began to collect his materials long before that gentleman's work appeared, and that he delayed
its

its publication some time, that it might not interfere with the sale of Mr. Coates's work.

WILSON LOWRY, ESQ.

June 24. In Tichfield-street, of a lingering disease, Wilson Lowry, esq. F.R.S. and M.G.S. an engraver so excellent in the department he pursued, that the mechanical perfection to which he has carried the art has excited general admiration.

He was an apprentice of Mr. John Brown, the respectable engraver of landscape; and Mr. Lowry himself first began as a landscape engraver, though few of his plates in that department of art bear his own name, having been executed for other artists, whose fame they have contributed to exalt. He engraved most of the plates on mechanical subjects in Rees's Encyclopedia, Crabbe's "Technological Dictionary," the "Philosophical Magazine," &c. His mathematical knowledge of drawing, his deep researches in the laws of mechanics, his extensive acquaintance with physics and the general properties of matter and form, combined with the correctness of an eye that never erred, and a hand that could not deviate, highly qualified him for such works. Some of the finest specimens of Mr. Lowry's abilities as an architectural engraver are to be found in the fine plates of Murphy's Batalha, Nicholson's Architecture, the print of the House of Commons at Dublin, after Mr. Gandon's design, &c.

It was not merely as an artist, however, that Mr. Lowry made himself distinguished. His knowledge may be said to have embraced every department of Science. In mathematics and the various departments of natural history, his knowledge was extensive; and in mineralogy in particular he had few equals. His skill in this branch was of such celebrity, that but few precious stones of great value have latterly been purchased by our first-rate jewellers, without previously submitting them to his inspection.

Mr. Lowry's manners were unobtrusive, modest, and engaging; and the readiness with which he imparted to others, from his vast stores of knowledge, and the happy facility with which he communicated his instructions, will long be remembered by numbers who experienced his kindness.

Mr. Lowry has left a family equally distinguished for their attainments. His widow possesses high mathematical acquirements, and a superior knowledge of many branches of natural philosophy.

His son pursues the steps of his father, as if determined, "non impar esse parenti." We need only mention two engravings by him of the Perspective Projections of the Northern and Southern Hemispheres, on the plane of London.—His daughter has also displayed her portion of family talent, in that species of engraving with which the name is

so much identified. A work on Architecture, on a reduced scale, from the celebrated volume of Sir William Chambers, the joint production of Mr. Lowry and his daughter, was in progress. We trust this will be continued; because, if continued, we know it will be a most useful work.

MR. HUGH O'NEIL.

April 7. At his lodgings in Prince's-street, Bristol, aged about 45, Hugh O'Neil, architectural draughtsman and teacher of drawing, who spent his early days chiefly at Oxford, and was latterly well known in Edinburgh and Bath, as well as in Bristol. Nature and education combined to form in him the man of intelligence and good taste, especially in every thing that relates to the fine arts. His manners and habits were gentlemanly; but a blight to his hopes of a matrimonial connexion, during his residence at Oxford some years since, destroyed every relish for society purely domestic, and even prevented acceptance of invitations to the tables of opulent patrons. Hence his resources for relaxation from professional labour, in which the enthusiasm of genius was never wanting, became injuriously irregular, and gradually produced a wasting of physical constitution, under which it is astonishing that he survived so long, preserving as he did, till within a few weeks of his death, his pristine vividness of memory, and evincing in his latest drawings very little abatement of that acute perception of subject, and delicacy of delineation, that pervade the earlier productions of his pencil. He had made nearly 4000 drawings, more than 500 of which were of antique remains in the city of Bristol alone; and was accustomed carefully to preserve his finished originals, disposing only of copies treated according to the prices agreed for. He did much also towards forming a collection of fossils, minerals, and other curious vestiges.

MR. JOHN FORBES.

Lately. Mr. John Forbes. Botanical science has sustained a severe loss in the death of this intelligent and enterprising young man. He was sent out by the Horticultural Society of London, under the sanction of the Lords of the Admiralty, with the squadron commanded by Captain William Owen; the object of which was to make a complete survey of the whole eastern coast of Africa. Such an expedition afforded too favourable an opportunity to be omitted by the Horticultural Society to send out an intelligent collector, and Mr. Forbes, whose zeal as a botanist was known to the Society, was fixed on as a proper person to accompany it.

The squadron sailed in February 1822, and touched at Lisbon, Teneriffe, Madeira, and

and Rio Janeiro, at each of which places Mr. Forbes made collections in almost every branch of natural history; the whole of which were received by the Society.

His extensive collections subsequently made at the Cape of Good Hope, Delagoa Bay, and Madagascar, were also received by the Society in high preservation, and by their magnitude and variety evinced the unremitting attention which he had paid to the objects of his mission. With the approbation of Captain Owen, and with a zeal highly creditable to his own character, although not instructed by the Society, he engaged himself to form part of an expedition which was proceeding from the squadron up the Zambezi River, on the eastern coast of Africa. It was intended to go about eight hundred miles up the river in canoes, and the party was then to strike off southwards to the Cape. It was in this progress up the Zambezi that Mr. Forbes died, in the 25th year of his age. He received his botanical education under Mr. Shepherd, of the Botanic Garden at Liverpool, and had, by close application, acquired so much information in many other branches of natural science, as to justify the expectation that, had his life been spared, he would have stood high in the list of scientific travellers, and been eminently useful to the Society whose patronage he enjoyed.

Mrs. GRANT.

Feb. ... At Paddington, aged 80. Fenuel, relict of the deceased James Grant, esq. of Linchurn (clan Duncan), Major in the King's American Regiment, daughter to the late Alexander Grant, esq. of Auchterblair (clan Allen), and grand daughter to Grant of Ling-all of Strathapey, N. B. In life she was respected by her friends, beloved in her family, and in death is honoured and lamented by all her acquaintance. In the endurance of peril and privation through a course of warfare, few passed a more arduous ordeal than Mrs. Grant, having with an infant family accompanied her husband from the Highlands of Scotland to America, where, previous to the rupture with our colonies, he purchased land, and settled in Albany County; from whence, on the breaking out of the war, Major Grant (then an officer on the half-pay of Kieth's Highlanders, with which and the Black Watch he had served many years in Germany) joined the British standard, leaving his wife and children without the lines; who after his departure were confined to their farm, from which on hearing her two elder boys were commissioned in the English army, from regard to their safety, the mother was impelled to escape with them in disguise. Under the guidance of Tailor, the celebrated spy, sometimes walking, at others on horseback without saddles, they pursued their way, till

near Nackinsack Ferry they were observed and hailed by the scouts, on which the party endeavoured to push forward, when a sentinel presented his piece at Mrs. Grant, which missed fire *three* times; no other alternative offering, they were obliged to surrender to the Americans, by whom Tailor was thrown into prison, and Mrs. Grant and her children placed under restraint, from which they seized the first opportunity to free themselves. The mother and sons (the elder eleven years old), after a walk of 49 miles through woods and by-paths, with much difficulty succeeded in making their way to New York, near which Major Grant was stationed in command of the King's American Regiment. During this hazardous journey of 170 miles from Albany to Long Island, when in durance at Nackinsack, Mrs. Grant had in her possession the silver token that passed between the British commanders; she was thus the means of having it safely conveyed to the hands of Gen. Sir Henry Clinton. Having united with her husband, and placed her young soldiers under a father's protection, Mrs. Grant had time to indulge the fears of a mother anxious for the safety of four infants left at the farm in charge of servants, and committed to the protection of Congress and Ismael Van Tambrooke, the proprietor from whom the Major had purchased land, and for whose tender care of and attention to the welfare of their helpless pledges, Major and Mrs. Grant could not sufficiently express their gratitude. At an early subsequent period, that great man Washington sent the children to their parents, with all the comfort which his benevolent nature could provide for them.

July 1782, after an honourable and distinguished service on the continents of Europe and America, while campaigning at the Savannah, Major Grant lost his life, leaving a beloved widow and eight orphans; *their sole provision his gallant achievements*; the eldest child was a youth of about sixteen; the youngest, a posthumous boy born six hours after his father's death. On the peace of 1782, the two elder sons, Lieutenants Alexander and Joseph, from the reduction of their regiment, were placed on half-pay, and ultimately they proceeded to the island of Antigua, where, under the auspices of a maternal uncle, Lauchlan Grant, esq. they settled as planters till 1792; then called in, they joined the army under General Sir Charles Grey, were at the capture of the West India Islands; and at Guadeloupe, led on by Brigadier-General Symes, whilst attacking the enemy, both brothers were killed, most unfortunately for their family, as they had afforded a liberal support, which ceased on their fall.

A third son, Lieutenant James Lauchlan Grant, lost his life in an engagement, heading a party of scamen from his Majesty's ship *Inconstant*, to attack a French settle-

ment

ment on the coast of Africa, 1802, acting as a volunteer under the command of Captain Edward Stirling Dickson, Royal Navy.

Major Grant, five sons and two grandsons, have served as officers of British artillery and infantry, in a continued series from 1739 to this date, a period of 85 years. Mrs. Grant had three brothers and three uncles, all of the clan Grant, officers of reputation in their native Highland corps, of whom some fell in the fields of Germany, others in the plains of America, and of them severally Colonel David Stewart (Garth) has made honourable mention in his well-known work.

MRS. GARDINER.

Dec. 8. At Leamington, aged 70, Harriet, relict of Lieut.-Gen. William Gardiner. She was the daughter of the Rev. Sir Richard Wrottesley, Bart. Dean of Worcester, sister to the late Duchess of Grafton, and aunt to the present Sir John Wrottesley, Bart. She was maid of honour to Queen Charlotte; and was married in 1779, to General William Gardiner, brother of Luke Viscount Mountjoy, and had issue one son and four daughters.

MRS. DOUGLAS.

Dec. 23, 1823. At Lyons, Ireland, the seat of Lord Cloncurry, aged 78, Mrs. Douglas. This lady was daughter of Sir Paul Crosbie, premier Baronet of Nova Scotia. Her husband was a son of General Douglas, and cousin of the Duke of Queensbury. Being left a widow at the early age of 24, she declined many eligible offers, and devoted herself exclusively to the education of her children. Of these, her only son, the Rev. Archibald Douglas, the celebrated preacher, is married to Susan, sister of the Earl of Dunmore and the Duchess of Sussex. One of her daughters is Lady Cloncurry, and mother of the Earl of Miltown. But the history of this excellent person's family was not one of unmingled prosperity. There intervened one terrible vicissitude, the fate of her brother, Sir Edward Crosbie, who fell a victim, in 1798, to the abrupt proceedings of a military tribunal. Her spirits never recovered the shock sustained a few years ago, by the premature death of her favourite grand-daughter, Lady Cecilia Leeson, a young lady of very unusual acquirements and talents. The character of Mrs. Douglas was long admired, as a striking and instructive specimen of the virtues that befitted her sex and station. In addition to the attraction of the gentlest manners, she was enlightened, beneficent, affectionate, pious, and tolerant.

MRS. HARTLEY.

Feb. 2. At Woolwich, aged 78, the once beautiful and admired actress, Mrs. Hartley.

She was a contemporary with Garrick, and we believe the only one that remained, excepting Mr. Quick and Mrs. Mattocks, who are still alive. Her extreme beauty, and the truth and nature of her acting, attracted universal admiration, and caused her to rank the highest, as a female, in her profession, previous to the appearance of Mrs. Siddons. Mr. Hull had written his tragedy of *Henry the Second, or Fair Rosamond*, several years previous to its production, and despaired of obtaining a proper representative for the character of *Rosamond* until the above lady appeared. Mason also, the celebrated poet, wrote his tragedy of *Elfrida*, that she might personify the principal character. *Elfrida* has always been admired as a beautiful poem, but is not calculated for stage effect; it was nevertheless at that time supported, and even rendered highly attractive, by the person and talents of the late Mrs. Hartley. She was a very favourite subject of Sir Joshua Reynolds, and appears as the beautiful female in a number of his most celebrated pictures. Two in particular are professed portraits of her, called "Mrs. Hartley as *Jane Shore*," and "Mrs. Hartley as a *Bacchante*." A fine study for the former was recently sold at the late celebrated sale of the Marchioness of Thomond's pictures, at Christie's. She died in easy circumstances, her merits during her public services having procured her a handsome independence.

MISS SOPHIA LEE.

March 13. At Clifton, Miss Sophia Lee. She was daughter of the late John Lee, a performer at Covent-Garden Theatre.

In conjunction with her younger sister, she opened a school, called *Belvidere-House*, at Bath, soon after the death of her father, which they carried on with considerable reputation. Her first essay as an author, was in 1780, when, under the auspices of the elder Mr. Colman, "The Chapter of Accidents" appeared at the Haymarket Theatre, a comedy, the merit of which is well known, and which had an advantage that merit does not always attain—of immediate and decided success. It was followed by "The Recess," the first romance in the English language which blended history with fiction, and enriched both by pathos and descriptive scenery: such was its estimation, as well as popularity, that the late Mr. Tickell, to whom the author was at that time personally unknown, addressed a letter to her, in the name of that junto of distinguished characters with whom he lived, to express the high sense entertained of its merit. It is to be remarked also, that Mrs. Ratcliffe (then Miss Ward), resident at Bath, and acquainted in Miss Lee's family, though too young to have appeared herself as a writer, was among the warmest admirers of "The Recess."

The rational and just view Miss Lee took
of

of life, had induced her about this time to establish a seminary for young ladies, at Bath: in order to assure herself of that independence which should place her above the fluctuations of literary fame. She still, however, at intervals, used her pen, and published a Ballad, called "The Hermit's Tale."—The Tragedy of "Almeyda, Queen of Grenada," in which Mrs. Siddons displayed her exquisite talents—and "The Life of a Lover," a novel, in six volumes; the earliest production of her girlish pen, and not thought to be the happiest, though marked by the vigour and fertility of mind which characterized all she wrote; and lastly, in conjunction with her sister Harriet, the Canterbury Tales, of which the Young Lady's Tale, and the Clergyman's alone were her's. Though harmonizing in mind, the two sisters were very unlike in style, nor did either ever introduce a single page into the writings of the other. Miss Lee was also the author of a Comedy called "Assignment," acted at Drury-Lane Theatre, in 1807; but from some unfortunate personal applications, wholly unforeseen by the writer, it was condemned on the first night, and not published. No work of hers ever appeared anonymously; but as has happened with other writers of the day, her name was prefixed to a novel she never saw, and which was too contemptible to allow of her giving it notoriety by entering either a literary or legal protest against it. Miss Lee's view of life was not disappointed: an easy competence—the unqualified esteem of all to whom she was personally known, the affection of her family, and the respect of the public, softened her last hours, and will long render her memory esteemed.

MRS. THICKNESSE.

Jan. 20. This excellent woman, and great ornament of society, was born on the 22d of February, 1737, in the vicinity of the Temple, in a house afterwards inhabited by Chief Justice Willes. Her father's name was Ford, and was Clerk of the Arraignment. His brother, Dr. Ford, was Physician to the Queen, and another brother, named Gilbert, was Attorney-General for the Island of Jamaica. Her education was of the first kind—the most eminent masters both in the languages and ornamental accomplishments, being employed by her father in forming her mind and manners; and so completely had Nature and inclination given her the power to profit by them, that it was no wonder that she acquired that celebrity and admiration which always accompanied her; to these she united the sweetest temper and overflowing ready wit, devoid of all personal severity, ever tinged by the soundest

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judgment, and a mind strongly filled with the deepest reverence for all the tenets of the Christian religion. Introduced into the world of fashion, she became what is called the ton, and Hone, the Sir Joshua Reynolds of the time, exhibited a picture of her, as a muse playing on a lyre; and afterwards the celebrated Gainsborough, in his best style, produced a very exquisite portrait, representing her as tuning her harp, and leaning on some music of her own composition; this beautiful picture still remains in her own house in the Royal Crescent at Bath. Her grace and movements were beyond example, and her dancing drew from the late accomplished Earl of Chesterfield some beautiful lines upon the subject. She also attained the highest celebrity in drawing and in painting, and but a very few weeks prior to her decease, in her 87th year, without the aid of glasses, completed a very exquisite painting on white silk, as a bridal present to a young lady of her acquaintance. In music also she greatly excelled, and played on various instruments; and to these accomplishments was added the finest voice, replete with powers, cadence, modulation, and expression. These perfections, added to the most feeling, kind, and benevolent disposition, drew upon her the admiration of all, and by all she was followed, caressed, and admired. Her Sunday concerts for sacred music became the rage, and many of the most exalted personages condescended to assist in them; among these were, with others, the following, the Earl of Kellie, Countess of Tankerville, Lord Dudley and Ward, Lord Bateman, Sir C. Bingham, Marchioness of Rockingham, Governor Thicknesse (her future husband), &c. &c. with the Professors Saltero, Burton, Froud, Baildon, Leoni, Panton, Dr. Arne, Tenducci, and Passerini. These, I believe, have all left the stage of life, and Mrs. Thicknesse lived to see all these companions of her gayer hours deposited in the silent grave long before her own departure. Lady Betty Thicknesse, the wife of Governor T. was her most intimate friend, and with whom she principally resided. Her Ladyship did not long survive the birth of her son, the late Lord Audley, in Feb. 1758; resigned his Lordship to her care; and on the 7th of Sept. 1762, in becoming the wife of the Governor, she became both mother and godmother to his Lordship. To give a slight specimen of the weddings of those days, more than 300 persons of consequence attended the ceremony; and Sir Armine Wodehouse,

who

who acted as father to Mrs. T. went in a coach and six, with new liveries, &c. &c. The bridal carriage was drawn by white horses, their tails and manes plaited with white ribbons. She continued his respected and beloved wife for 30 years, and to the hour of her death never ceased to lament his loss, and to venerate his memory. The Governor died in her arms, in his carriage, while travelling near Boulogne in 1792. She was soon after arrested and confined with many other English in the Convent of the Ursulines, and treated with great rigour; and being with others sentenced to death, she by her amiable manners and urgent prayers procured a few hours delay before the intended execution, during which period Robespierre himself and his associates were led to the scaffold; while herself and the other intended victims were saved by this circumstance. At length, after much suffering, she returned to her native country, and has since that period passed her life in peace and serenity, living with a much-attached and sincere friend to the moment of her dissolution; she having departed this life on the 20th of January, 1824, with a firm reliance on the promises of her merciful Redeemer, and in full hope of a blessed resurrection. She fully retained to the last her admirable powers; her eye-sight being as perfect as at 20; her hair luxuriant and without a grey tress in it; her teeth, not one deficient, retaining their enamel and durability; and her mind active, studious, and playful; her arguments perspicuous and energetic; her wit brilliant, but never severe. Her mornings were to the last devoted to study; and many writings of a very late period of her life, and some on abstruse subjects, are left behind her. Her evenings found her generally surrounded by a small but select party of friends, all listening with delight to her lively anecdotes of past times, and enlivened by the constant sallies of wit on the daily occurrences passing before her; or receiving those lessons of instruction, which were so elegantly and unostentatiously given to them. Her ease and elegance of manner were not to be copied; her goodness of heart and liberality of spirit may; but a more perfect model of Christian humility and forbearance was never better exemplified than in the life and conduct of Mrs. Thicknesse. She published, in two volumes, a work called "The School of Fashion," which had a prodigious run, being a satirical truth upon some of the most fashionable characters of that day. She also published "Biographical Memoirs," in 3 or 4 volumes, of

the most eminent Females of the French nation; and without a name many tracts on religious and moral subjects. She conversed freely in Spanish, Italian, French, and German; but so perfectly devoid of all pedantry, that she was never known to protrude that knowledge in any circle which she honoured and graced by her society.—With a liberality peculiar, she once sang at a public concert, at Bath, which was given for the purpose of raising a fund sufficient for the building of an Hospital: an immense sum was raised by this procedure; which gave rise at her suggestion, and by this generous assistance of herself and others, to the present valuable foundation there, called the Casualty Hospital; thus making her voice not merely subservient to pleasure, but to alleviate the miseries and accidents of human nature. She never was tired of well-doing; how many enmities has she subdued! how much anger has she dissipated! Peace indeed was in all her steps. She died as she had lived, bowing herself with all humility to the dispensations of Providence; cheerfully, it may be said truly, departing this life, surely trusting in the merits of her Redeemer, full of holy hope, and duly appreciating all the comforts of our holy religion. She was interred in the burying ground at Paddington, on the 28th of January, the service having been finely and impressively performed by the Rev. Basil Wood, and followed, at her own especial request, by her only son, Captain Thicknesse, R. N. and three gentlemen, her long-tryed and valued friends. Mournful and heavy indeed was the loss which they sustained, and sorrowfully did it bear upon them. Her memory, however, still remains; and her example will long remain also; not only for their benefit, but for that of all who knew her worth and virtues. N.

MRS. KEMYS TYNTE.

Jan. 29. At her house in Hill-street, Berkley-square, aged 86, Mrs. Kemys Tynte, daughter of Major Hassall by Jane, daughter of Sir John Tynte, bart. of Halswell, co. Somerset, and Jane, daughter and heiress of Sir Charles Kemys, of Kavenmably, co. Glamorgan, and great grand-daughter of Philip, Lord Wharton.

Mrs. Kemys Tynte married Lieut.-col. Johnson of the Guards, and Comptroller of the Household to his present Majesty when Prince of Wales, who took the name of Kemys Tynte.

To a strong clear understanding, and unparalleled firmness of mind, she united a placidity of temper hardly ever equalled,

ed, and a cheerfulness of disposition unrivalled; to this was added such perfect resignation as blunted the sorrows incidental to so protracted a life, and enabled her to look forward with never-ceasing confidence to the world to come, where every virtue shall meet its just reward.

T. S. JOLLIFFE, Esq.

June 6. At his Manor-house, Amerdown-Park, co. Somerset, aged 73, T. S. Jolliffe, esq.

Descended from an ancient family, which traces its origin to the personal followers of the Norman Conqueror, and collaterally allied to some of the chief Nobles of the kingdom, Mr. Jolliffe filled an elevated station in society with distinguished ability and credit. Of late years he resided almost entirely in the country; but he formerly mingled in the brilliant circles of the Metropolis, and sat in several Parliaments, during the government of Lord North, and the first period of Mr. Pitt's administration. In the House of Commons, as in every other situation, he sustained the character of a high-minded and scrupulously honourable gentleman. Of the disinterested and upright principle which universally governed his conduct, he early in life gave an evident proof, by resisting a very flattering overture, which embraced high hereditary rank as well as pecuniary emolument, rather than desert those connexions, whose political views he had conscientiously adopted.—Mr. Jolliffe had considerable property in various parts of England, but his chief estates were in Somersetshire, for which county he was, several years since, appointed High Sheriff, and served the office with a degree of splendour which has seldom been equalled: the whole of his retinue on that occasion being selected from his principal tenantry. As a Magistrate, he was acute, active, humane, upright, intrepid, and intelligent; his opinions were received with the sincerest deference, and his decisions heard with respectful acquiescence. On the institution of the Fencible Dragoons, at an important crisis of the late war, he was appointed to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; a situation for which he was peculiarly qualified by his habits of activity, his address in the management of his horse, and his personal accomplishments. Since the reduction of the regiment, he has resided almost exclusively on his extensive domain; where, in the calm scenes of domestic retirement, he became the centre of a grateful and an admiring circle.

J. B. FITZSIMMONS, Esq.

May 7. At his house, Serpentine-avenue, near Dublin, after three days illness, John Burke Fitzsimmons, esq. many years a Magistrate of the County of Dublin. The re-

bellion of 1793 called into action the zeal and loyalty of Mr. Fitzsimmons, who on many occasions distinguished himself for intrepidity, as a member of Mr. Beresford's Cavalry. He subsequently raised a corps of Yeomanry at Sandymount himself, which he continued to command down to the period of its being disembodied. As a public character Mr. Fitzsimmons was well known; he was remarkable for his zeal and attachment to the Constitution in Church and State, of both of which he was a most able and efficient supporter. For many years he was the proprietor and conductor of *The Hibernian Journal*; and since the decease of Mr. Giffard, he has been the leader in the Common Council of Dublin, and the most influential man in corporate affairs. As a political writer, Mr. Fitzsimmons was clear, concise, and nervous; as a public speaker he was bold, energetic, and eloquent, possessing invincible personal courage, and endowed with a warm and generous heart. He was a kind, sincere, and affectionate friend; and his loss will long be deplored by those who, acquainted with the excellent qualities of his nature, could best estimate his merits, and appreciate his worth.

ELISHA HUTCHINSON, Esq.

June 27. At Blurton Parsonage, Staffordsire, in his 81st year, Elisha Hutchinson, esq. formerly one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Suffolk, in New England; almost the last of that faithful band, whom fifty years since the fury of rebellious zeal drove from their native seats in America. He was son of the celebrated Thomas Hutchinson, Governor of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, who by the sacrifice of an ample fortune, and of high local rank and consideration, preserved his loyalty unstained. His venerable descendant survived every member of a family to which he was most tenderly attached but one, and closed his meek and humble, and characteristically cheerful career, in the faith and hope which are the peculiar privilege of a genuine Christian. "Fear God, honour the King, live in God's glory," was one of his last expressions; a strong, though unintentional, portrait of himself.

JOSEPH KEMP, Mus. D.

May 22. In London, Dr. Joseph Kemp. He was of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, where he proceeded Mus. B. 1808, and Mus. D. 1809. He was brother to James Kemp, esq. author of "Northernhay," a Descriptive Poem; and was some years ago organist at the cathedral of Bristol; but in 1814 resided in London, where he gave lectures on Music at some of the literary institutions. He published "The Jubilee," a vocal patriotic Entertainment, 8vo. 1809; and "The Siege of Isea," or Exeter, an historical-operatic Melo-Drama, 8vo. 1810.

The

The Jubilee was acted at the Theatre Royal Haymarket, on the 25th of October 1809, by permission, to commemorate the entrance of the King on the 50th year of his reign. The music by the author and D. Corri. "The Siege of Isca, or the Battles of the West," was acted at the New Theatre (late the King's Ancient Concert Rooms), Tottenham-street.

MISS CRACHAMI.

June 10. Miss Crachami, the Sicilian dwarf. She was exhibited as usual, and received upwards of 200 visitors: towards the evening a languor appeared to come over her, and on her way from the exhibition-room she expired. When her father and mother, who are performers at a theatre in Dublin, heard of her death, the father came to this Country to obtain the body; but the person who had prevailed on him to let him take the child to England for the benefit of its health, had decamped with it. After a painful search, the father found that the body had been disposed of to the College of Surgeons, for dissection; and, putting his paternal feelings out of the question, it certainly was a fit subject for anatomical study. The great wonder was that the machinery of life could have been carried on so long in so minute and so diminutive a form; that a creature like this should possess all the physical, moral, and intellectual attributes of perfect humanity. It staggered the inquiring mind to contemplate her; and one could not help revolving the strange doubts which arose—Is there here in this pigmy production of nature, which we can merely say belongs to the highest order of creation, responsibility of action, principle, soul, and immortality? The party in whose charge she was were attentive to her; and we only regret that the exhibition was not made less constant and fatiguing for so delicate and fragile a creature.

CLERGY RECENTLY DECEASED.

April 6. Aged 37, at Oxford, the Rev. Thomas Hancock, M.A. of Pembroke College, and Head Master of Carmarthen Grammar School. He took his degree of M.A. Oct. 10, 1812.

April 7. The Rev. C. Peters, M.A. Rector of the Second Portion of Pontesbury, Shropshire. He was of Queen's College, Oxford, where he took his degree of M.A. May 16, 1793; and which body presented him to his living of Pontesbury in 1803.

April 11. The Rev. John Fox, Rector of Siggeston, co. York; to which he was presented in 1816, by Sir T. Slingsby, Bart.

April 14. At Earl's Colne Priory, Essex, in his 90th year, the Rev. Thomas Carwardine, A.M. Prebendary of Sneating in the cathedral of St. Paul, and Vicar of Earl's Colne.

April 16. At Walton in Gordano, in the co. of Somerset, after a long and severe illness, the Rev. Drax Durbin, Rector of that parish, and eldest son of the late Sir John Durbin. He was of Baliol College, Oxford, where he took his degree of M.A. June 17, 1788; and was presented to the living of Walton in 1810, by Sir John Durbin, his father.

April 16. At his lodgings, in York, aged 71, the Rev. John Ellis, M.A. Prebendary of Barnby-on-the-Moor, in York cathedral, Prebendary of the collegiate church of Ripon, and Vicar of Strensall and Osbaldwick. He was, we believe, of St. John's College, Cambridge; B. A. 1770; M. A. 1774. He was presented to the living of Strensall in 1802, and that of Osbaldwick in 1808, by the Prebendary of Strensall. In 1802, he was elected Prebendary of Ripon, and in 1814 to that of Barnby.

April 24. At Weston Vicarage, in his 63d year, most deeply and deservedly lamented by his family, friends, parishioners, and numerous acquaintance, the Rev. Thomas Wilkins, M.A. Vicar of Weston. He was formerly head master of the Free Grammar School at Bath, and Domestic Chaplain to the Countess Dowager of Cardigan. He was presented to the Vicarage of Weston in 1808 by the King, and to the Rectory of Charlcomb in 1811 by the Mayor and Corporation of Bath. No laboured eulogy need grace his obsequies, as his memory will long be richly embalmed in the hearts of those who, long knowing his conscientious integrity, simplicity of manners, and earnest desire of faithfully discharging his ministerial, relative, and social duties.

April 25. In Keppel-street, London, aged 41, the Rev. Charles Cornelius Chambers, Rector of Holmpton, and Vicar of Welwick in Holderness, and son of the late Sir Robert Chambers, Chief Justice of Bengal. He was of Christ Church, Oxford, where he proceeded M.A. Grand Com-pounder, Mar. 31, 1818; and was presented to the above livings in 1819, by the King.

April 29. At his house in Paragon-buildings, Bath, in the 89th year of his age, the Rev. John Pine Coffin, of Portledge, Devon, and of Inpington, Cambridgeshire.

May 1. The Rev. Francis Thomas Hammond, Rector of Wydford, Herts, to which he was presented in 1790 by S. Partridge, esq. He was of St. John's College, Camb. B.A. 1789, M.A. 1792.

May 31. At Lembergh, aged 73, the Prelate Ignatius Poniatowsky, descendant of Stanislaus Poniatowsky, King of Poland.

June 2. In New North-street, Red Lion-square, in his 93d year, the Rev. Edmund Garden, Rector of Kington, Wilts, and nearly 60 years Reader to Gray's inn. He was presented to the living of Kington in 1779, by the Tynney-Long family.

Lately.

Lately. At Hursley, aged 60, the Rev. *John Marsh*, Rector of North Baddesley, and above 30 years Curate of Hursley. He was presented to the living of North Baddesley by T. Dummer, esq.

At West Ashby, near Horncastle, aged 64, the Rev. *Francis Rockliffe*, Curate of West Ashby, and Rector of Fullethby and Martin. He was presented to the Rectory of Fullethby in 1784 by Mr. Rockliffe.

At Enville, of which parish he had been 24 years Rector, the Rev. *Richard Wilkes*, formerly of Christ Church, Oxford, where he took his degree of M. A. June 4, 1799. He was instituted to the living of Enville in 1800, on his own nomination.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS ENVIRONS.

Lately. In London, greatly respected, Thomas Clark, esq. of Easingwold.

June 9. In South Audley-street, Thomas Chevalier, esq. F.R.S. F.S.A. F.L.S. and F.H.S. Surgeon Extraordinary to the King, and Professor of Anatomy and Surgery to the Royal College of Surgeons in London. He published "Observations in Defence of a Bill lately brought into Parliament, for erecting the Corporation of Surgeons of London into a College," 8vo. 1797.—"An Introduction to a Course of Lectures on the Operations of Surgery," 8vo. 1801. "A Treatise on Gun-shot Wounds," 12mo. 1804.

June 10. In George-street, Hanover-square, Mrs. Heaviside, the wife of Mr. Heaviside, the celebrated Surgeon.

June 15. Aged nine months, John, youngest child of Lord and Lady Milton.

June 16. In Hackney-grove, aged 75, Rob. Cumming, esq. late of the Excise-Office.

June 16. Near Newington-Green, Middlesex, aged 64, Sally, relict of the late Mr. John Eyles, surgeon, Ramsbury, Wilts.

June 20. In London, Anne, relict of late Colonel Wastie, of Hasely-house, co. Oxford.

June 22. In Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, in the 73d year of his age, William Hall, esq.

June 23. At Park-place, Camberwell-grove, Mrs. Cullen.

June 25. At Dell Lodge, Blackheath, in her 64th year, Elizabeth, wife of John Green, esq.

June 29. In the New-road, aged 65, Thomas Keith, esq. Private Teacher of Mathematics, and author of the following works:—The New Schoolmaster's Assistant, 12mo. 1796. The Complete Practical Arithmetician, 12mo. 1799. Introduction to the Theory and Practice of Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, 8vo. 1801. Treatise on the Use of the Globes, 12mo.

1804. Hawney's Complete Measurer corrected, 12mo.

June 30. At his father's, Stoke Newington, aged 29, William Pulteney Sundius, esq.

July 3. At his house at Hornsey, after a protracted illness, aged 66, George Buckton, esq.

July 5. Aged 81, George Hyde Clarke, esq. of Grafton-street, Berkeley-square, and of Hyde-hall, Cheshire.

July 7. In Cumming-street, Pentonville, aged 50, Mr. John Edward Pilgrim, of the Stock Exchange.

At Upton, aged 37, William Detmar, esq. sugar-refiner.

July 9. Clara, wife of Charles Gilchrist, esq. of Sunbury.

At Fulham, aged 81, Mrs. Ann Simpson.

July 14. After an illness of only three days, aged 21, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Thomas Price, esq. of Richmond, Surrey.

July 16. At Queen Elizabeth-row Greenwich, Anne, wife of Captain George Hillier, R.N.

BERKSHIRE.—Aged 85, William Hayward, esq. of Drayton, near Abingdon. During his life, Mr. Hayward distributed many thousands of pounds amongst his relatives, notwithstanding which he died possessed of at least 400,000*l.*; the greatest part of which he has left to his relatives, many of whom were in indigent circumstances.

June 16. At Castle-Hill, Windsor, Miss Henley.

July 6. At Speen, near Newbury, aged 66, Frances-Elizabeth, only surviving sister of Robert Southby, esq. of Appleton.

July 9. At Mortimer Cottage, Elizabeth, relict of the late David Murray, esq. brother of Lord Elibank, and daughter of the late Rt. Hon. Thomas Harley.

July 11. At Reading, aged 70, Mrs. Jane Baker, widow of the late James Baker, esq. formerly surgeon of that town, a Lieut. and many years surgeon to the Berkshire Militia, in which regiment he held an Ensigny, and was appointed surgeon in the Grand Camp at Coxheath in the American war.

DERBYSHIRE.—June 8. At Melbourn, aged 68, Edw. Hollingworth, gent.

DEVONSHIRE.—July 8. In his 90th year, Mr. Petigal, of Berry, near Totness.

July 11. At Exeter, aged 57, after a protracted illness, Mr. Thomas Flindell, late Proprietor of the *Western Luminary*.

ESSEX.—July 5. At his seat, Moorhall, Harlow, aged 56, John Perry, esq.

July 10. Mary, wife of Edmund Drayton, esq. of Forest-Gate, West Ham.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—At Tewkesbury, Thomas Tippet, a Chelsea Pensioner, in his 100th year.

July 4. Aged 21, Edward-Daubney Brice, youngest son of Samuel Brice, esq. Frenchay.

July 6. At Clifton, aged 19, Bettina-Mary-Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Basil Berridge, of Algarkirk, co. Lincoln.

July 8. At York-place, Clifton, Mrs. Tobin, relict of James Tobin, esq. formerly of Bristol.

July 11. At the Hotwells, aged 17, Charles, son of the late Rev. M. Monkhouse, of Roath Court, Glamorganshire.

July 14. At Cheltenham, Octavia, wife of Marmaduke Constable, esq.

HAMPSHIRE.—*June 2.* At King's Clere, aged 19, Jas. Widmore Kilpin, esq. eldest son of late Dr. Kilpin.

July 11. At Andover, aged 76, the relict of the late Mr. John Crouch.

HEREFORDSHIRE.—*Lately.* At Ross, in her 89th year, Hannah, relict of Mr. Thos. Smyrke, merchant of Bristol, and daughter of the late Samuel Rosser, esq. of Mathern, Monmouthshire.

March 10. At Brampton Abbots, near Ross, by apoplexy, aged 56, Spencer Compton, esq.

HERTFORDSHIRE.—*July 15.* At Hertford, aged 75, John Greuell, esq.

KENT.—*June 6.* Aged 69, John Bryan, esq. of Swanscomb.

June 6. At Margate, Robt.-Edw. Hunter, esq. M.D. F.L.S.

June 29. At Dover, James Gunman, esq.

July 6. At Ramsgate, aged 80, Robert Ware, esq. of Balham-Hill, Surrey, and son of the late James Ware, esq. the celebrated oculist. He married the eldest daughter of John Gurney, esq. Barrister at Law.

July 8. Of apoplexy, at Tunbridge Wells, aged 74, Richard Budd, esq.

July 10. At Halstead-Place, Anna-Maria, wife of John Atkins, esq. Alderman of London, and daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Burnaby, of Baggrave-Hall, Leicestershire, Archdeacon of Leicester, and Vicar of Greenwich.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—*June 18.* At Barrow-upon-Soar, Mr. Thomas Beaumont.

June 11. In Newark, Leicester, aged 72, Jeremiah Duffkin, gent.

June 14. Henrietta, wife of Robt. King, gent. of Melton Mowbray, and dau. of the late F. Turner, esq. of Grantham.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—*July 7.* At Lincoln, after a long illness, Henry Swau, esq. Mayor of that city.

July 3. Aged 80, Mrs. Frances Tutty, of Hollym in Holderness.

July 10. Suddenly (at his brother-in-law's house, Henry Sellwood, gent. of Horn-castle), Thom. Cracroft, esq. of Harrington-Hall.

NORFOLK.—*June 22.* At Cromer, aged 52, Anth. Ditchill, esq. of Vincent-square, Westminster.

OXFORDSHIRE.—*June 9.* At Oxford, aged 61, William Tubb, esq.

June 15. At Stonehall, Mrs. Fanshawe, widow of the late Robert Fanshawe, esq.

After a long illness, aged 40, John Phillips, esq. of Culham; an intelligent and active magistrate of the counties of Oxford and Berks. His death must be considered as a serious loss to the public, as well as to his family and friends.

July 9. At Stanton St. John, of consumption, aged 24, Emma-Pardo, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Thomas-Pardo Brett, Vicar of Bicester.

RUTLANDSHIRE.—*July 22.* In his 78th year, Wm. Belgrave, esq. of Preston.

SOMERSETSHIRE.—*June 19.* In Green Park Place, Bath, Fiennes Trotman, esq. of Siston Court, co. Gloucester, and of Bucknell, co. Oxon.

July 1. Aged 82, Mr. Thos. Llewelin Vining, of Bedminster.

July 2. At Bath, aged 75, the relict of late T. Butlin, esq. of Turville Park, Bucks.

STAFFORDSHIRE.—*June 11.* At Uttoxeter, aged 25, the wife of Rev. Jos. Rayner, Methodist Minister, and daughter of Mr. Shillito, Preston Field, Holderness.

SURREY.—*June 22.* At Barnes, aged 23, J. E. Jeffreys, esq. Student of Ch. Ch. Oxon.

SUSSEX.—*June 19.* At Lewes, aged 63, Frances, widow of T. Richardson, esq. of Warminghurst Park.

July 5. At Brighton, aged 63, Peter Templeman, esq. of Wichbury-house, Wiltshire.

YORKSHIRE.—*Lately.* At Hull, aged 80, David Clarkson, esq. page to his late Majesty for nearly half a century. His benevolent disposition, and generous integrity of nature, made him universally esteemed in a large circle of friends.

June 6. At Scarborough, aged 78, Mr. John Clarkson, late of Hummanby.

June 13. In his 90th year, in Jarratt-street, Hull, Mr. Cornelius Burton.

Aged 73, Mr. Matthew Johnson, of Killingwold-Graves, near Beverley.

At Beverley, in her 60th year, Mrs. Sherwood, widow of the late George Sherwood, esq. much and deservedly respected by her numerous friends and acquaintance.

June 16. At Hull, aged 74, Jemima O'Connor, widow of late Col. O'Connor.

July 9. At Pontefract, aged 83, Mrs. Anne Taylor, aunt to Henry Taylor, esq. the Recorder of Pontefract.

July 12. Aged 87, Mrs. Anne Williams, of the Trinity-house Hospital, Hull. She had only one brother, who had 50 children, grand-children, &c.

IRELAND.—*Lately.* Mr. Sheekleton, Demonstrator of Anatomy to the Royal College of Surgeons, Dublin, whilst engaged in delivering a lecture, raising a knife at the same time, he slightly cut his finger, which thus became inoculated with virulent matter from the subject on which he lectured. Inflammation came on, and after every remedy was tried, he expired four days after the fatal cut.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from June 23, to July 20, 1924.

Christened.	} 1413	Buried.	} 1093	Between	2 and 5	134	50 and 60	98
Males - 727		Males - 551			5 and 10	60	60 and 70	89
Females - 686		Females - 542		10 and 20	37	70 and 80	58	
Whereof have died under two years old		338		20 and 30	70	80 and 90	20	
				30 and 40	88	90 and 100	1	
				40 and 50	104			

Salt 5s. per bushel; 1½d. per pound.

AGGREGATE AVERAGE of BRITISH CORN which governs Importation, from the Returns ending July 17.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
60 7	84 4	27 4	39 11	38 4	39 5

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, July 26, 55s. to 60s.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, July 21, 29s. 9d. per cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, July 23.

Kent Bags	5l. 12s. to	7l. 7s.	Farnham Pockets....	7l. 0s. to	10l. 10s.
Sussex Ditto	0l. 0s. to	0l. 0s.	Kent.....	6l. 10s. to	8l. 8s.
Yearling.....	4l. 0s. to	6l. 0s.	Sussex.....	6l. 0s. to	7l. 0s.
Old ditto.....	0l. 0s. to	0l. 0s.	Yearling.....	5l. 15s. to	6l. 15s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

St. James's, Hay 7l. 0s. 0d. Straw 3l. 6s. 0d. Clover 7l. 0s. 0d.—Whitechapel, Hay 6l. 10s. 0s. Straw 2l. 18s. 0d. Clover 7l. 7s. 0d.

SMITHFIELD, July 26. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....	3s. 8d. to	4s. 4d.	Lamb.....	4s. 8d. to	5s. 6d.
Mutton.....	3s. 8d. to	4s. 4d.	Head of Cattle at Market July 26:		
Veal.....	4s. 6d. to	5s. 4d.	Beasts.....	2,179	Calves 810.
Pork.....	4s. 0d. to	5s. 0d.	Sheep and Lambs 26,200	Pigs 220.	

COALS: Newcastle, 31s. 0d. to 37s. 6d.—Sunderland, 35s. 0d. to 40s. 0d.

TALLOW, per Cwt. Town Tallow 37s. 0d. Yellow Russia 36s. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow 70s. Mottled 78s. 0d. Curd 82s.—CANDLES, 8s. per Doz. Moulds 9s. 6d.

THE PRICES OF SHARES in CANALS, DOCKS, WATER WORKS, INSURANCE, and GAS LIGHT COMPANIES (between the 25th of June, and 25th of July, 1924), at the Office of Mr. M. RAINE (successor to the late Mr. SCOTT), Auctioneer, Canal and Dock Share, and Estate Broker, No. 2, Great Winchester-street, Old Broad-street, London.—**CANALS.** Trent and Mersey, 75l. and bonus; price 2,380l.—Coventry 44l. and bonus; price 1,250l.—Oxford, short shares, 32l. and bonus; price 850l.—Grand Junction, 10l. and bonus; price 345l.—Birmingham, 12l. 10s. and bonus; price 370l.—Worcester and Birmingham, 1l.; price 45l.—Neath, 15l.; price 410l.—Swansea, 11l.; price 250l.—Monmouth, 10l.; price 240l.—Ellesmere, 3l.; price 85l.—Old Union, 4l.; price 100l.—Huddersfield, 1l.; price 42l.—Lancaster, 1l.; price 40l.—Stratford-upon-Avon, 1l.; price 35l.—Kennet and Avon, 1l.; price 30l.—Regent's, price 60l.—Thames and Medway, price 35l.—Wilts and Berks, price 10l.—Portsmouth and Arundel, price 21l.—Basingstoke, price 10l.—Docks. West India, 10l.; price 235l.—East India, 8l.; price 145l.—London, 4l. 10s.; price 117l.—**WATER WORKS.** East London, 5l.; price 170l.—West Middlesex, 2l. 10s.; price 86l.—Grand Junction, 3l.; price 90l.—**FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.** Royal Exchange, 10l. and bonus; price 316l.—Globe, 7l.; price 180l.—Imperial 5l.; price 130l.—Hope, 6s.; price 6l.—Atlas, 9s.; price 7l. 10s.—Guardian, 10l. paid; price 12l. prem.—Kent, 2l. 10s.; price 80l.—Rock, 2s.; price 4l.—**GAS LIGHT COMPANIES.** Westminster, 3l. 10s.; price 78l.—Phoenix, 2l. paid; price 16l. 10s. prem.—Reversionary Interest Society, 20l. paid; price 2l. 10s. prem.—Vauxhall Bridge, 1l.; price 36l.

METEO-

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From June 27, to July 26, 1824, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.				Barom. in. pts.	Weather.	Fahrenheit's Therm.				Barom. in. pts.	Weather.			
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.			Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.					
June	°	°	°						July	°	°	°		
27	57	68	60	30, 04	cloudy	12	60	76	63	30, 12	fair			
28	60	70	62	29, 99	fair	13	63	78	72	, 13	fair [storm			
29	62	70	55	, 74	fair	14	72	77	69	, 01	cldy.thund.			
30	55	67	57	, 93	fair	15	60	72	62	29, 98	fair			
July 1.	60	68	59	, 83	fair	16	66	72	60	30, 15	showery			
2	59	70	60	, 64	showery	17	64	70	60	, 30	fair			
3	60	66	55	, 65	showery	18	60	69	60	, 35	fair			
4	56	65	55	, 84	showery	19	60	70	59	, 50	fair			
5	60	66	57	30, 04	cloudy	20	59	70	61	, 44	fair			
6	60	65	60	29, 90	showery	21	61	70	60	, 38	fair			
7	60	66	64	, 88	showery	22	60	70	61	, 38	fair			
8	66	70	66	30, 06	fair	23	64	75	63	, 20	fair			
9	66	75	66	29, 95	fair	24	60	75	60	29, 98	fair			
10	60	72	62	30, 00	fair	25	59	70	64	, 94	fair			
11	60	73	62	, 12	fair	26	66	70	52	, 90	cloudy			

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From June 28, to July 27, 1824, both inclusive.

June & July	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols.	3½ per Ct.	4 per Ct. Consols.	New 3½ per Ct.	New 4 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Ind. Bonds.	Ex. Bills, 1000l. at 2d. per Day.	Ex. Bills, 1000l. at 1½d. per Day.
28	238½	94 2/3	5	101	101 1/2	101	101	23	84	pm.	31 36	pm. 31 33
29	Hol.											
30	238½	95 1/2	5	102	101	101 1/2	101	23	83	pm.	32 34	pm. 34 32
1		95		102		101	101	23	83	pm.	34 37	pm. 34 32
2	237	94 1/2		101		101	101	22	84	pm.	33 37	pm. 34 33
3	236	93 1/2	4	101		100	100	22			33 38	pm. 33 34
4	236	93 1/2		101 1/2		100	100	22			37 34	pm. 34 33
5	237	94 1/2	3	93	101	100	106 1/2	22	290 1/2	82	pm. 35 33	pm. 33 34
6	237	93 1/2	4	93	101	101	106	22		80	pm. 33 38	pm. 32 34
7	237	94 1/2		101	101 1/2	101	106	22		76	pm. 34 41	pm. 33 35
8	237	94 1/2		101		101	106	22		77	pm. 37 45	pm. 35 41
9	236	93 1/2		101		101	106	22		84	pm. 42 50	pm. 42 47
10		94		101		101	106	22		80	pm. 48 39	pm. 43
11	238	94 1/2		101	101 1/2	101	106	23		82	pm. 40 46	pm. 42 40
12	237	94 1/2		101	101 1/2	101	106	23	291 1/2	83	pm. 40 46	pm. 43 40
13	237	94 1/2	3	93	101	100	106	23		81	pm. 39 46	pm. 41 39
14	237	94 1/2		101		100	106	22	291 1/2	83	pm. 41 37	pm. 40 37
15	237	93 1/2		101		100	106	22	290 1/2	83	pm. 40 45	pm. 41 40
16	235 1/2	93 1/2	3	101		101	105	22	291 1/2	83	pm. 40 45	pm. 41 40
17		93		100	101 1/2	100	106	22	290 1/2	83	pm. 40 45	pm. 41 40
18	Hol.											
19	235 1/2	93		101	101 1/2	100	105 1/2	22	289	86	pm. 39 44	pm. 40 39
20		92		100 1/2	101	100	105	22		86	pm. 37 48	pm. 39 37
21	235	92 1/2		100	101 1/2	100	105	22		89	pm. 38 44	pm. 38 40
22		93	2	101	101 1/2	100	105 1/2	23		89	pm. 38 42	pm. 39 40
23		92 1/2		101		100	105 1/2	23		89	pm. 39 43	pm. 39 41
24		92 1/2		100		100	105 1/2	23		89	pm. 39 43	pm. 39 41
25	235 1/2	92 1/2	3	101		100	105 1/2	23	287	84	pm. 40 45	pm. 41 40
26		93		101	101 1/2	101	105 1/2	23	286	86	pm. 40 45	pm. 41 40

RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co. 104, Corner of Bank-buildings, Cornhill.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

London Gazette
Times--New Times
M. Chronicle--Post
M. Herald--Ledger
Brit. Press--M. Adver.
Courier--Statesman
Star--Globe & Travel
Sun--Brit. Traveler
St. James's & Gen. Eve.
Eug. Chronicle
Commer. Chronicle
Packet--Even. Mail
London Chronicle
Mercant. Chronicle
Lit. Gaz.--Lit. Chron.
Som. House Gazette
Courier de Londres
14 Weekly Papers
23 Sunday Papers
Bath 4--Berwick
Birmingham 2
Blackburn--Boston
Brighton 3--Bristol 5
Bucks--Bury 2
Cambrian
Cambridge--Carlisle 2
Carmarth--Chelmsf
Cheltenham--Ches. 3
Colchester--Cornwall
Coventry 2--Cumberl
Derby--Devon
Devizes--Doncaster
Dorchester--Durham 2
Essex--Exeter 4



Gloucester 2--Hants
Hereford--Hull 3
Hunts--Lancaster 2
Kent 3--Leicester 2
Leeds 3--Leicester 2
Lichfield--Liverpool 2
Maccles. 4--Maldst. 2
Manchester 7
Newcastle on Tyne 2
Norfolk--Norwich 2
N. Wales Northamp.
Nottingham 2--Oxf. 2
Oswestry--Pottery
Plymouth 2--Preston
Reading--Rochester
Salisbury--Sheffield 3
Shrewsbury 2
Snorborne--Stafford
Stamford 2--Stockport
Southampton
Suff. Surrey--Sussex
Taunton--Tyne
Wakefield--Warwick
West Briton (Truro)
Western (Exeter)
Westmoreland 2
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Whitehaven. Winds.
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Worcester 2--York 4
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Embellished with a View of FARNWORTH CHURCH, co. Lancaster;
And a Representation of MR. STILLINGFLEET'S MONUMENT in St. James's Church, Piccadilly.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS and SON, at CICERO'S HEAD, 25, Parliament Street, Westminster;
where all Letters to the Editor are requested to be sent, POST-PAID.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

A pleasing and authentic Memoir of the worthy Schoolmaster, mentioned in page, compiled from materials communicated by his son Captain Joseph Budworth, may be seen in Mr. Nichol's "Literary Anecdotes," vol. iii. p. 382. He had a sister who was almost as good a scholar as himself. She resided in Cheshire; and lived to a good old age. She was too learned, and perhaps too plain, to be married.

CLONAS says, "the following satirical verses on one of the celebrated Randle Holmes are sent you, not from their justice but their point. They are taken from Harl. MSS. 1301, f. 96, and are called in the Harleian Catalogue, 'Satirical Verses on one Randle, deceased.' As the other papers in that MS. are all dated before the year 1692, the verses probably related to the first Randle Holme, who died in 1655, and were most likely written during his lifetime, by one who disliked him, as an appropriate epitaph.

"On Randle Holme.

If Heav'n be pleas'd
When man doth leave to sin;
If Hell be pleas'd
When it a soul doth win;
If Earth be pleas'd
When it hath lost a knave;
Then all be pleas'd,
For Randle is in his grave."

C. W. asks why the Royal Dukes of Sussex and of Cambridge have the one a Scotch Earldom (Inverness), and an Irish Barony (Arklow); and the other an Irish Earldom (Tipperary), and a Scotch Barony (Culloden) as titles; whereas the Duke of York has a Scotch Dukedom (Albany), and an Irish Earldom (Ulster); the Duke of Clarence a Scotch Dukedom (St. Andrew's), and an Irish Earldom (Munster); the Duke of Cumberland a Scotch Dukedom (Tiviotdale), and an Irish Earldom (Armagh); and the Duke of Gloucester a Scotch Dukedom (Edinburgh), and an Irish Earldom (Connaught).

The same Correspondent inquires why the Counties of Flint, Denbigh, and Radnor, in Wales, are the only counties in the Principality mentioned in Church briefs?

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER solicits information respecting the family of Sir Thomas Hooke of Flanchford, co. Surrey, created a Baronet July 22, 1662, by Charles II. He believes he was descended in a right line from Richard Hooke, who married a daughter of — Payne, esq. of Eaton, in that county, and which family afterwards settled at Bramshot, co. Hants, about the year 1600. Sir Thomas left an only son, Sir Hele, who

succeeded him, and three daughters, one of which (the youngest) Anne, married William brother to Sir John Swinnerton Dyer, bart. and had issue three sons and two daughters. The father of Sir Thomas Hooke married Mary, daughter of Nicholas Hele, esq. of Easton in Gordon, alias St. George, co. Somerset, who purchased the manor of Flanchford in 1656, which was conveyed to Sir Thomas in 1662, and from which he took his title. Who did Thomas marry? And, was his son, Sir Hele, ever married?

J. I. K. observes, "in looking over your Magazines, I saw, in the one for April 1796, p. 291, an account of George Musgrave's family of Nettlecombe, esq. where it is said, 'that on the death of Thomas, the last of the male line, in 1766, that Juliana the heiress married the late Sir James Langham, bart. &c. &c.' Now it ought not to be understood, that she was an heiress in her own right, as James Keigwin, esq. late of Camborne, was then living, being the lineal descendant of Juliana, the eldest daughter of the same George Musgrave, stiled therein Colonel of the Somerset Militia, and was the heir at law, on the extinction of the male line in Thomas; and would have succeeded to the landed property of his great grandfather, had not the said Thomas Musgrave suffered a recovery, as it is supposed, in 1763; cut off the entail, and gave it, as I apprehend, to Lady Langham's second son.—John Keigwin, who married Margaret Giffard, was the great-grandfather of the above-mentioned James Keigwin, the lineal descendant and heir of that family, she being, as it is correctly stated in your Magazine for July 1823, the daughter of Joan, youngest daughter of Sir John Wyndham of Orchard, the common ancestor of several of that name, who settled at Kentsford, Cathangre, Pillesdon, Yale, and Trent, in Somersetshire, and of Felbrigg in Norfolk, and from whom was descended that celebrated statesman Sir William Wyndham, leader of the Tories against the Walpole Administration: he married Catharine Seymour, second daughter of Charles, the proud Duke of Somerset, as he is called; and was the most accomplished and finished statesman of his day; and from this branch is descended the very excellent and most noble the present Earl of Egremont. James Keigwin left a son and two daughters, the former being at this present time Rector of Withiel, who has also a son and two daughters, now living."

E. P.'s paper in our next. It has been unavoidably postponed.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

AUGUST, 1824.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ON THE GAMING HOUSES AT PARIS.

By DON S—, a Spanish Traveller.

MR. URBAN, *Aug. 1.*
THERE are nine public Gaming Houses at Paris, licensed by the French Government, and the holders of them pay annually to the Government six millions of francs (250,000*l.*) for permission to keep them. The capital daily appropriated as a bank for the whole, is about 30,000*l.*

The first in consideration is the "Salon," in the Rue Grange Batteliere; then "Frescati," in the Rue Richelieu; and subsequently No. 9, 154, and others, in the Palais Royal, and different parts of Paris.

The games played are, rouge et noir, roulette, and hazard.

The dealers of the cards, and those who officiate at roulette and hazard, are not allowed to play themselves, but receive a Napoleon per day (16*s.* 8*d.*) as their pay.

The "Salon" alone requires an introduction from one of the members to the French Marquis, who presides, before a stranger can enter.

When a stranger has been introduced, there is usually an invitation sent him to dine at the Salon on Thursday, on which day a magnificent dinner is given gratis to all the members. Every delicacy is provided, and the choicest wines—Champagne in abundance, which is drunk only in *tumblers*. Too many have found to their sorrow, that this dinner, nominally gratis, has cost them many hundred pounds! Dinner being over, the company adjourn to the tables below, where the play goes on briskly. After dinner a man is less on his guard, and Champagne is a stimulus to play with freedom and resolution. Of this the "chèr" of the Salon is well aware, and some of the numerous waiters in

attendance are ready to lend money to those who may have lost all which they had about them.

This arrangement, which at first appears hazardous, is in reality productive of immense profit, for if lost (which is too often the case), the money is in fact paid back to the *concern*; and if the borrower *should* win, he usually refunds the loan before leaving the room; and if unsuccessful, it remains for him to repay the waiters as "a debt of honour." Lending money to a losing gamester is like attempting to fill a leaky vessel.

This system of lending is productive of ruin to many who play; for a man can retire without being hurt, after losing *only* the money which he had in his pocket; but he may lose thousands if he continue to borrow; for there is a disposition in gamesters to pursue a run of ill luck, and the feelings are actuated by a sort of frenzy and spirit of revenge to regain that which they feel as if unjustly deprived of.—Let a man win, and the gratification he feels renders him almost incapable of leaving the tables; or if he retires, it is only to come again; so that he must lose the more he plays. It is like buying all the tickets in a lottery.

A short time since, a foreign Prince won at the Salon 10,000*l.*; with such a sum many a man would have thought himself content, but to win is productive of nearly as much ill as to lose,—

Quo plus sunt potæ, plus sitiuntur aquæ.

This young man was so intoxicated with success, that he distressed himself by not only losing that sum, but an additional 8,000*l.*

At two o'clock in the morning a supper is provided "gratis" at the Salon;

lon; this *hour* is probably chosen, because few come to supper, except to play, as the opera and theatres shut much earlier, and, except the "gamester," most persons have retired. The Salon continues open until five or six o'clock in the morning. At the Salon only rouge et noir and hazard are played.

An English nobleman well known as a great frequenter both of the Salon and Frescati, lost a short time since 40,000*l.*

At Frescati rouge et noir and roulette are played both day and night.—Here neither dinner nor supper is provided, but a number of "women of the town" of superior appearance are allowed to enter, and they attract numbers of persons.

Twice or thrice in the year a magnificent ball and supper is given "gratis," and to add to the splendour, several of the opera girls are hired to dance.

It might be said, in reference to the *ruin occasioned by play* after dinner at the Salon, and the general *bad consequence of a habit of playing*, that a dinner at the "Salon" operates as "poison," and in the same way, the "beauty met with at Frescati," may be considered as "fatal."

The gaming houses in the Palais Royal are open day and night, and free entrance is allowed to all who choose to go in. They offer no inducement beyond the hope of gain.

How inconsistent and absurd on the part of Louis XVIII. to forbid on *Sunday night* the opera being performed, when every night in the week these *hells* are open to the public! What mockery, when we read that the "sacred cause of Religion alone" induced the Duke of Angoulême to invade Spain with a numerous army, when in the Capital of his uncle such depravity of morals, and frequent self-destruction, are occasioned by licensed and encouraged gaming!

The number of suicides in Paris are calculated at one per day, and it is considered that gaming is one of the first and most powerful causes for such destruction of human life.

Before any one embarks his fortune at play, let him consider the impossibility of winning for a continuance, because the *chances are largely in favour* of the tables; were it otherwise, how could 250,000*l.* be paid to Go-

vernment? How is Champagne and a splendid dinner for forty or more persons to be provided weekly at the Salon?—And the balls, suppers, and the beauties of Frescati, who offers these to the public? The losers!—And who wins? No one!!

The gamester is always poor; for whatever he wins he considers as brass, and whatever he loses he values as gold!

It is as reasonable to expect a "cherry clack," veered by "every wind," to maintain the precision of the movement of the wheel of a steam-engine, as for any one to believe he can possibly win at any of the public Gaming Tables.

Last year the principal holder of the Gaming Tables, after paying every expense, is said to have netted 20,000*l.*

MOSAIC PAVEMENT.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 3.

ON a journey through Hampshire, I was informed of the late discovery of a Roman villa at Bramdean, near Alresford in that county, and my curiosity led me to visit the spot where this discovery was made. I need not add, that my journey thither was most amply repaid, and my antiquarian zeal most highly gratified, on the inspection of these splendid remains of the Roman æra.

The spot selected for this villa was such as the Romans usually chose for their villas and stations, viz. a gentle elevation, not an elevated hill. This appears to have been a distinguished villa, not a station; for I could not hear of any agger of circumvallation, which generally accompanied the latter. The villas of the Romans were never on a very large scale; and their apartments were of small dimensions; of these, two only merit our attention, which were decorated with rich tessellated floors, and in a tolerable state of preservation.

The first that meets our eye is of a square form, within which is an octagon divided into eight compartments, with a central one. This consists of a circle, enclosed within which are two intersecting squares, containing a head of Medusa. The eight compartments are each decorated with the half-length figures of the following deities, viz.:—Venus with her glass; Mars in armour, with his lance; Mercury with his caduceus;

duceus; Neptune with his trident; Æsculapius with his serpent; Diana with her crescent: the two other panels are defaced; and we may suppose they were supplied by Jupiter and Juno.

The second pavement is still more interesting, and of better workmanship. The central pannel represents three figures, and the well-known fable of Hercules and Antæus; the former is in the attitude of lifting the latter from the ground, and squeezing him to death*. He appears to be bringing him before a female sitting figure. Besides the above medallion, in the centre, there are four busts larger than life, three of which are perfect. Other pannels are decorated with dolphins and vases.

These two Pavements appear to me to be far superior to many of those which have occasionally been found in different parts of our kingdom, and of superior workmanship.

I must notice another peculiarity in this last room; viz. the flue-bricks by which the apartment was heated, which still remain in their original situation; and beneath is an arch, which led to the place where the heat was raised.

The outward buildings annexed to this villa are extensive, the walls badly built with flint, large Roman tiles, &c. and at the extremity of the parts already discovered there is a very perfect little sudatory, with its flues, in their original situation; and it is supposed that the foundations of buildings are still more extensive.

No inscriptions have as yet been found, and the coins are all of the Lower Empire.

Great praise is due to the proprietor, William Greenwood, esq. of Brook-

wood, for the care he has shown for the preservation of these valuable relics, by covering them with a substantial building: otherwise the finest of the pavements which suffered from the wet season of last year, would have probably been entirely demolished.

I am glad to add a short description of this Pavement to the one you have already mentioned in your Magazine at Thruxton near Andover.

VIATOR.

Mr. URBAN, Exeter, Aug. 4.

A CIRCUMSTANCE took place on a part of the maritime coast of this county, on Wednesday or Thursday, the 13th or 14th July (for my informant, though an intelligent seaman, could not recollect the exact day), which you will, no doubt, think deserving the attention of your philosophical readers, and I therefore communicate to you the details I received of this phenomenon from the respectable person above mentioned, who seems to have observed it with peculiar accuracy.

The weather had been fine for some days preceding this event, the winds being light and variable, but principally blowing from the South-east and South-west quarters, as is usual on the western coast in all this season of the year. The atmosphere seemed to be charged with electric matter, but no evolution of it had taken place in the neighbourhood whence my report is made; though from the South-west and at a considerable distance, a continued peal of thunder was heard, which lasted for many hours. From nine to eleven o'clock a. m., being a few hours before low water of neap-tide, a reflux of the tide took place with such great rapidity, that large boats of nine and ten tons burden, which were, to use the seaman's phrase, "high and dry" upon the beach of the river Dart, at about four miles from its *embouchure*, and at fourteen or fifteen paces from the verge of the river, were set afloat in the space of a few seconds. This reflux of the tide came up the river in the form of a huge wave, called by the fishermen a boar (or bore), which moved with so much velocity that some small boats exposed to its action were in imminent danger of being upset.

* This fable is thus explained by Lempriere in his Classical Dictionary:—"Antæus was a giant of Libya, son of Terra and Neptune. He was so strong in wrestling, that he boasted he would erect a temple to his father with the skulls of his conquered antagonists. Hercules attacked him: and as he recovered new strength from his mother as often as he touched the ground (*terra*), the hero lifted him up in the air, and squeezed him to death in his arms."—In this attitude Hercules is seen lifting up Antæus from the ground, before he touched it to recover his strength in presence of his mother.

upset. A succession of this flux took place after the space of some minutes, and it continued to recur, though in a slight degree, at intervals of ten minutes, or a quarter of an hour, till low water, and for an hour or two after the flood-tide.

The occurrence above related will awaken in the minds of some of your older Correspondents (who may recollect the disastrous convulsions of the earth and sea, which devastated Lisbon in 1755, and more lately the earthquakes by which Sienna and its neighbourhood in Italy, Messina in Sicily, and all the contiguous coasts of Calabria were visited,) the apprehension of similar disasters in some parts of Europe; for I believe there are no instances upon record of the electrical influences having been extended to greater distances than the confines of that quarter of the world. An octogenarian with whom I have conversed, and who has served the office of the clerk of the parish whence this report comes upwards of 53 years, perfectly remembers that appearances of the same nature as that above described took place, to the great dismay and terror of the village, immediately previous to the destruction of Lisbon. An interest was excited in the event which fastens on the memory whatever seemed to have any connection with it; though in that day it was little suspected that any physical cause acting upon a place so remote as Lisbon, was likely to evince its influence, and that in a manner so simultaneous as to put all doubt out of the question, upon places so far removed out of its hemisphere.

A circumstance of a similar kind is related, I think, by Swinburne, either in the History of his Travels in Naples, &c. or in some subsequent production: he states, that the late Mr. Brydone (author of that beautiful work, entitled "a Tour through Sicily and Malta") was on a visit to him at his house in Northumberland or Durham, and remarked to him on a certain day "that such were the extraordinary variations of his barometer, as to convince him that some considerable derangement of the order of nature was taking place at the time in some part of Europe." It afterwards proved to be the day when that dreadful earthquake took place in Sicily and Calabria, of which Sir William Hamilton has given so

accurate and interesting an account, and to which the destruction of a great part of the fine city of Messina and of Taormina, together with that of Reggio, Scilla, and other small towns in Ultra-Calabria, was owing.

The incident of the "huge wave," an expression, I believe, borrowed from Sir William Hamilton, as applying to the *boar* (*bore*), which my Devonshire fisherman has described to me, is remarked in Sir William's account of this disaster, as taking place on the coast of Calabria. Not many years after its occurrence, travelling into these countries, I passed some time at Reggio and Scilla, which then bore the marks of the ruin they had been involved in. At the latter place I met with a respectable and sensible apothecary, who was one of the comparatively few of its inhabitants that had escaped the destruction which this "wave" brought upon the great majority. He stated to me, as indeed Sir William Hamilton relates, that, in order to avoid the imminent danger attending the fall of houses in the town, by which several persons had been killed, the greater part of the inhabitants ran to the large beach extending along the shore from the point of Scilla, towards Reggio, where they erected tents, and remained part of the day and night in perfect security. It was the good fortune of this gentleman to be too infirm to accompany his son and his family to this place of shelter, and he remained in his garden, which was a little out of, and above the town. At what period of the day or night I do not now recollect (and not having Sir William's book with me cannot ascertain with precision, nor indeed is it of importance,) the exact hour; but on the instant a tremendous *wave* was seen approaching the beach, which, exaggerated perhaps by the terror of the beholders, seemed to be of from forty to fifty feet in height, and before they had power to take measures for escaping, swallowed up, "at one fell swoop," as Shakspeare expresses it, the whole of this devoted party, consisting in all of from twelve to fifteen hundred persons. M. D.

Mr. URBAN, *West-square, Aug. 6.*

IN my last month's communication, I mentioned my intention of noticing

ting a passage in *Livy*, in which a curious error appears to have arisen from the copyists' or editors' mistaking the letters of one word in ancient MSS.—The passage in question is in *Lib. 21, 1*, where—after having enumerated several reputed prodigies—he adds (as we now find the text) "*Inde minoribus etiam dictu prodigiis fides habita; capras lanatas quibusdam factas, et gallinam in marem, gallum in feminam, sese vertisse.*"

To the phrase "*Minor dictu*," (though uncommon) I dare not object on the score of Latinity; as I find, in the same author, "*Leve dictu momentum*" (27, 15)—besides "*Mirum dictu*," "*Mirabile dictu*," "*Horrendum dictu*," sufficiently familiar to every reader of the Classics.

Admitting, therefore, the Latinity of "*Minor dictu*," it must then appear a very idle remark of the historian, that even *less wonderful* (or, if the reader choose, *less momentous*) things were credited; whereas our wonder would be, that even *more wonderful* things should gain credence, as the *goats' hair* turned to wool, and the *cock and hen* changing their sex. And such we shall find to be the writer's meaning, if, instead of "*Minoribus*," we read "*Mirioribus*"—*more wonderful* than those previously enumerated; which, in fact, is the case.

But, should it be objected that the comparative, *Mirior*, is an unusual expression, it ought not, on that account, to be condemned, as not Latin; since we see, that *Facciolati*, in his elaborate and copious *Lexicon*, has quoted examples of it from ancient writers—as well as *Mirabilior* from *Cicero*, and *Admirabilior* from *Cicero* and *Livy*.

I have not an opportunity of consulting any ancient Manuscript: but, as neither *Drakenborch* in his valuable edition of *Livy*, nor *Ernesti* in his voluminous Commentary, has any note on the passage, I conclude that all the different Editors and Commentators have hitherto found in the ancient copies, or thought that they found, the questionable word, *Minoribus*, so little differing, in the strokes of the letters, from the genuine *Mirioribus*, that the one might very easily be mistaken for the other.—If any of your readers, who has access to ancient Ma-

nuscripts, should find in them a confirmation of my conjecture, he will render *Livy* a service, by communicating it to his admirers, in the pages of your valuable *Miscellany*.

Yours, &c. JOHN CAREY.

Mr. URBAN, *Portchester, Aug. 5.*

WANDERING up Portsdown, towards Nelson's Monument, I fancied I could have gathered from its mossy surface such a variety of wild flowers, for beauty of colour, size, and shape, which, if formed into a star, would have become an elegant ornament placed in the breast of the President of the Horticultural Society, when Chairman at the late Anniversary Dinner. What appearance this monument may have as an object, whilst ships are rounding the East end of the Wight for Spithead, I cannot say. To me, in sailing down the harbour, I could not avoid considering it inferior to the memorial raised to our Naval Hero and his brave associates on the Calton Hill, Edinburgh; and indeed I could not avoid calling it "an Egyptian walking-stick;" for whilst the one raised by our Northern countrymen is placed at one end, and a handsome Gothic Episcopal Chapel at the other end, of the most beautiful street in Europe; this, is on a spot so conspicuous, as Portsdown affords, with a scenery scarcely equalled; on one side is the ocean, Isle of Wight, and the Royal Navy (of us, and happily for us, Islanders); and on the other a landscape, for richness (if not for great extent) not surpassed.

A pyramid of Egyptian magnitude would not have been too much. The Antiquary would feel additional pleasure from this view, whilst he contemplated, in the distant horizon North, Old Winchester Down, a Roman station; and immediately under him the seat once the property of Mr. Norton, who, perhaps conscious of its origin, bequeathed it, by will, to Parliament, which will they set aside. If every proprietor of the present day were to resign their monastic estates to the public, no poor's rates would probably be requisite. It may be in the recollection of your readers *who it was* that disposed of this property; the son of the blacksmith, ardent as he was in his unfeeling master's cause, suffered

suffered decapitation on Tower-hill, whilst the unjustly appropriated property became a public loss. An admirable letter, signed *Patronus*, in your last month's Magazine, well illustrates this.

On the South side, the Antiquary, after running his eye round the horizon, formed by the sea, and the beautiful landscape scenery of the Isle of Wight, hastily viewing the "Wooden Walls of Old England" (now become stationary), rests at last on the edge of the lake, where stands perhaps the most ancient castle in England, with its Roman circular tower, and its large square and elevated Saxon keep, occupied as a prison during the war; and he may consider the spot also as having formed the landing of one of the best of the Roman Emperors, and the more so, when we reflect upon his life and actions. Here Vespasian is said to have first rested his foot in Britain.

Another source of reflexion is the ancient Church in the South-east angle of the interior of the Castle, consisting of a nave, chancel, and North transept, with a beautiful Saxon West door and window, and circular font: On the South side the altar is a bust of Sir Thomas Cornwallis, knt. Groom Porter to Queen Elizabeth, and ancestor to the late amiable Marquis. This Church, pure Saxon, founded in 1133, temp. Hen. I. was for Canons of the order of St. Augustin, and removed in Henry the Third's time to Southwick, the spot alluded to as held and willed by Norton. Having thus feasted his sight and his recollection, he will consider his time as not having been mis-spent, but enjoyed.

Another object, pleasing to the eye, is the southern base of this down, spread over with fields of beautiful wheat, where the harvest is a week earlier than on the North side; its top affords feed for the sheep, and in no part of the kingdom, I apprehend, can a greater diversity be seen within the short distance of two miles, than that which exists between the North and South sides; the former has a woody and inclosed country, rich in rural scenery, with Bere forest to the eastward; the latter quite open, without trees, and only the neat hedge rows separating the fields, which appear spread, if I may so term it, like pocket handkerchiefs of various colours, on

the surface below. Depend upon it, my countrymen need not leave home to enjoy beautiful scenery—my pen could run over many places in it not to be surpassed; and it serves to establish the patriotic expression of Charles the Second, that in no country could a person be out more days in a year, or more hours in a day, with pleasure and comfort, than in England.

Yours, &c.

T. W.

Mr. URBAN, *Isle of Ely, Aug. 14.*

ALTHOUGH I have no wish to rake into the ashes of the dead, or "call their frailties from their dread abode," yet I cannot suffer the notices of the late Sir Henry Bate Dudley, in your last Supplement, p. 638, to pass without some animadversion.

In order to erect a trophy to his departed hero, your Correspondent has slurred over the *equally* meritorious service of the Rev. Henry Law, the then Rector of Streatham, and now of Downham in the Isle, and a Magistrate, who was actually the sole cause of the late Baronet's being present at Ely at that time. He publicly and strenuously, at a meeting of his brother Magistrates, and surrounded by an infuriated mob, *refused* to give his signature to a paper acceding to the demands of those deluded men (and I believe stood *alone* in this refusal); he set off immediately to London; and, on his way, prevailed on the Commandant of the Royston Troop of Yeomanry to march his men to Ely: he drove directly to Lord Sidmouth's, *mentioned* and *introduced* Sir Henry Dudley to that nobleman, returned with Sir Henry to Ely, was side by side with him at the rout at Littleport, where a rioter was killed within a few paces of him, and was indefatigable in his duties as a Magistrate during the examination and committal of the numerous delinquents.

This, Mr. Urban, is a plain but cursory statement of *facts*; and though I do not wish to detract from the merit of the late Baronet's services, it is hard that he should bear off all the merit of the suppression of the Littleport Riots, and Mr. Law, the primary and moving cause of their suppression, be hardly mentioned.

AN INHABITANT OF THE ISLE,
AND AN EYE-WITNESS.
Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Westminster, July 22.*

YOUR well-known care for the preservation of fragments of Topography, assures me that you will admit the present communication. Though I cannot say with Horace, "Non longa est fabula," yet the matter, though long, is almost entirely unpublished, being chiefly the result of personal observation. The epitaphs, which extend to so considerable a length, having never before been printed, are certainly worth publication in your pages, particularly that on the monument erected by Mr. Justice Park to his uncle. Lancashire is a county for whose history there is much to be done, and the most trifling contributions may be thankfully received. It may also interest some readers; that our scene is in the neighbourhood of Liverpool; the most flourishing town in the British empire next to the metropolis.

Farnworth is a township in the parish of Prescott, and barony of Widnes, Lancashire, about 12 miles East of Liverpool. It contains a spacious Chapel, consisting of a nave, North and South aisles, and South transept, and square tower. A North-west view of the edifice has been lately published by Mr. Gregson in the Additions to his "Fragments of Lancashire," and a South-east view is given in the accompanying engraving (see Plate I). The South transept (seen on the left in the plate) is a Chapel for Cuerdley, a township one mile and a half distant. On the wall inside, is the following inscription, surmounted by a mitre, painted on the whitewash:

"This Chappel was founded by William Smith, Lord Bishop of Lincolln, for the only use of the township of Cuerdley."

William Smith, or Smythe, Bishop first of Lichfield and Coventry, and afterwards of Lincoln, and the munificent founder of Brazen-nose College, Oxford, was born at Peel-house, in this chapelry (of which we shall speak hereafter); and his family was seated at Cuerdley. At the time he built this Cuerdley Chapel (in the beginning of the sixteenth century), he also purchased a foot-road across the fields from that township to Farnworth, to be used as the Church-path; and founded a Grammar-school at Farnworth; of which some particulars may be

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found in Gregson's *Fragments of Lancashire*, pp. *178, 184.

Yours, &c.

NEPOS.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN,

July 29.

THE interesting papers relative to slavery in our West India Colonies, which have recently appeared in your Magazine, warrant the presumption that your Antiquarian readers are willing, amidst the pleasures of taste, to consider the question of humanity, and that they will require no apology for a few observations on the subject.

The assertions of Mr. Fisher (Part i. p. 291), in reply to S. D. that religion, policy, and the voice of the British Nation, are against the continuance of Slavery, are so well founded in reason and in fact, that they only want illustration to convince the most prejudiced mind. The very defence attempted to be set up shews its own weakness, and from it we gather new arguments for emancipation. The more that this monstrous system of cruelty and bloodshed is brought into the light of discussion, the more does its deformity and iniquity appear.

Slavery, as a system, may be exposed to the hatred and reprobation of the community without its being assumed that the whole body of Planters are devoid of all generous sentiments. Many of them are benevolent and humane, and even if all were so disposed, the condition of slaves might be as deplorable as ever. As it is, numbers of them are absent, some leave the entire management in the hands of unfeeling overseers, and a regard to self-interest and unanimity with neighbouring proprietors, leads others who are both resident and vigilant to use their slaves according to the general custom. Oppression and severity seem unavoidable in a system of compulsory labour, and that of the hardest kind. Besides, like as with every other vice, familiarity with scenes of cruelty blunts the perception of its existence. Persons witness, tolerate, and then adopt practices against which their feelings once revolted. Otherwise we could not account for the fact that *English female* proprietors have superintended at the exposure and punishment of their negroes. This appears by the testimony of the Rev. T. Cooper, a Clergyman sent

sent to Jamaica in 1817, by S. Hibbert, esq. to ascertain the state of Slavery on his estate of Georgia in Hanover Parish, with a view to its mitigation. The account this gentleman transmitted corresponds with Dr. Pinkard's notes, and with the admissions of Dr. Williamson, and others unfriendly to emancipation. Without alluding to the instances of glaring cruelty he has related, the following are some general particulars.

The slaves labour from five o'clock on Monday morning till Saturday midnight, and frequently on alternate nights. Sunday is the market day, and with the exception of one day per fortnight, the only time allowed them to cultivate their provision grounds. Hence, if they themselves were disposed, and if their masters allowed, they could not be generally assembled for religious instruction. The least delay in time, or relaxed endeavour at work, is instantly punished with the whip, and this is commonly used in such a severe manner, that the prostrate negro, whether male or female, seldom rises without a back furrowed with wounds, and streaming with blood! Though forbidden to exceed 39 lashes, oftentimes an enraged overseer has, after a few minutes interval, inflicted a double punishment, and the negro has sought redress in vain. Slaves are usually branded with the name of their owners, and all loiterers are presumed to be runaways, even if they have no mark, and unless they can produce the certificate of freedom are imprisoned and sold. Slaves, however nearly related, are separated at the convenience of their masters, and disposed of to distant plantations; hence arises an almost total indifference to marriage, and an indulgence in indiscriminate connections, in which they are only exceeded by the dissolute habits of the colonists themselves. Government, it is true, has recently recommended the disuse of flogging females, Sunday markets, forbidden the separation of married blacks, and the sale of free ones; but this very interference confirms the above account, and shows that such, up to the present time, has been their general condition. Yet your Correspondent JUVENIS (p. 517) urges, as one reason against Negro Emancipation, that Slaves are better provided for, and therefore happier in their present state

than if free labourers, since it is the interest of the planters to treat them well. A presumption plausible enough, if the actual state of the case did not show the contrary. If the slaves are so happy, how is it that they are not more quietly disposed? If they are taken such care of, how is it there is such a decrease of numbers in the course of three years from 1817 to 1820,—a waste, according to the official document, in the proportion of 18,251, upon a black population of 730,212.

“O rem ridiculam, Cato, et jocosam!”

Slaves are happy, if happiness consists in working to the tune of the cart-whip, and taken care of, if kindness consists in extermination. The condition of a few black domestics may be comparatively easier than that of an Irish peasant, but the working population are degraded below the brutes!

Again, JUVENIS asserts that the natural disposition of the negroes is too ferocious to allow of their manumission without certain danger to the whites. But supposing this to be true, as in degree it unhappily is, how are we to make this and the foregoing reason consistent? If the slaves are so well treated, whence arises this ferocity which the Colonists are so grievously afraid of? This reason proves *too much*. It reveals the natural effect of that bitter servitude. It is no more in the nature of Africans to be ferocious, than it is of Europeans; on the contrary, when kindly treated, they are susceptible of the most grateful attachment even as slaves; but hard bondage and cruel usage are calculated to exasperate the gentlest natures. The planters may well apprehend the consequences of the contemplated emancipation, unless they disarm resentment by kindness, and qualify their slaves for freedom by promoting that Christian knowledge which as yet they have so sparingly permitted to be done. Nothing so much exposes the hideous features of the system as the difficulties which lie in the way of religious instruction, that slaves cannot be taught their blessed privileges as Christians, without being made acquainted with their natural rights. Planters may well be jealous of the poor Missionary; for with all his prudence, he cannot so convince the negro of his delinquencies, as to keep him from applying the same doctrine

to the conduct of his Christian master, and demanding why "the *temperance, righteousness, and judgment to come,*" he hears of, should not lead to a more equitable state of things. Yet the influence of Christian principle has restrained the savage arm: slaves so taught have been the *last* to join in insurrections, in some instances have refused, and voluntarily brought the arms furnished them to the overseers. The master has been indebted to the protection of his Christian slave. It requires that the mind should be deeply imbued with religious principles, to maintain equanimity amidst the ordinary ills of life, but a double portion of that spirit must characterize those who are quiet and subordinate in a state where patience itself is accounted *meanness*.

But, says your Correspondent, to liberate the slaves would be an act of injustice to the planters, unless compensated, seeing they were conceded the privilege of this labour in consequence of the sacrifices the first settlers made in peopling the Colony.

Whatever be the right of the planters to the continuance of this toleration, if the system can be upheld only at the point of the bayonet, at an expense too disproportionate to the value of the islands, and burdensome to the country, Government cannot in fairness be compelled to support it, or be charged with the consequences of its fall. The circumstances which have rendered colonial property so precarious, arise from the gross neglect of the Colonists themselves; it is a state of things for which Government can no more be answerable, than for the declining markets, or ruinous speculations which impoverish other traders. Besides every attempt that the African Society, or the Legislature, are making to convert slaves into free labourers, proceeds on the principle of materially *benefiting* the interests of the proprietors by the change.

As to emancipation, come it shortly must, *volens volens*, in the natural course of things; unless we multiply troops in these islands, and privilege the West Indians beyond any other Colony. It requires no positive enactments against slavery to reduce it. There may soon be no reason why the duties on sugar should not be equalized, and then, it seems, we can have East India sugar, the produce of free labour,

cheaper than West India. This shows how extravagant the expectations of the Colonists are, and that the monopoly has been permitted to the prejudice of planters in another hemisphere better deserving our encouragement, because employing free labourers. Shall men who thrive by the proceeds of the grossest injustice done to others, be so tenderly alive to the least semblance of injury to themselves? In this settlement of rights, what restitution do they intend the poor slave? "If Cain shall be avenged sevenfold, surely Lamech seventy and seven." Who so much as the rich and rapacious Colonist has benefited by this detestable system, and now that it is about to fall to pieces, and this country is contriving how it shall fall with the least mischief to the planter, shall he turn round, charge us with injustice, and demand at our hands the full price of those victims he must relinquish?

It has been asserted that many of the West India Representative Assemblies had anticipated the recent recommendations of the Legislature, and that this interference in the local administration of their affairs is as mischievous as it is unnecessary. But what have they yet done? The assemblies of different islands do not agree in the same tale, while some are thus affecting to be before-hand with this amended code, others are *openly* proclaiming its futility, and praying that the *ministerial experiment*, as it is termed, may not be tried upon them. Both parties agree in deprecating interference; but the language of these and the mere professions of those establishes its necessity, and shows, that if left to themselves nothing would be done. The insurrection at Demerara was the consequence of this backwardness to forward the judicious and benevolent measures of our Government. Had the expected immunities been earlier proclaimed, the slaves would not have been raised into rebellion by a suspicion that something was unfairly withheld.

If the West Indians and their adherents calmly considered slavery in its critical circumstances, they would find their duty as Christians, and their interest as men, concerned in anticipating and promoting its speedy abolition. A revolution must forthwith begin, and gradually proceed, by assi-

mulating

milating the condition of slaves to that of freemen. In addition to the salutary propositions above noticed, it has been suggested that the badges of Slavery should immediately disappear; that the whip be kept out of sight, even if it must be occasionally used; that the term *African* be substituted for that of *Slave*; and *foreman* for *driver*. That from a certain time all negro children be born *ipso facto* free; and, in order to encourage marriage, that planters have no right over the persons of female slaves. That slaves be required to labour only a certain number of hours each day, and be paid for extra work; that the number of such hours go on diminishing every year till compulsory labour cease altogether. That a middle class be created as speedily as possible, to unite the present discordant population. The contempt in which free blacks, however opulent, are held by the whites is well known; education and residence in England is absolutely necessary to put them on a par with Europeans. It has, therefore, been proposed to institute a School in *this country* for the education of some hundred black children; that the selection of such be the reward of the parents' good conduct. That these youths shall return, and, according to their abilities, be appointed to various offices civil or military. Curates, superintendants, serjeants, clerks, and others, be provided with small capitals for trading and agricultural purposes. The slave population will thus imperceptibly rise to the level of freemen; they will soon feel it their interest to be industrious and subordinate; their children will be hostages in the event of tumult, and the pledges of future harmony. The diffusion of Christian knowledge is especially necessary to cement the whole. The recent appointment of Bishops to these Islands is a good step towards securing it. The little that has hitherto been attempted in this way has been under great disadvantages, and either at the expense of a proprietor here and there, or of the Society for propagating the Gospel, &c. and of one or two other religious associations in England.

If the planters would be esteemed and beloved, they must not let others be foremost in a duty which belongs to them, nor suffer their dependants to imagine that strangers are more solicitous to do them good than their mas-

ters. Doubtless in all this the sacrifice will be great, but there is abundant reason for cheerfully acceding to the proposals, when the alternative is either some such reform, or the *total loss* of property, and perhaps of life. Let the Colonists remember that *they only* have disqualified the Slave for that freedom to which he has an immediate right, and that they are every way bound to observe the humane treatment, and promote the religious improvement recommended. Only in this manner can they atone for the past, and avert the tremendous explosion which threatens to burst upon them. Ἐλευθερος.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 2.

YOUR Correspondent, 'S. R. M.' is an able writer, and he both knows it, and is willing that others should know it also. He concludes a long Letter on the subject of "Druidical Woods and Groves," with confidence of success, and "in the hope that Mr. Duke will now feel more inclined to reconcile the resort of the Druids to Woods and Groves, with the fact that those structures of stone, usually denominated Druidic temples, are ever found in the most open and campaign countries *."

For my part, I can see nothing in this elaborate composition, which can warrant such a hope, or is adequate to produce such an effect. For, instead of drawing from the genius, the nature, the design, and end of the Druidical Institution, a deduction favourable to the side of the question which he has espoused, the writer proceeds to adduce Scriptural quotations, which are irrelevant to the subject. For what affinity can be supposed to have subsisted betwixt idolatrous Jews and British Druids? If the one sacrificed in woods and groves, doth it necessarily follow that the other did likewise? Because a certain party of Christians believe in Transubstantiation, are we to conclude that all Christians believe the self-contradictory tenet? "S. R. M." asserts, that "Abram resorted to the Oak Grove, (alias Plain) of Moreh, and there builded an altar." So far from this being a Patriarchial practice, the Jews were strictly forbidden by

* Gent. Mag. May, p. 400.

the divine command from following it: "Thou shalt not plant any kind of tree near to the altar of the Lord thy God*." And to this injunction the British Druids strictly conformed; no traces of trees having ever been found growing near their altars.

It is unreasonable, therefore, for "S. R. M." to expect a respectable accession to his opinion, from the bare assertion, that "to sacrifice and burn incense under oaks and poplars, and elms, was a Druidic practice." For this is a mere begging of the question. Where is the proof of it? Let him produce it, if he can. Doth any ancient Author, of unbiassed respectability—doth any British Bard, of unimpeachable credulity, give the least countenance or sanction to this assumption? If there be, let him be named. With respect to the latter kind of testimony, all the British Bards unanimously declare, that the Druids celebrated their rites "in the face of the Sun, and in the eye of Light," in situations where thousands of spectators might have viewed the whole ceremony. As to the former, the Council-house of the Gods is represented by Homer to have been the open and conspicuous Mount of Olympus, where they reposed, not in shady groves, but on marble seats: and he describes a Court of Justice among mortals to have been, in the primitive times, a circle of stones†. Cæsar, the earliest writer on Druidism, declares that it was the practice of its professors to assemble annually in a consecrated place‡. He makes no mention of groves. Would he not have done it, had the place of their meeting been woods and groves? Quintus Tullius Cicero, his Lieutenant, who served under him in Britain, has transmitted this account of the British Druids: "When the Sun enters into Cancer, they light fires at the approach of that day on all high mountains and eminences§." He makes no mention of their resorting to woods and groves. Had this been the practice, would he have foreborne the mention of it?

Compared to these ancient authors, Pliny and Tacitus may be ranked as moderns: and, therefore, I think, Mr.

Duke has conceded too much to the advocates of Druidical groves, when he allows that "ancient authors represent the Druids as resorting to woods and groves:" whereas we have seen the most ancient authors, those who excel in antiquity, such as Homer, Cæsar, and Quintus, make no such representation. Nor was their resort to woods and groves as much as surmised before the times of Pliny and Tacitus, who wrote under the despotic influence of the higher powers, whose politics were directed to render the Druidical institution unpopular and odious. Pliny stands convicted of extreme partiality in his account of the Gallic Druids; and it is universally agreed, that he had been egregiously imposed upon and hoaxed by his informers, of whom his unparalleled credulity made him a fit instrument. Many instances occur which tend to lessen the estimation, as a writer, in which Tacitus is generally holden. A historian who ascribes to Caractacus but one battle in the course of nine campaigns, and who makes no mention of the British Druids till he comes to the period of their extermination, has little claim, whatever his other excellencies may be, and they are many, to the praise of accuracy and correctness. Nor is the perspicuity of this narrator of facts to be commended. The disputed passage, if the word *Luci* be retained as genuine and unadulterated, expresses a part only, not the whole. It is defective and incomplete. It doth not comprehend that Druidical article, which in the general estimation was the most guilty, and which must have been equally obnoxious to the indignation of the intolerant Romans, who, if they did cut down the groves, would not have left the altars undemolished. To save, then, the reputation of Tacitus, the substitution of *Loci*, as before recommended, seems absolutely necessary. This word conveys a more extensive meaning. It fills up the chasm, and includes at once both groves and altars. Tacitus had heard of the groves of Phœnicia, and probably had seen the groves of Athens: and hastily concluded, that the British Druids also must have had their groves. Are such authors as he and Pliny, who relate from hearsay, and were liable to be deceived, and were actually deceived, worthy to stand in com-

* Deut. xvi. 21.

† Iliad. Lib. 18. v. 504.

‡ Bell. Gall. Lib. 6.

§ Vid. Druopœdia.

competition with Cæsar and Quintus, who were personally present, and had seen the transactions, which they have recorded?

The next authority appealed to is the Rev. Mr. Davies, the ingenious author of the "Celtic Researches," who is introduced, not to prove "that the British Druids resorted to woods and groves for the purpose of celebrating their rites," but to give an ambiguous derivation of the two words *Go-wydd*, and *Der-wydd*, of which the signification is so far from touching the point in debate, that one may justly wonder to see two such unimportant words having a place in "S. R. M.'s" letter. This done, the reverend Gentleman is dismissed for awhile, to be re-summoned by and by, after a momentary and uncalled for stroke of pleasantry, to prove the existence of two Druidical æras. What, I ask, is all this to the purpose? The question is, "Did British Druids resort to woods and groves to celebrate their rites?" No proof of this hath yet appeared. Therefore the quotations from the Rev. Mr. Davies, and a much longer one from Mr. Owen, alias Pughe, about foxes and polecats, the impartial reader must judge to be irrelevant, and undeserving further notice.

With respect to any supposed change of the Druidical system, it appears evident from Cæsar and Quintus, that none had been introduced in their time. Those who dream of Druidical revolutions, little know the firmness of mind and the tenacity of opinion and practice which characterized ancient Britons in all ages, and upon all occasions. Can we suppose that the ancestors of those Prelates, who nobly asserted the independence of their national Church, and bravely dared to reject the innovations of Austin, though backed with the anathemas of Rome, and the arms of the Saxons, would have tamely submitted to exchange their discipline and habits, rendered venerable by time, and handed down by Patriarchal tradition, for the heterodox practices of a few foreign and mercantile adventurers, whom a spirit of avarice had brought to their shores? *Credat Judæus Appella.*

I cannot discern the reasons, for "S. R. M." hath not condescended to disclose them, which could have

satisfied this gentleman that the word *Druid* is of European extraction. The Druidical institution was not European, but Asiatic. It originated in Persia, as his favourite author Pliny testifies*. The meaning of the word, therefore, must be sought in the ancient Persic. Of this language, now extinct, the Hebrew is the root and parent. To the Hebrew language, then, recourse must be had for the signification of the word *Druid*. A new etymology of it†, extracted from this expressive tongue, appeared in your Magazine for April, (p. 316), which is undoubtedly the true one, and the justness of it is confirmed by the description of the costume and habit ascribed to the Druids by Montfaucon, Borlase, Fosbroke, and other writers, and illustrated by the figures of an Archdruid and *Druid*, which embellished the said Magazine, p. 316.

The dernier resort of "S. R. M." for propping up his tottering hypothesis, is an appeal to the writings of the learned author of *Mona antiqua restaurata*. This gentleman's fame, as an antiquary, stands deeply affected by the partiality shewn to his native country, in fixing the metropolitan seat of the Druids in Anglesey, when Stonehenge, Abury, and a hundred other places in Britain, had a superior and stronger claim†. He was the first writer, and "S. R. M." the second, who have had the enviable honour of affixing the epithet *Tywyll*, dark or shady, to *Mona*, or Anglesey. I deny, without fear of being contradicted, that this epithet was ever so applied by any ancient author. In this respect, Mr. Rowlands stands solitary; and thereby furnishes an additional instance of the miserable shifts to which framers of hypotheses have recourse in their attempts to substantiate a favourite notion. Were I allowed to offer a conjecture, I would propose that the original orthography of *Dwyll*, or *Dywyll*, was *Di-wyllt*, the signification of which is very appropriate to *Mona*, or Anglesey, for it is descriptive of a country void of precipitous eminences, such as *Mona* really is, consisting of low undulating elevations of surface, and destitute of those bold promontories, rocky eminences, and towering mountains, in which the neighbouring

* Lib. 13.

† Vid. *Draopædia*.
counties

counties of Carnarvon and Merioneth abound.

And now, Mr. Urban, if the preceding observations be just, and the inferences fairly deducible, "S. R. M." will, I think, have little cause to exult in the success of his letter, nor strong grounds to indulge in the hope "that Mr. Duke will now feel more inclined to reconcile the resort of the Druids to woods and groves, with the fact that those structures of stone, usually denominated Druidic temples, are ever found in the most open and campaign countries." MERLIN.

damages) to post on the spot a sentinel, for its future protection: in which case—as it would be too severe a duty imposed on the soldier, to pass his hours unsheltered in that bleak situation—and a sentry-box would be an unsightly appendage—I would humbly suggest the erection of a new pedestal, hollowed behind into a *niche*, of adequate dimensions, to answer the purpose of the ordinary wooden box, without its offensive appearance.

Yours, &c. JOHN CAREY.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 17.

Mr. URBAN, *West Square, Aug. 4.*

IN common with several of my acquaintance, I feel indignant at the ravages committed on the *Monimental Statue* in Hyde-Park—or, at least, upon its pedestal, from which so many letters of the *Inscription* have been torn away*, that (although composed in plain English) it now requires some conjectural sagacity—some patient study—to discover *whom* or *what* it was originally destined to commemorate.

At a single glance, it appears pretty evident, that those ravages are the work of some miscreant, envious of the glory acquired by Wellington and his heroes, in the various battles enumerated in the *Inscription*—and labouring, with malignant industry, to obliterate that memorial of their victories.—Of the existence of such intention we have sufficient proof in his systematic plan of operation; the letters being picked out, not all together from any one portion of the tablet (as would have been more easy and convenient for him), but separately, from almost every word, so as to render the intended record nearly un-intelligible.

To preserve that *Moniment* from further and more serious injury, it will probably be deemed advisable (after the necessary reparation of the

THERE are few of our popular superstitions, however vague they may be, that have not some slight colour of fact, and that do not originate in some incident of local history. But should this position be denied by any of your readers, they will at least allow that these traditions are often in themselves of great antiquity, and on that account interesting and valuable.

Sailors, it will be allowed, are generally extremely credulous; this may be caused chiefly by their having at times a great deal of leisure, which is employed in telling stories of a marvellous kind to each other. We have the authority of Lord Orford, that superstition is catching; and these tales during a long night-watch, when all is still, and courage in a measure had in requisition, rivet their attention, and get firm hold on their minds.

A Correspondent at Maidstone writes,—"We have a class of people in these parts called *Ufflers*, i. e. men in the barging line out of employ, who attend as extra help to get the craft home in our inland navigation: most of them have been to sea, and are tinctured with notions of ghosts, witches, and dæmons. You must know that between this town and Aylesford, we have two places noted for the appearance of fearful sights. One is that of a descendant of the Colepeppers or Culpeppers of Aylesford, who is seen flying across the path with his head under his arm!"

* As far as I could judge from outside the fence—which, though partly broken down, still prohibits a near approach—the letters appear to be of metal, relieved from the surface of the tablet, and attached to it by means of shanks inserted into the stone, and fastened with melted lead: whence it is much easier to wrench off those prominent letters, than it would be to deface the deep-sunk characters of sculpture.

* One Thomas Culpepper was "put to death at Tiborne," 10 Dec. 1541. This circumstance might give rise to the tradition. Some attribute a similar fate to Hen-gist, who made himself notorious in this vicinity, circa 450.

"The other is that of a white horse* enveloped in a body of fire.

"Let those who please, laugh at these stories, but certain it is that most of our people would sooner make a large circuit than pass by either of these places on a dark night. It happened a few nights since, that two men and a dog had to pass the scene of these fearful incidents; the dog frisked playfully before them, till on a sudden it gave a pitiful howl, and slunk back evidently in dismay! 'What's that in the hedge?' says one of the men. 'I don't know,' cries out the other; 'but it looks like a rein-deer.' 'No,' rejoins the other, 'it is a woman.' While they were gazing on it, the form moved gently across a field of clover. 'I'll follow it,' says one, 'be it what it may;' and he was as good as his word. He ran,—it ran,—he quickened his pace, but it had still the start, till his courage was curbed by a thump against some sheep gates thro' which the sprite had glided, little the worse for wear. He paused,—'fear shrunk his sinews and congealed his blood,' a feeling of horror overwhelmed him, causing

'— each particular hair to stand on end
Like quills upon the fretful porcupine.'

His knees smote each other, and he nearly fell, till on recovering a little he ran back to the place where he left his companion, who had made the best of his way towards a neighbouring hamlet."

The following remarks were elicited in a conversation with an old man, with whom I accidentally fell in just

* A stone some time since broken up and removed, at no great distance from this scene of wonder, bore for name the 'white horse-stone,' the legend of which is, that one who rode a beast of this description, was killed on or about the spot so commemorated. Might not this have been *Horsa* the Saxon, who was slain 'near Egelsford,' and whose name is so analogous to that of the animal in question? As to the circumstance of the figure being surrounded with fire, it may not be irrelevant to state that ghosts assume the privilege of walking the earth chiefly during purgatory, and while doomed

'to fast in fires
Till the foul crimes done in their days of
nature
Are burnt and purg'd away.'

below Aylesford. He recollected (he said) a large stone in the neighbourhood being broken up, and displaced, alongside of which human bones were found; adding, that in "yonder field" "a mortal many" bones and skulls were ploughed up some time ago; and lately a human jaw and shin bone. "There once stood a town on this spot," continued he, "and the cottage just at hand is built entirely of its stone foundations which were turned up by the plough. It was called *Eckell Town*, and that wood still bears the name of *Eckell Wood* *."

In Cookstone or Cuxton Church, near Rochester, is the corpse of a woman, who, in her will, directed her coffin to have a lock, the key of which was to be put into her own hand, that she might be able to release herself at pleasure! This legend is as old as my great grandmother. In May 1823, I made inquiry on the spot as to its truth, when I learnt that the said coffin having mouldered away, had been committed to earth recently.

A superstitious practice of sticking pins in a stile whenever a corpse is taken over it, prevails in these parts. Its origin would oblige.

A skull, with a spear head through it, was dug up at Deptling a short time since; the remains of a helmet, supposed to be Roman, were dug up in Maidstone; it was crowned with a knob, as if to receive a plume of feathers: an urn was also discovered here, but broken up in hopes of finding treasure!

D. A. BRITON.

A CORRESPONDENT observes, "Mr. Lyons, in his History of Cornwall, says, that *Hals* asserts that the land on which St. Mawes' Castle stands, was given, at the dissolution of religious houses, to Sir Robert Le Grice, a Spaniard, by whose son, in the reign of Elizabeth, it was sold to Hannibal Vyvyan, esq. of Trelowarren. Can any of your Antiquarian Correspondents favour me with any account of the above Sir Robert Le Grice?"

* 'Eccles' is still the name of a manor in Larkfield hundred, and in the lath of Aylesford. It is mentioned in *Domesday* by the name of *Aiglessa*, and was, at the time of making that survey, a place of some consequence. Houses are noticed in this record. See *Hasted*.

Mr.

MR. URBAN, July 15.

I BEG to lay before your readers a representation of the Monument erected in St. James's Church, Piccadilly, to the memory of the celebrated Naturalist, and learned and amiable man, the late Mr. Benjamin Stillingfleet. (*See Plate II.*) It was designed by his great nephew, Edward Hawke Locker, Esq. and executed at his expense by Mr. Bacon. The plate is copied, by permission, from an elegant work by Mr. Archdeacon Coxe, "The Literary Life and Select Works" of Mr. Stillingfleet, which was handsomely spoken of, as it deserves, by your Reviewer. As you have in that article entered very fully into the memoirs and character of Mr. Stillingfleet, it is unnecessary to do more, on the present occasion, than refer your readers to vol. LXXXI. i. pp. 41—45.

Yours, &c.

N. R. S.

MR. URBAN, Aug. 5.

HAVING received, amongst other kind communications in consequence of my enquiry after "London Pageants," in part i. p. 227, a suggestion that a complete List of them would be an acceptable article to many of your Readers; and as such a list is very imperfectly given by the indefatigable Compiler of the "Anecdotes of British Topography," and again, in the "Biographia Dramatica;" I am induced to transcribe for you the Titles of all those I have been able to discover, from the earliest of them to the latest—formed principally by the unwearied perseverance of my late excellent friend Mr. Bindley; who spared neither trouble nor expense in forming his matchless collection, and in this department was abundantly richer than either a Sykes or a Nassau.

In the "golden days" of Queen Elizabeth, the Titles of only three have occurred: the earliest of which, by George Peele, M. A. of Oxford, in 1585, is called "The Device of the Pageant borne before Sir Woolstone Dixie, Lord Mayor of London, Oct. 29, 1585. Imprinted at London by Edward Alde, 1585." Black letter, 4to.—The only known copy of this was bequeathed to the Bodleian Library by Mr. Gough. He had bought it at Dr. Farmer's sale in 1798 for 1*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* It contains the following memorandum by that learned man:

GENT. MAG. August, 1824.

"This is probably the only copy remaining. It was given up to me as a favour, at Mr. West's auction, for eight shillings. I have seen a fine wooden print of Sir Wolstan at Christ's Hospital. See Stowe, by Strype.

R. FARMER."

This affords a curious instance of the rise of Bibliomania. What would another copy sell for now! It has, however, been frequently re-printed,—in most of the early Histories of London; in the Harleian Miscellany; in the History of Leicestershire; and in the Progresses of Queen Elizabeth (new Edition, vol. ii. pp. 446—450).

2. The next, which has been omitted in former lists, is, "The device of the Pageant borne before the Right Hon. Martyn Colthorpe, Lorde Maior of the Citie of London, 29 Oct. 1588." This was licensed to be printed by Richard Jones in that year (see Herbert's Ames, p. 1054).—That no copy is known to exist, may account for its being hitherto overlooked.

3. In 1591 occurs another by George Peele, entitled, "Descensus Astrææ; the device of a Pageant borne before M. William Web, Lord Major of the Citie of London, on the day he tooke his oath, being the 29 of October, 1591. Whereunto is annexed a Speech delivered by one clad like a Sea Nymph, who presented a Pinesse on the Waters, bravely rig'd and man'd, to the Lord Maior, at the time he tooke barge to go to Westminster. Done by G. Peele, Maister of Arts in Oxford. Printed for William Wright," 4to.—Of this extremely rare tract, not mentioned in the list of Peele's works in Dr. Bliss's excellent edition of Wood's "Athenæ," Mr. Bindley possessed a copy, which he believed to be unique, and which was sold at the sale of his library, Aug. 4, 1820, to Mr. Knell for 15 guineas! It is now in the curious Library of Thomas Jolley, Esq.; and re-printed in the Harleian Miscellany.

The first year of the succeeding Reign, 1603, was unfortunately clouded by a dreadful visitation of the plague; insomuch that the intended Triumphant Entry of King James through the City of London was postponed till March 15, 1603-4; when it was celebrated with the most splendid magnificence, Sir Thomas Bennet, Mercer, being then Lord Mayor. Of the Pageants on this occasion, described by Ben

Jonson,

Jonson, Dekker, Harrison, and others, I have an ample store; which will be found, with a few illustrative notes, in my forth-coming volumes of the "Progresses, Public Processions, City Pageants, and Masques at Court, during the Reign of King James the First."

In 1604, Sir Thomas Lowe, Haberdasher, was Lord Mayor; but no printed Pageant has been discovered.

4. The first known Pageant on Lord Mayor's day in this Reign is, "The Triumphs of re-united Britania; performed at the cost and charges of the Right Worshipful Company of the Merchant Taylors, in honor of Sir Leonard Holliday, Knight, to solemnize his entrance as Lorde Mayor of the City of London, on Tuesday the 29th of October, 1605. Devised and written by A. Mundy, Citizen and Draper of London. Printed at London, by W. Jaggard," 4to.—The only copy I can trace of this Pageant is one in the Bodleian Library, bequeathed to that rich Repository by Mr. Gough.—A copy of it will be found in my first volume of King James's Progresses.

In 1606, Sir John Watts, Clothworker, was Lord Mayor. This worthy Citizen had the honour of entertaining the King at the Hall of his Company, on the 12th of June, 1607; with which his Majesty was so well pleased, that in the next month he dined with the Merchant Taylors. An account of both these Festivals will be found in my forthcoming volumes.

[July 31, 1606, the King, accompanied by the King of Denmark, again passed in solemn procession through the City of London; and was greeted by the Recorder in the name of the Citizens, by an elegant Latin Oration. On this occasion the several Livery Companies attended in their stands. Roberts's two tracts, the "Entertainment" and "Farewell to the King of Denmark," I shall re-print.]

In 1607, the Lord Mayor was Sir Henry Rowe*, Mercer; in 1608 Sir Humphrey Weld, Grocer; in 1609 Sir Thomas Cambell, Ironmonger; in 1610 Sir William Craven, Merchant Taylor.—No Pageant has hitherto been discovered of either of these years; should any such exist, the communication of them would therefore be the more welcome.

* I have the Recorder's Speech on presenting him to the King.

5. We now have the Titles of Pageants of seven successive years. That of 1611, is entitled, "Chryso-thriambos: the Triumphes of Golde; at the Inauguration of Sir James Pemberton, Knight, in the Dignity of Lord Maior of London, on Tuesday the 29th of October, 1611; performed in the hearty love, and at the charges of the right worshipfull, worthy, and ancient Company of Goldsmithes. Devised and written by A[nthony] M[unday] Citizen and Draper of London." Printed by William Jaggard, Printer to the City, 4to.—Of this Mr. Bindley had a copy, which was sold Dec. 18, 1818, to Mr. Heber, for 7*l*.

6. The Pageant of 1612 was by Dekker, called "*Troia Nova Triumphans*; London Triumphant, on the soleme receiving Sir John Swinerton, Knt. into the City of London." 4to. Sir John was a Merchant Taylor.—Of this, Mr. Bindley had not a copy: but one, which Mr. Garrick possessed, was sold April 24, 1823, bound with the Pageants of 1626, 1631, 1679, and 1691, and other tracts, to Mr. Thorpe, for 40 guineas.

[On the 31st of December, 1613, the King, by his Knight Marshal Sir Thomas Vavasor, informed the Lord Mayor, that on the Tuesday following, it was his Royal pleasure, attended by his whole Court, to sup with his Lordship in the City. On this occasion "the Lord Mayor's house being not held spacious enough to receive so great a Trayne," it was ordered, by the Court of Aldermen, "that Merchant Taylors' Hall should be prepared and made ready against that night, for the solemnity; and an especial invitation was sent to the Earl of Somerset and his Countess, who had been married in the preceding week."]

7. The Pageant of 1613 was "The Triumphs of Truth; a Solemnity unparalleled for Cost, Art, and Magnificence, at the Confirmation and Establishment of that worthy and true nobly-minded gentleman Sir Thomas Middleton, Knight, in the honourable office of his Majestie's Lieuutenant, the Lord Maior of the thrice famous City of London. Taking beginning at his Lordship's going, and proceeding after his returne from receiving the Oath of Maioralty at Westminster, on the morrow next after Simon and Jude's Day, October 29, 1613. All the Showes, Pageants, Chariots, Morning, Noone,

Noone, and Night-Triumphes, directed, written, and redeem'd into Forme, from the ignorance of some former Times, and their common Writer *, by Thomas Middleton."

There was another Edition, with the following addition in the Title-page, "Shewing also his Lordship's Entertainment upon Michaelmas Day last, being the Day of his Election, at that most famous and admired Worke of the Running Streame, from Amwell Head into the Cesterne at Islington; being the sole cost, industry, and invention of the worthy Mr. Hugh Middleton of London, Goldsmith. London, printed by Nicholas Okes, 1613," 4to.—Sir Thomas was a Grocer.—Mr. Bindley's copy (I know not of which Edition) was sold Feb. 17, 1819, to Mr. Triphook for 6*l.* Mr. Garrick's, bound with the Pageant of 1661, and other rare tracts, was sold April 24, 1823, to Messrs. Hurst and Co. for 40 guineas.—Mr. Nassau's, sold March 8, 1824, was purchased by Mr. Thorpe for 8*l.* 8*s.*—A copy in the possession of Mr. Jolley, and Mr. Gough's in the Bodleian Library, contain the full Title of the second Edition, but nothing more respecting the Entertainment at the New River Head.—As my transcript from the latter is (I presume not of the Title-page,) imperfect, I should be grateful for a sight of a perfect copy.

8. In 1614, the old Draper, Anthony Munday, was again brought forward in "Triumphs of Old Drapery; or the Rich Cloathing of England; at the Charge of the Right Worshipfull the Company of Drapers, at the Installation of Sir Thomas Hayes. By A. Munday," 4to.—Of this I have in vain endeavoured to trace a copy; and should be greatly obliged to any Friend who would assist me in my search.

9. The next Lord Mayor was also a Draper; and Anthony Munday was again employed. The title of this

year's Pageant is "*Metropolis Coronata*; the Triumphes of Ancient Drapery, or Rich Cloathing of England; in a second yeeres performance; in honour of the advancement of Sir John Jolles, Knight, to the high office of Lord Maior of London, and taking his oath for the same authoritie, on Monday being the 30 day of October, 1615; performed in heartie affection to him, and at the bountifull charges of his worthie brethren the truely honourable Society of Drapers; the first that received such dignitie in this Citie. Devised and written by A. M. Citizen and Draper of London," 4to.—Mr. Bindley's copy of this rare Pageant, was bought by Mr. Knell, Aug. 6, 1820, for 7*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*!—The Bodleian Library contains another copy, of which I have a transcript.—A third is in the collection of Mr. Jolley.

10. The same Author was the next year employed for a Fishmonger, and this is his last appearance. The Title of the Pageant in 1616 is, "*Chrysanaleia, the Golden Fishing; or Honours of Fishmongers: applauding the Advancement of Mr. John Leman, Alderman, to the dignity of Lord Maior of London; taking his oath in the same authority at Westminster, on Tuesday, being the 29 day of October, 1616; performed in hearty love to him, and at the charges of his worthy brethren the ancient and right-worshipful Company of Fishmongers. Devised and written by A. M. Citizen and Draper of London. Printed at London, by George Purslowe, 1615,*" 4to.—Mr. Bindley's copy of this "very scarce" tract was sold on the same day, and to the same Purchaser, as the last; and for only half-a-guinea less than the same sum.—A copy was possessed by Mr. Garrick, and sold, May 3, 1823, bound up with Dekker's Entertainment in 1603, Roberts's Farewell to the King of Denmark, 1606, and other

* This was Anthony Munday, whom he thus attacks in his introduction. After observing that all things should be "correspondent to the generous and noble freeness of cost and liberality" of the Citizens; "the streames of Art to æquall those of Bounty, a Knowledge that may take the true height of such a Solemnity;" his jealousy prompts him to add, "the miserable want of both which, in the impudent common Writer, hath often forc'd from me much pittie and sorrow; and it would hertily grieve any understanding spirit to behold many times so glorious a fire in bounty and goodnesse offering to match it selfe with freezing art, sitting in darknesse, with the candle out, looking like the picture of *Blacke Monday!*"—This virulent attack appears to have experienced no greater attention than such violence deserved, since Munday was employed in the three following years.

tracts, to Mr. Thorpe, for 20*l.*—By favour of Mr. Jolley, I have a transcript, from a copy in his possession.

11. The Pageant of 1617 is not mentioned in the *Biographia Dramatica*; but from the catalogue of Mr. Garrick's sale, we learn that it was "Triumphs of Honour and Industry, by T[homas] M[iddleton]." Sir George Bolles, Grocer, was Lord Mayor.—The volume containing this Pageant (with several other curious tracts), was purchased May 3, 1823, by Mr. Thorpe, for 48*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*

In 1618 Sir Sebastian Harvey, Ironmonger, was Lord Mayor. No Pageant for this year has been discovered.

[On the King's recovery after an illness, and going to Whitehall on the 1st of June, 1619, the Court of Aldermen resolved, "that the Recorder and Aldermen (the Lord Mayor being ill), with the Town Clerk, Common Sergeant, four Esquires of the Lord Mayor's Household, and 140 of the chief persons of the Twelve Principal Companies * being well horsed, with velvet coats and chains of gold, should go to Grays' Inn-fields, and from thence attend his Majesty to his Palace at Whitehall."]

12. The Pageant of 1619 bears the following Title: "The Triumphs of Love and Antiquity; an honourable Solemnitie, performed through the Citie at the confirmation and establishment of the Right Hon. Sir William Cockayn †, Knt. in the office of his Majestie's Lieutenant, the Lord Maior of the famous Citie of London, taking beginning in the morning at his Lordship's going, and perfecting it selfe after his returne from receiving the oath of Maioralty at Westminster, on the morrow after Simon and Jude's day, Oct. 29, 1619. By Thomas Middleton, Gent." London, printed by Nicholas Okes, 1619, 4*to.*—This was at the

expense of the Skinners' Company. Mr. Bindley's copy was sold, Aug. 2, 1820, to W. B. Rhodes, Esq. of Lyon's Inn, for 1*l.* I have a transcript from Mr. Gough's copy in the Bodleian.

[“ March 26, 1620, the King made a procession with mighty pomp from the Palace of Westminster to St. Paul's, accompanied with the Bishops and Peers of the Realm. At Temple-bar the Lord Mayor and Aldermen received him: Robert Heath, Recorder, congratulates his entrance into the City. From thence to the North side, the several Companies of Citizens stood within the rails, all in order, with their ensigns and standards as far as St. Paul's; tapestry hangings all the while hanging out of the windows.”]

13. The Pageant of 1620 was, "Της Ειρηνης Τροφαια; or the Triumphs of Peace, that celebrated the Solemnity of the Right Honourable Sir Francis Jones, Knight, at his Inauguration into the Maioraltie of London, on Monday, being the 30 of October, 1620; at the particular cost and charge of the right worshipfull and ancient Society of the Haberdashers; with explication of the severall Shewes and Devices, by J[ohn] S[quire], 4*to.* Mr. Bindley's copy was knocked down to Mr. Knell, the day he carried off in triumph the other Triumphs before mentioned, at the price of 5*l.* 5*s.*—It is now in the Library of Mr. Jolley, and I am favoured with a transcript.

14. The Pageant of 1621 was "The Sun in Aries; a noble Solemnity performed throughout the City, at the sole cost and charges of the honourable and ancient Fraternity of Drapers, at the confirmation and establishment of their most worthy Brother, the Right Honourable Edward Barkham, in the high office of his Majesty's Lieutenant, the Lord Mayor of the famous City of

* Till the middle of the 18th Century, it was considered as an indispensable duty of an Alderman belonging to any other Company to be translated into one of the Twelve before he entered into the office of Lord Mayor. Thus, in 1677, Sir John Davis was translated from the Stationers to the Drapers; and in 1732 Alderman Barber from the Stationers to the Goldsmiths. In 1755 Alderman Janssen was the first who filled that high office as a Stationer; and since his time Five other Aldermen—Wright in 1785; Gill in 1788; Boydell in 1790; Donville in 1814; and Magnay in 1822.—Of Stationers who have served the office of Sheriff, or have paid the usual fine of exemption from the honour, the List is considerable. One member of the Company (G. B. Whittaker, Esq.) is now Sheriff; one Alderman is Sheriff Elect; another Alderman and two Commoners are in nomination.

† June 8, 1616, the King dined "at Alderman Cockayn's house in London," and dubbed him a Knight; and in July 1619, his Majesty again visited Sir William, then Lord Mayor, for the express purpose of negotiating a marriage between his Lordship's Daughter and Sir John Villiers.

London, Oct. 29, 1621. By Thomas Middleton*,” 4to. I have not been able to trace any copy of this.

No Pageant has appeared for the two following years. In 1622 the Lord Mayor was Sir Peter Proby, Grocer; in 1623 Sir M. Lumley, Draper.

15. The next (and last in James's Reign) is that of 1624; “The Monument of Honour, at the confirmation of the right worthy Brother, John Goare, in his high office of his Majesty's Lieutenant over his royal Chamber, at the charge and expense of the right worthy and worshipfull Fraternity of eminent Merchant Taylors. Invented and written by John Webster, Taylor,” 4to.—I know not whether any copy of this is in existence.

It will be found, on reference to the *Biographia Dramatica*, that, though I have added in this first portion of my List two City Pageants hitherto overlooked, I have withdrawn from the List four others.—The first of these, “*Polyhymnia*” (the second in the List), for this reason; it is certainly no City Pageant, being, as the title describes it, “A Triumph at Tylt before her Majestie,” and probably similar (as the title “*Polyhymnia*” also infers) to “A newe Ballad of the honourable order of running at Tilt at Whitehall, the 17th of November, in the 38th year of her Majestie's Reign” (1595).

Secondly, Dekker's “Magnificent Entertainment given to King James, and Queene Anne his Wife, and Henry Frederick the Prince, upon the day of his Majestie's Triumphant Passage (from the Tower) through his honourable Citie (and Chamber) of London, being the 15th of March, 1603, 4to.” &c. is not, strictly speaking, a “London Pageant,” though, being highly creditable to the King and to his loyal Citizens, it will form part of the Monarch's “Progresses and Public Processions.”

Two others are not relative to the Inauguration of the Lord Mayor, though otherwise London Pageants, being accounts of the entertainments the City gave in 1610 and 1616, to the two succeeding Princes, Henry and Charles.—The second I intend to re-

* He was Author of another Pageant in 1626, and in that year was made “Cronologer to the City.” He is supposed to have died soon after.

print, and the first also, if I can obtain a copy of it.

For the Title of the first, “London's Love to the Royal Prince Henry,” it may be sufficient to refer to vol. LXXVII. p. 38, where an account is given of a copy found in Exeter Cathedral.—Mr. Bindley's copy was bought, Jan. 23, 1819, by Mr. Sturt, for 6*l*.

Prince Charles's Entertainment† was “*Civitas Amor; the Citie's Love; an Entertainement by water at Chelsey and Whitehall, at the joyfull receiving of that illustrious Hope of Great Brittain, the high and mighty Charles, to bee created Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall, Earl of Chester, &c. Together with the ample order and solemnity of his Highnesse's Creation, as it was celebrated in his Majestie's Palace of Whitehall on Monday, the fourth of November, 1616. As also the Ceremonies of that ancient and honourable Order of the Knights of the Bath; and all the Triumphs shovne in honour of his Royal Creation. London, printed by Nicholas Okes for Thomas Archer, and are to be sold at his shop in Pope's-head-passage, 1616.*” Mr. Bindley had no copy of this. One is possessed by Mr. Rhodes, from which I have a transcript.—A copy, with a fine portrait of the Prince by Delaram, inserted is marked 8*l*. 8*s*. in Mr. Thorpe's Catalogue for 1824.

Some “London Pageants,” and among them a few at present unknown, may still remain in the Archives of what are usually styled “the Twelve Companies;” from which alone, in former times, the Lord Mayor of London was selected—the Haberdashers, Merchant Taylors, Mercers, Grocers, Drapers, Fishmongers, Goldsmiths, Skinners, Salters, Ironmongers, and Clothworkers.—In the 22 years of King James's Reign, the Merchant Taylors, Drapers, and Grocers, had each four Lord Mayors; the Haberdashers, Mercers, and Ironmongers, two; the Fishmongers, Skinners, Goldsmiths, and

† This was preceded by “Chester's Triumph in honor of her Prince, as it was performed on St. George's Day, 1610, in the fore-said Citie, London. Printed for J. B. and are to be sold in St. Dunstons Church-yard in Fleete-streete, 1610.” By favour of Mr. Rhodes, who possesses the only Original I have met with, I have a transcript, and shall re-print it.

Clothworkers,

Clothworkers, one; the Salters and Vintners none.

In each of these respectable Corporate Bodies, I trust, I have some Personal Friends, who are both able and willing to assist my disinterested inquiries on a subject so highly honourable to their Predecessors.—From my Brethren of the Stationers' Company, in which I consider every individual to be my Friend, I have always experienced all possible facilities in my researches. And I am proud to observe that the Stationers in modern times (see p. 116) have seen Six of their Members adorning the office of Chief Magistrate; and three others (Venables, Key, and Crowder) within a short distance from the Civic Chair.

As the chief motive to my enquiry after these hidden treasures arises from a wish to perform an acceptable service to Literature, and not from any pecuniary prospect (for the limited number to be printed of such works precludes even the hope of remuneration); I flatter myself that after this appeal to the liberal possessors of these rare tracts, they will not be displeased to permit a transcript to be made from them, as it will no way lessen the real value of their *Editio Princeps*.

My publication extends no farther than the Death of King James in 1624-5; but, in subsequent Letters, I will furnish as good a List as I can form of "London Pageants," to the period of their discontinuance.

Grateful for the favours which through a long life I have received from many of the most distinguished Literary Characters, I am Mr. Urban's old Associate,
J. NICHOLS.

◆

JOURNAL OF A SHIPWRECKED
SEAMAN.

WE have been favoured with the following interesting narrative, written by one of the seamen belonging to his Majesty's ship the *Lichfield*, which was stranded on the Barbary coast, 29th Nov. 1758, when part of the crew were drowned, and the rest carried into captivity. With the exception of altering the orthography, we have retained the simple and unadorned style of an uninstructed seaman.

1758, Nov. 11.—Sailed from Kinsale in Ireland, in company with his Majesty's ship *Torbay*, Commodore

Kepple commander, *Nassau*, *Foguex*, *Dunkirk*, *Prince Edward*, and *Roman Emperor*, two bombs, two tenders, and seven sail of transports, bound against the island of *Goree*, a French settlement on the coast of *Guinea*; the whole fleet being in high spirits of obtaining a complete victory. There was nothing remarkable to the 28th, but hard gales of wind at West and South-west, attended with dismal thunder and lightning, and rain.

Nov. 29.—About one o'clock in the morning we took in the main topsail, and set the two courses; at two o'clock saw a light on the larboard bow, which we took for the *Commodore's*, but is thought since to have been a shore light. Our 1st Lieutenant having the watch, was very uneasy, and wondered the reason why Mr. Kepple stood so long on that tack, and why he did not veer ships and stand to their way. The poor gentleman had some forecast of our future calamities, for at four o'clock he could not be persuaded to undress to go to bed, but threw himself down in his wet clothes. At day-break saw the land a head of us; we let fly the main sheet and tried to veer the ship, but unfortunately run aground. No tongue is able to express the calamities we were then in, their watch that was not then run from their hammocks, naked and terrified at the terrible thumps the ship gave; not knowing the reason, seemed as men half dead, and no sooner up the hatchway but was washed with the sea from one side of the ship to the other, the sea breaking over us mountains high. Our Captain and other officers behaved in this dismal situation like men of extreme good conduct and courage, especially our 3d Lieutenant, who kept encouraging the men, desiring them not to cast themselves down, for with God's help there was no fear of their getting on shore. The first thing we went about was to cut away the masts to ease the wreck, and two poor souls were killed with the foremasts; then we cut away our best bower anchor, which brought her head to the sea, and was the occasion of her holding together a great deal longer than what she would have done in case it had not been let go. At nine o'clock in the morning we launched our cutter over-board, with an intent to send a rope ashore, but the surf running so high she unfortunately overset,
and

and drowned nine men. Upon which, we built a stage, but would not venture to launch it, the sea continuing to run so high. It was now we had the dismal scene of horror and black despair painted on every side, some striving to hold fast on the wreck, others, washed over-board, striving to regain the wreck or catch hold of a piece of timber in hopes to gain the shore. About three o'clock this afternoon the Captain asked if there was any one that would venture to swim on shore, upon which, one George Evans, a seaman, took upon him to carry a small line ashore, which he did, and had no sooner landed with it but the cruel natives, either through ignorance or wickedness, threw it back into the sea; with this line we thought to have sent a rope on shore. The weather being a little moderate, made most of the people that could swim venture, and about seventy men got on shore that night, but were all naked, and most of them very much hurt by the violence of the surf against the rocks, and were very ill-used by the cruel natives. About twelve o'clock this night the ship began to blow up her decks and break to pieces, which with continual thunder and lightning, and rain, with the most dismal cries and groans of us poor miserable souls upon the wreck, was most terrifying; but still hoping and praying to the great God to deliver us out of our miserable condition.

Nov. 30.—The weather being a little moderate, launched the stage, and had several men drowned off it attempting to make the shore, but could not. We got a rope on shore from it by the help of one Emanuel Persico, a seaman, who swam with it. The rope reached from the stern of the ship, and was made fast to the wreck, and upon which several men got on shore, and many perished in attempting. About twelve o'clock the ship parted abreast the gangway, which served as a fine break-water to defend us; our poop went away about the same time, with several men on it, part of whom got on shore; we were now in the most dismal situation that can be expressed, crying out like a quarter-master at the gun, when we could see the sea break, to keep up to the starboard, fearing the wreck would overset, and entirely undo us. About three or four o'clock Captain Barton attempted to go on shore, which he happily effected, with

a great many more of the people, who no sooner got on shore than they were stripped and very barbarously used by the cruel natives. Between eleven and twelve o'clock this night the ship began to break all to-pieces, and about thirty men perished who remained on board.

Near one o'clock this morning came on shore one man in the quarter gallery; this was a most surprising miracle, and plainly shews how far God's goodness is extended to us, in delivering such poor miserable souls from the imminent danger we were then in. I believe never was there seen a more dismal shipwreck, or so many poor souls perish, without being able to help one another, it being out of our power to assist our most intimate acquaintances and friends. No person is able to write this most shocking scene which gave us great affliction. The cold and the rain increasing, added to our present misfortunes, having nothing to cover our nakedness.

Dec. 1.—We made two tents to lie in, out of some sails and spars that were drove on shore; some of our people found, as they were walking, some wells of fresh water near a mile from our tents, which gave us great joy. Upon which we rolled some water casks to them, and filled them. Mustered the people and found 220 men on shore, and had 132 men drowned. We likewise heard the dismal tidings of two more ships being cast away three leagues to the northward of us; they proved to be the Somerset transport, Captain Potts, and the Lydia brig, a tender, Captain Morris. We all went and gathered muscles and other shell fish, and in search of provisions, having nothing to subsist on but dead hogs and sheep, with a little flower made in small cakes, in about four ounces, which was to serve us the day. In our way we found several corpses and buried them. The barbarous natives made us work very hard, bringing up water casks and part of the wreck; our cruel new masters very often paying us our wages with great sticks over our bare backs, for not fetching it faster than we were able. Our people went along the shore in search of provisions, for we were almost starved; we found some pieces of pork, two casks of flower, with some wine and brandy, which we had but a small share of. Never was

was there seen so many miserable creatures together; we all looked like so many mad people let loose out of Bedlam, some having an old piece of blanket, others an old torn hammock, or what they could pick up, and he that found an old jacket or shirt was a complete cavalier.

Dec. 3. There was one of our mariners tied neck and heels for supposed mutiny. There being some tailors belonging to us, they were set to work making of clothes for the officers, while we poor Jacks was glad of a piece of old blanket or sails, with holes made with a knife or piece of stick, and fastened together with rope yarn. The cruel Moors made us still work very hard, bringing up the wreck from the shore side.

Dec. 4. We had the happy sight of one Mr. Andrews, an English merchant from Saphy, and another gentleman, who hearing of our misfortunes came to see us, and brought with them pampouses to wear on our feet, and blankets to cover our nakedness, which was most welcome to us. There also came with them a French surgeon, who dressed our wounded people, and sold our surgeon a box of medicines, which was very useful to us. Departed this life Thomas Thompson, seaman; his death was occasioned by a hurt he received coming on shore.

Dec. 8. The merchants left us, and promised to supply us with every thing we wanted. We found friends in this dismal place, when least expected. Thanks be to God, the Bashaw was so good as to send us some live cattle, which we killed; this we took as a great piece of humanity from a barbarian whose heart is almost destitute of pity or compassion.

Dec. 9. Received a great deal of soft bread and rusk from the merchant, to carry with us on our journey to Morocco. At night a Moor came from the Emperor, with an order for us to proceed on our journey the next day, which gave us all a great deal of pleasure.

Dec. 10. We packed up our provisions, and had a small piece of bread to serve us two days. There came several camels to carry our provisions, and people that were hurt coming on shore. They are creatures near eight feet high, headed something like a horse, and hold up their head like an ostrich; they are cloven footed, with

a great hump on their back; they eat as much at once as serves them for three days, and have also a bag or bladder in their throat, which contains water for the same time. When going to take up their load or rider, they lay down on their bellies, and then rising, very often dismount their rider; they are very awkward creatures to drive or ride on, which a great many of us found the effects of, falling, as it were, from a high window. We set forward on our journey, and walked near six miles, where we met the other two ship's companies; they informed us they had eighty-seven men, twenty women, and nine or ten children; they were women who were going with their husbands belonging to Lord Forbes's regiment on this expedition. There was a very surprising thing happened to one Mrs. Evans, a serjeant's wife; she swam on shore, with a young child about nine months old, having hold of the child's clothes in her teeth, and Providence was so kind as to preserve both her and the child. The Lydia brig lost never a man; they came on shore the same time we did. There was some wine and brandy, which our officers were very careful of. Upon our meeting the other two ship's companies, we were now in number 335 men, three women, and one child. The Emperor sent a Bashaw and a guard of soldiers, to conduct us to Morocco. There also came one Mr. Juan Arbona, a Christian slave, a native of Monarcha, who was taken about ten years ago under English colours. He is a great favourite of the Emperor, and is envied upon that account by a great many top Moors, who are jealous of his good fortune; he was sent to keep the Moors from using us ill upon the road, which in spite of his utmost efforts the camel-drivers very often did. We all had camels, which we mounted, and set forward on our journey, and travelled till dark, and then we stopped at a place full of old caves, where we expected to have staid all night. But the Bashaw, thinking the place not convenient, ordered us to proceed on our journey, which we did until ten o'clock at night, at which time we stopped near a small jania or church, with a little town made of tents. We lay all night in the open fields, having nothing but the heavens to cover us, and we suffered very much from the inclemency

inclemency of the weather, the sun scorching us by day, and the cold freezing us by night. The Bashaw was very kind, and ordered the people who lived here to get us some victuals, which they did, and brought it us near twelve o'clock at night; it was the usual diet of the country, and by them called cuscupew; it is made of flower, in little lumps as big as French barley, which they boil with meat or fowls.

Dec. 11. We arose at day-break, and had every man a dram out of our small stock that was left. We then proceeded on our journey, and stopped at several pools of water to drink, our people being very much fatigued with travelling, occasioned by the scorching heat of the sun. We passed by several towns made of tents, which they pitch in a circle or four square, leaving a great plot of ground in the middle to drive their cattle in at night, of which they have great flocks, being mostly shepherds; those people who inhabit the country are obliged to move their tents very often in the summer for conveniency of water, and in the winter to where there is most grass, and by that means are seldom to be found long in one place. At sun-set we stopped, and the Captain prevailed on the Bashaw to get us some tents to lie in, and he also provided us with victuals as before.

Dec. 12. At day-break proceeded on our journey, and met the Prince of Morocco with a great number of soldiers, on a great plain on a ridge of a mountain; he detained our Captain and doctor near an hour, to write a letter to Gibraltar, to inform the Governor we were deemed as slaves, pursuant to a treaty made with Mr. Reed, who acted here as consul. This gentleman finding he was likely to be imposed upon by the Emperor, shot himself, sooner than be forced to comply with the unreasonable demands of this tyrant, and chose rather to die by his own hand than that of a barbarous Moor's, not knowing what torments they would put him to. We passed by some towns made of tents like the former; all this time the country seemed pleasant, but is very bad travelling by reason of there being no houses on the road to refresh at, and but little water, which we very often stood in need of. At night we stopped at a place named Takallak, the resi-

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dence of a grand Bashaw, who has a palace built there; this was the first appearance of a house we had seen for three days; here we had tents provided, and the Captain served some bread and a dram.

Dec. 13. Departed this Lieutenent Harrison, of Colonel La Fausell's regiment, very much lamented by his men, who gave him the character of a very good man. We interred the deceased as well as our present situation would allow. This being one of the coldest mornings we had upon the road, and the Bashaw being acquainted with it, ordered a Jew and his family out of their house, which was made of cane, after the form of a beehive, which he gave us to set on fire to warm us, and would have given us more, if we, out of compassion to these miserable creatures, had not refused it. Our people being a little curious, went a walking round the Bashaw's house, and the town, to view it, upon which he told the Captain if we kept straying from before our tents, he could not be accountable for the Moors using us ill, or perhaps killing some of us; but if any of them came near our tents to insult us, to let him know it, and he would punish them severely. We rested here three days, and were very well used by the Bashaw, who provided us with victuals according to the custom of the country, and likewise made us presents of a great deal of fresh meat, and some preserved fruit called dates, to carry with us on our journey to Morocco; it was here we had the first disagreeable sight of slaves in irons, neck-yoked with a great chain, three and three together, and a shackle on each man's leg, with a bar of iron between.

Dec. 16. We set forward on our journey for the grand imperial city of Morocco; the country no more pleasant. Having nothing but great mountains and places to cross at, we stopped and pitched our tents along side of a small run of water. Some of our gentlemen going up amongst the inhabitant's dwellings, had a quarrel, occasioned by a Moor drawing a knife on one of our Lieutenants; some of our people being present, and not accustomed to such usage, forgot the place we were in, and beat the Moors severely.

Dec. 17. Proceeded on our journey, and

and had very troublesome travelling with our camels over high mountains, and never stopped to eat or drink any thing on the road all the day, which was very fatiguing. At sun-set we pitched our tents on a fine plain, near a great ridge of mountains.

Dec. 18. At day-break we proceeded on our journey, and crossed the mountains, which proved easier than we imagined. About ten o'clock we saw the grand imperial city of Morocco. Between twelve and one o'clock we alighted at a small bridge near three miles from Morocco, until the Emperor was acquainted with our being there; here we refreshed ourselves with some bread and water. The Emperor sent out a party of soldiers to fetch us in, who kept firing their muskets, and made great rejoicings; they led us all round the walls of the city, and we were plagued with the Moors, who came out in great numbers to see us. About four o'clock we alighted before the Emperor's palace in Morocco, and were drawn up before it in a long rank, the Moors using us very ill as they passed by us, the very boys spitting in our faces, which made us cast down our spirits greatly; we waited there near an hour. At last the Emperor came out of a gate opposite to us; on one side of the gate stood a guard of Moors, in a rank, with arms on their side; and there were two ranks that had no arms; these we took for courtiers, who on the Emperor's approach bowed their heads very low, the soldiers doing the same. Immediately he called our Captain and other officers to him, we standing at some distance; an interpreter being present, he informed Captain Barton the Emperor deemed us all as slaves. Nothing could give us more affliction, as there was no nation in the world tasted liberty in so sublime a manner. He sent us to some very old houses to live in, which appeared like dungeons, the door-way being so very small, and the passage so very dark. But to our agreeable surprize the houses were pretty tolerable, and formed a square like a barrack, with a court-yard in the middle. It was now we found a Moor was not to be trusted; for the Bashaw, whom we took for our best friend, robbed our Captain of a small trunk, which had in it a great many pair of silver buckles, gold rings, and a great many more

things of value, which our people had picked up and saved at the water-side, and gave to the Captain to take care of. Here we found some merchants, who promised to supply us.

Dec. 20. Captain Barton called all hands, and desired to know if we were willing he should take 2*d.* per day for our use; and in case his Majesty's subsistence of 6*d.* per day was not allowed us, to have it deducted out of our wages, which we all very willingly agreed to; and in case his Majesty's allowance of 6*d.* per day was allowed, he gave his word and honour he would do his utmost endeavor to get it, the King's allowance being too small to live on, being a piece of silver not quite two-pence. He also provided us with necessaries to dress our victuals in, and put us in messes as on ship-board.

Dec. 23. The Captain bought us coarse cloth enough to make every man three frocks and two pair of trowsers, which we employed ourselves making; he likewise made a speech to us, and promised to punish us severely if we sold any of it.

Dec. 25. The Captain served us grog out of some liquor we had saved and brought to Morocco. The Emperor was pleased to give all Christian slaves two holidays on account of its being Christmas, which we all took very kind.

Dec. 27. An order came from the Emperor at day-break, for us all to be sent out to work; we were all driven out to the Emperor's palace. The first thing they set us about was to carry great logs of timber, and set half a dozen of Moors to drive us, which they did most unmercifully with great sticks like flails, if we offered to lay down our loads to rest. When we carried our burthens to the place appointed, they drove us back to where we came from, beating those that were hindmost to keep up with the rest; this we took very unkind of their King to suffer, we being the only nation who had always been at peace with him. From that they set us to hoe and weed the Emperor's garden, where they drew us up in a rank like so many soldiers, which if we offered to break, or went one before the other, they beat us most unmercifully, not suffering us to stir to get a bit of victuals to satisfy our craving appetites. This was the good usage we received from

from a people whom but a little time before we took to be our friends. They made us work until four o'clock in the afternoon, at which time there is a white flag hoisted on their steeples to give the slaves notice it is time to leave off work, and for the inhabitants to go to their devotions. The Captain prevailed on the Emperor to let some people stay at home to dress victuals for them at work.

Dec. 29. Went to our daily labour, and received the same kindness as before; the Emperor coming in to the garden, there were two soldiers left to look after our victuals, and they not

getting up immediately, he ordered them to be held down on their bellies, and then to receive 100 strokes each with a leather thong platted for that purpose, as big as a man's thumb; they were beat in so barbarous a manner they were scarce able to stir hand or foot, which greatly surprised us, all expecting to share the same fate. This was but the opening of the first scene of the Emperor's barbarity, to what we saw afterwards, and was wondered at, by other Christian slaves, he did not cut their heads off.

(*To be continued.*)

COMPENDIUM OF COUNTY HISTORY.

SUSSEX.

"By her great resort, she was thro' very need
Constrained to provide her peopled towns to feed,
She learned the churlish ax, and twybill to prepare,
To steel the coulter's edge, and sharp the furrowing share.
And more industrious still, and only hating sloth,
A housewife she became, most skilled in making cloth."—DRAYTON.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Boundaries, North, Surrey: East, Kent: South, British Channel: West, Hampshire.

Greatest length 76; *greatest breadth* 20; *square* 1520.

Province, Canterbury; *Diocese,* Chichester. The parish of St. Thomas in the Cliffe Lewes, a peculiar to the Archbishop; *Circuit,* Home.

ANTIEN STATE AND REMAINS.

British Inhabitants, Regni.

Roman Province, Britannia Prima. *Stations,* Anderida Civitas, Eastbourne; Anderida Portus, Pevensey; Cilindunum, Slyndon; Mida, Midhurst; Mutuantonis, Lewes; Portus Adurni, Aldington; Regnum, Chichester.

*Saxon Octarchy**, Southsex.

Antiquities. British Encampment, Mount Caburn near Lewes (probably).

Roman Encampments, the Broile and Gonshil near Chichester; Ditchling (square); Hollingbury Castle and White Hawk Hills, near Brightelmstone; Lewes; Selsey; Walton. *Roman Temple,* CHICHESTER (dedicated to Neptune and Minerva). *Saxon Encampments,* Cissbury and Chankbury (probably); Lewes, near the Castle (constructed on the occasion of the engagement with the Danish King, Magnus); Saxonbury-hill, Edridge; Wolstenbury (probably). *Danish Encampments,* Crowborough; Offham; St. Rook's-hill near Chichester; Selsey. * * * There are also remains of encampments near Burling-gap (half oval); near Poynings (very large oval); High Down (small

* As the term "Heptarchy" has been retained by Hume and Gibbon, after the English antiquaries and annalists, that of "Octarchy" has been adopted by the modern Historian of the Anglo-Saxons, for the subjoined reasons. The exertions of the British having failed, eight Anglo-Saxon governments were established in the island. This state of Britain has been denominated, with great impropriety, the Saxon Heptarchy. When all the kingdoms were settled, they formed an "Octarchy." Before the year 500, there were only the kingdoms of Sussex and Kent, which formed a Duarchy. Wessex formed the Triarchy; East Anglia a Tetrarchy; Bernicia in 547 an Hexarchy; Deira in 560 an Heptarchy; and Mercia in 586 the Octarchy. In 728, upon the union of Wessex and Sussex, it again became an Heptarchy. From the first landing of Hengist, more than a century had elapsed to the complete establishment of the Anglo-Saxon Octarchy. [Dallaway's Sussex, I. p. xxvi.] (square);

square); and at Tellscomb, 2 (imperfect squares, probably Roman). *Abbeys* of **BATTLE** (founded in 1067 by Wm. I. after his victory over Harold); **Bayham** (founded about 1200 by Robt. de Thurnham*); **CHICHESTER** (which occupied the site of the present Cathedral); **Dureford** (founded by Hen. Hosatus or de Hoese the elder, 1160); **Rotherbridge**, or **Robertsbridge** (founded in 1176 by Robert, or, as Tanner says, by Alured de St. Martin); and **Selsea** (founded by St. Wilfrid Abp. of York, 681). *Priories* of **Atherington** (cell to the Norman Abbey of Seez); **ARUNDEL** (founded by Hugh Mont Gomeri, Earl of Arundel, 1100); **Bidingham** (established beginning of 9th century); **Boxgrave** (founded about 1117 by Robert de Hayá); **HASTINGS** (founded temp. Ric. I. by Sir Walter Bricet); **Heringham** or **Hardham** (founded by Sir Wm. de Altaripa Dawtrey, and Sir — Goryng, second founder 1309); **Lewes** (founded between 1072 and 1078 by the first Earl of Warren and his Countess Gundreda); another (flourished temp. Hen. III.); **Michelham** (founded about 1240 by Gilbert de Aquilá); **New Shoreham** (founded by Sir John Mowbray); **Pinham** near **Arundel** (founded by Queen Adeliza, 1117); **Rotherfield** (founded about 800 by Berthwold Duke of Sussex); **Rye** (founded 16 Hen. VIII. the Chapel afterwards used as a store-house); **Seal** (founded by Wm. de Braose in 1075); **Shelbred** (founded by Sir Ralph de Ardern; 2. Wm. de Perci of Petworth, 1240); **Steyning** (founded by Edward the Confessor†); and **Tortington** (founded by Hadvisia de Albin widow of Sir Corbet, 1180). *Nunneries* of **Bosham** (founded by Wilfrid about 683); **CHICHESTER** (founded by Wm. fifth Dean of the Cathedral in 1173 or 1174); **Easebourne** (founded by Sir John Bohun de Midhurst 1260); **Lyminster** (founded by Roger de Mont Gomeri Earl of Arundel in 1070); and **Ruspar** (founded by Gervase Abp. of Canterbury, temp. Ric. I. 2. William de Braose, 1231). *Churches* of **Aldrington** (in ruins, not a house in the parish, owing to the sea); **Amberley**; **ARUNDEL**; **Barnham** (early Norman); **BATTLE** (one of the best in the county); **Bramber** (of great antiquity); **Broadwater** (in the Cathedral style); **Climping** (erected about 1253); **Cuckfield** (lofty spire); **Donnington** (about 1400); **East Bourn**; **East Marden** (of great antiquity); **Fletching**; **HASTINGS**, **St. Clement's** and **All Saints** (both very old, the latter near 700 years); **HORSHAM** (fine old structure); **Hurst-per-point** (high shingled spire); **Lewes** with its suburbs formerly contained twelve churches, but now only six, the most remarkable of which are, **St. John sub Castro**, and **St. Anne** (both very ancient); **Lyminster**; **North Mundham**; **New Shoreham** (large, exhibiting an interesting specimen of the union of the Saxon and the early pointed style); **Old Shoreham** (ruinous, of very great antiquity and peculiar interest); **Pagham** (temp. Hen. III.); **Parham**; **Petworth**, **Poynings** (built temp. Edw. III.); **RYE** (one of the largest Parish Churches in the kingdom); **Seaford** (of considerable antiquity); **Selsea** (very ancient); **Stedham**; **Steyning** (of high antiquity, the exterior rich, but the interior magnificent); **South Bersted** (built about 1400); **South Stoke** (highest antiquity); **Tortington** (contemporary with the Priory); **Trotton** (built about 1400); **Up Waltham** (Saxon); **Walberton** (13th century); **WINCHELSEA**, **St. Thomas** (venerable and beautiful appearance), **St. Gyles** (not existing), and **St. Leonard** (part of the tower standing); **West Thorney** (probably built by William de Warlewast, Bp. of Exeter); and **West Hamptnet** (of the early Norman. *Chapels* of **Bosham** (supposed to be the place where Bede is said to have had a cell for five or six religious); **Brighton** (no remains); **Bulverhythe** (in ruins); **Crowhurst** (the ruins have a very pleasing effect); **Hardham** (now a farm-house); **Hastings**; **Houghton**; **Langley**; **Lydney** (long dilapidated); **Lynch**, **St. Luke**; **Midhurst** (on the castle or **St. Anne's Hill**); **Pagham**, **St. Andrew** (in ruins); **Poling** (belonged to the Commandery); **Rye** (afterwards used for a powder-house); **Warningcamp**; and **West Marden** (long dilapidated). *Fonts* of **Aldingbourn** (a curious specimen of the very ancient fonts of black marble, of a square shape, standing upon five un-

* Beauties of England and Wales, Sussex; and Burrell MSS. Brit. Mus. where he is called nephew of Michael de Thurnam. Hay [Chichester, 314] says, "Begeham Abbey, founded by Randolph de Dena," and gives an extract from his foundation charter.

† Beauties. Dallaway [i. p. cx.] says, William the Conqueror, 1070.

qually sized pillars, which are frequent in this county); Battle; Bosham (Saxon); Brightelmstone (representing some of the miracles of our Saviour and the last Supper, supposed to have been brought from Normandy temp. Wm. I. but on it is the date 1745 (see *Gent. Mag.* 1807); Easebourne; HASTINGS St. Clement's (curious, but so much defaced by the barbarous method of *whitewashing*, that it is almost impossible to trace the workmanship on it); North Mundham (a very large and plain cylinder of black marble); Stedham (Saxon, very simple); Tortington (curious ornament round it); West Stoke (plain); West Wittering (Saxon, of rude workmanship); Wolbeding (Saxon, bell shape); Yapton (very curious shape, and Saxon). *Castles* of Amberley (erected in 1308 by Wm. Rede, Bishop of Chichester); ARUNDEL (supposed to have been built temp. Alfred, or not long before); Bodiham (built by one of the Dalrynges in the 14th cent.); Bosham (supposed to have been erected by Canute the Great); Bramber (built by the de Braose family); CHICHESTER (built by Roger de Mont Gomeri, Earl of Arundel); Edridge; HASTINGS (supposed to have been built by the Romans); Hever (erected temp. Edw. III.); Hurstmonceaux (built by Sir Roger Fynes, who is interred in the Church); Ipsa, Rye (built by Wm. de Ipsa, who died in 1162); Knap (erected by the De Braoses temp. Wm. I. or II.); LEWES (built by Wm. de Warren temp. Wm. I.); Midhurst (on St. Anne's Hill, had three fosses); Pevensey (constructed out of some Roman fortress); Scotney (castellated temp. Ric. II.); Verdley (supposed to have been in the time of the Danes, but Grose thinks it was only a grange belonging to Shelbred Priory); WINCHELSEA (erected by Hen. VIII. in 1539, cost £3,000). Near Newhaven and Seaford are two encampments known by the name of "The Castle," which probably may be the site of some castle, or fortress. *Mansions* of Cowdray House (nearly destroyed by fire in 1793); Pulborough Old place (built temp. Hen. VI.); Shermanbury (bearing evident marks of great antiquity); Southover (supposed residence of Anne of Cleves, after her divorce); and Treyford (the seat of the Aylwins, used as a farm). *Cave*. Parson Darby's Hole, Beachy head (the particulars of which are curious).

PRESENT STATE AND APPEARANCE.

Rivers. Adur; Arun; Cockmere; Estuary; Lavant; Little Ouse; Rother; Runcton-brook; and Rye. Harrison enumerates the following small ones; Bourne, Eryn, Del, Racon, and Emill.

Inland Navigation. Arun, from the Sea to Newbridge; Rother, from the Arun to Midhurst and Petworth; and the river Ouse.

Lakes. Small or Hammer-ponds; Walberton.

Eminences and Views. Anthony Hill; ARUNDEL Castle, embosomed in a luxuriant grove, and the views particularly fine; Ashburnham House, a fine view of Pevensey Bay and Beachy Head; Avisford place; Beachy Head, 564 feet high; Beauport, from which in clear weather Boulogne and Calais may distinctly be seen; Bodiham Castle, the luxuriant ivy causing a highly picturesque and pleasing effect; Bognor Crescent, most extensive and picturesque; at Bo-peep near Hastings, is a rock called the Conqueror's Table, from Wm. I. having dined on it; Bow Hill 702 feet high, presenting a series of beautiful and enlarged prospects; Bramber Castle, commanding a delightful view of the sea, through a rich cultivated valley, &c.; BRIGHTELMSTONE, Downs, White Hawk Hill, on which is a signal house, and Hollingbury Castle Hill, on which is a fire beacon; Brightling Down, 646 feet high; Bromham Park; Bulverhythe; Burton Park, picturesque; Chanctonbury Hill, 814 feet high; Croft Field, Hastings; Crowborough Beacon, 804 feet high, a most extensive and beautiful prospect; Ditchling Beacon, 858 feet high; Duncton Hill, prospect most magnificent; Eartham; Fairlight, few villages in the kingdom surpass it for romantic grandeur, and rural simplicity, the Down 599 feet high; Firill beacon, 820 feet high; Frant steeple (top of), 659 feet high; the *Govers* near Hastings, a solitary cottage, under a most stupendous cliff, an admirable place for a hermit; near this is the *Lover's seat*, a recess formed in a rocky precipice, a sublime view of the ocean; Halmaker Hill; Mount Caburn; Mount Harry; HASTINGS surrounded by hills on almost every side, affording beautiful prospects; the parade has an extensive view of the sea; the

Tower

Tower at Heathfield Park has a most extensive prospect of the sea; Highdown Hill, a very extensive panoramic view; Hollington Church, situate in the middle of a wood; Houghton Hill; Lavington Down; Petworth Park; Rook's Hill, 702 feet high; Stansted House, commanding a complete view of Portsmouth, Isle of Wight, and the shipping at Spithead; the grounds exhibit so happy an assemblage of objects, that Lord Orford compared it to the landscapes of Claude Loraine; Slyndon House, commands extensive sea prospects; South Downs, beautiful prospects and views; Up Park, one of the most interesting situations in the South of England; and Winchelsea Priory, a very pleasing scene.

Natural Curiosities. Aldingbourne, the source of the Bourne; the river Arun is formed from springs rising at East Meon and Buriton Wood, and in its course is increased by several others; Binderton the source of the Dell; Brighton chalybeate spring; Charlton Forest, the source of the Lavant; Dripping Well near Hastings; Erneley, the source of the Eryn, which "peninsulateth Selsea;" East Bourn chalybeate spring; Hockenbury Panne, in Frant, the source of a brook which increaseth the Medway; Leythorne pond, the source of Runcton brook; Lurgeshall mill pond, the source of the western Rother; Old roar waterfall, near Hastings, nearly 40 feet perpendicular; and Racton, the source of the Racon and Emill; Sutton springs, which join the Arun in Amberley.

Public Edifices. ARUNDEL Bridge of stone, over the Arun; Theatre. Boxgrove Hospital and School, founded by the Countess of Derby, who died in 1752. BRIGHTELMSTONE, or as more generally called, Brighton; King's Palace, formerly called the Pavilion; New Church, erecting 1824; Chain Pier, erected by Capt. Brown, 1823; Barracks; 2 Free-schools for 24 boys each; Market-house; School of Industry; Sunday-school; Theatre. Union Charity-school, established 1707; Bazaar. CHICHESTER Assembly-room, erected about 1781 by subscription; 2 Charity-schools; Council Chamber, erected in 1733 by subscription; Cross, built temp. Edw. IV. by Bishop Story, one of the most elegant buildings of the kind in England; Custom-house; Dispensary, established 1784; Free-school, founded 1702 by Oliver Whitty, *with a particular regard to navigation*; Gaol, erected 1783; Grammar-school, founded by Bp. Story in 1497; Guild-hall, ancient; St. Mary's Hospital, originally a Nunnery; Theatre, re-built 1791. Cuckfield Free Grammar-school, begun by Edmund Flower, and finished by Rev. William Spicer, 20 Henry VIII. East Bourne Theatre. EAST GRINSTEAD, Free-school, founded in 1786 by Robert and Henry Payne of Newick; Sackville College, erected about 1616 by the Earl of Dorset. HASTINGS Town Hall, erected in 1700; recently re-built at the expense of J. Pultney and P. Gott, Esqrs. representatives of the town in Parliament. Houghton Bridge, very ancient. HORSHAM County Gaol; Free-school founded by Richard Collier, Esq. by will dated Jan. 23, 1532; Market-house; Town Hall. LEWES Bridge, erected 1727; Free Grammar-school, established in 1512 by Mrs. Agnes Morley of Southover; House of Correction, built in 1793; Library, projected in 1785; Market-house; Military Hospital; Shire Hall, built 1812. MIDHURST Free Grammar-school, founded Nov. 15, 1672, by Gilbert Hannam. New Shoreham Market-house; OLD SHOREHAM Bridge across the Adur, built about 1782. PETWORTH Almshouse, founded by the Duchess of Somerset; Charity-school, founded by the Rev. Mr. Taylor, late of Winton College; Market-house very handsome, of stone; Thompson's Hospital. RYE Free Grammar-school, erected in 1636 by Thomas Peacock, gent.; Free-school; Market-place, handsome; Town Hall. STEYNING Free Grammar-school, founded by a Mr. Bolland, June 16, 1614. WINCHELSEA Court-house; Gaol; Land-gate, a very picturesque appearance; New-gate; Strand-gate, the arch flat. WORTHING Chapel; Market; Theatre.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *Leicester, Aug. 9.*
IT is very singular that such contradictory statements should have been made with respect to the author of the

well-known and pathetic poem, intitled the "Beggars Petition." During the last twenty or thirty years, the lines in question have been several times

times attributed to a Dr. Webster of Chelsea, while on the other hand, the claim of the Rev. Thomas Moss* to them, has been repeatedly and distinctly asserted. In 1809 I took part in a correspondence upon the subject, which was carried on through the medium of your publication, and which it was conceived had fully settled the point in favour of Mr. Moss; the pretensions, however, of Dr. Webster having been again brought forwards by a correspondent in the "Monthly Magazine," it may perhaps assist the investigation to recapitulate what has appeared in your pages upon the subject.

So long back as the year 1799 (during Mr. Moss's life-time) Dr. Webster was represented as the author of the "Beggar," and it was stated in a communication dated from "Chelsea," and addressed to yourself, that "he wrote it at St. Albans in or about 1764, and that it referred to an aged mendicant named Kinderley or Kinder, who then resided near that place" (vide vol. LXXIX. p. 1014). The Doctor's title was forcibly disputed by a Correspondent in a subsequent Magazine (vide vol. LXX. pp. 40-41), who stated some very strong facts in support of Mr. Moss's claim to the poem. No reply to this gentleman appears to have been made, and thus matters remained (as far as I am aware) until December 1807, when a letter, couched nearly in the identical words made use of by your Chelsea Correspondent in 1799, appeared in the "Universal Magazine," and which of course asserted Dr. Webster to be the author of the "Beggar." In April 1809, a Correspondent in the same Magazine renewed the enquiry, and in reply to him I addressed a letter to the editor, inclosing copies of the two letters which had appeared in your Magazine in 1799, and these, with my communication, were inserted in the "Universal Magazine" for May 1809. The matter being brought to this point, it was thought advisable by some literary gentlemen that the question should be then set at rest; and accordingly, in your Magazine for Aug. 1809 (vol. LXXXIX. pp. 726-727), Dr. Webster was distinctly called on to substantiate his pretensions. No answer to this appeal was given either by the Doctor or his friends, and after some further correspondence on the

* Late Minister of Brierly-hill and of Trentham in Staffordshire, where he died in 1808.

subject, Mr. J. Smart, of London, addressed a letter to you, which appeared conclusive. In this letter (vide Suppl. vol. LXXXIX. pt. ii. p. 1187) Mr. Smart asserted the *exclusive* claim of Mr. Moss to the lines in question, in the most positive manner. He stated himself to be the son of the gentleman who first printed the poem, and that he was present when Mr. Moss delivered the MS. to his father for publication, at which time a verbal alteration was made in the last line of the first verse. Mr. Moss had written it "and Heaven shall bless your store;" after a short conversation between Mr. Moss and Mr. Smart, sen. the word "shall" was changed to "will."

Nothing further appears to have transpired on the subject since 1809, until the re-assertion of Dr. Webster's claim recently made in the "Monthly Magazine." It is, indeed, most extraordinary, that the claim of the Doctor to the beautiful and affecting lines alluded to, should be thus periodically asserted, and that the assertion should invariably give rise to a counter-claim on the part of Mr. Moss, which is no sooner made than tacitly admitted. This is a circumstance which has seldom occurred in the Literary world, probably never with the peculiarities attending it in the present instance.

J. STOCKDALE HARDY.

Mr. URBAN, July 25.
YOU have so long continued your interesting labours, that it is with the utmost veneration I address you, in order to beg of you to announce in your next that a tale written by me, and entitled "Owen Glendower," is now in the press, and will shortly make its appearance in the world of letters. It is founded on the still current traditions of Wales respecting that extraordinary man, and is composed chiefly with the hope of drawing the attention of Sir Walter Scott to the subject. I beg of you to mention this circumstance when you announce the work, that when it catches his eye, he may, if so he please, comply with my request, on which I shall abandon the publication of my own tale, and expectingly await the appearance of his.

REGINALD MAURICE.

Mr. URBAN, July 9.
THE removal of some decayed houses and shops which stood on the South side of the Temple Church,

Church, has opened to view a very curious building belonging to that venerable edifice. By the style of its architecture we may suppose its date to be coeval with that of the inner Church, which was built in the early part of the Thirteenth Century, and remains a beautiful specimen of the first fixed order of Pointed Architecture.

In the plans and sections of the Temple Church, published by the Society of Antiquaries, the ground figure of the appendage now referred to is represented, and it is very probable that the existence of a superstructure so perfect, spacious, and handsome, as that which has lately been exposed, was not generally known. In the wall of the Round Church is a small door-way leading to a double apartment forty feet long, and fifteen feet wide, groined with cross ribs only, in the plain and elegant manner common to that period. This room is now occupied by books and papers, and will not, it is hoped, share the fate of the superstructure, which is now more than half demolished, and to which the room just noticed was the crypt: the latter has a doorway at the West end, and is lighted by elegant single lancet windows, with slender pillars on the South and East sides; and the walls of the entire edifice, which are as substantial as those of the Norman Church, have double buttresses at the angles, and one at the division of the room on the South side, rising to the parapet, which terminated at the level of the triple windows of the Church, the height from the pavement being about thirty feet.

The upper or principal room was evidently built for a Chapel. It had elegant triple windows at the altar-end; composed of arches richly moulded, and slender pillars of purbeck marble detached from the walls, but these have been sadly mutilated for the accommodation of sash windows. In the East and South walls are trefoil piscinas, and in the North wall is a similar recess, with a closet underneath. The pillars supporting the groins of the roof are slender, and very short; having circular capitals and bases, exhibiting a great variety of beautifully carved mouldings.

The front, or South wall, appears to have been excessively mutilated at the time this ancient building was converted into private dwellings, but

the groins and vaulting were not at all dilapidated: the style of the ribs correspond with those underneath, but they are more slenderly formed, and rise to a point considerably higher; but their intersections are without carved bosses. The most Eastern of the three divisions is the widest, but the groins spring from the four corners, which is not the case with the undercroft, where the groined spaces are equally proportioned. Among the rubbish which was dispersed on the pavement beneath the ruins, several carved stones were to be seen, one of which deserves notice: it was a well-sculptured Norman capital, resembling those of the windows in the side aisle of the Round Church. 25.

♦
Mt. URBAN,

Aug. 10.

A SINGULAR silver coin was a little time since found in the neighbourhood of Exeter, in brilliant condition, which I have now by me, evidently of the reign of King Edward IV. from the Sun of 16 rays being in the centre or *treasure* of the reverse, which was first introduced by that Prince, and is a distinguishing mark on his gold rose nobles, of which this somewhat resembles; but on a very little investigation, is found to differ in several parts; and I apprehend it may be regarded as an interesting curiosity, particularly on account that the *largest* English silver coins recorded of this period were groats, rather wider than our common shillings, weighing 60 grains, and afterwards reduced to 48; whereas this piece weighs 78 grains, is very thin, but nearly the diameter or breadth of the present silver crowns. The formation of the crown or diadem on the King's head is very striking, being forked or treble-pointed on the summit, similar to some of the crowns that adorn the portraits on the coins of the potentates of the lower Roman empire; and varies from all our English open or arched imperial crowns, described in British medallie history. It has also on the band of the crown an intended resemblance of four jewels, which occupy the whole space of the front. The five crowns or coronets on the reverse are nearly of the same form as the obverse. The legends are, obverse, "EDWARD DI GRA. REX. ANGL. Z FRC. DNS. IB."—Reverse, "IHC. AUT. TRANSIENS. PER MEDIUM ILLORUM IBAT."

As I cannot find this piece mentioned in any printed treatise on coins, I presume it was not in general circulation, but probably a *pattern piece* distributed perhaps only to select persons connected with the public Mint. The collectors of coins who have examined it, consider it rare, if not unique. I have inclosed two sketches of it, also the coin for your inspection.

Yours, &c. SHIRLEY WOOLMER.

* * We have inserted our valuable Correspondent's Letter just as he has sent it to us; but beg to suggest, that this silver coin was never in circulation. We have compared the drawing with some gold nobles of Edward IV. and find the crown exactly similar in every particular. It was struck in one of the dies of the *gold noble* (which therefore doubtless renders it unnecessary to give a figure of it; see Ruding's Gold Coins, Pl. III. fig. 4; and his description, vol. III. p. 397.) It is certainly a great curiosity. Why it was coined in *silver* it is now impossible to say; perhaps from the whim and caprices of the *Monsieur*, in the same way as *pattern pieces* are struck of the copper coins of the present day, in more precious metals.
EORT.

Mr. URBAN, Ipswich, Aug. 4.
"Ex fumo dare lucem."

IN volume XLVII. p. 416, of the Gentleman's Magazine for the year 1777, appeared an engraving of a carving on alabaster, which was discovered in the wall near the North door of the nave of the Church of Freckenham in Suffolk, by some workmen who were repairing the building. The drawing and description of it were communicated by that eminent Antiquary the late Mr. Tyson, who was for many years a valuable contributor to the pages of your interesting Miscellany.

It represents the figure of a Bishop in *pontificalibus*, holding in his left hand the leg of a horse, which has been recently torn off; and in the act of striking the hoof with a hammer, which he holds in his left hand. Near him stands the horse by a rack on three legs, having the shoulder from whence the other was torn off, bloody. In the back-ground is a forge; and round it, in different parts, horse-shoes and other implements belonging to a farrier. It is well carved in relief, and coloured.

By the following references to your pages, it will be seen that various opi-

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nions were at that time broached as to what this figure was designed to represent; and Mr. Tyson concluded that it could be no less a personage than the renowned *St. Dunstan*.

See Gent. Mag. vol. XLVII. p. 416, for July 1778, p. 304; for March, 1779, p. 190; for October, 1797, vol. LXVII. p. 840; see also Nichols's Literary Anecdotes, vol. VIII. pp. 620, 621, 622, 626, 628, and 652.

Now I have no doubt but that the figure in question was designed as a representation of *St. ALO*; and I am confirmed in this opinion by a late perusal of Mrs. Graham's interesting account of her "Three Months' Residence in the Mountains East of Rome;" in which that lively and entertaining writer says, at page 239, "*St. ALO*, when applied to, to shoe a horse (for the saint was a blacksmith), used to take off the beast's foot, and carry it into the smithy, where he shod it neatly; and then carrying it to its owner, joined it to the leg by the sign of the Cross and a prayer."

Yours, &c.

J. F.

Mr. URBAN, July 26.

A GREATER number of new buildings being at this time erected, or in contemplation in the Metropolis, than perhaps any period of its history (that succeeding the great fire only excepted) ever witnessed, has attached a peculiar interest to architecture: and the attention of every person of taste being directed to the question whether the numerous erections, Ecclesiastical and secular, now rising in all quarters, are to be so many ornaments or deformities, a few of your pages will not, I trust, be misemployed if you deem the remarks I am proceeding to make on this subject worthy of your insertion.

First then, being the most important of the structures to which I allude,

THE NEW CHURCHES.

Behold! Augusta's glittering spires increase,
And Temples rise, the beauteous works of
peace.

It is singular that the urgent necessity of affording Church room commensurate to the increase in the population of the country, should not sooner have met with the attention of the Government. This apathy has inflicted a severe wound on the interests
of

of our glorious Establishment, and greatly is it to be regretted that the remedy has not been applied before the evil had arrived to an height so alarming.

Let us take a retrospect of a few years in our history, and we shall see that the present established places of worship have for ages served for the population of the country, without a proportionate increase; and, indeed, the number of Churches has in fact decreased. It is true an abortive attempt was made to supply the deficiency in the Metropolis in the reign of that excellent princess "the good Queen Anne." The failure was not owing to her, but it is greatly to be regretted that this good work was so shamefully abandoned. From that time to the present what has been done? In the more wealthy part of the town established places of worship for the rich have been erected, "but Chapels arose instead of Churches. The projector, the architect, the mason, the carpenter, and the plasterer, united their powers. A Chapel was erected, well pewed, well warmed, undedicated, unendowed, unconsecrated; a captivating preacher is provided, the pews are filled, and the good undertakers are amply repaid by the pious tenantry*." Accommodation for the poor was never once thought of.

This state of things is, however, far above the situation of other parts of the Metropolis, where sectarian meeting-houses are the only modern erections for public worship. We now see an attempt to give a remedy, and it is the sincere prayer of every Churchman that it may not arrive *too late*, and that in this respect the Establishment may be placed on an *equal footing* with her dissenting adversaries, which is all that the tolerant spirit that dignifies our excellent Church wishes for, or requires.

The necessity for providing additional Churches cannot be better exemplified than by turning to a neighbourhood with which I am well acquainted, *viz.* the populous parishes of Newington, Lambeth, Camberwell, and Bermondsey, containing above 130,000 inhabitants, and where eight new Churches are projected, seven of which are built, and the eighth commenced. The first of these parishes,

* Pennant.

with a population estimated at 35,000, possessed but one place of worship, the parish Church, a very confined building. Here two Churches are built in the teeth of a most determinate opposition from the "dissenting interest." The extensive parish of Lambeth, with four new Churches, together with the parish Church, and five Chapels of the establishment already in being, has better provided for its 60,000 inhabitants than almost any parish in London. Yet in all these parishes spots may still be seen which call loudly for some further accommodation for a still increasing population, a great part of which must inevitably be forced into the conventicle, if further Church room is not provided.

The above neighbourhood is not singular in this respect; the whole of the vicinity of the Metropolis is similarly situated. I feel confident, however, that much would be done by individual exertion, if encouragement was given to the erection of Churches or Chapels by private subscription; the difficulties and impediments which at present hinder the Church from receiving so desirable an acquisition are so great, that little can be expected at present from such a source†. Until the matter is seriously considered by the Legislature, and a more efficient remedy provided than the late grants, it is in vain to hope for a complete remedy. If a law was passed directing a Church or Chapel to be built in every neighbourhood where a certain number of new houses was erected, a permanent provision would be made for future population; and Churches should be built by Parliament adequate for the wants of the present.

I cannot conclude this letter without suggesting the propriety of distinguishing all the Chapels of the Establishment by the name of some Saint, in preference to the unmeaning appellations of Portland Chapel, the Octagon Chapel, the New Church, &c.; and that the turrets should be crowned with crosses like the steeples of the new Churches; and so far I think a line of distinction will be

† Witness the disgraceful opposition against the building of the Philanthropic Society's Chapel, raised by the Rector of the Parish, and also the delay in opening the beautiful Chapel at Mile End, both erected by private subscription.

raised, which the present race of Dissenters at least are not likely to over-leap.

To avoid trespassing on your pages, or your readers' patience, I shall defer until my next, some remarks on the style of architecture proper for ecclesiastical buildings. E. I. C.

SECT OF SHAKERS IN AMERICA.

THE following particulars of this extraordinary sect are gleaned from an entertaining Work just published by Baldwin and Co. entitled, "An Excursion through the United States and Canada during the years 1822-23; by an English Gentleman."

New Hampshire appears to be the State where this wretched species of fanaticism is most prevalent. It certainly equals, in absurdity, the most monstrous heresies of the early ages of Christianity.—Enfield, a village of New Hampshire, is entirely inhabited by this singular sect. On entering it, (says our English traveller) I was immediately struck with the remarkable neatness of the houses, farms, and fences; and the first impression was therefore very much in favour of the sect. The Shakers, like the Harmonites, are great manufacturers, and supply the neighbourhood with a quantity of necessary articles at a cheap rate. They apply machinery to every purpose that can be imagined, and carry this to such a length, as even to churn butter by the assistance of the wind. This however is a very simple and effectual way, and is worthy of being adopted more extensively; for a very light breeze is sufficient to put in motion the small sails attached to the churn.

The sect of Shakers was founded about the year 1708, by Anne Lee, the wife of an English blacksmith. She pretended to be inspired; called herself "Anne the Word;" and instituted a new mode of Worship, "praising the Lord by dancing." Being prosecuted for riotous conduct, she and her followers were thrown into prison; a treatment which caused their emigration. They came to America in 1774, and settled in the State of New Hampshire. Anne afterwards removed to the State of New York, where she began to prophecy, declaring that she was the second Christ, and that those who followed her should

have their sins forgiven. Although she declaimed against all sexual intercourse whatsoever, which she held up as a mortal sin, yet she gained numerous proselytes, who have since made various settlements in different parts of the United States.

The principal persons in the sect, are the elders, father confessors, and saints. They enjoin confessions, penances, absolutions, &c. The members are frequently honoured by the miraculous interpositions of the Deity. Indeed they affirm that they do every thing by "a gift," that is, by an immediate inspiration of the Holy Spirit. An account of the application of this very rational doctrine is thus given in the North American Review. "A youth of one of the Shaker settlements, of a cheerful happy spirit, was once asked, whether he had his liberty, and could do as he pleased. 'Certainly,' said the youth (repeating, doubtless, what all are taught to believe); we do whatsoever we have a gift to.' On being asked therefore, what he would do, if he wanted on a fine winter's morning to go down and skate on Enfield Pond, he replied, 'I should tell the Elder, that I had a gift to go down and skate.' Being further asked, whether the Elder would permit him; he answered, 'certainly, unless he had a gift that I should not go.' But if you still told the Elder that you had a gift to go down and skate, and go you must? 'Why, then the Elder would tell me that I had a lying gift, and that he had a gift to beat me, if I did not go about my work immediately.'"

The Shakers maintain, that they are the only true Church; that all the rest of mankind will be damned; and that by "the Second Dispensation," that is, by the appearance of Anne Lee, the Old Testament and the Gospels, which were before necessary, are now useless. They have in consequence a Bible of their own, called "Christ's Second Appearance;" a work which persons who are not of their sect would consider as a curious proof of the madness of superstition.

Every one, whether man or woman, who may join the society, must give up all worldly possessions to what they call the Church. In obedience to this religious duty, husbands leave their wives and families destitute, and occasion the greatest possible distress.

Several States therefore have passed a law, obliging a man who may join the Shakers, to make some provision for his family.

Like all sects that pretend to the community of goods, the rule of equality is not strictly adhered to. On the contrary, the Elders, and chief men and women, are much better off than the rest, live in better houses, and have better fare.

As persons in the full possession of their faculties are little disposed to embrace visionary doctrines, it may at first be a matter of surprise to the reader, how this continent sect is enabled to keep up its numbers, and even to be rather on the increase. But the Shakers will receive children of any age, preferring those who are very young; and poor people, who have large families, are induced to send one or more children to the Shakers, knowing that they will be well-clothed and fed gratis, and moreover taught some useful trade. So far the society is a good one; but these children are only just taught to read and write, are not allowed to read any book but the Shaker Bible, are made to look upon the Elders as demi-gods, and are constantly impressed with the charitable belief that the "world's people" (thus they designate all who are not Shakers) will inevitably go to everlasting punishment. They have indeed very little intercourse with "the world's people;" for all business is transacted by the Elders.

Those who know what influence superstition has upon the youthful mind, and how great an effort it requires, in those even who frequent the best society, to get rid of the prejudices in which they have been educated, may easily conceive what an influence this system, backed by the most profound ignorance, exerts upon the young proselytes. So strong indeed is it, that few ever leave the sect who have joined it as children: and though nature will sometimes assert her rights, and brother Ebenezer run off with sister Susan, yet as soon as enjoyment has somewhat abated their desires, and when that fatal period the honey-moon is about to terminate, the sinners will almost always return; and having confessed their sins, and undergone penance, are again received into the society.

We could easily enlarge on the sub-

ject of Shakerism, and could mention some of the horribly disgusting and indecent scenes, said to be practised in private by the members of this sect; but not to offend modesty, we refer all those who may be curious to know more about them, to a work lately published in New Hampshire, entitled "A Portraiture of Shakerism," by Mary M. Dyer. This woman's husband joined the Shakers, and obliged her to do the same, by making over all his substance to his new brethren. She afterwards quitted the society, having suffered great cruelty and insult from them; and as she is now their enemy, and moreover a Baptist, her own statements must be looked upon with a sceptical eye. Her book is ill-written; but this does not destroy the authenticity of the numerous affidavits, made before magistrates, at different places and at different times, both by persons who have been themselves Shakers, and by others. These affidavits contain statements of depravity, folly, and horrible brutality, that are quite astounding, and exceed every thing laid to the charge of the monks of the darkest and most depraved period of the Middle Ages. So shocking indeed are they, as to be almost incredible; and yet many of the persons who have sworn to the truth of them, live near Enfield, and, from all inquiries, are respectable and trustworthy.

The Shaker Bible, or "Christ's Second Appearance," shows how prone the human mind is to receive any supernatural accounts; and how wisely all who relate them insist upon *faith*. Indeed it has been remarked (although of course only with reference to the Shakers), that when a man can once be persuaded that the Great Creator of the Universe wishes him to believe what is incomprehensible and impossible, he might just as well be deprived of his reason altogether, and become a mere brute. For my own part, (says the writer) although I am a friend to toleration, and do not wish to offend any person's religious principles, yet I cannot but think that it is rather a disgrace to the Nineteenth Century, for a sect to exist and flourish, which not only praises the Great-Spirit by dancing, but even believes, that Anne Lee, the drunken profligate wife of an English blacksmith, is co-equal and co-eternal with the Deity!

REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

31. *The History and Antiquities of the Town and Port of Hastings, illustrated by a Series of Engravings from original Drawings.* By W. G. Moss, Draughtsman to H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge. Imp. 8vo. pp. 206.

THE Watering-places owe their success in the main to the monied and commercial classes of society, who, having no country seats, and good incomes, resort hither to get rid of their girls, or for mere relaxation or show. Now even setting aside the annoyance of fortune-hunters, gamblers, and adventurers, who are the mosquitoes and scorpions of these climates, a gauze curtain of common caution is generally sufficient to keep them off; and the advantage yet remains of enjoying London comforts with rural scenery. The only advantage of village residence is, that a small incomer is there regarded as a gentleman, and becomes popular by affable treatment of the poor, and trifling charities. The miseries, however, remain, that he cannot have refined society under humble circumstances. Without carriages, horses of various kinds, and a heavy establishment; he cannot keep his inn or hotel under the title of *country seat*; for a cottage and its suite of one maid servant and a donkey dolt of a parish apprentice, is but a tea-drinking house. In watering-places, however, the human biped of passage buys of pastry-cooks, hires servants, rents well-furnished lodgings, and lives and shows off like a nobleman, at a temporary cost. He has also well-educated society at command, without travelling for it, and can act in a gentlemanly way, without involving his electioneering influence. In short, watering-places are very convenient things.

These are sufficient reasons to explain why they thrive; and the nearer they are to London the better is their chance. As to Hastings, unfortunately, we have only the population for 1821 (p. 173), not a preceding census, so that we cannot go further than suppose an increase. Indeed from a subsequent augmentation of buildings, our author leaves us to infer this; and also that its prosperity, in a growing view, has only taken place within these three or four years. P. 174.

Of one thing we are satisfied, that however qualified philosophers may be for dissertations upon the history of the states of society in England, they are the last men fitted to write the history of that nation. Lawyers and topographers are the patient collectors of evidence; the philosophers are inaccurate, because they only accumulate facts as theses for essays. This opinion has been forced upon us, because the History of Hastings is intimately connected with the famous battle which placed the Crown upon the brow of the Norman William. This great event is narrated here (p. 39, seq.) from the Harleian miscellany, in a pamphlet or essay, of what date we know not, but anterior to our philosophical histories. In this statement are contained some of the leading tenets of modern statesmen and politicians.

Sudden elevation has a tendency to produce rashness; and fortunate men do not calculate upon the weight which is thrown into their scales by circumstances. Two or three lucky speculations, and as many good throws of the dice, or easy victories, will tempt the merchant, the gamester, or the general, to his ruin. Harold, an usurper, disregarded prudence. William found that the coasts were left defenceless (p. 39), and landing without obstruction, threw up entrenchments for retreat or communication with reinforcements. Harold merely collected his troops, and marched to meet the Duke. The rashness of placing the kingdom on the issue of a battle, is exhibited in a manner which no modern historian or philosopher can surpass. The only thing left unstated is, that where an Usurper is not popular, he considers delay as perilous in the extreme, and immediate victory the only means of crushing plots and confederacies. Upon this principle did Harold act; for the Monkish chroniclers say that he was infested by intestine discords; and so did Richard III. and Buonaparte; but not so did Fabius, Montmorency, Francis the First, Washington, Dammourier, and Wellington. They knew that an invading enemy must be put out, if time can be gained, and pitched battles are to be studiously

avoided. This is a point which Robertson in his excellent Histories frequently brings into view, but not with more ability and judgment than this author, under the name of *Girth*, when he heard Harold declare his intention to give battle.

"Whereupon Girth, younger brother to King Harold, presented him with advice not to play his whole State at a cast, not to be so carried with desire of victory, as not to wait the time of attaining it; that it is proper to invaders presently to fight, because they are then in the very pride and flourish of their strength; but the assailed should rather delay battle, rather observe only and attend their enemies, cut off their relief, vex them with incommunities, weary them and wear them out by degrees; that it could not be long before the Duke's army, being in a strange country, would be reduced to necessities; it could not be long but by reason it consisted of divers nations, it would draw into disorder; that it was proper to an army compounded of different people, to be almost invincible at the first, whilst all contend to excel, or at least to equal others in brave performance; but if they be advisedly endured, they will easily fall into disorders, and lastly, of themselves, dissolve." p. 42.

We are aware that speeches are written by the authors; and though Matthew Paris calls Girth "*vir ultra ætatem ingentis scientiæ et virtutis*," (p. 2.) yet the real speech as reported in the Decem Scriptores, col. 2341, and again in Gale's XV Scriptores, p. 286, is very different; and therefore the speech above given is not to be ascribed to our old historians.

But now to defects. The *modern* statement here given is grossly incorrect in the main circumstances. The use of *pavises* by the Anglo-Saxons, as in p. 44, is absurd. William was superior in cavalry; and when the Anglo-Saxons were lured into pursuit by the pretended flight of the Normans, the centre was so weakened, that William's main body broke it.

Henry of Huntingdon, who is the best narrator of battles and tactics among all our old historians, says "*Dum igitur Angli in sequendo persistunt, acies principalis Normannorum mediam Anglorum catervam pertransiit.*" L. vii. Inter Scriptores p. Bedam, p. 211. ed. 1596. This *breaking the centre* Harold could not recover, from the superiority of the Normans in cavalry; and was out-generalled by a manœuvre, which many people think is not older than the days of Marlborough, and which

few Generals but Hannibal ever knew how to counteract! Knowing that it was a Roman practice, he formed his troops in a crescent, the weakest in the centre. They were instructed to give way. He then brought the two horns to bear upon the flanks of the Romans, and another concealed force upon their rear. Thus the favourite manœuvre was the occasion of the Romans being surrounded and cut to pieces.

On the whole, this Harleian statement is far from accurate, as to the real incidents; and we would recommend future topographers, if they can, to give the accounts of battles from the old Monkish chroniclers; or rather add them as notes to Holinshed's accounts. He is the best and most copious of all our historians, so far as concerns facts.

In p. 69 we find the following note:

"The Rev. Mr. Hay, in his History of Chichester, says, 'I am credibly informed that King Harold's letter to Sir John [Ashburnham] desiring his aid and services on the landing of William, is still in the possession of his descendants, a monument of antiquity which confers more honour on that family than their descent from Charlemagne.'"

This must be a very curious document, and from the talents and literary taste of the present Sir William Ashburnham, we hope that he will have the goodness to communicate it to the Society of Antiquaries.

In p. 98 we have the following extract from the Royal Wills, concerning church porches:

"Henry VI. in his will, relative to the foundation of his college at Eton, directs that there be made in the South of the body of the Church a fair large door with a porch, and the same for christening of children and weddings. A more particular use to which they were appropriated was for the administration of the Sacrament."

It is very true that fonts were *first* set up in private houses; *secondly*, during persecution, in woods and solitary places; *thirdly*, near the church; *fourthly*, in the church porch; and lastly, in the church itself, as now they stand, but near the entrance, because this is the sacrament of initiation or admittance into the Church. (Staveley on Churches, p. 217, 2d edit.) For this situation of fonts in the church porch, Staveley quotes Gregory of Tours; and it certainly was obsolete in the
time

time of Henry VI. The administration of the Sacrament in the porch must, we think, refer to the *Sacrament of Baptism*, not to the Eucharist, except under particular circumstances of penance; at least our reading furnishes no other solution of the assertion.

The following is a curious fact:

“The number of alehouses in Hastings, instead of increasing with the population, as is almost universally the case with other places, has within the last half-century, been decreasing in an astonishing degree. In 1785 the town contained no less than twenty of these places of entertainment, whilst their number at the present period does not exceed half a dozen.” p. 147.

In p. 189 we find a war horse of William the Norman, who was taught to open his mouth and seize on one of the enemy. We have heard of a smuggler's horse, who was tutored whenever a stranger seized his bridle, to rear and knock him down with his fore-paw.—To prevent their horses from startling at the war-cries, the Anglo-Saxons had a cruel method of artificially rendering them deaf. p. 190.

Here we must leave this work, with commendations of the drawings and plates in particular. Some of the sea-views are excellent. The book on the whole is very elegant and pleasing.

32. *The Life of Shakspeare; Enquiries into the Originality of his dramatic Plots and Characters; and Essays on the Ancient Theatres and Theatrical Usages.* By Augustine Skottowe. In 2 vols. Vol. I. pp. 360. Vol. II. p. 328.

THE mighty genius of Shakspeare was fortunately for him placed in situations exceedingly favourable to the cultivation and display of his powers. He was thrown early into life; had to depend upon himself; and was engaged in writing for the stage, a mode of composition which required strong discriminations of character, and exhibitions of powerful effect. Tamelessness would have been ruin. Learning is of little avail to the dramatist or the novel writer. Not a syllable of it, except in quotation for comic purposes, is to be found in *Fielding* or *Sir Walter Scott*. In *Hudibras* it abounds, but then it requires notes, an adjunct utterly absurd in a drama. As to a philosophical knowledge of human nature, a Machiavelian display of secret movements

and springs of action, Shakspeare disregarded it, and very judiciously illustrated it by the conduct of his characters. In short, stage-effect was all along his leading principle, and by the strength of his powers, he has pre-eminently succeeded. There is much nonsense (it is the truth) in his plays, as there is music between the changes of scenery in a pantomime; but still that *trash* leaves room for the actors to amuse the audience by their tricks or buffoonery. He worked upon trade principles, but he made his goods creations of magic. There neither was or could be Shakspeare and company. Nature gave him a patent to himself.

The private history of Shakspeare is involved in a nut-shell. He was the son of an obscure tradesman at Stratford; was driven to London by necessity; became a theatrical hack, and retired with a good fortune, for his day. The inference is obvious; he was a prudent, saving fellow, deep in worldly knowledge, but not a rogue. Neither Shakspeare's habits nor his station in life attracted notice, in a view of collision of interest, which the public regarded. He had no interest to disregard, or suitors to disappoint. Had newspapers and magazines existed in his day, enough would have been known; but nothing except periodical journals will maintain or generate fame, because they alone command a sufficiency of readers.—One fact, however, is evident; that Shakspeare could not be written down. Dryden tried it (see *Langbaine's Dramatic Poets*, p. 454); but it was vain, and from natural causes would ever have been so. Shakspeare, as a mere author, is not extraordinary. It is the excellency and fine effect of his dramas, *when performed on the stage*, which advertised him; and after that exhibition no man with patience would endure oppression of him. Besides, no man envied his situation. In short, for stage-effect, he has not his equal; and so admirably fitted are his plays to the histrionic art, that the blame of failure will always attach to the performer, never to the author. As a dramatist, therefore, Shakspeare cannot be exceeded; and had he lived in modern times, with his humble unassuming habits, bearing with mankind provided he got money by them, he would have tumbled rivals before him like soldiers in a child's game of cards. Byron with his
fiefs,

fiends, and Moore with his angels, would only have been stimulants; and among them all, we should have had a display of supernatural beings which it would have required the powers of driving a mail-coach upon the edge of a razor, to have saved the whole trio from burial alive under a mountain of the ridiculous and fantastic.

The difficulty concerning the private history of Shakspeare is in what manner he made his fortune. But this cannot be at all mysterious; for money was very valuable, and land very cheap. From the productions of the latter alone, households, as among farmers, were maintained in all chief points. He acquired a share in the management of the theatre, and "it is reported (see vol. I. pp. 49, 50) that Lord Southampton gave him a *thousand pounds* to complete a purchase." That this is a hyperbolical exaggeration with a vengeance, must be evident to every man who knows that a *few shillings* was even a customary fee for a Dedication (see Douce on Shakspeare, II. p. 25), and even a *thousand shillings* is probably more than the donation of Lord Southampton. It is evident, however, that all the purchases of Shakspeare did not apparently amount to a large sum; witness the following paragraph:

"In 1597 Shakspeare bought New Place, one of the best houses in his native town, which he repaired and adorned. In the following year, apparently as a man of known property, he was applied to by a brother townsman for the loan of thirty pounds; and about the same time he expressed himself as not unwilling to advance, on adequate security, money for the use of the town of Stratford. The poet's still increasing wealth is marked by a continuation of his purchases. In 1602 he gave 320*l.* for 107 acres of land, which he connected with his former property in New Place. In 1605 he bought for 440*l.* the lease of a moiety (a half) of the great and small tithes of Stratford; and in 1615, a house in Black Friars for 140*l.* A singularity attendant upon this purchase is, that only 80*l.* of the money were paid down, the remainder being left as a mortgage upon the premises." I. pp. 50, 51.

Now taking all these circumstances together, it is not probable that Shakspeare was ever worth more than a thousand pounds. It appears from Willis's *Mitred Abbies*, that in or about these times, the board of a professional man did not exceed 5*l.* per annum, while the interest of money was from seven

to ten per cent. A man who could lend a hundred pounds for ten years, and live without invading the principal, made 1000*l.* in ten years. The sum of 320*l.* for 107 acres of land is at the modern price, barely for middling land, not more than three years' purchase; and under any circumstances, more than sufficient for Shakspeare's house-keeping. The tithes were pure profit; and the advance of only 80*l.* shows the extent of the poet's means, and his hopes of paying off the mortgage by his other property.—All the money advanced for these purchases, exclusive of the house, was 340*l.* and allowing the 160*l.* for New Place, its probable outside value, Shakspeare was only a thousand pound man, or thereabouts. The fact is, that he secured a competent retirement income, in the house first, then the estate; and lastly, the tithes; but these and the premises in Black Friars were advantageous investments. In Shakspeare's time wine was only drunk as a cordial, linen was home-spun, the farm in hand or demesne more than provisioned the household; the wool-hair for the cloth; tea, sugar, and spirits, were unknown. Taxes were literally not so much as contributions for charitable purposes, and gentlemen got drunk cheaply, because they did not drink wine, and produced their own liquor. The same thing is still done by farmers; and our rural ancestors lived like farmers of the present day.

Every thing else concerning Shakspeare is well known and understood. But as the whole of the publications concerning him could not be purchased under perhaps a hundred pounds, a useful digest was still wanted. Such a meritorious digest in all bearings of the subject, biographical, critical, historical, and archæological, Mr. Skottowe has executed at the humble cost of two volumes 8vo. It would have been better if he had every where quoted his authorities, but in some parts he has not done so. We, however, know in the main where his obligations lie, and cannot charge him with misquotation. Such books as his we like to see, for whenever the knowledge of a subject extends to a library, no men pursue it, except those who study it as a profession for a means of livelihood; and so far as the subject goes, an extinguisher is therefore put upon the knowledge of it in general.

33. *The Life of the Rev. John Wesley, M.A. Fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford; in which are included the Life of his Brother the Rev. Charles Wesley, M.A. Student of Christ Church, and Memoirs of their Family.* By the Rev. Henry Moore, only surviving Trustee of Mr. Wesley's MSS. Vol. 1. 8vo. pp. 571.

WESLEY has added nothing to theology; nothing to the philosophy of man; nothing to useful knowledge; and has even depreciated the importance of moral feeling; yet, from first-rate statesman-like talents, he has proved a successful usurper, another Buonaparte in the religious world. We forewarn our readers, that we consider Wesley to be no other than a man of the world, because his proceedings were founded upon deep political subtlety. His success partly grew out of the following circumstances. The long religious contests of the civil war, the irritations of Charles the Second's reign, and the popish schemes of James, had worn out the national attention; and the Toleration Act of William III. and the desire of all parties for rest, had introduced a very natural wish for tranquillity on religious subjects. Eustace, in his Italy, indirectly confesses that it is the tendency of the Protestant Church to be quiescent,—because, by discarding Confession, and many other infringements on the privacy and comfort of domestic life, its interference would be officious, and the visits of a Clergyman resemble those of an Excise-man. A regular espionage of the characters and conduct of families forms an essential part of the ministry of Papists and many Sectaries; and this they call the “care of souls.” They even dictate in family affairs, and do it with impunity, where they are Papists, because it is an admitted part of the religious system; and where they are Dissenters, because the preachers are in general of superior worldly consequence to their flocks; but the case is exactly otherwise with the regular Clergyman. If he offends the Peer or the Esquire, all the benefits of his ministry are destroyed. Worldly influence is brought down heavily upon him, and private patronage being his only hope in life, favour and not activity is the medium. As to their Clergy making as much *fuss* as their opponents, that again subjects them to rejection from genteel society, and

feuds among the parishioners. The Dissenters expel bad members; but the Clergy cannot enforce unpopular ecclesiastical laws. All that is left them is to be good and amiable; and so in general they are.

Wesley saw the quiescent state of things after the period mentioned, and determined to gratify that appetite for excitement, which, in the masterly perfection of his worldly wisdom, he well knew must naturally exist upon all public subjects which might sleep, but could not die. The Clergy had taken up ethics*, and with admirable skill, as the writings of Secker, Sherlock, &c. most satisfactorily prove. They thought it needless to enforce upon men who had the Bible and Prayer Book, the name and atonement of the Saviour, *iterum atque iterum*, and they acted abstractedly right; but the heads of a country congregation are converted into stone by the Gorgon ignorance; and where people do not understand they cannot feel.

Wesley (a general equal to Cæsar) thus saw an opening, and stepped forward with what he called his “work of God” (p. 25), a title assumed by Mahomet also. He founded his theory upon an intenseness of religious feeling, and made morality a very subordinate concern, because (to let the cat out of the bag) the preachers of THAT would never become enthusiasts. P. 69. In our opinion, the disjunction of religion and morals, of faith and works, is unscriptural, and a political evil. That we do not falsify Wesley's doctrine, we shall remark, that we do not think the Holy Spirit would have called virtue a bubble, under any circumstances, as Mr. Moore has done (Pref. xxi.); nor have infixed a stigma upon a Clergyman for preaching up honesty in dealings, and duty to our neighbours (see p. 69); or sneeringly called it “going on in this way enforcing the common social duties;” or made a death-bed repentance, after a most scandalous life, a sufficient passport to salvation, and a monument of divine mercy for that express purpose, as Wesley himself has done (p. 89). If this be the case, then, in our judgment, we make God the author of folly, and patron of

* Dr. Southey shows that the times required it. Wesley frightened them by Hell, and surpassed them.

vice.

vices. "Never mind what you do, so as you repent in your last moments."

That we may not be suspected of misinterpreting facts, we shall lay before our readers *extracts*, which will prove that they who deal out Hell profusely to others, can spare, unlike Brutus, when a relative is at stake. A Mr. Hall, a *Clergyman*, courted two sisters of Wesley, one after the other, Martha and Kezzy; "but when the match was *fixed* with the latter, he *returned* to the former, whose affections he had won, and *married her*." (p. 85.) This Worthy, after having a family, had vicious propensities, which led him to *glory in his shame*.

"He would talk with apparent ease to his chaste wife concerning his concubines! He would tell her that she was his *carnal* wife, but they were his *spiritual* ones; for he had taught them to despise all sober scriptural religion, and to talk as enthusiastically and as corruptly as himself. At length he broke all the bands, and retired not to *Ireland*, but to the *West Indies*, taking his chief favourite with him." P. 89.

Now there is an oblique meaning here about *Ireland* and the *West Indies*, which we shall not discuss; but we cannot divine the intention of recording the following amazonian exploit:

"She [the favourite sultana] was a remarkable woman.....In an assault on the house by a black bauditti, she seized a large pewter vessel, and, standing in the turning of the stairs which led to their apartment, she knocked the assailants down in succession as they approached, and maintained the post till succours arrived, and dispersed the villains." P. 89.

Is this worthy the gravity of religion? This pewter-pot Antiope died before Hall; and he then returned to England to be nursed by his deserted wife, and *promised Heaven* by Wesley, who says, "God had given him deep repentance. Such another monument of divine mercy I have not seen," &c. "It is enough, if after all his wanderings we meet again in Abraham's bosom." From cases *like this* Foote made up his "Mother Cole."

We know the old remark of Cicero, that any doctrine whatever may find followers; but Wesley soared far higher. He anticipated universal success. Mr. Moore says,

"As of old, when it began at Nazareth, taking its course upward, it has leavened our

universities, and our literary societies; given a religious character to many of our polite circles; introduced the evangelical ministry into the Established Church; quickened the Dissenters by leading them to recur to their first principles; and given us to see again *saints in Cæsar's household*." Pref. xiv.

In regard to its adoption in the Established Church, we beg to observe that it is of no use to expect customers where the goods (*i. e.* the sermons of the regular Clergy) are calumniously depreciated; and as popularity will engender fashion, and sell things for three times their worth, the maxim of *fas est ab hoste doceri* was forced upon the Clergy. But philosophical observers* ascribe this necessity to the oil and water difference between a highly-educated Clergy and very ignorant congregations, in remedy of which, misfortune, religious and moral education, through the National Schools, is undoubtedly the best measure for the good both of the clergy and people.

Warburton's "Doctrine of Grace" (though a very objectionable book in style and manner) charges Wesley with making a most political convenient use of Scripture, and not walking humbly with his God. But this very book before us will show arrogance and presumption only fit for Joanna Southcote. It is *deliberately affirmed* that they who obstruct Methodists and Methodism, are punished by the judgments of God, personally and nationally inflicted (see pp. 33, 37, 104, 105); and that the divine power of Providence is vested in the members of Tabernacles and Ebenezers, because to oppose *them* is to "kick against the pricks," and to thwart the establishment of the Millenium, which *they* forsooth are to bring out as chosen agents! (Pref. xviii. xx.)

Now we would ask our readers, whether we ought to admit such fraternization with Providence, unless the claim is corroborated by miracles or prophecy. Let the Methodists, with these lofty pretensions, send a delegation to Spain, and annihilate the Inquisition by the immediate dissolution of that iniquitous system, and infliction of the punishment of Ananias upon its cruel members; it will be a pretension full as modest as that of the introduction of the Millenium

* See a pamphlet, entitled ΖΗΤΗ-ΜΑΤΑ ΔΙΑΝΟΗΤΙΚΑ.

by them*." They consider in their indifference about morals, and profane learning, the text of "Add to your faith virtue, and to virtue knowledge," an unnecessary adjunct to the Gospel; but in our judgment there is stark folly in thinking that what can only be effected by the progress of education and knowledge, is to be the result of simple religious feeling.

When books of this kind come before us, we are bound to observe that our principles are those of the Constitution, in Church and State; but we have treated Mr. Moore, whom we believe to be a good mistaken man of very estimable private character, with perfect fairness, because we have certainly said or inferred nothing but from his own authority. We have taken our ground also, from conscientious belief that the National Education is Hyperion to a Satyr, compared with the project of John Wesley; which makes a philosopher's stone of preaching only.

Our reasons are these. Christianity, as the words "fulness of time" imply, was intended for a state of civilization, and civilization is a providential result of human knowledge; which the Methodists despise; nor have we any reason to commend persons who take to themselves the credit of impossibilities; for people may be educated by civilized society, as well as by schools. Circumstances educate all people to good or evil. *Education of children in moral and religious habits is, in our judgment, the best known method of forming principle.* It is already done in all families of prudence; and the Regular Clergy, by the National Schools, wish to extend the blessing to the community. In reason we therefore think that they may call themselves the possible founders of the Millenium; i. e. if it was at all good sense to anticipate the measures of Providence, or even decent to pretend to familiarity with the Almighty, a pretension which implies equality and infallibility. The Holy Spirit was deemed necessary to the Apostles themselves.

In conclusion, though we solemnly think that the unlimited confidence placed in the merits of the atonement (the leading feature of the Wesleyan doctrine), and the efficacy of death-bed

* They quote the XVIIth Article as exclusive to themselves, in the work before us.

repentance (a sop for conscience), is in reality an insult to the wisdom of Christianity, and pernicious to Society; yet to the business-talent of Wesley (Miss Sophia's affair excepted, a sad failure), his amiable benevolence, his philosophical dignity of character, and his exemplary propriety of conduct, we bear the most respectful testimony; but to his SAINTSHIP we object, for pious frauds (palpable misrepresentations), he certainly did commit and recommend. Now this is *telling stories*, doing evil that good may come, and of course is not that *simplicity and godly sincerity*, &c. which we think requisite to canonization, out of the Popish Church. Besides, we would repeat, that pretended saints have no right to take to themselves merits which are the evident results of knowledge and civilization. Merely preaching more sermons than other people, and quoting Scripture, cannot produce such results.

34. *Memoirs of Goethe. Written by himself. 2 vols. 8vo. Colburn.*

OF all the multifarious species of literary composition that solicit the attention of the reading public, none so effectually stimulate the appetite for intellectual excitement, so characteristic of the present age, as auto-biography. Personal narrative possesses a fascination to which few are insensible, and when written with candour, however dull, is never utterly devoid of interest; but when accompanied with the graces of a glowing and poetical style, vivified by the touch of genius, it nearly approximates to the most splendid creations of the intellect.

The human heart, its joys and sorrows, is a vast and fertile subject for speculation, and the philosopher seizes with avidity every point of view which affords him a glimpse, however partial, of the secret springs which animate and govern our social relations.

The Memoirs of Goethe certainly form no exception to a general rule, for we have seldom read a more captivating book. The narrative embraces a period of the first twenty-five years of his life, commencing with his birth at Francfort to his return from the University at Leipsic, and ending very abruptly at the epoch of his approaching nuptials.

This work powerfully illustrates that brilliant

brilliant period of German literature, when its writers, bursting through the trammels of pedantry and antiquated prejudices, dared to be original, and succeeded in founding a school of their own. Among these benefactors to their country Goëthe holds the first rank; indeed few individuals are so completely identified with the literature of their nation. Conversant with the brightest models both ancient and modern, he glories in the avowal of having matured his taste, and drank inspiration at the shrine of Shakspeare.

Perhaps the most pleasing portion of these Memoirs is the detail of the author's life, and gradual developement of his intellectual powers; nothing is more delightful than these pictures of domestic manners, interspersed with such lively and characteristic portraits of his family and associates. His descriptions are drawn with a masterly pencil, and combine great force of colouring with truth and a profound knowledge of the human heart; and it is no slight merit, that in his confessions he never violates the modesty of self-respect, or seeks to interest our curiosity at the expense of our delicacy. These Memoirs, then, may be safely recommended, as replete with instruction and amusement. The author incidentally touches upon a singular variety of topics, all treated with his usual acuteness, but displaying occasionally no small love of paradox, and a pretty strong tone of German mysticism. It is satisfactory, however, to remark that he uniformly respects the fundamental truths which form the basis of moral obligation, and the tendencies of his opinions are favourable to the interests of virtue.

In a publication of this nature, where a thread of narrative serves to connect a mass of miscellaneous observations upon society and literature, there is an obvious difficulty in selecting such a specimen as shall mark the object and peculiarity of the author. Our limits will only allow of two passages: the first a charming picture of childhood; the second an animated eulogium on Shakspeare:—

“But away with painful reflections; let me rather look back to those days so long fled. Where is the man who can faithfully depict that fulness of life which is the characteristic of childhood? with what satisfaction and even admiration do we contemplate these little creatures as they play

about us! most of them, indeed, promise more than they will perform, as if Nature, amongst the illusions with which she amuses us, had particularly intended to present us with a fleeting image of perfection. A child's organs are so wonderfully adapted to their momentary destination,—he applies them to his purposes and occasions with equal simplicity and adroitness. Within the circle of his faculties, his understanding, his reason, seem perfect. When we see him so flexible, so full of dexterity, so contented, we are almost tempted to imagine that these natural gifts stand in no need of cultivation. If the progress of children were always answerable to the expectations they excite, almost every one of them would be a genius. But the effect of age is far from being confined to the mere developement of the primitive faculties. Not only developement, but revolution and confusion in our organic system, must take place before we attain the state of manhood. At the end of a certain period scarcely are there any traces to be discerned of several of those early inclinations which in the first instance fixed our attention.

“Thus, even supposing that the natural faculties of man impress on him a determinate direction, this would not render it the less difficult, for even the most skilful observer to prognosticate that direction with certainty: but at a later period, when we recal the past, we may discover the traces of the promises it afforded with respect to the future. My intention, therefore, is not to relate every thing I did or experienced in my childhood, but to look back to that period in search of the circumstances which, although I took no particular notice of them at the time, determined the direction I have pursued in life.” Vol. I. p. 44.

“Shakspeare is better known in Germany than any where else; even better, perhaps, than in his own country. We render him all the justice, the homage he is entitled to; we extend to him the indulgence which we refuse each other. Men of the most eminent talents have made it their business to present all the qualities with which this great genius was endowed in the most favourable light; and I have always heartily subscribed to all that has been said in honour of him, and to every defence of his admirable talents. I have already described the impression which this extraordinary mind produced upon me, and the few remarks which I have hazarded on his works have been favourably received. I shall, therefore, confine myself on this occasion to a more precise explanation of the manner in which I became acquainted with Shakspeare. When I was at Leipsic, I read Dodd's collection, entitled *The Beauties of Shakspeare*. Notwithstanding all that may be said against collections of this kind, which only make an author known piecemeal,

meal, they produce in my opinion very good effects. Our understanding is not always strong enough to comprehend the whole value of an entire work; nor do we always know how to distinguish the passages which have an immediate relation to ourselves. Young people, in particular, whose minds are not sufficiently cultivated to possess much penetration, may be discouraged, if they have to choose for themselves; and they have a greater relish for the brilliant extracts which are detached and laid before them. For my part the perusal of the fragments I met with in the collection above-mentioned, is amongst my most agreeable recollections. Those noble strokes of originality, those fine sentiments, those excellent descriptions, those sallies of rich humour, so frequent in Shakspeare, had a powerful effect on me when presented in this insulated manner." Vol. I. p. 391.

35. *Principles of Design in Architecture, traced in Observations on Buildings, Primitive, Egyptian, Phœnician or Syrian, Grecian, Roman, Gothic or corrupt Roman, Arabian or Saracenic, Old English Ecclesiastical, Old English Military and Domestic, revived Grecian, Chinese, Indian, Modern Anglo-Gothic, and Modern English Domestic. In a Series of Letters to a Friend.* By William Mitford, Esq. Second Edition. 8vo. pp. 297. Rodwell and Martin.

MR. MITFORD has been pronounced, by a competent authority, the best of all modern historians, an eulogium which should urge the completion of his valuable work. The treatise on Christianity, however, which has employed his time, if less presuming, is of equal importance; and were the bulk unimpressive, it contains one sentence which deserves to be read by all, as including every thing which former writers have argued and decided on that head,—“Man, with reason for his guide, was placed in this world for trial.”

Those who imagine the long title prefixed to the Architectural Essay to be a fair list of contents, will be greatly mistaken: the book is not an elaborate enquiry, but a series of judicious observations (interspersed with some eccentricities), which may supply the want of professional treatises to the reader.

“To obtain the principles of an art, we must consider its purposes; and, in tracing these we shall be led of course to advert to its origin.

“Architecture, for its purposes, may be divided, I think, under five classes: Sa-

cred, Civil, Military, Domestic, and Monumental.

“For the origin of Architecture, we may look to the wants of our forefathers. The need of protection against heat, cold, and rain, and, as the very first family increased in number, the desire of occasional privacy, would urge to the exertion of human ingenuity in building.” P. 2.

From this extract it will be seen that the author's method is analytic, and concise: he does not amuse his readers with far-fetched suggestions, or laboured proofs; but he searches human nature for his argument, and his conclusion is such as the mind must rationally allow.

He is justly severe on some modern innovations and confusions, which he terms the *Caliban* style. As Architecture, however, is not an abstruse subject, and has frequently, nay recently, been examined in our pages, we shall give one more passage, replete with that good sense and benevolence for which Mr. Mitford's writings are eminently distinguished:

“I desire, as I have formerly mentioned, that the gratification of the landlord should be intimately connected, and, as far as may be, identified, with the good of the holders under him; and for that very reason I would not have him expect the gratitude of those benefitted always to attend the good he does, and look to those as his recompense. French novels, or French philosophy, may hold out such views. But the book which, with the utmost simplicity of unlearned writers, shows a knowledge of human nature, not less than its perfection of moral system, beyond all philosophers, promises nothing like them. You, however, enough know, that he who watches the welfare of families, relieves want, enforces industry and decency, and restrains immorality, will hardly contend in popularity with the promoter of cudgel-playing, ass-races, and grinning-matches, with the usually concomitant drunkenness. There will be, however, those with whom he will have superior esteem, and such esteem will be reasonably gratifying. But the consciousness of well-doing, independently of other results, will be his surest and best reward.” Pp. 292-3.

Agreeably with these observations, to treat ingratitude with unaltered kindness is the acmé of moral fortitude.

36. *A Pleasant Conceited Comedy; wherein is shewed how a man may chase a good Wife from a bad.* 1602. Reprinted 1824. 8vo.

8vo. pp. 99, being No. 2. of *the Old English Drama*.

THIS play is ascribed to *Joshua Cooke* in a MS. but is certainly the production of a talented writer. The younger Arthur, having poisoned his wife, as he imagines, marries a shrew, in whose company he soon regrets what he has lost, and fortunately finds that the victim of his dislike had only swallowed a narcotic. A few passages will serve to shew the author's style :

"I am not old, and yet, alas! I doat ;
I have not lost my sight, and yet am blind ;
No bondman, yet have lost my liberty ;
No natural fool, and yet I want my wit.
What am I then ? let me define myself,
A dotard young, a blind man that can see,
A witty fool, a bondman that is free."

Mistress Arthur requests her husband not to *shew* his aversion to her :

"Sweet husband, if I be not fair enough
To please your eye, range where you list
abroad,

Only, at coming home, speak me but fair :
If you delight to change, change when you
please,

So that you will not change your love to me.
Or if, as I well think, you cannot love me,
Love where you list, only but say you love
me :

I'll feed on shadows, let the substance go.
Will you deny me such a small request ?
What, will you neither love nor flatter me ?
O, then, I see your hate here doth but
wound me, [found me."
And with that hate it is your frowns con-

Effects of wealth :

"Money can make a slaving man speak
plain.

If he that loves thee be deform'd and rich,
Accept his love, gold hides deformity.
Gold can make limping Vulcan walk upright ;
Make squint eyes straight, a crabbed face
look smooth ;

Gilds copper noses, makes them look like
gold ;

Fills age's wrinkles up, and makes a face
As old as Nestor's look as young as Cupid's.
If thou wilt arm thyself against all shifts,
Regard all men according to their gifts."

Mistress Arthur refuses to suspect her husband :

"Sir, Sir ! I understand you well enough :
Admit my husband doth frequent that house
Of such dishonest usage ; I suppose
He doth it but in zeal to bring them home,
By his good counsel, from that course of sin ;
And, like a Christian, seeing them astray
In the broad path that to damnation leads,
He useth thither to direct their feet
Into the narrow path that leads to heaven."

Arthur becomes reconciled to his first wife, and the play concludes with his encomium on her virtues. *Aminadab*, a schoolmaster, resembles *Lingo* in the Agreeable Surprise, in being classical ; and *Sir Mungo Malagrouther* in the Fortunes of Nigel, in being a bore.

37. *A Reply to a Letter of the Abbé Dubois on the State of Christianity in India.* By the Rev. James Hough, Chaplain to the Hon. E. I. Comp. Madras Establishment. 8vo. pp. 322.

WE may, and often have, a just right to think well of the intentions of warm Religionists, in proselyting foreign nations ; but it is a maxim of Lord Bacon, that the Statesman should contrive, and the bold man only execute. No position is more self-evident, than that seventy millions of Hindoos, adepts in European habits, would not be subservient to thirty thousand of our countrymen. At the same time, it does not follow, that the Roman policy of refining, by a substitute of a superior kind, Christianity, should not be adopted. All which provokes us is, that the only possible results of knowledge and civilization are attributed to warm preaching, a method which cannot be of avail till the people are first made sensible of the absurdity of the existing superstition. The late Bishop of Calcutta proceeded by education ; and we have the positive testimony of history, that savages overthrew the Roman Empire, while its incorporated and civilised vassals joined its legions ; nor did subsequent Christianized barbarians do any thing but degrade and enumber social life. What were the converts of Charlemagne ? merely baptized Pagans. History is a Mathematician, a calculating Professor, an Archimedes ; and the safe and legitimate conversion of India by hot-headed enthusiasts would be just as rational, in our opinion, as removing Mr. Morgan from his actuaryship in a life-assurance-office to substitute a popular preacher. Mr. Hough is a zealous writer ; and very properly notes, that the ill success of the Popish attempts at conversion is no argument against the efforts of Protestants. He also recommends more morality among the resident Europeans, and points out sundry modes of effecting it. Philosophers, however, cannot be sanguine on this head ;

head; for the majority of residents are young, a time of life which is impatient of even reasonable restraint; and where there is passion there will be vice, and where there is wealth there will be indulgence; cost what it may.

38. *Principles of the Kantian or Transcendental Philosophy.* By Thomas Wargman, Author of the articles *Kant, Logic, Metaphysics, Moral Philosophy, and Philosophy in the Encyclopedia Londinensis.* Stereotyped 8vo. pp. 15.

WE have no opinion that Psychology will ever be discovered by logical or metaphysical modes of inquiry. The investigation belongs to Physics, and must be determined by experiments and cases. Such works as those of Dr. Hibbert, Dr. Philip, and others which we could name, convey real information. The book before us is a mere arbitrary nomenclature of mental properties in a most disgusting jargon. The very worst taste is conspicuous in the construction, and the greatest mischief may ensue from it, because it pursues philosophical investigation upon the exploded plaus of the Schoolmen; not of Nature and observation. Kant assumes all his premises; and writes and acts (we speak in no severity) precisely in the manner of a mere School-master. In p. 37 is a precious specimen of jargon; "REASON forms the IDEA of God, or of a Supreme Intelligence, out of Nature, by connecting ACTION and REACTION into INFINITE or ABSOLUTE CONCURRENCE."

We will say nothing about connecting *into*, because the meaning of words used here is quite opposite to their usual interpretation. In p. 10 we are told that "ACTUAL means a thing which *may* exist at a *certain* time, and *necessary* that which *may* exist in all time," and so forth. Nothing is more painful than to pass condemnation upon works which men of evident merit, as is Mr. Wargman, have undertaken to patronize; but it is our duty to state, that such works as are the Kantian, obstruct real knowledge and valuable information. Had the Aristotelism of past centuries obtained now, where, in all probability, would have been our experimental knowledge, the discoveries of Newton, Boyle, Watt, Lavoisier, &c. &c.? Such studies would have not only been

exploded, but the authors have been persecuted.

The Kantian philosophy, in our judgment, is made up from a system of obscuring plain things by pedantic language, and making a dressing-case of the mind. In regular compartments are, *sense*, a *shaving-box*; *sensation*, the *brush*; *reason*, the *razor*, &c. &c. We conceive the state of mind in this country to be three centuries in advance of the "Transcendental Philosophy;" and, ignorant people excepted, the very proposition of such a study invites ridicule. A Kantian is only a fit character for *Comedy*, a *Pangloss*, &c. At various periods the German taste for *Extravaganzas* has been tried in this country. We allude to *Werter*, *Corruptive Plays*, *Berger's Leonora*, *Craniology*, &c. &c. They have an art of raising weeds into trees, by hot beds, and selling them as timber; but our countrymen ought to be on their guard against them. They corrupt the taste and injure science. Good sense is the national distinction: and God grant it permanency. Kant is popular on the Continent; but since the days of Lord Bacon Kant's philosophy is happily not suited to England.

39. *Observations on the existing Corn Laws.* By John Hays: 8vo. pp. 34.

IF landed produce was loaded with no other burdens than their manufacturing goods, the question of annihilating Corn Laws would admit of no dispute. But if certain State burdens are imposed upon landed property in particular, as is the case, either the other classes ought to take an equal share of those burdens, or enable the suffering interest to pay them. If my neighbour, the manufacturer, chuses to make my horse carry extra weight for his own convenience, he ought to pay the carriage, and this he does by Corn Laws. Excessive charge the Legislature has, however, to prevent; but it can never be fair to abolish Corn Laws till the parties are on an equality. Bounty on the export of grain, recommended, p. 17, is absurd, for that is only bribing foreigners to take our corn instead of their own, in the same manner, as the Irishman in Joe Miller passed light guineas by slipping it among the halfpence of a turnpike toll. In fact, every kind of produce whatever ought to have no other bias than

than the market price; but if the nation, the paramount landlord, chuses to saddle a particular kind of tenants with exclusive charges, it must either enable them to meet such charges, disperse them among others, or pay them itself. In short, we think that no person has an equitable right to complain of Corn Laws till the landlords and farmers are released from poor-rates, highway-rates, &c. &c. in their present exclusive operation. Political economy is a fine and useful study, and we will do our Author the justice to say, that he argues like a proficient in the science. But while money, through the banking system, is cheaper in England than on the Continent, what enormous sacrifices of rent and taxes must it require to enable an English grower to compete with the Continental one? The Gentleman's bread-bill is a flea-bite. The poor pay the tax; and to enable them to do it, poor-rates must rise accordingly; and, if there was no corn-bill, then the population would augment the paupers. In short, the state of things on this subject appears to us an awkward navigation, where safety is the first object, improvement the second, and risque the last. Caution is the essence of wisdom. Theory is the bane of political economy; for presumptions are made certainties.

40. *Mornings at Bow-street. A Selection of the most humorous and entertaining Reports which have appeared in the Morning Herald.* By J. Wight, *Bow-street Reporter to the Morning Herald. With twenty-one illustrative Drawings, by George Cruikshank.* 8vo. pp. 279. C. Baldwyn.

THE author of *Life in London* maintained, that the approximation of society would follow the publication of his work—that is, that it would unsettle one class, and degrade the other. As it would be an insult to our readers to enter into an examination of the merits of that vulgar publication, we shall merely observe with *Siracides**, that “the knowledge of wickedness is not wisdom.”

Nevertheless, a work of talent on this subject, which might contrast the virtues and vices of both orders without demolishing either, would be

a great acquisition. The volume before us, in addition to its graphic excellencies, though not professing such an object, will go far towards accomplishing it, by removing the disgust which *Eganism* has hitherto attached to that topic. Mr. Wight is a gentleman of classical education, who treats his subject *secundum artem*, and occasionally illustrates the dialect in vogue with learned etymologies. It is just to add, that he omits no opportunity of reprobating *Corinthianism* in all its forms. The real names of the *dramatis personæ* are delicately suppressed, and humorous ones substituted in their room.

41. *A Discourse on the Study of the Laws.* By the Hon. Roger North. Now first printed from the original MS. in the Hargrave Collection. With Notes and Illustrations, by a Member of the Inner Temple. 8vo. pp. 106. Baldwyn.

THIS little discourse is curious from the revived reputation of its author, and his connexion with legal dignitaries, but is itself replete with good sense. He divides the profession into, 1. Reading; 2. Common-placing; 3. Conversing; 4. Reporting; 5. Practising, with a list of such books as were then esteemed requisite, but which would now make a very moderate lawyer. The advice is excellent, the notes are generally illustrative, and the book is prettily executed.

42. *Eugenia; a Poem in four Cantos.* By E. P. Wolferstan. 8vo. pp. 61.

THE sister of a Baronet married imprudently, was discarded by him, and brought up her family in indigence. Though the brother was inexorable with regard to her, he made the eldest son his heir, and patronized the next. The former turns out a frivolous character; the second, a good-hearted scientific young man. At Rome he is entrapped into matrimony by a divorced adultress. The secret is discovered. He flies from her. She takes poison and dies. He returns to England, becomes a Clergyman, and marries the daughter of his tutor. Peace, retirement, and religious principles, confer happiness.

The drudgery of a school-mistress of high and cultivated mind, employed in teaching infants, is well portrayed; and may induce the wealthy

* Ecclesiasticus, xix. 22.

to be liberal to this useful and suffering class of society.

"Heav'as! does my mother, with her mental powers," [hours?

Cried Fred'ric, "thus consume the precious Toil in the drudgery of a daily school, And teach its A B C to every fool?"

"Mary is not a fool, said Francis, Fred'ric smil'd,

And, patting tenderly the artless child, Went on: "Shall one whom Nature form'd to climb,

Where only tread the gifted, the sublime, Watch vacant dullness, with mistake absurd, Misread, the twentieth time, the same poor word;

See the wet thumb squeeze up the dirty leaf; Hear draws more torturing than their noisiest grief;

While, if she try to break the horrid spell, And in her own soft tones the story tell, 'Tis, every line, sung out, with all its former yell!"

Thus it is. When children are quick, the parents chuckle in the youngster's talents; the instructor has no portion of the credit. When children are dull, then the instructor alone is to blame.

We are obliged, for want of room, to omit many pathetic and interesting lines.

43. *Joseph and his Brethren. A Scriptural Drama; in two Acts. By H. L. Howard. Small 8vo. pp. 252. Whitaker.*

THE History of Joseph, as narrated in the Holy Book, is the most dramatic of all the events recorded in the inspired Volume—and is the most pathetic relation with which we are acquainted. It is associated in our memories with our earliest unsophisticated emotions—and it has drawn perhaps the first tears which were the offspring of genuine sensibility. It has been moreover so fully and so beautifully told, that we come to the perusal of a new version of this event, at least with no very favourable impressions of the attempt, if we are not disposed to regard it in the light of profanation. The perusal of the Volume before us has not changed these opinions; it would be a perversion of language to call it poetry, a solecism in rhyme and metrical harmony to speak of it as verse. If our readers can suppose a neutral spot, where style has ceased to be prose, without having reached the frontiers of Poetry, he will in some measure understand the dialect of this

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Scriptural Drama. Whether from accident, or design, we know not, but the Drama opens with a couplet in rhyme, e. g.

"In the dim age, when yet the rind of earth, Unworn by time, gave eager nature birth,"

and continues blank throughout.

It is far from our intention to make sport of the labours of those who, whatever be their defects, bring at least the humble merit of good intentions. Mr. Howard has not fully ascertained '*quod valeant humeri*,' and he has sunk beneath the self-imposed burthen. That divine epic, the Paradise Lost, has, we suspect, furnished the Sceptic with food for argument; let the well-meaning Christian beware, that by the injudicious treatment of Scriptural subjects, he do not give the unbeliever a theme for derision.

Among the many vulgarisms of Mr. Howard's heroic *verse*, are such expressions as these,

"Hold, Simeon! you'll get no fear of me."

—"A store of gall he had reserv'd

To sauce his pride."

"His wits are dash'd a little from their sphere."

"As tho' he had been dead and spack'd in earth."

—"A pretty pass!

I have brought my dauntless spirit to."

"Dry as the wild boar's tongue in honesty,"

&c. &c. &c.

The obsolete *sith*, for since, is used almost invariably.

The frail wife of Potiphar addresses Joseph,

"Beware, you'll crack my lace."

And the Immaculate in another page respondeth,

"You do me wrong—*unlady-like*, and cruel wrong."

These are but part of those disfigurements which throw ridicule on the Poem. Mr. H.'s ear is most unmusical, as the following lines may shew, and in many instances the syllable *elided* is necessary to the completion of the line, as in the two first:

"That thus *presum'et* on my temperance."

"And almost kisses thy *inspir'd* foot."

"To wait with patience the will of him."

"And starr'd the Heavens like a fiery flaw."

"If to our Sire I am dutiful."

We will not proceed to analyse this Scriptural Drama, and we must content ourselves with those general observations

servations which we have been constrained to utter respecting it; but as we wish to repeat nothing of dispraise, we will conclude with the following exclamation of Jacob, proud even in the bitterness of his sorrow for the loss of his favourite son.

“JUDAH.

’Tis hard to say what is become of him.”

“JACOB.

That I can tell, triumphant o’er my woe:
He is a spirit, purified from taint,
Catching a glory from the court of heav’n,
And brighten’d o’er by an angelic light,
Shot from the dread magnificence within.
He tends the threshold of the mighty gate,
Amidst a host of winged messengers; where
Angels adoring catch the whisperings
Of the unearthly and mysterious hymn,
Tending to glorify the name of God,
And sweeping round his throne.”

This is in better taste, and if it shall induce its admirers to peruse the whole poem, we shall still be happy that we have extracted the passage.

44. *Poetical Memoirs. The Exile, a Tale.*
By James Bird. Baldwin, Cradock, and Joy. 8vo. pp. 134.

WE have spoken of Mr. Bird’s former productions in terms of approbation; nor will the present volume detract from the reputation he has acquired. This perhaps is but negative praise, and indicates that the author on whom it is bestowed is rather lingering on the step he may have reached, than making any vigorous efforts towards a higher ascent to the Temple of Fame. With a favourable impression, however, of the writer’s powers, we marvel greatly that he should condescend to be the imitator of any poet, however popular; he is a *Bird* (if he will forgive us our pun) of strong opinion, and we regret that he should condescend to flutter among the minor warblers, when he might gain a loftier eminence, and plume a more aspiring wing.

The principal poem in this volume details events with which we are too familiar. In the hero we have hatred of oppression bursting forth into overt acts of rebellion, and punished by banishment; feelings of revenge nursed in solitude, and waiting the hour of accomplishment; the whole softened and subdued by the “light of Love;” the cherished memory of a tender passion.—In the female there is still less

of originality; devoted attachment following its object, and braving every danger, in the disguise of a minstrel.—With these objections *in limine* to common-place occurrences which no talent can rescue from the tediousness of an oft-told tale, we are ready to allow Mr. Bird the merit of considerable skill in the more mechanical part of his business. His versification is often powerful, polished, and chaste; the language always appropriate, and the sentiments, if not original, are expressed with elegance. Even the fanciful production entitled “*Poetical Memoirs*,” is a proof of the facility with which he can adopt any mode of communicating his thoughts, and of the easy negligence with which he can assume any poetical dress which fashion may have rendered popular. For ourselves, however, we have deemed this introduction from the Italian school as having been long pushed to the extreme, and we had hoped that Beppo stanzas and Beppo morals had ceased to find imitators and advocates. From the contamination of the latter disease we believe Mr. Bird to be entirely free; we are sorry that he should have joined the “*servum pecus*,” in the adoption of a measure which must have been offensive to his good taste.

The following lines are well expressed, but their model who can fail to recognize?

“But there were feelings of a gentler kind,
[could bind
Dear to his heart, whose cherish’d spell
His soul to Scandinavia’s hills, though fate
Had dimmed his glory, and though desolate
The halls of freedom, by his fathers reared,
By fame ennobled, and by time endeared:
Yes, there was *one*, whose image dwelt apart
From all the world, within his trusting heart;
There had it dwelt in sorrow and in joy,
No fate could change it, and no time destroy;
On that alone his faith could rest; it led
To one fond hope, when other hopes had
fled!

Oh! how the heart will cling to something dear,

When hope betrays us, and despair is near,
When all is dark around us, save some star,
That shines resplendent, though it shines
afar;

We hail its light with rapture, and we bless
The friendly star, the star of happiness!”

There is scarcely a page opened at random that is not thickly set with poetical beauties, and yet scarcely one for which we could not find a prototype.

Take

Take the following description of "Regnier" in his banishment:

"Far, far from all that charmed his life's bright morn,

Barr'd from the world, its pity, or its scorn,
No hope to soothe him in his deep despair,
No hand to ward his fate, no heart to share,
No love to cheer him in his lone distress,
No eye to watch him, and no tongue to bless!
He dwelt all desolate—his hapless doom
Was sealed for ever, and his only home
Was now the gloomy, deep, and rocky cave
Through whose long, vaulted passages, the

wave
Rushed, echoing wildly, in that vast recess
Of hollow rock, that awful wilderness
Of sparry domes, and aisles, and pillared
halls, [falls
And echoing cells, where floods and water-
Roared like the wolloed thunder, while in fear,
The firm earth shook!—Alas! alas! Reg-
nier!

Is this thy frightful dwelling—this thy fate—
Degraded, exiled, lone, and desolate!"

His deliverance by Moira disguised as a minstrel, his reception by congenial spirits in their impatience of oppression, the day of battle, and the death of Regnier, are told in lines of equal vigour and pathos.

With every feeling of respect for the talents of Mr. Bird, we recommend him to put aside all recollections of our modern popular poets, and to trust his own powers on a subject "unattempted yet in verse,"—we in-treat him to shake off the self-imposed fetters by which his genius is confined, and of which he may be almost unconscious. We do not say that we could produce parallel passages to the greater part of the volume before us, but there is a general tone that gives the poem a character of imitation,—a successful one, but still it is imitation.

These are our honest impressions, and as honestly delivered. We are quite aware of the charge to which we may expose ourselves, and it may be said that if the poet be forbidden to propose to himself some "great Exemplar," if he be checked in following where the Master Spirits of the age have led; we erect a barrier against his progress and his improvement. We trust Mr. Bird will not so misunderstand us. Still

"Nellius additotus juvare in verba magistri,

we hold to be good, in poetry as in philosophy. Had we thought less of his genius, we had not given him this caution,—and we repeat our wish that

we may meet him again, radiant in his proper *plumage*, and vocal with his own original song.

45. *The Duke of Mercia, an Historical Drama.* By Sir A. De Vere Hunt, Bart. 8vo. pp. 292. Hurst, Robinson, & Co.

IT was our agreeable duty not long ago to notice in terms of almost unqualified approbation the drama of "Julian," by Sir Aubrey Hunt, and we hailed that production as the forerunner of his poetical fame. The present drama most fully sustains the character of its accomplished author. It contains passages of splendour and of sublimity, of tenderness and of pathos, for which, if we might find parallel, we know not where to look for superior. This is high praise, and it is deserved. To this poet belongs the rare merit of uniting what is sterling in poetry with all that is beautiful in morals; and if we may borrow one of his own elegant allusions, he moves in "virtuous thoughts that clothe him as a garment."

The plot of the drama is laid in England; the time, during the contentions of the Saxons and the Danes. A few introductory scenes inform us that there had been a "sweeping massacre" of the Danes at the vespers of St. Brice; and Gunilda, the daughter of the Danish King, narrowly escaped with her life after the murder of her children. She is introduced in a melancholy scene, like Rachel, weeping for her little ones, and refusing to be comforted; at length, exhausted by her miseries, she expires; and over her body her brother Canute pledges oaths of vengeance on the Saxons. The drama now commences. Etheldred, King of England, during his sickness, appoints a Regency, composed of Edmund his son, and Edric Duke of Mercia, his son-in-law, an unprincipled and ambitious soldier; the character of the former may be gathered from his own account of his feelings:

"As for me, I'm somewhat young
T' have studied men's minds deeply. I look
round

Upon the superficial face of things,
And, like the swallow, skim the smoothest
wave;

Or, moth-like, perch upon the brightest
flower.

"Till now I deem'd all life was as a spring,
And turn'd my cheek to sunshine, like a plant.
I saw all nature beautiful, and deem'd

All creatures good. Now must I prune my
spirit,
And bend my mind down to the tasks of age.
I must discard those graceful witcheries
That take the buoyant phantasy of youth,
Moulding its airy speculation to
Shapes almost palpable. Away with them!
The dark days of reality are come.
Welcome the storms of life! Welcome the
strife

That flashes round the stations of the great,
Like lightnings o'er the mountain-tops!"

Edric aims at the throne by the destruction of his colleague, and in this work of baseness he is assisted by Ethelmar, Duke of Cornwall. His first opportunity of mischief occurs by his becoming the confidant of Edmund, who entrusts him with the secret of his love for Alghitha, the supposed daughter, but in fact the wife of an aged Danish noble. She is also beloved, but not with virtuous love, by *Edwy*, surnamed the Churl, the brother of Edmund.

This peerless beauty is thus described, and an honourable passion thus beautifully depicted.

"Nay, 'tis not

The grace of her meek, bending, snowy
neck;
The delicate budding of her tender bosom,
Above a waist a stripling's hand might
compass;

The flowing outline of proportion'd limbs,
Moving with health's elastic lightness, blent
With all that nameless stately of air
That marks high birth; 'tis not, alone, a
face

Whose features are all symmetry; an eye
In whose ethereal blue Love sits enshrined,
A spirit in a star; cheeks eloquent
In changeable blushes, as her sweetest lips,
In the harmonious utterance of pure thoughts:
'Tis not all these—the palpable ornaments
Of the material mould, love's pageantry
Floating o'er beauty's surface (as the galley
That, in its proud trim, bore the Egyptian
queen

Along the rosy-tinted waves, reflecting
The blazon of that mock divinity):
No, no! it is not these that win my heart:
But 'tis the pure intelligence of mind
That, like some inborn light, beams from

her soul;
The virtuous thoughts, that clothe her as a
garment;

The chastity, the candour, and the meekness,
That, through her parted hair, look from a
brow

And features, where the seal of heaven is
set!"

Edric forewarns the passionate Edwy
that he has a rival, and contrives the

meeting of the brothers at the same
moment,

"What, if both meet in rage, can I help
that?

What, if one slay the other, 't is my fault?"

Sigiferth, the husband of Alghitha, approaches his home as both brothers are on the watch, and pronouncing the name of his wife in an accent of tenderness, is mistaken for a rival, and stabb'd by the jealous Edwy; who in his turn is attacked by Edmund (ignorant that it is his brother) and is severely wounded. In the mean time the Danish army approaches—the King of England dies, and Edmund is proclaimed. The battle of Ashdown follows. The Dukes of Mercia and Cornwall betray their posts. The latter assassinated Prince Edwy while charging with his troops, and fixing his head on a pole, exhibits it as that of Edmund the King; the Danes are victorious, and London is taken.

Canute, now in possession of the palace, addresses his suit to Emma, the Queen Dowager, in terms that well become an honourable soldier.

"CANUTE.

"Fair queen, I will not now profess to thee
That which would scarce become thy sober
weeds,

And would comport ill with my inward heart.
I will not deal with thee as flatterers do
With shallow girls, but speak as to a woman,
Whose eye dwells less upon the flowers of
life

Than on its uses and realities.

I do not offer you a youthful heart,
(Though mine by age is such,) that, in its
glee,

Sports like the roebuck with the wind, but
Whose current has been chill'd by timeless
frosts.

If then thou may'st accept a soul, whose
Is but a bent bow in the public hand?

If thou'lt wed beauty, delicate as thine,
To a rough soldier's frame? lowly I proffer
What a fastidious eye may pass unnoticed,
But a wise heart will prize."

"EMMA.

"With joyful omen

I take a pledge graced with sincerity;
And with like plainness shall reply to you.
I give you here a widow'd hand, but, with it,
No widow'd heart; for mine hath never
loved:

In you, sir, I accept (and love from duty
Gently will spring) a father for my children,
And a protector of their mother's rights;
Which thus, with perfect confidence, she
yields

Into your firmer grasp."

Edric

Edric also enamoured of the Queen, maddened by this preference, after a spirited altercation with Canute, departs with oaths of vengeance. His demoniacal phrenzy is thus ably portrayed.

“EDRIC.

I go—but shall return!—
With what a look
Of measured scorn he leaves me!—Out
upon 't! [kneel,
I have borne this shame too far. Here do I
Avenge Heaven! and supplicate—nay,
[these,
I will not damn myself with prayers like
—Let me be calm—oh, fool! the veriest
slave,

The common bully of the camp, may now
Strut by thee with swollen lip and lifted
brows, [man,
Blaming high heaven that moulded such a
—My brain is stunn'd: and yet—and yet,
methinks,

'Twas wise to meet, as I have met, the blow.
—Daemon of craft! was't not thy policy
To goad me to perdition? But I am proof
'Gainst all. With half the kingdom in my
grasp,

Friends at my back, and space to combat on,
Why should my spirit quail?

Canute! the banner
Of inextinguishable hate is raised
Between us—woe to him who first cries
“Quarter!”

Edmund again makes head against the Danes, and celebrates his nuptials with Alghitha. He restores Edric to his forgiveness, but not to his confidence, whose stormy passions again endeavour to foment discord and disaffection in the troops. At length the King, deploring the desolation of war, places the crown of England on the issue of a single combat. Canute accepts the challenge, and his heathen invocation is well conceived.

“CANUTE.

(after pacing apart for some time, with hurried step).

I thank ye, spirits of my ancestors!
Now look ye down on my aspiring soul,
And make me dreadful as the icy winds
That slay whate'er they breathe upon! Just
vengeance!

Rush to my heart! make all my muscles
steel—

Keen as my wrongs, as pliant as my will!
Spirit of Odin! to my life—blood leap—
And with thine ancient terrors light mine
eyes,

That with my port I may appal all hearts!—
Thou gory mace! thou trenchant sword!
twin ministers

Of fate and glory, to my heart I catch ye—

Fonder than ever father clasp'd his first-
born! [my veins

—Ha! at the touch, the hot blood through
Rushes like molten metal.—Vengeance,
thou'rt mine! [doe!

Glory, thou art my mate! empire, my gain—
—Lash your o'erwearied team, thou slug-
gish day,

And light me to the goal! I tread on air!”

The lists are prepared; after a sharp rencontre Canute is beaten down by Edmund, who, disdaining to take advantage of his weaponless state, offers his adversary another sword. We must permit the drama to speak the rest.

“Take another sword.”

“CANUTE.

By Heaven! I hate thee more for this dis-
dain [vengeance!

Than for thy prowess, Edmund! Oh for
Oh for a valiant arm, bravely to rid me
Of this foul shame! Ay, I would raise that
arm

And head, above his proudest peers!

“EDRIC (approaching CANUTE).

What said'st thou?

Say that once more, fair prince; but once
again.”

“CANUTE.

Thou tempt'st me—hence!”

“EDRIC (muttering).

Enough—I comprehend.”

“EDMUND.

Canute! betake thee to thy sword—I wait!”

“EDRIC (aside, drawing his dagger).

Now, fatal steel, come forth! and let me
carve, [yet

With thy most trenchant edge, one pathway
Towards Hope's lost beacon. Thus let me
clutch thy haft!

Vengeance make keen mine eye! Hate nerve
my arm!”

[He joins a group of Danes, towards whom,
in the combat, CANUTE is again beaten
back. As EDMUND aims a blow, EDRIC,
over the shoulder of a Dane, stabs him.]

“EDMUND.

Treason! oh, treason!—Some base hand
hath stabb'd me!”

“BULLOIGN.

My prince!—Alas! his lips grow white—
the blood

Spouts forth in torrents! Lean on me.”

“EDMUND (faintly).

Once more

Let me look on my Alghitha—my mo-
ments—

Are number'd—haste! my heart's sick—
haste!”

“ALGHITHA rushes in.

VOICES FROM THE CROWD.

The Queen!

The Queen—Make way!”

“ALGHITHA.

“ALGITHA.

Where—where is my husband?
[Seeing, and flinging her arms around him.]
Ah! thou art slain—my love! my life!—
my all! [men!]”

I will not leave thee! tear me not hence, hard

“EDMUND.

This hurt is slight—my love—a scratch. I
shall

Be better—quite well—presently.”

“ALGITHA.

Alas!

Thou art dying—see—see—he grows pale—
some help! [aid?]

His eyes swim. Savages!—will none bring
Help—help! he bleeds to death.”

“EDMUND (*apart to BULLOIGN*).

Gently remove her—

This sight will kill her—take her away.

(*To ALGITHA*). Nay see

How strong I am!

[*He endeavours to walk past her.*

Oh! I am faint—your hand—
We meet—again—in heaven—farewell—I
die!”

We strongly recommend the lovers of poetry to read this superb production, and to judge for themselves. We have been so copious of extracts during the development of the drama, that we have no further room; else should we give the scene of pure and holy love, p. 142 & seq. which is equal to any similar description within the compass of our reading. If we *must* speak of faults, it appears to us that many beautiful passages are given to inappropriate characters, and uttered on improbable occasions.

There are other poems in the volume, and of their kind they are perfect bijoux. We can only give the following sonnet.

“THE FAMILY PICTURE.

With work in hand, perchance some fairy
cap

To deck the little stranger yet to come;

One rosy boy struggling to mouat her lap—

The eldest studious, with a book or map—

Her timid girl beside, with a faint bloom,

Conning some tale—while, with no gentle
tap,

Yon chubby urchin beats his mimic drum,

Nor heeds the doubtful frown her eyes
assume.

So sits the Mother! with her fondest smile

Regarding her sweet little-ones the while;

And he, the happy Man! to whom belong

These treasures, feels their living charm be-
guile

All mortal cares, and eyes the prattling
through

With rapture-rising heart, and a thanks-
giving tongue.”

46. *Castle Baynard, or the Days of John*.
By Hal Willis, *Student at Law*. 12mo.
pp. 286. Whitaker.

NOVELS or Romances seldom or ever afford instruction, unless they are records of historical truth; and then they generally deserve encouragement. The volume before us is of this class. The era chosen is the troublesome times of John. The owner of Castle Baynard was Baron Fitz-Walter, one of John's faithful Barons, but yet a noble opposer of his oppressions; who, upon his return to his home, introduced Sir Eustace de Montfort, the son of one of his late and brave companions in arms, to his daughter “Matilda the Fair.”

The description of a quintain in Finsbury-fields, at which Gilbert the Gosling made himself conspicuous, is written in an extremely interesting style.

Baron Fitz-Walter was visited by John, whence originated all the subsequent disasters of the family, which form the ground-work of the plot. When the news arrived, old Ambrose, “who was never so happy as when employed in the superintendance of a feast,” was highly pleased, and though the notice was short, he put every thing in readiness to receive his sovereign. At this visit the King met with Fitz-Walter's daughter, Matilda, who was betrothed to Sir Eustace de Montfort. John, who became enamoured of Matilda, naturally considered Sir Eustace in the light of a rival. To obtain his absence was the object of John's desires. This he effected by sending him on an embassy to Philip of France. When his absence was thus obtained, John endeavoured by every means in his power to bring Matilda to his wishes; but to the Baron he effectually disguised his real feelings.

Not all the penetration of De Montfort could perceive the perfidiousness of John, so easy was he led away by the flattering sounds of fame or fortune lavishly bestowed upon him by his royal Master; the whole tenour of whose behaviour “was managed so craftily, that the most cunning might have been deceived; although he was, in reality, in very good humour at the success of the scheme with young De Mountfort, who, as he foresaw, had eagerly closed with his proposals; and, indeed, had received the King's com-
mands

mands with the sincerest gratitude." Shortly after the departure of Sir Eustace, which had caused great affliction to Matilda, John threw off the mask that covered his abominable inclinations:

"The King felt all the influence of her fascinating manners; the sweetness and simplicity of her speech ravished his ears, and the natural grace of her every action called forth his warmest admiration, and added fuel to the illicit flame which burned within his breast; and when the absence of Fitz-Walter afforded him an opportunity of avowing his sentiments, he threw off all that distant courtesy with which he had always addressed her, seated himself beside her, and, taking her hand, pressed it familiarly to his heart, and gazed upon her lovely countenance with such ardour that the blood mounted into her cheeks; breathless with astonishment at this freedom, she would have instantly retired, but her agitated and trembling limbs refused their aid.

The King at length proceeds to unwarrantable liberties; Matilda screams for help; and the Baron, alarmed at her cries, rushes into the apartment accompanied by the faithful Edward.

"What means this outrage?" exclaimed Fitz-Walter, grasping the arm of the King and thrusting him aside, while Edward ran to his Lady's support, mingling his tears with hers.

"Traitor!" said the King, foaming with rage and disappointment, "Darest thou lift thy hand against thy lawful Sovereign?"

"Traitor!" answered Fitz-Walter, "My actions never yet deserved that name. Is it treason to protect my child? O King, thou little knowest the heart thou hast wounded by this attempt upon the honour of my house; I have fought and bled for thee in the field; supported thee with my best means in every expedition; in every thing been true and loyal—and is this the recompense of my services? Is this the return thou makest for the hospitality and welcome I gave thee; and was all thy show of friendship towards De Mountfort but to withdraw him from my daughter? Yes, 'tis too true; O, my heart almost bursts with rage and indignation at this foul conspiracy——"

"Listen; hear us but one moment," interrupted John; "'tis true, we love thy daughter, and most truly so, for who can behold and love her not? And here we freely offer her participation in our fortunes, and though we cannot raise her to England's throne, she shall be queen and mistress of our heart!"

"Fitz-Walter turned pale with rage; his lips quivered, and his eyes flashed fire at this infamous proposal.

"Now call me traitor if thou wilt," exclaimed he, "for such thy words have made me: and, as I once stood foremost in the ranks of loyalty, so do I hate thee now as heartily as then I loved thee. How base, vile, and ungrateful, in a King, to wish to heap dishonour on one, whose fortune, life, and honour, have ever been exerted in his defence; but I have received thee as a guest within this castle's walls, and they protect thee from an angry father's wrath!"

"These threats, proud Baron, shall meet a warm reply anon. By the Trinity! I vow to bend thy stubborn pride, and for what we deign to ask at present, our acceptances shall be humbly sued."

"Replying thus, the King turned his back upon the justly enraged and injured Fitz-Walter, and immediately assembling his Knights and attendants, in the course of half an hour quitted Castle Baynard, to the utter astonishment of his retinue, who could not possibly conceive the meaning of this hasty and unceremonious departure."

From the King's hasty departure, the Baron expected his resentment, and gave orders to his vassals to keep strict watch throughout the castle, and to admit no strangers. Some days after Walter the archer came, and informed Fitz-Walter that the King was then coming with his army to Castle Baynard; and wished to be allowed to fight for the Baron. The siege commenced, and was carried on with vigour, and but for the timely assistance of the Barons, the castle would have been levelled, and its inmates destroyed. John, who had not expected such enemies, was soon surprised by their compelling him to withdraw his forces from London.

King John, vexed at his defeat at Castle Baynard, and disappointed in his designs upon Matilda, resolved to hazard a second siege, in which he was too successful, having succeeded in firing the castle, and taking the brave Baron prisoner, who from anguish of mind for the safety of his daughter, could not refrain from calling down a curse upon his King.

Matilda at that time was in company with her page on the top of one of the towers of the castle, surrounded by the destructive element; from which she escaped in an almost miraculous manner, by the assistance of Gilbert, through some subterraneous passages "beneath the ruins of a Roman temple, formerly dedicated to Diana, in the

the vicinity of Castle Baynard, which Gilbert had accidentally discovered to have a communication with it." From his solitary confinement in the tower the noble Fitz-Walter was released by his friend Sir Arthur de Clifford, who, disguised as an aged man "with an oaken staff and silvery beard," applied to speak with the Baron, which was granted him for one quarter of an hour, during which time they exchanged dresses, and Fitz-Walter departed unsuspected from the prison. Having obtained his liberty, he informed his brother Barons of the circumstances. They came to the resolution of uniting to be revenged on their Sovereign. Matilda and her attendants, among whom were Gilbert and Walter, arrived, but with great difficulty, at Falconberg Castle, having been taken prisoners at a tavern on the road by a party of the King's soldiers, from whom they were released by De Montfort and his Knights, who were returning from France. The meeting of the Barons and King's party gave rise to the meeting at Runnymede, where the spirit of British liberty asserted her supremacy, and overawed regal tyranny and popish dominion.

Stow in his Chronicle relates the circumstance of the destruction of Castle Baynard; but says that Baron Fitz-Walter flew to France, and that "Maude the Faire" stayed at Dunmow, where not agreeing to the King's propositions, she was killed by one of the servants giving her a poisoned egg.

This Novel is drawn up with effect and ingenuity; the characters are well sustained throughout, particularly those of Walter the archer, and Guy the fool. These two characters display the abundant wit of the author; and shew that he can descend to buffoonery, and soar to the heights of heroism. It rather borders on romance, especially the character of Sir Arthur de Clifford, who at the conclusion of the piece bids adieu to all human society, and retires to find a resting-place for his brave and generous heart within a convent's walls.

47. *An Essay on the baneful Influence of so frequently washing Decks, &c. in the Royal Navy, with Observations on the Prevention of the Dry Rot.* By Robert Finlayson, M. D. &c. Surgeon, R. N. 8vo.

AMONG the undue extremes which creep into the regime of middle-rank domestic life, no one thing is more untoward than the genius which some women have for over-washing their houses. Besides the bore of the water, the performance is usually attended with a temper akin to Touchstone's dog. Even Dr. Johnson, Miss Seward says, was awed into silence by a scolding aunt at Lichfield, when he unhappily chanced to disturb her in these pastimes. Dr. Graves, in the *Spiritual Quixotte*, humorously relates the case of a Monmouthshire parson, who having a wife fully gifted with the vigour of philo-irrigation, had been obliged to pass his life much in the same way as an amphibious animal.

But this strange taste of women appears to fall short of the washing and scowering extravagancies of First Lieutenants and Mates of the Navy. They, it seems, esteeming "cleanliness next to godliness," probably much more highly, seek it with as much regard to fitness and moderation as do frequently their petticoated examples on land.—Of the comforts produced from this source, Dr. Finlayson gives a spirited representation.

The watery operations aboard ship usually commence at half-past four a. m. and generally terminate upon the main and quarter-decks at eight a. m. the breakfast hour. A profusion of water is thrown upon these decks, immediately succeeded by buckets of sand, which is worked about with the holy stone by sailors without shoes or stockings, and finally washed away.—To execute this quotidian nuisance, the healthy and sick are alike roused out of bed, and drenched with moisture, to which, by these means, the whole of the crew are exposed in some shape or other during their continuance at sea.

After breakfast, either daily or twice a week in some ships, comes on the ablution of the lower deck, which is sometimes covered with water to a considerable depth. The grouping on the lower deck after this service is amusingly described.

"Under this system of cleaning the ship, (let us suppose the month of December has been ushered in) we shall find on examination, the deck and every other article below thoroughly saturated with moisture, and in this most miserable situation will generally be found the following persons sitting or lying on deck, and that most probably in canvas trowsers

trousers, viz. individuals resting from fatigue; the habitual drunkard taking his nap after last night's debauch; tailors, who are compelled to sit on deck *professionally*; seamen and marines, making, mending, or cleaning clothes; the lazy, the delicate, and those undergoing a course of medicine, are doomed to suffer by this humid enemy, from which they cannot fly, and which has now become fixed in the decks after such constant previous application; and long before it can be dried by animal or combustible heat, it is again deemed necessary to have recourse to ablution, and so on *ad infinitum.*" p. 21.

From this pernicious practice, fouted upon veneration for ancient customs and prejudices, rather than upon attention to the healths of seamen, and habits of necessary cleanliness, it falls out that (though sea-scurvy, which would formerly destroy 250 men annually out of a line of battle-ship, is now extirpated), fevers, catarrhs, consumptions, and inflammatory diseases, occasioned by continual humidity, make great ravages in the Navy. In corroboration of Dr. Finlayson's statements, we have been told from high authority, that the greater part of the annual wear and tear of 20,000 men in the Navy, during the war, was caused prematurely by these diseases.

By putting certain barriers to washing decks, therefore, the author looks for a check to these ravages. He seems disposed to recommend dry *holy stoning* of the lower deck in place of washing it. In one ship that had suffered greatly from the practice stated, keeping the lower deck perfectly dry in the following year diminished the number in the sick list to one-third of that of the year preceding. (See pp. 25, 44, and 46.)

In time of service it would have been little less than mutiny to have started innovations like these, but the intelligent author has done both well and wisely in this matter. He speaks with the boldness of one who knows that he is right, and is at the same time sensible of the perverseness and prejudice which he will have to encounter. Though abounding in scientific observation on the drunkenness of sailors, the causes of the dry rot in ships, and on the best methods of keeping ships dry, this Essay is nevertheless written in a very intelligible style. For suggestions so valuable, both his brethren in the Navy, and his

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country likewise, are greatly indebted to the able-minded medical Officer; but to the Admiralty alone, we are persuaded, he must look for the reform proposed. However laudable, it will meet in the Navy, according to the nature of the human disposition, that bigotry and opposition which attachment to old habits and usages, however irrational, excites.

48. Prior's Life of Burke.

(Concluded from p. 613.)

WE shall end this article with extracts, referring to the two great features in the character of Mr. Burke;—his irritability and his genius. The former extracts will be very instructive.

“Frequent observation proves that some of the strongest minds are under the dominion of very powerful feelings and passions, and by the stimulus which these supply to the reason, enable it to accomplish much which minds equally great, without such strong excitements, would be unable or afraid to attempt. Thus Melancthon never could have done the work of Luther, Calvin, or Knox. He has a remark himself somewhere, that a vigorous mind is as necessarily accompanied with violent passions, as a great fire with strong heat. Strong passion (he also says), under the direction of a feeble reason, feeds a low fever, which serves only to destroy the body that entertains it. But vehement passion does not indicate an infirm judgment. It often accompanies and actuates, and is even auxiliary to a powerful understanding; and when they both conspire and act harmoniously, their force is great to destroy disorder within, and to repel injury from abroad. No revolution (in public sentiment), civil or religious, says Sir Gilbert Elliott, writing in 1758 to the historian Robertson, can be accomplished without that degree of ardour and passion, which in a later age will be matter of ridicule to men who do not feel the occasion and enter into the spirit of the times.” P. 500.

But though violent winds may be essential to the purification of the atmosphere, yet the softness of the zephyr is in its proper season of equal utility. An elephant for a turnspit, or a steam-engine for a jack, may be useful in roasting a Mammoth for a dinner of giants; or a hurricane be necessary for turning their windmills; but they are not expedient means for the ordinary purposes of man, as he really is. To business reason is most essential; and illustration of a dubious point

point in all its bearings, is of the only import. A dramatic display, with flourishes of drums and trumpets, is as inconsistent as would be a barrister addressing the Bench in the manner of a general haranguing his troops before battle. Accordingly the following results ensued, when Burke *sported* Demosthenes upon discussions relating to road bills, &c.

“Useful (says Mr. Prior) as this peculiar frame of mind is,—and nothing great was ever accomplished without it,—it is frequently prejudicial when carried into the discussion of ordinary affairs, or the common routine of opposition in the House of Commons, as Mr. Burke himself now and then experienced. It sometimes led him to undue warmth and positiveness in matters of inferior moment, which, by seeming to master his temper, was also believed by those who did not know him well, to bias his judgment. To many who neither saw so far nor so clearly into the tendency of measures as himself, it had the appearance of arrogance; to many, of dictation, obstinacy, or intractability. It gave rise not unfrequently to illiberal surmises that he must have some personal interest in what he urged with so much heat and pertinacity; and impaired the effect of his eloquence in the opposite benches of the body whom he had to address, by an opinion, however unjust, that his views at times sprung from momentary passion or impetuosity, rather than from mature deliberation. Convinced in his own mind of being right, he was somewhat impatient of not being able to convince others equally soon; he did not perhaps make sufficient allowance for inferior understandings, for duller apprehensions, for more defective information; or always consider that as even obvious truths are of slow progress among the mass of mankind, so political truth, as involving a greater variety of interests, is received with still more caution from those who do not possess power.” pp. 500, 501.

In justice to Burke, it is fit to observe that this warmth of temperament was in private life never offensive. There indeed he was sportive—Boreas playing on a flageolet. He even made such bad puns, as to draw down from his niece, Miss French, a “really uncle, that is very poor” (see p. 492); for which and similar freedom, probably she paid very dearly in the neglect shown to her in his will. He left the whole of his property in fee simple to his wife, and she gave it to her own family. Thos. Haviland Burke, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, his grand-nephew, is the nearest relation and representative of the family. He is the son of

the above Miss French, who married Col. Haviland, and the neglect of her by her uncle and his lady, is not honourable to their memory. The conduct or behaviour of relatives may not be satisfactory; at all events, it is common for them to impose no restraint upon their tempers. The result may thus become alienation; but, nevertheless, the principle of keeping property in a family is generally speaking a wise one, and productive of good moral consequences.

The great feature in the eloquence and genius of Burke was his felicitous use of figure and metaphor. He is happily styled by Mr. Prior (p. 520) a Briareus among political disputants. Upon this quality, Mr. Prior thus dilates:

“He seldom indeed stops to select; he grasps at much which a severer judgment would reject, but whatever he seizes he has the art beyond any other man of putting to use, and his progress often reminds us of a torrent sweeping rock and tree and earth along with it, yet acquiring additional power even from the heterogeneous nature of its accumulation. In these, however, there is very little of common-place. His conceptions, without violent straining, are almost always original. We meet with things in him which are to be found in no other quarter, which are wholly unexpected, and which perhaps scarcely any one ever before imagined, or at least thought of conjoining and adapting to such purposes as he had in view. He has drilled more extraordinary and bold auxiliaries to the art of persuasion than any other orator, ancient or modern; and while their novelty creates surprise, we are often at a loss to discover not only how they get into their new situation, but by what dexterity of mental magic they are made to play so conspicuous a part.”

“At times he seems on the verge of extravagance, not indeed that species of it which excites laughter or contempt, but rather astonishment. Along this dangerous precipice, dangerous in many respects to an ambitious orator or writer, he treads in perfect security; while other and even eminent men, in attempting to pursue his track, have not been able to preserve themselves from falling into absurdity, chiefly because they mistake the severe boldness of his occasionally figurative manner, than which no two things can be more opposite; the former being the offspring of stronger, the latter in general of looser and weaker intellectual powers.” p. 521.

Of the wonderful happiness of Burke's figures, the following passage is a most convincing testimony. Speaking

ing of Spain, that immense Monarchy which appeared to have fallen into a total lethargy, he says,

“What can we expect from her? mighty indeed, but unwieldy—vast in bulk, but light in spirit—a *whale stranded upon the shore of Europe.*” p. 529.

Here we must leave this well-digested work. Mr. Prior does not study what he shall say upon his subject, but lets the subject itself furnish the suggestions; and by this means, his materials are like views drawn from nature. He has also the happiness of being seemingly well acquainted with life; a circumstance which confers an extensive and accurate tact; for how can a man who has always lived out of the world write a good life of one who has always lived in it. Parliamentary fame is, however, very evanescent; and one mode of preserving it would be by publishing octavo volumes of the “*Beauties of our great Orators.*” Large quartos nobody will read, because the subjects are topics only of the day. The state of things changes, and the arguments are useless, or rendered erroneous by events. Such a volume Mr. Prior might, in our judgment, add to his valuable and interesting work of Biography.

49. *A Narrative of the Conversion and Death of Count Struensee, formerly Prime Minister of Denmark, by Dr. Munter, translated from the German in 1774, by the Rev. Mr. Wenderborn. With an Introduction and Notes, by Thomas Rennell, B.D. F.R.S. Vicar of Kensington, and Prebendary of South Grantham, in the Church of Salisbury.* pp. 238. Rivingtons.

THIS publication, prepared for the press during the fatal illness of the excellent Minister whose early removal is recorded in our Obituary, may be regarded as the last effort of his zeal for that cause in which his talents have been so often exerted; as such it cannot fail to be read with attention by the Christian public. By that circle with whom he was more intimately connected, it will be regarded with peculiar interest, as the legacy of an affectionate friend and pastor; and we would hope that such an appeal, uttered as it were from the tomb, may not be fruitless to those sceptical and licentious characters to whom it is more particularly addressed. Could they

be prevailed upon to bestow a small portion of time upon its perusal, they could scarcely fail to be touched, at least as *men*, if they were not subdued as *Christians*.

We cannot present a better view of the subject and contents of the volume, than by giving the following extracts from Mr. Rennell's Introduction:

“The work being a reprint, and rarely to be met with, may be fairly looked upon almost in the light of a new publication. It contains a narrative of the conversion of the Danish Count Struensee from scepticism to Christianity. Count S. was the son of a German divine, Professor of Theology at Halle in Saxony, and was born 1737. He was first educated in the Orphan House of Dr. Franke, and subsequently at the University of Halle, where he devoted himself to physic, and is supposed to have then first imbibed from the companions of his studies his infidel opinions. He entered into the practice of his profession at Altona; by some means he was introduced to the notice of Christian VII. the King of Denmark, to whom he was appointed physician in 1768; and attended him on a tour through some of the Courts of Europe. While at Paris he formed an intimate connexion with Brandt, the subsequent associate of his crimes and of their punishment. Soon after the King's return to Copenhagen, he was made a Privy Counsellor, and was presented to the Queen, the sister of our late Monarch, with whom he soon became as great a favourite as with her husband, and in a very short time was appointed Prime Minister with almost unlimited political powers. Profligacy was the rock upon which Count S. split. It was the object of his perverted ambition to undermine the principles of the whole court and capital,—to remove the landmarks of right and wrong,—to hold out every incentive to iniquity, and to create every facility for its indulgence. But instead of the popularity which he probably expected, he excited rather a feeling of disgust and abhorrence. The Queen Dowager and her son, joined by some of the ancient nobility, and a sufficient number of the soldiery, succeeded in obtaining his arrest, Jan. 1772. He made no resistance, and was quietly conveyed to the citadel. After a close confinement of nearly six weeks, the Government, aware of the fate which must await him, appointed Dr. Munter, the Minister of a German Church in Copenhagen, to visit him, and to administer such spiritual advice as might be best adapted to the Count's unhappy situation.—It is with Dr. M.'s first visit that the volume commences, and is carried on in the form of conferences or journals of each separate visit. So deeply and steadily, yet so gently did he carry the probe into the very heart of this sinner, and after-

afterwards administer with so judicious a hand, the healing balm of Christian consolation, that, though forgotten and dead, Munter 'yet speaketh,' and it may be hoped that his voice will yet be heard in all those quarters where libertine principles, infidel opinions, and vicious practices prevail; and that this voice may awaken, convince, and save. Should this book happen to fall into the hands of a professed unbeliever, he will not perhaps find it uninteresting to observe the progress of opinions the same as his own in a strong and powerful understanding, he may then be tempted to look inwardly, and could he, under the blessing of a Higher Power, be induced to investigate with calmness these most important points, this little history will not have fallen into his hands in vain. By the young man just entering into the world it may be read with peculiar advantage. He will first observe upon what slender grounds all objections against Revelation are raised and sustained, and that they are the result not of investigation, but of indolence, not of knowledge, but of ignorance.—He will afterwards be enabled to trace all infidel opinions to their principal, it may be said their single source,—corruption of heart and profligacy of life; and may also discover the full extent of his danger, when he quits the path of Christianity, and trusts himself to the shoals and quicksands of infidelity.

"The student in theology may not altogether find the time lost which he may expend on the volume before us, and the practical Minister will there find the best and surest method of treating a case of infidelity, should such a one come under his care.—How often in these days do we see the unhappy criminal sent out of the world in all the extasies of fanatical assurance, without confession, without even a desire of making reparation;—widely different was the case of Struensee; he was led not only to an ample confession of his particular sins, but to an anxious wish to make some reparation to society. Yet Munter would encourage no other feelings but those of a calm, steady, and Scriptural faith, in the propitiation of the Redeemer, and a confidence of pardon through his blood. A more difficult task cannot perhaps be imposed upon a Christian Minister than so to preserve the balance of feeling as to repress the risings of unwarrantable triumph, without diminishing the assurance of pardon and acceptance.

"The editor has here and there made a slight verbal alteration; wherever Dr. Munter recommends to the Count a book in German theology, he has endeavoured to find another that would answer the same purpose in English. And he is assured, that if the blessing of the Almighty attend its progress, it may be a source to the Christian world of much real and practical utility."

50. *The Brides of Florence; a Play, in five Acts; illustrative of the Manners of the Middle Ages; with Historical Notes and Minor Poems.* By Randolph Fitz-Eustace. 8vo. Hurst, Robinson, and Co.

ON productions like these, the author of which seems to be possessed of considerable learning, whose taste is matured, and whose opinion of his merits seems decided, the reviewer sits with different feelings than on the effusions of the young and modest bard, whose redundancies require pruning, and whose taste and genius stand in need of direction and encouragement. In a case like the present, however, where his duty can have none of those objects in view, the interests of literature require him to pronounce with the firmness of candid decision, whether such efforts be worthy of public attention.

Before any author assumes the tone of self-sufficiency, he should be aware that his thoughts are at least in unison with accuracy, and his expression with perspicuity.

From the following quotation, it may be seen how far the author has succeeded in these points.

Of the Troubadours he says,

"One of the principal ingredients in the formation of chivalry was the Troubadours. The appearance of these Southern poets forms an era in the history of Europe. Their compositions, indeed, appeared in the darkened heavens like a radiant morning star, in predication of a bright vernal day. The Provençal poetry suddenly burst into unimagined beauty, and after the enjoyments of an ephemeral but gay existence, as suddenly died away like a distant echo." p. 222.

Observe what a confusion of images must have entered the author's head when he wrote such a sentence. Talking of "ingredients in the formation" of any thing, belongs evidently to chemistry or mineralogy; so one unacquainted with the subject might at first sight conjecture the jolly Troubadours to be some combustible or other material. Speaking of a "radiant morning star predication of a bright vernal day," is in short bad prose. And, as to likening the Provençal poetry, all in the same breath with the above comparisons, to the butterfly "bursting into beauty," and "dying away like a distant echo," it is out of all character.

The above quotation is from the author's account of the character and manners

manners of the Middle Ages, a part of the volume on which considerable pains seem to have been bestowed.

In the poetry, page 18, the ocean is designated as

“the false strumpet which had smil'd
Most amorously to our prayers, repenting
sudden
Of her compliance, chang'd her love to
hatred.”

In page 45 is found “the heaven-enzoning galaxy.”—In p. 48, “the bloated form of an anger-teeming cloud.” In p. 87, “to satiate their lust concupiscible.”—In page 109, the wind is designated as “love-befrenzied cassia-breathing.”—In page 279, the Sun is styled as “love-fevered.”

While severity has thus been exercised, let it not be supposed that there is nothing to gratify in this volume. The Play of the Brides of Florence is on the whole the production of a superior mind. Whether or not the author has effectuated his intention of presenting the public with a piece legitimately allied to the ancient drama, is another question; its perusal, however, has afforded very high pleasure. The plot is too simple to require detailing. The characters are models of imitation, or objects of caution,—braggardism and cowardice are successfully exposed and ridiculed in the personages, Sir Jasper and Captain Hector Thraso. The reader must rejoice to see beauty and worth rewarded with the loves of Amaryllo and Leontine. The villainy of Cimarosa is portrayed as it should be, to awaken horror; and virtue must exult at the patriotic inflexibility, integrity, and success of Rosanna.

In the dissertation and notes, the reader will find much entertaining matter, and in the minor pieces some light and very pleasing poetry.

The author has expressed his obligations to Mr. Fosbroke's valuable work on Monachism, in his Essay on the Character and Manners of the Middle Ages, an essay which, despite of some attempts at fine writing, is a very pleasing performance.

51. *The Twentieth Report of the British and Foreign Bible Society: with an Appendix and List of Subscribers and Benefactors.* 8vo. pp. 179.

THE annual publication of the Transactions of this Society, whose

concerns have branched into all the civilised parts of the world, cannot fail to excite due attention, and to record facts, which, whatever may be the opinions of those who peruse them, will be regarded by all with attention: we shall endeavour to pass through this Report with a view to present our readers with such parts of its numerous contents as shall afford a comprehensive knowledge of the extent and history of the Society's efforts.

In *France*, after detailing the increase of Branch Societies in Paris and elsewhere, the number of which is extended to 34, it is stated that “the Ladies of Paris have embarked with spirit in the same important work; the offer of their services was tendered by the Duchess de Broglie to the Marquess de Janocourt, in which she says, ‘the chief benefit to be derived from our Establishment will be the encouragement of the poor to subscribe for themselves.’”—It appears that the income of their Protestant Society during the last year amounted to 130,000 francs; and the Auxiliary and Branch Societies were increased from 64 to 75.

The Turkish Bible, from the MS. version of Hali Bey, has proceeded as far as to the end of the 2d book of Samuel, and the New Testament of the same version has been carefully revised by Professor Keiffer at Paris. Considerable anxiety seems to have most laudably prevailed in the Committee to ascertain their correctness before the circulation was sanctioned and adopted; and in the Appendix the testimonies of several of the most distinguished Turkish scholars in France are annexed, with some specimens translated into English, and the nearness to our own received version is not the least test of its merit.—The Carshun or Syriac New Testament, now editing under the care of the Baron Sylvestre de Lacy, is proceeding; of which Mr. Barker, the Governor's agent in Syria, writes,

“The Carshun is made use of in all Mesopotamia, in the Mountains of the Druses, at Aleppo, and in many other parts of Syria. A good stock of this work must be sent to Mount Lebanon, but a more considerable supply to Aleppo, to be transmitted thence to Orfu, Mardin, Mosul, and Bagdad.”

The immense circulations in Asia have awakened great attention to those
ver-

versions, and to the means of improving them. This Establishment in Paris, and its communication with the Society in London, may be productive of national benefit in many instances of intercourse between the two nations.

It is much to be regretted that there is a lamentable want of the Scriptures in Spain, Portugal, and Italy. Some Spanish refugees having landed in Jersey, received with gratitude copies presented to them.

The recent journey of the Rev. Dr. Steinkopft through the Netherlands, Germany, and Switzerland, seems to have been attended with favourable results in the formation of new societies, friendly council, and the bond of union between them: at Brussels another institution has been formed, of which two Clergymen of the Established Church are the Secretaries.

Mr. Bruckner, of Samarang, has completed his translation into Javanese, and several natives of Java, well versed in that language, had declared their approbation of it; and 3,000 guilders had been given in aid of the work. At St. Gall a most affectionate remembrance of Mr. Owen's visit is retained. Dr. S. writes that the "Committee at Toggenburg are distinguished by their Christian zeal, and their patient continuance in well-doing; they labour, and they pray that in their vallies, and on their mountains, the word of Christ may dwell richly; that it may be found in every cottage and rule in every heart; that even their dark recesses may be illumined by this heavenly light." A large demand for Testaments had arisen "from the happy circumstance of this book having been again introduced into the schools of the Canton." "To behold, (he adds,) so many Ladies of the higher and middling ranks engaged in this work of mercy with such cordiality and perseverance, filled my mind with holy joy and devout gratitude." "Some pay a particular attention to female prisoners, some to orphans, and others to penitents; and they have had such satisfactory proofs of the real good done by the circulation of the Scriptures, that they prosecute their work with alacrity and pleasure."

The Basle edition of Diodati's Italian Bible, printed for this Society, has been received with real delight

by such of the Protestants in the Grisons as speak the Italian; and many of the peasants, deeply impressed with gratitude for this invaluable gift, have most cheerfully sent in their contributions; and the destitute Waldenses have also been supplied.

Throughout Germany the desire has been effectually met, for the circulations; Hanover and Gottengen bear witness to them, and from Osnaburg the Rev. and Ecclesiastical Counsellor Mertens writes:

"We are frequently both surprised and affected with the ardent wish expressed by the young people in the country schools for the sacred Volume, and it is easy to read in their delighted countenances how much they value it; they give their parents no rest till they obtain copies, and many whose parents are very poor, spin yarn and knit stockings in order to procure the means of purchasing Bibles."

In Saxony they are bountifully imparted to Jews and Heathens, to Protestants and to Roman Catholics.

The Grand Duke of Weimar and his illustrious Consort have given their united and liberal encouragement, joined by the Clergy in their efforts to the same cause: at Frankfort "scarcely had the subscriptions been collected, when such a demand for the Scriptures arose as we never before experienced at this time of the year; from Feb. to June, 5,102 copies were distributed. Among the applicants were many travelling Mechanics, Roman Catholic Pilgrims, &c. Their Majesties and Queen Dowager of Wurtemberg continue their Royal Patronage—the King sent 500 florins.

The exertions of Dr. Van Ess are mentioned with renewed respect, and his distribution of the New Testament to the army, was well accepted; an arrangement was also made to prevent any alienation of the sacred property, and in many instances the happiest effects have ensued. The Testaments have been read, bad habits have been reformed, and virtuous dispositions cultivated, or in the still more comprehensive words of Scripture, "the old man has been put off, and the new man put on."

5,000 Testaments have been printed for Bohemia; and a sum of 500*l.* placed at the disposal of the Prussian Society for supplying the poor of several thousand congregations in the Margraviate of Brandenburg. The Pome-

Pomeranian Society at Stettin having received a large supply, allude in their report to the conversions which Christendom has experienced, observing, "the consequence of this has been the friendly and fraternal approximation of the majority of religious parties. Divine Providence has made the various societies established for Christian purposes, the means of drawing together the bonds of peace."

The Kreuznach Society entrusted some to the care of a young man who had been ten months in the military hospital: he stated that he was "unable to describe the overflowings of gratitude and the warmth of pious feeling with which they raised their eyes to heaven on receiving these gifts." We fully sympathise in the delight which they must have experienced, and we wish that the necessary brevity to which we are limited would enable us to disperse to our readers the many beautiful testimonies which we gleaned in our pleasing journey through this very interesting Report; and we cannot refrain uniting with the Rendsberg Society, in their joy that "if infidelity and worldly mindedness here and there raise a cry against the work, the sound is soon lost in the songs of triumph and praise, uttered by multitudes in all parts of the world; by thousands who have been brought, through the dissemination of the sacred records, from darkness to light, and from the power of Satan unto God; and who may join the hymns of triumph of angels and of their fellow Christians, "glory to God in the highest," &c. &c.

Throughout Russia and Finland, Malta, Corsica, and Ionia, the same success proceeds; for these ten centuries past it has been supposed in Greece, that an entire translation could not possibly be accomplished, and now they receive a present of 1,000 modern Greek Testaments.

At Constantinople the Rev. H. D. Leves has been engaged in revising a Jewish Spanish New Testament, and on the suggestion of the Armenian Patriarch there, he has undertaken a fresh edition of the Turkish New Testament in Armenian characters; and throughout Asia Minor a liberal distribution has been made: he visited Brusa, &c. and "in his tour met with a Greek who carried in his bosom a copy of the Four Gospels in ancient

Greek, and presented him with a copy of the modern Greek Testament, with which he promised to visit the neighbouring villages, and obtain orders for its purchase."

A translation of the Albanian Gospel has been completed, and sent to Corfu for revision, and it has been examined by four Albanians, who all agree in stating that the sense is well given.

"The principal subject which has engaged the attention of Mr. Leves has been the printing of Hilarion's version of the whole Bible in modern Greek; and a prospect has been opened of obtaining a translation of the New Testament in the Curdish, and also in the Chaldee languages. An estimate may be made of the importance of such an undertaking, when it is stated that in the Diocese of Djezira, there are 15 or 16,000 Chaldee families; in that of Mosul about 40,000; and in that of Tolaaisk they are still more numerous. Among these the Chaldee is commonly spoken, and the proposal of Mr. L. is to print the Chaldee and Curdish in parallel columns, the same as is done with the Syriac and Carshun New Testament now printing at Paris." p. xlvii.

In Mr. Barker's Tour through Turkey, he states, that "at Nicomedia the Priests manifested great delight on hearing of our intentions towards them. On opening our modern Greek Testament, one exclaimed to the rest, the New Testament made intelligible! and 100 copies were ordered immediately."

The progress of the Society's great object in India has been very general — the Hindoos, Mahomedans, and Portuguese, the Armenians, the Natives, and the Settlers, all partake of this communication. The Hindoostanee Pentateuch is in distribution, and the New Testament has been commenced: the Rev. W. H. Mill, principal of the Baptists' College, is revising the proofs of the latter. Mr. Bowley's New Testament in Hinduwec, has advanced to Philippians, and a new edition of the Bengalee, after a careful revision of the translation by the Committee, has been put to the press.

The arrival of Bp. Heber at Calcutta is announced, and the sentiments of the Bp. of Bristol's valedictory address, and his Lordship's answer, are respectfully and satisfactorily noticed. Great expectation is fairly raised, that the College at Calcutta, with the schools

schools and means for propagating the Gospel in the extensive regions of Hindostan, will be found to be greatly promoted under his Lordship's supervision.

The entire Testament in Goojutarree has been completed at Bombay, and put into extensive circulation.

At Colombo, in Ceylon, the Scriptures are now read by the Buddhist Priests, and Mr. Clough states that "the benevolence of this Society has not more worthy objects to exert itself upon than the Portuguese of Ceylon and India."

At Sydney, in New South Wales, an interesting and animating anniversary was held, and gifts subscribed.

Dr. Marshman's entire Bible, and that of Dr. Morrison, in Chinese, have been circulated; and the Society remitted 1,000*l.* to the latter to forward a new edition.

The settlements on the African coast, the Cape, the Mauritius, and the Consulates of Egypt, Persia, Abyssinia, Ethiopia, and their respective dependencies, are now reading the Scriptures in their own tongue; and the same efforts have been extended to America, to the Islands of the Pacific Ocean, and to the West Indies; and such is the improvement made, that Sixty of the Psalms of David have been translated at Labrador into the Esquimaux language. "In all the houses and tents of our Christian Esquimaux, congregations assemble and offer thanks and praises to that adorable Saviour who suffered and died for them!"

The subscriptions to this Society and general receipts have amounted to 82,323*l.* 2*s.* and the Society has issued 123,193 Bibles, and 167,298 Testaments, forming an aggregate with the issues of preceding years of 3,442,328 copies of the Sacred Writings, and circulated in Europe upwards of 800,000. Throughout the United Kingdom the utmost zeal and alacrity have been manifested to promote this design; "most evidently does it appear that the ardour of its former friends remains unabated, and that that simplicity and unity of spirit which have hitherto characterised it, still continue, and form some of its brightest distinctions."

The rest of this Report consists of an Appendix, containing Lists of the Branch Societies, Remittances, Correspondence, and what will afford

great interest to the Biblical scholar, No. 17, p. 124, the proceedings and critical examinations and testimonies of the Turkish New Testament above mentioned. The List of Donations to the Library is augmented by several of the Clergy and Laity; and an annual statement is exhibited, giving an account during the last year of 131,720*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* and an expenditure of 89,493*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.* with investments of the balance in Capital Stock, Exchequer, and other Bills and Cash. Signed by the four Auditors on the 28th of April last; and closing with a List of the Subscribers.

52. *The Village Grammar School, and other Poems.* By Thomas Maude.

THERE is much sterling poetry in this little collection. In the first and longest poem, entitled *The Grammar School*, there is a youthful vigour and freshness which indicate a spirit unsoiled by worldly contamination, unbroken by worldly disappointments.—There is much too of the affecting tenderness of Goldsmith in the descriptions of the innocent amusements of happy boyhood, and in the pure enjoyments of rural quiet and domestic privacy. Perhaps we should say that sufficient attention to correctness of style, and to poetical expression, has not been given to lines intended for publication. The following are barbarous:

"Who become fashionably groom and bride."
"For long, long years it had serv'd thee well."

Perhaps the most perfect specimen is a beautiful little poem addressed "To the Men of the South," and with this we conclude our notice of a very pleasing little volume.

"I know that you have brighter skies,
And softer airs, and sweeter flowers—
I know that you have darker eyes
In orange groves and jasmine bowers,
And fruits of richer hue—than ours:
Yet all their charms are little worth,
Match'd with the *Nature* of the North!

For me!—I love the clouds—the winds—
The wild flowers—the pure eyes of light—
The lasses "wi' the looks lint-white"—
The warm hearts and emphatic minds,
That grace the clime—from which my
heart
Errs not, howe'er my steps depart!

Oh,

Oh, yes! my filial spirit clings
Warmly to that more chilling clime,
Where the cerulean harebell springs,
And the glad eagle spreads his wings,
And rides upon the storm sublime!"

53. *Glances from the Moon; or, Lucubrations of one Unknown.* 8vo. pp. 304. Rivingtons.

IN refined circles we have occasionally met with men whose pursuits, though those of a retiring and blameless nature, are, notwithstanding, so far peculiar as to acquire for them the epithet of *originality*. Originality, however, in this sense, when combined with superior cultivation of mind and gentleness of manners, as varying and enlivening social intercourse, is acceptable to those who seek for somewhat more than accords with the languid and insipid tenour of every-day society.—The characters to which we allude, consist for the most part of persons who, having been born to easy circumstances, have had no inducement to apply to objects of a uniform or unrelaxing nature, and whose dispositions have led them into a way of life erratic and versatile.

It is not strange that such beings should not be much known, nor appreciated in the busy or gay circles of life, in which imitation and conformity are looked for. But in the calm home stations of rational existence, they reign like those more remote orbs that are said to give and receive light by means of a luminous atmosphere of their own.

To this class, "forswearing the full stream of the world," and pondering upon almost all that has fallen in his way, seems to belong "One Unknown." The "Glances from the Moon" consist of such loose and scattered lucubrations as a mode of life mutable and diversified could bespeak. They were probably written betwixt light and shade, transferred from the wrapper of a port-folio for the author's own amusement, and to impose an object of interest on his own mind, more than to obtrude a name, or to seek any fame which authorship brings. The subjects are sundry, philosophical, and didactic. We shall take two passages from the "language of birds." This article and another on the "consciousness of the vegetable world," display that love of natural ob-

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ervation which belongs to a happy and-harmonious frame of mind.

On the curious subject, the *language of birds*, the author says,

"From the notes and tones of our domestic fowl alone we could produce a variety of instances to show that they are adapted and directed to particular occasions, all expressive of and working to a meaning and an end. We might dwell upon the difference of their tones or vocal sounds when they come cheerily forth at early morn, themselves gay, humble, and sprightly like itself; and the drawling gravity of their notes suited to the laiter and slowness of their step, when day is drawing to a close, and they are sauntering in the direction of their dormitory and their perch.—As the air, activity, and gaiety of morn were greeted with their poor but best music, in brisk and flippant salutation, so are their retiring notes expressive of the quietude and composure of the evening hour; their farewell requiem to the day." pp. 248, 249.

"It was the observation of an illustrious friend of mine whose name, without waiting for the canonization of death, had travelled with the honourable fame which covered it further than any other; it was the observation of Dr. Jenner, who held communion with the subjects and images of rural life, no less than with nations and their potentates; it was one among those daily interesting remarks arising from the 'habitudes' of his life, and the confidence into which he was received by Nature, that the songs of birds varied in character with the varying season of the year. The most familiar instance was the robin. Spring and autumn afforded of course the most favourable specimens of the justness of his observation, by exhibiting the lovely song of this bird at its greatest distances; comprehending also its different gradations of composition and character of touch, from brilliant sprightliness to the graver tones of 'lengthened sweetness long drawn out.' But this sagacious observer of nature applied a similar remark to all song birds." pp. 251, 252.

54. MR. A. BUNN, the manager of the Theatre Royal, Birmingham, having been pointedly attacked both from the Pulpit and the Press, has given the retort courteous to the Rev. J. Angell James, in a Letter in which he has displayed much ability, and with great pleasantry and acuteness vindicated the Stage and its professor from the aspersions of Fanaticism. Mr. Bunn's letter seems to be popular at Birmingham, having already reached to the third edition; and, as Mr. James had added the Pulpit to the Press, so has the Stage Manager employed his rostrum by the

the repeated exhibition to crowded audiences of the comedy of the Hypocrite. We were surprised that Mr. Bunn, in a note, p. 26, should bring forward Smith the Missionary as a religious character "of the worst description." Surely he was more sinned against than sinning.

55. The Second Number of *Views in Australia*, by J. LYCETT, improves on the First, noticed in Part 1. p. 68. Encouraged by public patronage, the proprietors have determined that the Views in the future Numbers shall be executed in Aquatint instead of Lithography, which alteration is evidently for the better.

56. An interesting little work has been issued by the author of the "Statistical

Survey of Ireland," entitled the *Bibliotheca Hibernica*. It forms a Descriptive Catalogue of a select Irish Historical Library. It is not, strictly speaking, *publici juris*, a limited number of copies only having been printed for private distribution, but the subject is of peculiar interest.

57. MR. C. M. WESTMACOTT has brought out a work which may be considered a very desirable acquisition to artists and amateurs of the Fine Arts. It is a general historical and critical *Catalogue of the British Galleries of Painting and Sculpture*; with distinct notices of every work of interest in the principal collections. The work is certainly executed with considerable taste and ability, and deserves the highest commendation.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

CAMBRIDGE, July 30.

The annual prize at Caius College, for the Latin oration on the different improvements in physic since the time of Dr. Caius, has been adjudged to G. F. H. Greenhalgh, M. B. of that society.

Ready for Publication.

A Memoir of the Hyenas' Den lately discovered at Kirkdale, near Kirby-Moor-side; to which is added a History of Kirby-Moor-side, and its vicinity, to the extent of 15 miles. By the REV. W. EASTMEAD.

The 21st Number of FOSBROKE'S *Encyclopedia of Antiquities*.

No. VIII. of the Elizabethan Progresses.

Self Advancement: or Extraordinary Transitions from Obscurity to Greatness, exemplified in the Lives and History of Adrian Fourth, the Emperor Basil, Rienzi the Tribune, Alexander Fifth, Cardinal Ximenes, Hadrian Sixth, Cardinal Wolsey, Thomas Lord Cromwell, Sextus Fifth, Masaniello, Cardinal Alberoni, Dr. Franklin, and King of Sweden.

A new edition of *Gradus ad Parnassum*, with numerous additions, and other material improvements. By JOHN CAREY, LL.D. author of "Latin Prosody made easy," &c. Remains of Robert Bloomfield, 2 vols.

The last Military Operations of General Riego. By GEORGE MATTHEWS, Aide-de-camp to General Riego.

Conchologist's Companion. By the author of the "Wonders of the Vegetable Kingdom," &c.

The Life and Diary of Lieut.-col. John Blackader, of the Cameronian regiment, who served under King William and the Duke of Marlborough in the Wars of Flanders and Germany, and afterwards in Scotland, during the Rebellion of 1715, when he was appointed Deputy Governor of Stirling Castle. By A. CRICHTON.

The Port Folio; comprising 200 highly finished copper-plate engravings of Antiquarian and Topographical subjects. By Messrs. STORER, in 4 vols.

A Map of the Manors of Belsise and St. John's Wood, Hampstead. By WILL. GENT, Surveyor, 1679.

Der Frieschutz, or the Seventh Bullet; a series of Twelve original Designs for this popular Opera. Drawn by an Amateur, and etched by GEORGE CRUIKSHANK.

Preparing for Publication.

A Perustration of the Seventh Journey of the Iter Britanniarum; with Maps, Plans, and Views; being the first of a Series of Essays, illustrative of the ancient History and Geography of Britain. By BENJAMIN ROBERT PERKINS, B.A. of Lincoln College, Oxford.

A Translation, with Annotations and Additions, of Cellier's Introduction to the New Testament. By the Rev. W. BAKER.

Memoirs of the Life and Writings of the Rev. Edward Williams, D.D. By JOSEPH GILBERT.

The History of Origins; forming a collection of antiquities, important historical facts, singular customs, political and social institutions, and national peculiarities.

Lasting Impressions, a Novel. By Mrs. JOANNA CAREY, our Poetic Correspondent: see p. 166.

Letters by ANNA SEWARD; to which will be prefixed an Essay on Miss Seward's Life and Literary Character.

Amaldo, or the Evil Chalice, and other Poems. By the author of *Lyrical Poems*.

Commentaries on the Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels of Children. By ROBLEY DUNGLISON, M.D. &c. &c.

The Ninth Volume of the Annual Biography and Obituary.

Illustrations

Illustrations of Conchology, in a series of 20 engravings.

A Compendium of Medical Theory and Practice, founded on Dr. Cullen's Nosology, which will be given as a Text Book, and a Translation annexed. By D. UWINS, M.D.

An Appendix to the Pharmacopœia Londinensis, comprising a concise History of the Materia Medica.

Observations on the treatment of Deafness on improved principles, illustrated by one case of 20 years, and others of long standing, successfully treated. By Mr. FOSBROKE, Resident Surgeon at Cheltenham.

BRISTOL INSTITUTION.

At the monthly meeting of the Philosophical and Literary Society, annexed to the above Institution, held the 29th inst. Dr. Pritchard read an Essay by Miss Picard, "On the Poetry of the ancient Irish Bards." The author began with an analysis of the system of metrical composition observed by the poets of the Celtae, which are as distinct from the laws of Grecian and Roman prosody, as from the rule of versification adopted in modern poetry. The principles observed in the structure of Irish verse were enumerated. These are, measures in quatrains of a given number of syllables—Concord, a species of alliteration—Correspondence, including rhyme, as one of its species—Union—Chief or Head. All these laws of versification were illustrated by specimens of verse taken from the old poets of the Irish nation, in the original verse. The author proceeded afterwards to describe the different kinds of measure, and to illustrate them by examples of each, with critical observations. 1. The Ossianic, which occurs in the poems attributed to Oisiu Mac Fionn, whom Macpherson has chosen to term Ossian, the son of Fingal; this is the oldest and simplest form of Irish verse, and bears a great analogy in its structure to the poems of the Scottish Gael; and, in some respects, to those of the Welsh bards. 2. Dan direch, a more difficult and artificial method of composition, of which there are several kinds, such as those called Sedna, Deibhidhe, Rannaidheet, Rinnavel and Casbhairn. 3. Droighneac or the thorny, a most difficult species of verse. 4. Oglachas, a more easy and natural metre, being a sort of loose imitation of Dan direch.

Afterwards the Rev. Mr. Eden read a short Memoir, by Dr. Pritchard, describing a collection of Abraxean stones, deposited in the Museum by B. H. Bright, Esq. These are curious relics of the Basilidian heretics of the second century, of whom we have accounts from Tertullian, St. Jerom, and St. Austin. On these stones are engraved a number of figures borrowed from the Egyptian mythology, with superscriptions assigning to the same figures the scriptural names of the Deity, such as Iao, Adonai, Sabaoth, &c. They appear to have been calculated

for amulets or talismans. This was inferred from other circumstances, and from a motto on one of them given by Montfaucon, which is—*Φυλαξον υγιη στομαχον Προκλου;*—"Preserve in health the stomach of Proclus." Proclus was apparently an old Grecian of aldermanic propensities, who found such a preservative necessary on certain occasions.

DISCOVERIES IN THE MOON.

Professor Gruithausen in Munich has published the Third Part of his Essay on the many plain indications of Inhabitants in the Moon, and especially of a colossal building. The *Munich Gazette* communicates some of the most remarkable results derived from a great number of observations made last year. They answer three questions—1. To what latitude in the moon are there indications of vegetation? 2. How far are there indications of animated beings? 3. Where are the greatest and plainest traces of art on the surface of the moon? With respect to the first question, it appears from the observations of Schroter and Gruithausen, that the vegetation on the moon's surface extends to 55 degrees of south latitude, and 65 degrees north latitude. Many hundred observations have shewn, in the different colours and monthly changes of the parts evidently covered with plants, three kinds of phenomena, which cannot possibly be explained except by the process of vegetation. To the second question it is answered, that the indications from which the existence of living beings is inferred, are found from 50 degrees north latitude to 37 degrees, and perhaps 47 degrees, south latitude. The answer to the third question relates to the observations pointing out the place in the moon's surface, in which are appearances of artificial causes altering the surface. The author here examines the appearances that induce him to infer that there are artificial roads in various directions, and he also describes the great colossal edifice, resembling our cities, on the most fertile part, near the moon's equator. It is remarkable that it stands accurately, according to the four cardinal points, and that the main lines are in angles of 45 and 90 degrees, and a building resembling what is called a star-redoubt is attached to it, which the discoverer presumes to be dedicated to religious purposes; and as the Selenites can see no stars in the day time, their atmosphere being so pure, he thinks that they worship the stars, and consider the earth as a natural clock. The Essay is accompanied by several plates.—*Vienna Gazette, July 20.*

LIBRARY OF PROFESSOR MEERMANN.

The sale of this celebrated collection of books and MSS. was concluded on the 3d July, after four weeks' continuance. It produced

duced 131,000 florins. A great part of this celebrated library has been purchased by foreign collectors and booksellers, especially English; though a very considerable portion, both of the books and MSS. has been secured for the Royal Library at the Hague, the Royal Institute at Amsterdam, and various academies in Holland. Among the principal purchasers was Baron Van Westreenen Van Tiellandt, nephew of Professor Meermann, who, on this occasion, enriched his extensive library by the acquisition of a great number of rare and important works, especially such as related to the national literature and history; and also of the *Rijmbibel* of Jacob Van Maerlant, a valuable MS. which has never been printed, and is of great importance to the Dutch language; the MS. of the Universal History of Egidrus de Roya, dedicated to Bishop David of Burgundy, from the library of that prelate; the Chinese Atlas, drawn in China itself, for M. Witsen, burgomaster of Amsterdam; the original MS. of Grotius' "Comparison of the Athenian, Roman, and Batavian Commonwealths," &c. &c.

DRAWINGS BY CLAUDE.

Mr. Payne Knight's Bequest to the British Museum.

The first part of this collection contains principally compositions, and memoranda of pictures which he had painted, drawn on paper, mostly in brown, with an occasional mixture of grey, and heightened with white, but all by Claude himself. Many of these are masterly, and others are valuable, even though it be from the associations inseparable from the certain knowledge that we touch the very paper that had delighted his intelligent mind, under his living hand.

Many of these have been engraved, and are familiar to the collector. In the same volume, which is a large folio, the drawings lately purchased are inserted, and have been cut out of the book in which they were brought over, and carefully laid on coloured paper, and herein arranged by Mr. Payne

Knight. We have seen many of the original drawings, which are engraved in the *Liber Veritatis*, and several of the same character, in various private collections, which are also equally authenticated as the works of Claude; but we have seen very few that can be compared with these, or capable of creating that interest which we felt on this visit to the British Museum; for here we beheld the studies of the painter as he wrought from nature, with that pictorial identity and severe truth which alone can be inspired upon the spot.

Amongst other chit-chat relating to this book of books, we heard it whispered in the *Print Room*, that the late Mr. Richard Payne Knight had intended to bequeath his collection of works of art to the library of the Royal Academy, under the trusteeship of the Members of that Institution; and that his will was deposited in the iron chest at Somerset House. But that, on Mr. Knight's being subsequently elected a Trustee of the British Museum, he made another will, and left his valuable collection to the National Gallery, now erecting on the site of the old garden at Montague House.

We further heard, that the President, and some other Members of our National Academy, on hearing that the British Museum was to be enriched with these choice works, with a liberality and patriotism that cannot be too highly applauded, expressed their pleasure at the change, observing, that in a National Institution so easily accessible as the British Museum, they would be much more beneficially bestowed.

By a recent Act of Parliament, it seems that the President of the Royal Academy is henceforth to be enrolled in the list of Trustees of the British Museum. Nothing could be more satisfactory to the public we should presume, than that the representative of the National School of Painting should have a voice in the council that is to preside over a National Gallery of Arts.—*Somerset House Gazette*.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

WASSEL BOWL.

The following particulars of a *Wassel Bowl* discovered at the Haw, were furnished to the *Gloucester Journal* by G. W. Counsel, Esq.

The centre compartment contains a representation of a man dying, with two figures (*Paroæ*) before him, one holding a pair of shears, the other a lock of hair or web; from the inscription it would appear to be the former; in that case it may probably relate to some story told upon another bowl not yet discovered. Inscription: *WASSILLA METENS . GRINEM . MERCATUR . CRI-*

MINE." 1. Ganimede taken by the eagle of Jupiter. Inscription: "ARMIGER . ECCE . JOVIS . GANIMEDEM . SUSTULIS . ALIS." 2. Ganimede handing the cup to Jupiter and Juno. Inscription: "FORRIGAT . UT . SCIATOS . DIS . CONVIVATIBUS . APTO." 3. Orpheus soliciting Pluto and Proserpine for the liberation of his Euridice. Inscription: "LEGIBUS . INFERNI . MOTIS . PROSERPINA . REDDI." 4. The separation of Orpheus and Euridice on his looking backwards. Inscription: "EURIDICEM . JUSSIT . SEDRAM . MORS . ATRA . REDUXIT." 5. Ceres with a husband speaking to a figure of a man who is
in

in the act of going forward with a bag over his shoulder. Inscription: "MATER. LARGA. CERIS MISERATA. FAME. PEREUNTES." 6. Triptolemus seated on a dragon, and scattering grains of corn. Inscription: "TRIPTOLEMI. MANIBUS. COMMISIT. SEMINIS. USUS."—All the figures on the bowls are engraved; and although the art of engraving on plates and blocks of wood, so as to afford prints or impressions, was not known till after the invention of painting in oil, having its rise no earlier than the middle of the 15th century, yet the ancients practised engraving on precious stones, crystals, &c. with very good success. It is difficult to account for the bowls being found in that situation. The Haw belonged formerly to the Priory of Deerhurst, as subject to the Abbey of St. Dennis, in Paris, and afterwards to the Abbey of Tewkesbury. It is possible, that at the dissolution of alien priories, in the reign of Henry V. or at the general suppression, in 1544, they might have been thrown into the river for the purpose of concealment, and, being buried in the sands, could not afterwards be found. All the letters are Roman capitals, with the exception of the Saxon *M*. My erudite friend, the Rev. T. D. Fosbroke, who is certainly a great authority in these matters, states, that "in the 9th and 10th, and beginning of the 11th century, many *manuscripts* were written in England in characters partly Roman, partly Lombardick, and partly Saxon, and that Saxon characters were entirely disused in the beginning of the 12th century;" but I observe that the legends on the English coins, from the time of the Conquest to that of Mary, previous to her marriage with Philip, inclusive, are all Saxon. The characters of the dresses have nothing Roman about them, but resemble those engraved in a book in my possession, entitled, "*The Fyrst Boke of the Introduction of Knowledge*, made by Andrew Bortle, of Phisicke Doctor. Dedicated to the Right Honourable and Gracious Lady Mary, daughter of our Sovereayne Lord Kyng Henry the Eyght." If I may venture to hazard a conjecture as to the date of this piece of antiquity, I should therefore assign it to the reigns of Henry VII. or VIII.

G. W. C.

ROMAN ANTIQUITIES.

A few days since, as some workmen were employed in digging on land belonging to Mr. Creed, adjoining the turnpike-road, at Wotten, near Gloucester, they discovered, two feet below the surface of the earth, a stone, about four feet long and three feet wide, on which is carved *in alto relievo* a representation of an ancient warrior on horseback, with a legionary Roman sword by his side, and a spear in his hand, in the act of striking at a Briton who lies prostrate on the ground, and who is defending him-

self with a sword of a different description: at the top of the stone is fixed the statue of a female between two lions. It appears to have been originally a raised monument, as two pedestals on which it stood, ornamented with mouldings, were found near it. On the lower part of the stone is an inscription, of which the following is a copy:

RUFUS SITA EQUES CHO VI TRACUM ANN XL
STIP XXII HEREDES EXS TEST E CURAVE
H S E

Which may be translated, "Rufus Sita, of the 6th Cohort of Thracian Cavalry, aged 40, had served 22 years. His heirs caused this to be made according to his will.—Let this be sacred." A great number of coins have been found in the fields adjoining at different times, chiefly of Tiberius, Claudius, and Nero, and also of other Emperors.

Another monument has since been discovered, but in a very mutilated state; also a great many urns of Roman pottery, filled with ashes and burnt bones. This monument contains the following inscriptions:

XX SLIVI SATVRNINI STIPENDIORVM

XIII ORVM MXXXX.

The road adjoining to which these remains of antiquity were found, was the Hermen or Irmen Street of the Romans, called by a Saxon word equivalent to the Latin, *via militaris*, which, Stukeley says, "was made in the reign of Nero, and extended from the Southern Ocean through London to the utmost bounds of Scotland." In the Bishop of Cloyne's communications to Messrs. Lysons, it is stated that "the Irmen-street, coming from Cricklade, through Preston, to Cirencester, proceeds from thence, forming the turnpike-road to Gloucester, between Brimsfield and Cowley, through Brockworth and Barnwood."

Two peasants of Macerata-Feltre, near Fort Leo, in digging a pit, at the beginning of May, discovered something concealed below the surface. They informed their master, who immediately came to the spot, with three friends and a smith. With great difficulty they raised from the ground a brass chest bound with iron. The smith opened it, and they found in it the following valuable articles:—many rods and vessels of gold; a crown ornamented with diamonds; a great quantity of female ornaments; cloths of amianthus, with borders embroidered in gold; gold candlesticks, with ancient inscriptions, &c. The chest is five feet long, two broad, and two and a half deep. Some persons conjecture that these jewels may have belonged to Berengar, Duke of Ivrea and King of Italy, who, in his war with the Emperor Otho I. fortified himself with his Queen Gilda, on the celebrated rock of St. Leo, where he was besieged, and, together with his consort, fell into the hands of Otho, who sent them both to Germany.

INDIAN

INDIAN MEDALS.

M. Reinaud, a member of the Council of the Asiatic Society in Paris, has published a lithographic plate, with an explanation of five medals of the ancient Mahometan Kings of Bengal. These medals were found in the ruins of a fort, situated on the banks of the river Barampore, and were sent to the Asiatic Society at Paris by M. Duvaucel, a French naturalist. They are the first of the kind which have arrived in a state of good preservation in Europe. Two of them bear the name of Schems-Eddin-Elias Schah, king of Bengal in 1353; and the three others that of Sekunder-Schah, king in 1359, and the son of the preceding. They were struck at Sonargonou. These two kings were the first of their race in Bengal, which at that time had ceased to form one of the provinces of the Sultan of Delhi. The historical explanation which follows the description of these coins, contains a brief recapitulation of all the circumstances

of that revolution, derived from the Arabian writers, with whom M. Reinaud is familiar. One remarkable circumstance is the duration of the fame of Alexander the Great, whose name the greater part of the sovereigns of these Asiatic countries assume, as it was formerly assumed by the Greek and Roman sovereigns.

ENGLISH COIN.

As the workmen were lately digging the foundations of George the Fourth's Tower at Windsor Castle, they discovered an ancient silver coin of great antiquity. It is rather larger than the present shilling, and is stamped on one side with the Saxon cross, and on the reverse with an armorial bearing, greatly defaced, but of which the figure of a lion is still distinctly visible. It has been inspected by two gentlemen of the neighbourhood, and is pronounced by them to be about the date of Henry II. *Daily Paper*.—Surely the *Lion* spoken of must be the *King's Head*.

SELECT POETRY.

TASTE.

*From an unpublished Opera,
By Mrs. CAREY, West Square.*

AND, 'pray, what is Taste? shall I try to explain? [vain:
Oh! no! If I did, the attempt would be For no words can define it, though all must confess, [dress.
'Tis found in each rank, age, profession, and The Dandy will waste Half his income on taste:
Some will lavish their wealth on a toy;
While the Miser's a slave,
That dear money to save,
Which he has not the taste to enjoy.
Some, whose taste is the Fancy, in boxing delight, [fight;
And, though last at a sermon, are first at a While others all joys to the bottle confine,
And think there's no taste like the taste of good wine.
Some are charm'd with sweet sounds;
Some love horses and hounds:
Some will trip it all night at a ball;
While Woman's bright eyes
E'en the dullard can prize;
For Beauty has charms for us all.
Some at hazard (so strange and so various is taste) [will waste;
Their time will consume, and their fortunes While others, forsooth, are so wonderful nice, [shun dice.
That they shun all amusement, as wise men
Some, of taste more refin'd,
Seek the good of mankind:
—And these, let us hope, are not few...
But, hold! I am wrong,
To protract a dull song:
So, to Taste, for the present, adieu!

KIT'S COTY HOUSE.

WHAT will not Time? and yet these wondering eyes
See the rude piles of yore uninjured rise!
—Tho' round yon massy cairn the eddying storms
Have dealt their fury in a thousand forms,
Contending rains have bow'd the sturdy woods,
And with illicit grasp have plied the floods,
Till in mid-air the spumy waves salute
The crazy rains, and floods with floods dispute—
—Still, still uninjured by the waste of years
The ponderous shaft by hoary length up-rears.
On yon rude pile which haply once profaned [tained,
The bloody rite! which human gore dis-
What sacrificial fires have blazed: and now
Flashed o'er the hills or lit the vale below!
What myriad eyes have dared the depth of night!
What myriad shouts have hailed th' aspiring
Till rent with boisterous song the reddening sky [reply!
Has caught the babel-din and deigned a loud
—But hush! slow-riding on the evening gale [vale?
What tones symphonious wake the listening
And call her forth from out those secret cells
Where else (her rest unbroken) Echo dwells.
List! 'tis the sound of Druid harps! the chord
Attuned to idol-praises!—'tis the word
Of mystic import, which commands from earth
The forms of days departed back to birth!
—Again all, all is hushed!—the choral throng [song
Have ceased their minstrelsy,—the sound of No.

No more is heard; the trembling hands
 explore [more!
 The quivering string, or tune the chords no
 D. A. BRITON.

SONNET.

NOON—(Written in India.)

THE Lord of Day with fierce resistless
 might,
 Clad in the robes of glory sojourned high,
 Mocking the timid gaze of mortal eye
 With the refulgence of his forehead bright.
 I marked, with fevered brow, his form of light
 Gleam on the silver wave that slumbered
 nigh, [Zephyr's sigh
 And sought the Dryad's haunt, where
 Came like a hallowed tone of sad delight
 To soothe the Wanderer's soul.—Beneath
 a shade
 Formed by the graceful Bamboo, fit to be
 The young impassioned Lover's summer
 bower, [hour
 On bright-winged visions flew the sultry
 While syren-hope a sweet-voiced music
 made,
 Breathing of one I never more may see!
 L. R.

On the Portrait of the late LORD BYRON.

Painted by RICHARD WESTALL, Esq. R.A.

By JOHN TAYLOR, Esq.

NO wonder, WESTALL, that thy skill could
 trace
 The mental movements e'en of BYRON's face;
 Thou saw'st the Poet, with a Poet's eye,
 And hence a Poet's mind could'st well descry;
 For thou, to graphic genius not confin'd,
 Can'st boast the powers of a poetic mind*.
 In pensive dignity the Bard we see,
 As if from all unruly passions free,
 As if not brooding o'er man's vice, but woe
 And all the sad vicissitudes below,
 Ere yet the mark of envy and of hate,
 That spread a darksome colouring o'er his fate;
 While in life's spring he Nature's beauties
 found,
 And saw her blooming roses scatter'd round;
 By Fortune bade to choose his onward way,
 To cleave to Virtue, or with Fancy stray.
 Then might the mood thy pencil here pour-
 trays
 Have mark'd the tenor of his future days;
 Then might his mind, as in thy canvass seen,
 Have kept his temper gentle and serene.
 Such BYRON was, ere malice, pride, and
 scorn
 O'ercast the lustre of his radiant morn,
 And rous'd a kind, benignant, gen'rous heart,
 To point with vengeful spirit Satire's dart,
 And give the tones of his surpassing lyre
 To wanton sport and misanthropic ire.
 Else he through life had held a high career,
 To Virtue's enemies alone severe;

* See a Volume of admirable Poetry written
 by this Artist.

Else he had always prov'd her zealous friend,
 And his chief purpose been a moral end.
 Still his bold Muse, in all her strains sublime,
 Secures due homage from admiring Time.
 And, WESTALL, in thy faithful work we find
 His native features, and his pregnant mind.
 Such BYRON from the hand of NATURE came,
 Illum'd by GENIUS with its brightest flame.
 GREECE o'er his urn will shed a grateful tear,
 And FREEDOM, rescued, consecrate his bier.

LINES

Addressed to Colonel and Mrs. H * * * * *
 on being restored to each other after a long
 and painful separation.

By Mr. STOCKDALE HARDY.

WELL may ye mourn the cruel fate
 Which disunites each social tie,
 Attends the poor unfortunate,
 And seals his wretched destiny!
 For such indeed hath hover'd round
 The dreary vale where ye have been,
 And tho' ye were in spirit bound,
 The jealous Hydra stepp'd between!
 But, faithful pair! the clouds are fled
 Which held such dark dominion,
 The scene is bright'ning over head,
 And borne on Love's swift pinion—
 Again shall kindred souls unite,
 And now be sever'd never,
 The green-ey'd elf has lost his right,
 And clos'd his reign for ever!
 As sorrows past do joys increase,
 So floods of tears shall heighten yours,
 Thrice blest with happiness and peace,
 Your future path is strew'd with flow'rs!
 The eye so long suffus'd with woe,
 At length shall beam with sacred joy,
 And Charles and Anna now shall know,
 Domestic life without alloy!
 Leicester, 9th August, 1824.

WOMAN IS THE LIGHT OF LOVE.

From "Poetical Memoirs."

By JAMES BIRD*.

OH, Woman! Woman! thou art form'd
 to bless
 The heart of restless Man, to chase his care,
 And charm existence by thy loveliness;
 Bright as the sun-beam, as the morning
 fair,
 If but thy foot fall on a wilderness,
 Flowers spring, and shed their roseate
 blossoms there,
 Shrouding the thorns that in thy pathway
 rise,
 And scattering o'er it hues of Paradise.
 Thy voice of love is music to the ear,
 Soothing and soft, and gentle as the stream
 That strays 'mid summer flowers; thy glit-
 tering tear
 Is mutely eloquent; thy smile a beam
 Of light ineffable, so sweet, so dear,

* Reviewed in page 146.

It wakes the heart from sorrow's darkest dream,
Shedding a hallow'd lustre o'er our fate,
And when it beams we are not desolate!

No! No! when Woman smiles we feel a charm

Thrown bright around us, binding us to earth;

Her tender accents, breathing forth the balm
Of pure affection, give to transport birth;
Then life's wide sea is billowless and calm:
Oh! lovely Woman! thy consummate worth

Is far above thy frailty—far above
All earthly praise—THOU ART THE LIGHT OF
Love.

◆
APOLLO'S LYRE.

From Pindar's Pythian Ode.

APOLLO'S golden Lyre! in thee
A just and equal right,
The violet-tress'd Muses claim,
Thou leader of delight!

On thee the dancers' steps attend,
And when the Chorus sings,
Their notes are all in unison
With thy harmonious strings.

The forked lightnings cleave the sky,
And thunderbolts of fire,
These quench'd by the melodious sound,
All harmlessly expire.

The Eagle on Jove's sceptre perch'd,
The noblest bird which flies,
Flaps his broad wings, while on his back
The downy feathers rise.

The soft envelopes of his eyes,
Like misty vapours creep
Down to his crooked beak, as he
Is charm'd by thee to sleep.

Impetuous Mars forgets to rage,
His spear remains at rest,
And soft and tranquil feelings sooth
His fierce and iron breast.

From thee, Latonides, and from
The Muse's wisdom flow
Such strains as cause immortal minds
With thrilling joy to glow!

But wicked men, whom Jove loves not,
Throughout the land and sea,
Can have no feelings to enjoy
Pierian melody.

Typhæus, with his hundred heads,
In Tartarus profound,
Who with the Gods presum'd to war,
Abhors harmonious sound.

Cilicia once protected him
Within a far-fam'd cave,
Now near to Cuma's shore he lies,
Encompass'd by the wave.

And Sicily lies heavy on
His broad and shaggy breast,
Which is by Etna, nurse of snows,
The skies supporter, press'd.

Etna, from whose vast caverns rise
Fountains of fire most pure,
Tho' oft by day thick clouds of smoke
Its sky-topp'd head obscure.

At night the spiral flames ascend,
While, with a thundering sound,
The stones thrown up to wond'rous heights,
Fall in the sea profound.

From the Vulcanian monster's throat
In desolating streams,
The lava down the mountain flows,
And vivid are its gleams.

Surely no mortal can behold
This grand and awful sight,
Without sensations in his breast
Of wonder and affright.

When Etna with its gloomy woods
Feels the convulsive shock,
As the dire Monster moves his limbs
Gall'd by the flinty rock!

L.

◆
To EDWARD HODGES BAILY, Esq. R. A.
Oh ma Patrie! oh mon bonheur!
Toujours chéri, tu rempliras mon cœur!
Oh my delight! my Country blest!
My heart is with thy love possess!

OBJECTS of worth which men select,
In safety they dispose,
And right and treasure to protect
A deed of trust compose.

'Tis thus our wealth and rights in trust
Are in the State enroll'd,
By King, Lords, Commons, balanc'd just,
In Parliament controll'd.

Freedom's Great Charter rules our land
And prompts our energies;
And Whig and Tory sentry stand
To guard our liberties.

Oh may each State like ours be blest
With liberty divine,
Where Arts and Sciences caress'd,
A blaze of glory shine.

In vision rapt, the Poet views
This happy state of things,
Adoring mercy for his Muse,
The right divine of Kings!

J. U.

◆
CHILDHOOD.

OH! there are green spots on the path
of time

The reckless wanderer, passing gaily by,
Views with irreverent and careless eye,
'Till with reverted gaze, when doomed to
climb

Of hoarse adversity the steep sublime,
Illumined far by memory's moonlight sky,
He marks them in the distant valley lie,
Clad in the gorgeous colours of the clime!
Scenes of my Childhood! now below'd in
vain!

[turn]

The grave-bound Pilgrim never can re-
And all too soon the sad and weary learn,
Urged o'er the Future's desolate domain,
That in the dreariness of life's sojourn,
Fate will not hearken to the voice of Pain!

L. R.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

SPAIN.

According to letters from Spain, disturbances are frequently occurring in various parts of that country, and an intense feeling of hostility against the French troops is said to prevail. A letter received from an English merchant at Madrid, says, "I am informed, that full one-third of the whole population is in durance in public gaols, and confined to their houses for liberal opinions. They talk of trials, but no one is acquitted. Every day occurrences in the affairs of Government will not be believed in foreign countries: we outdo Algiers and Constantinople in wickedness, in open cruelty, and injustice. Not a single person has been liberated under the amnesty order."

GREECE.

Ipsara was taken by the fleet of the Captain Pacha on the 3d of August. The fleet appeared before the island on Friday. The attack commenced at 4 o'clock A. M. on Saturday morning on the west of the island, when about 14,000 men were landed, whilst a feigned attack was making on the batteries in the port on the other side of the island. The fight became general about six o'clock, and the Captain Pacha issued a proclamation, promising 500 dollars for every Greek prisoner brought to the camp alive. It appears that all the fire ships, and about 10 or 12 armed Greek vessels, were burnt by the Turks, and that 18 or 20 of the latter struck their colours. About 10 or 12 of the best Greek vessels, with the richer Greeks on board, and their families, and it is said the public treasure, escaped at the commencement of the attack, without fighting at all.

EAST INDIES.

It appears that the war in India will be carried on with vigour, and that the supreme government are using every exertion that it shall be of short duration. It is understood that fifteen thousand troops have been embarked from Bengal, and five thousand from Madras, principally composed of his Majesty's regiments, but which are to be followed by more extensive embarkations from the different Presidencies, and from Ceylon. It is however thought that from the great extent of territory acquired during the late Mahratta war, a considerable number of European troops must be sent to India. The war into which our Government in India is compelled to engage, has been caused by repeated acts of outrage and aggression of the Burmese na-

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tion. The dispute is of some standing, the Burmese having for several years made encroachments on the eastern frontier of Chittagong. They first advanced pretensions to the jungles frequented by the British elephant hunters, which were unquestionably situated within the British boundaries. They next laid claim to the island of Shapuree, situated on the extreme point of the narrow strip of the main land which forms the southern frontier of the Chittagong district, and is separated from it only by a narrow channel. Repeated aggressions and insults, on the part of the Burmese, incurred reprisals, until an open rupture ensued.

LOSS OF THE SHIP FAME.

* * * The following is an extract of a letter from Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles, late Governor of Bencoolen, communicating the destruction by fire of the ship *Fame*, in which he had embarked with his family and suite on his return to Europe. A more interesting narrative is scarcely to be found even in the pages of fiction. The loss sustained is unhappily irreparable.

"We embarked on the 2d of February in the *Fame*, and sailed at day-light for England with a fair wind and every prospect of a quick and comfortable passage. The ship was every thing we could wish; and having closed my charge here much to my satisfaction, it was one of the happiest days of my life. We were, perhaps, too happy, for in the evening came a sad reverse. Sophia had just gone to bed, and I had thrown off half my clothes, when a cry of Fire! fire! roused us from our calm content, and in five minutes the whole ship was in flames! I ran to examine whence the flames principally issued, and found that the fire had its origin immediately under our cabin. Down with the boats! Where is Sophia? Here! The children? Here! A rope to the side! lower Lady Raffles! Give her to me! says one; I'll take her, says the Captain. Throw the gunpowder overboard! It cannot be got at—it is in the magazine close to the fire! Stand clear of the powder! Skuttle the water casks! Water! water!! Where's Sir Stamford? Gone into the boat. Nelson! Nelson! come into the boat. Push off—push off!—Stand clear of the after-part of the ship!

"All this passed much quicker than I can write it; we pushed off, and as we did

so,

so, the flames were issuing from our cabins, and the whole of the after-part of the ship was in flames; the masts and sails now taking fire, we moved to a distance, sufficient to avoid the immediate explosion, but the flames were now coming out of the main hatchway, and seeing the rest of the crew, with the Captain, &c. still on board, we pulled back to her under the bows, so as to be most distant from the powder. As we approached, we perceived that the people from on-board were getting into another boat on the opposite side; she pushed off, we hailed her, Have you all on board? Yes, all save one. Who is he? Johnson, sick in his cot. Can we save him? No, impossible; the flames were then issuing from the hatchway; at this moment the poor fellow, scorched I imagine by the flames, roared out most lustily, having run up on deck. I will go for him, says the Captain. The two boats then came together, and we took out some of the persons from the Captain's boat, which was overladen. We then pulled under the bowsprit of the ship, and picked the poor fellow up. Are you all safe? Yes, we've got the man; all lives safe, thank God! pull off from the ship; keep your eye on a star, Sir Stamford; there's one barely visible.

"We then hauled close to each other, and found the Captain fortunately had a compass, but we had no light but from the ship. Our distance from Bencoolen we estimated to be from 20 to 30 miles in a S.W. direction; there being no landing-place to the Southward of Bencoolen, our only chance was to regain that port. The Captain then undertook to lead, and we to follow in a N.N.E. course as well as we could. No chance, no possibility being left we could again approach the ship, for she was one splendid flame fore and aft and aloft, her masts and sails in a blaze, and rocking to and fro, threatening to fall in an instant. There goes her mizen mast; pull away, my boys; there goes the gunpowder, thank God!

"You may judge of our situation without further particulars; the alarm was given at about 20 minutes past eight, and in less than ten minutes she was in flames; there was not a soul on board at half-past eight, and in less than ten minutes afterwards she was one grand mass of fire.

"My only apprehension was the want of boats to hold the people; as there was no time to have got out a long boat, or made a raft, all we had to rely upon was two small boats, which fortunately were lowered without accident, and in these two small open boats, without a drop of water or grain of food, or a rag of covering, except what we happened at the moment to have on our backs, we embarked on the wide ocean, thankful to God for his mercies. Poor So-

phia having been taken out of her bed, had nothing on but a wrapper, neither shoes nor stockings; the children were just as taken out of bed, whence one had been snatched after the flames had attacked it. In short there was not time for any one to think of more than two things—Can the ship be saved? No; let us save ourselves then—all else was swallowed up in one great rain.

"To make the best of our misfortune, we availed ourselves of the light from the ship to steer a tolerably good course towards the shore; she continued to burn till about midnight, when the saltpetre, of which she had 230 tons on board, took fire, and sent up one of the most splendid and brilliant flames that was ever seen, illuminating the horizon, in every direction, to an extent of no less than fifty miles, and casting that kind of blue light over us, which is, of all others, most luridly horrible. She burnt and continued to flame in this style for about an hour or two, when we lost sight of the object in a cloud of smoke.

"Neither Nelson, nor Mr. Bell, our medical friend, who had accompanied us, had saved their coats, the tail of mine, with a pocket handkerchief, served to keep Sophia's feet warm; and we made breeches for the children with our neckcloths. Rain now came on, but fortunately it was not of long continuance, and we got dry again—the night became serene and starlight. We were now certain of our course, and the men behaved manfully; they rowed incessantly, and with good heart and spirit, and never did poor mortals look out more for daylight and for land than we did. Not that our sufferings or grounds of complaint were any thing to what has often befallen others; but from Sophia's delicate health, as well as my own, and the stormy nature of our coast, I felt perfectly convinced we were unable to undergo starvation and exposure to the sun and weather many days; and aware of the rapidity of the currents, I feared we might fall to the southward of the port.

"At day-light we recognised the coast and Rat Island, which gave us great spirits, and though we found ourselves much to the southward of the port, we considered ourselves almost at home. Sophia had gone through the night better than could have been expected, and we continued to pull on with all our strength. About eight or nine o'clock we saw a ship standing to us from the Roads; they had seen the flame on shore, and sent out vessels in all directions to our relief; and here certainly came a Minister of Providence, in the character of a Minister of the Gospel; for the first person I recognised was one of our Missionaries. They gave us a bucket of water, and we took the Captain on board as a pilot.

lot. The wind, however, was adverse, and we could not reach the shore, and took to the ship, where we got some refreshment, and shelter from the sun. By this time Sophia was quite exhausted, fainting continually. About two o'clock we landed safe and sound, and, no words of mine can do justice to the expression of feeling, sympathy, and kindness with which we were hailed by every one. If any proof had been wanting that my administration had been satisfactory, here we had it unequivocally from all; there was not a dry eye; and as we drove back to our former home, loud was the cry of "God be praised!"

"But enough; and I will only add, that we are now greatly recovered, in good spirits, and busy at work in getting ready-made clothes for present use. We went to bed at three in the afternoon, and I did not awaken till six this morning. Sophia had nearly as sound a sleep, and with the exception of a bruise or two, and a little pain in the bones from fatigue, we have nothing to complain of.

"The property which I have lost, on the most moderate estimate, cannot be less than 20,000*l.* I might almost say 30,000*l.* But the loss which I have to regret beyond all, is my papers and drawings; all my papers, of every description, including my notes and observations, with memoirs and collections, sufficient for a full and ample history, not only of Sumatra, but of Borneo, and every other Island in these Seas; my intended account of the Establishment of Singapore; the history of my own Administration; grammars, dictionaries, and vocabularies; and last, not least, a grand map of Sumatra, on which I had been employed since my first arrival here, and on which, for the last six months, I had bestowed almost my whole undivided attention; this, however, was not all—all my collections in natural history, and my splendid collection of drawings, upwards of a thousand in number, with all the valuable papers and notes of my friends Arnold and Jack; to conclude, I will merely notice, that there was scarcely an unknown animal, bird, beast, or fish, or an interesting plant, which we had not on board. A living tapir, a new species of tiger, splendid pheasants, &c. &c. all domesticated for the voyage. We were, in short, in this respect, a perfect Noah's Ark. All, all has perished; but, thank God, our lives have been spared, and we do not repine.

"Our plan is to get another ship as soon as possible, and I think you may still expect us in July. There is a chance of a ship called the *Lady Flora* touching here on her way home, and there is a small ship in the Roads, which may be converted into a packet, and take us home, as I have a Captain and crew at command."

AFRICA.

Algiers despatches, dated July 26, from Sir Harry Neale, announce the satisfactory termination of the quarrel with Algiers. On the 24th ult. Sir Harry stood into the harbour of Algiers, with his whole squadron, making such a disposition of his ships as demonstrated to the Algerine government, that they had no longer any choice but between submission and an immediate bombardment. The memory of Lord Exmouth's assault was too recent to allow the Dey to pause very long upon this alternative; and accordingly, after one or two shots had been fired, *honoris causa*, he sent a flag of truce to offer to the British commander an unconditional submission to all his propositions, and to declare his readiness to sign the declaration transmitted from England. The offer was accepted by Sir Harry, the declaration signed by the Dey, and thus this war has been happily concluded without any effusion of blood; and with a clear and uncompromising assertion of the dignity of the British flag.

CAPE COAST.

According to recent accounts, daily skirmishes were taking place between the Ashantees and the Fantees, which generally ended to the disadvantage of the latter. An action was fought within ten miles of Cape Coast, between about 10,000 Ashantees, and 6 or 7,000 Fantees, assisted by a few white troops and a detachment of the 2d West India regiment commanded by Major Chisholm. The Ashantees were defeated, and driven back a considerable distance. The next day, however, intelligence was received that the King of Ashantee, with a powerful army, was within three days march of Anamaboo. This caused the Fantees to disperse, and no entreaties of the English Commander of the forces could induce them to keep the field. In the mean time the armies of the Ashantees are laying waste the country in all directions. The plantations of India corn, yams, plantains, and bananas, which form the food of the inhabitants, have been entirely destroyed; and the remaining Fantees, who may be fortunate enough to escape the sword, will, to all appearance, perish next year by famine.

A letter, dated June 1, says, The war we are waging against the Ashantee nation has proved very disastrous. The country round our forts is in a dreadful state for want of provisions. Thousands have fallen from the sword, but tens of thousands must perish from famine. Beef is now sixteen guineas a tierce at Cape Coast, and flour or bread is not to be had for money. We are as badly off as possible: the season is carrying off daily seven or eight of the white troops; and there is not more than fifty of upwards of three hundred which I found here remaining.

maining. The enemy's camp is very near to the town, and this day we expect an attack.

WEST INDIES.

Another partial insurrection of slaves has broken out in Jamaica. A letter, dated *Lucca in Hanover*, June 14, says, This neighbourhood is in rather an unpleasant state of alarm in consequence of the negroes on several estates (not twenty miles from this) having left off work, and run into the woods. They have burned two or three trash-houses, and carried off provisions, &c. The militia are called out. Two companies of the Hanover regiment left this last night for Argyle, where, I believe, the business commenced. I understand a company of the 33d are sent from Maroon Town to the scene of action. Argyle,

Chester Castle, Alexandria, Golden Grove, and Mount Pelier, are mentioned as being in the most disturbed state.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The *Rio Janeiro* paper of the 12th of June gives a proclamation by the Emperor, of a most alarming nature; it proclaims that an attack from Portugal may be immediately expected. It states that it has been given out the attack will not only be sanctioned, but that Portugal will be assisted by the great powers of the Continent. This the Emperor asserts is not the case. He then goes on in his address to the Brazilians, to direct, that in case of invasion, the houses may be burnt, the country ravaged and destroyed, and the natives retire into the interior. The watch-word is liberty or death.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

ATTAINED SCOTTISH TITLES.

Highly popular as his Majesty's Government at present is, there have been few measures which have given more universal satisfaction than the restoration of the titles to the heirs of some of those unfortunate Noblemen, whose rebellion, or loyalty, for it is hard to say which, deprived them of their hereditary honours. But general as this feeling may be, there are still some little heart-burnings on the part of the friends

of those who think they have an equally good claim to a restoration of their honours.

To such as feel an interest in this subject, the following document cannot fail to be acceptable. It contains an accurate list of the Scottish titles attained in the years 1715 and 1745, with their dates, the heirs who by their respective patents are entitled to succeed to them, and the names of the representatives of those ancient families where they exist. From the knowledge and research of the gentleman who drew up this interesting paper, our readers may depend upon its accuracy:

		—1715.—		
Before 1063	Earl of Mar, Erskine	}	Restored.	
	Heirs general.			
Before 1010	Marischall of Scotland	}	Represented by Sir Alex. Keith, of Dunottar and Ravelstoun, descended of Wm. 3d Earl Marischall, who died about 1530.	
Before 1458	Earl Marischall, Keith			
1430	Heirs male.	}	Extinct.	
1430	Lord Maxwell			
1620	Earl of Nithsdale, Maxwell	}	Represented by Sir George Seton of Gairletoun, descended of George, 3d Earl of Wintoun, who died in 1650.	
	Heirs male.			
1448	Lord Seton	}	Represented by Sir Thos. Livingston, of Westquarter and Bedlormie, descended of Wm. 6th Lord Livingston, who died 1592.	
1600	Earl of Wintoun, Seton			
	Heirs male whatsoever.	}	Represented by the descendants of the Earl of Melfort, settled in France.	
1458	Lord Livingston			
1600	Earl of Linlithgow	}	Extinct.	
1641	Earl of Calendar			
	Heirs male.	}	Represented by Sir Jas. Carnegy, of Kinnaid, descended of David, 1st Earl of Southesk, who died 1658.	
1437	Lord Drummond			
1605	Earl of Perth, Drummond	}	Extinct.	
	Heirs Male whatsoever.			
1609	Lord Mackenzie	}	Represented by Dalzell, of Glenae, great-grandson of the attained Earl.	
1620	Earl of Seaforth, Mackenzie			
	Heirs Male.	}	Extinct.	
1633	Earl of Southesk, Carnegy			
	Heirs Male.	}	Extinct.	
1628	Lord Dalzell			
1639	Earl of Carnwath	}	Extinct.	
	Heirs Male.			
1646	Earl of Panmure, Maule	}	Extinct.	
	Heirs Male.			

1633	Viscount Kenmure, Gordon Heirs Male whatsoever.	} Restored.
1651	Viscount Kingston, Seton Heirs Male.	} Extinct.
1661	Viscount Kiltyah, Livingstone Heirs Male.	} Extinct.
1607	Lord Burleigh, Balfour Heirs general.	} Represented by Bruce of Kennet, descended of Mary, dau. of Robt. 4th Lord Burleigh, and sister of the attainted Lord.
1650	Lord Duffus, Sutherland Heirs Male.	} Represented by Capt. James Sutherland, grandson of the attainted Lord.
—1745.—		
1459	Lord Boyd	} Represented by the Earl of Errol, grandson of the attainted Earl.
1661	Earl of Kilmarnock Heirs Male whatsoever.	
1685	Lord Macleod	} Extinct.
1703	Earl of Cromarty, Mackenzie Heirs Male.	
1609	Lord Maderty, Drummond	} Restored.
1686	Viscount Strathallan Heirs Male.	
1431	Lord Lovat, Fraser Heirs Male.	} Represented by Frazer, of Lovat, descended of Alexander, 5th Lovel, who died 1558.
1603	Lord Balmerinoch, Elphinstone Heirs Male.	
1633	Lord Pittaligo, Forbes Heirs Male whatsoever.	} Extinct.
1631	Lord Nairn, Nairn Heirs general.	} Restored.

Morning Paper.

An Irish Catholic priest, named Carrol, has been tried at *Wexford* for the murder of an infant, which he pretended was possessed of a devil; and that it was necessary to expel it. The infatuated populace, and even the parent, encouraged the demoniacal wretch, who was guilty of other monstrous excesses. He was declared insane, and acquitted. Five persons, who, without interfering, witnessed his fanatic rites of superstition and murder, and who were tried with him, were acquitted also; the jury extending to their moral imbecility the same indulgence which they gave to the physical derangement of their miserable pastor. The prosecution was conducted with the utmost liberality, and even tenderness, towards the accused; but the evidence disclosed a frightful picture of the ignorance and superstition of the Catholic peasantry. Of between 200 and 300 persons collected promiscuously, (and so collected they must be taken as a fair sample of the population,) not one had sufficient doubt of the efficacy of the priest's operations to interfere for the preservation of the poor infant. The infatuated father, to whom the child appealed in vain, declared upon his oath, that after the priest had extinguished the infant's cries in death, he suffered him to leave the house, because he was impressed with the firm conviction that Father Carroll *would re-animate the murdered innocent upon his return!* The assembled crowd, too, were so well assured that the process going forward was the expulsion of an evil spirit, that they timidly made way for the passage of the ejected de-

vil! Judge Johnson, before whom the trial took place, addressed the prisoners at its conclusion in a most impressive manner: he said, "I hope that what has transpired in this Court will teach the lower orders of this country to distrust the promises of those who profess to be gifted with supernatural powers. Let them not suppose that the impious and blasphemous attributes pretended to be enjoyed by weak and sinful mortals exist, or that men like themselves possess the capability of working miracles."

A new Society of Christians has been formed at *Manchester*, who profess, as one of their leading tenets, to abstain wholly from animal food, and to live entirely on vegetables. They have for some time rigidly followed this practice, and though it is expressly founded on their literal interpretation of the command *thou shalt not kill*, yet the medical effects of it have confirmed one fact long disputed in the physiology—*viz.* that man can be sustained in robust health better on vegetable and farinaceous diet than on flesh. The whole of that numerous Society now exist on vegetables, and enjoy the most perfect health and strength.

HASTINGS CASTLE.—Orders having been given for the excavation of the ground within the walls of this ancient ruinous structure, which are of great thickness, the men began to dig at several places, in one of which, under the wall, they found a perfect stone step; they continued their labour, and found twenty-six regular stone steps, winding round a strong stone column under ground. At the bottom of these steps they

came

came to a door-way, the frame of stone, and in good condition; indeed the hobs where the hinges, locks, bolts, and bars went, are very perfect. They are now digging a little more towards the sea on the level with the bottom of the stone steps, and opposite the door-way, where they are come to a vault, containing stone coffins, which have been opened, and shewn to the publick. The visitors to this spot are innumerable. The coffins contain the remains of persons of extraordinary size, and in perfect preservation; the teeth in the jaws are sound and good; the coffins are made similar to the steyne graves now made, excepting they are made to fit the bodies, particularly the head; they are first built in the shape, and the bodies afterwards put in, and large stones laid over, no person being allowed to touch the bones. The immense height of the ground on which the ruin stands occasions it to be very dry. The coffins must have lain many hundred years, but nothing has been found to discover any date. The workmen also discovered a well, at the bottom of which some human bones and other things were found. A draw-bridge has been discovered near the foundations, which are to be carefully excavated and examined.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—An officer connected with the expedition which lately left this country for the purpose of proceeding by land to explore the shores of the Arctic Sea, from Repulse Bay, has written a letter, dated on board the Discovery sloop Griper, of which the following is an extract:

Stromness, July 20.—"Every thing which could be thought of for our comfort and safety has been provided by Government. We have complete fur dresses of racoon skin; bags about six feet long and sufficiently wide for a man to get into and sleep in, lined with the same material; and pillows which are air tight, and may be inflated when necessary, to repose on. These pillows are made of duck of the closest texture, of which two pieces are glued together by a composition made of India-rubber dissolved in naphtha, which renders them airtight, and the pillows are then formed. There is a stop-cock at one corner, through which they are inflated, and when not used, the air is allowed to escape. When empty, a pillow can be folded up in a small compass, and carried in the pocket. We have also water-proof dresses, swimming jackets, and camp equipage suited to the climate we have to encounter, all prepared in the same manner. We have also coverings of the same material for two boats which we have in frame; each of these boats weigh about 150lb.; they are designed to carry six persons each, the party consisting of 12 persons."

THE CAMELEON.—One of these creatures

which so rarely live in our climate, and which, when not alive, no longer possess that singularity which constitutes their value, is now exhibited at the house of Mr. Dixon in Fleet-street. It is imported from Sierra Leone, and is the only survivor out of a great number who were passengers in the same vessel. It is about nine inches long from the tip of the snout to the end of the tail, and is of the lizard form and species. The eye is encaised in a spherical socket, moveable in every direction, and projecting so much as to enable the animal to see on all sides; and what adds to this facility is, that one eye has no sympathy with the other; so that one can be shut while the other is open, or one looking forwards while the other is looking backwards. The eye so completely resembles a gem surrounded by a ring of gold, that it might well be supposed to be really a piece of metal and a precious stone. The variations in the hues over the whole skin are rapid and surprising. On a plant of delicate green, the Cameleon is scarcely distinguishable from the plant itself: on black it becomes dusky; passing over grey it assumes another tinge. It delights in light and heat, and changes in form as well as colour when warmed by the rays of the sun.

HYDROPHOBIA.—Sir Astley Cooper, in allusion to this subject in one of his lectures, says, "the best plan decidedly is the immediate excision of the part, and where it has been done directly after the injury, it has, I believe, in every instance been successful in preventing the disease."—Dr. Fayerman makes the important announcement that "a successful remedy may be found for the bite of a rabid animal in the use of the fluid extract of lead." Dr. F. observes, "I have adopted the solution of lead as the most concentrated preparation, and have exhibited it with complete success in a confirmed case of hydrophobia in a person of the name of Roberts, residing in Hatfield-st. Goswell-street. On the third day after the symptoms became apparent, paralysis of the lower extremities ensued, and from that period the hydrophobic madness ceased, and the patient speedily recovered. The solution of lead was given in doses of 40 drops every four hours on a lump of sugar. The patient was of robust habit, and aged 42 years."

The printing offices of Mr. Moyes and Mr. Wilson of Greville-street, have been unfortunately destroyed by fire; and much valuable property lost. Among the works nearly ready for publication at Mr. Moyes's, were Mr. Britton's "History and Antiquities of Bath Abbey Church," and the third volume of his "Beauties of Wiltshire." A part of the manuscripts for the concluding sheets, Appendix, &c. was also destroyed; together with Mr. Dibdin's account of the English Opera House and Davis's Royal Amphitheatre, intended for insertion in the "Illustrations of the Public Buildings of London."

PRO-

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

War-Office, July 15.—His Majesty has been pleased to approve of the 2d Battalion of the 60th Foot being equipped and trained as a Rifle Corps; and has also been pleased to direct that as both Battalions of that Corps are to be Rifle Battalions, the Ensigns shall be made Second Lieutenants.

War-Office, July 30.—4th Reg. of Drag. Guards, Capt. J. Chatterton, from the 7th Drag. Guards, to be Major, vice D'Este, prom.; 19th Foot, Brevet Major E. Lockyer, to be Major, vice Broomfield, retires; Brevet Major W. Cochrane, on half-pay 103d Foot, to be Insp. Field Officer of the Militia of Nova Scotia, with the rank of Lieut.-col. in the army.

War-office, Aug. 6.—10th Foot, Major Rob. Gurdon, to be Major: 21st Ditto, Major Hector McLaine, to be Major: 79th Ditto, Capt. Wm. Marshall, to be Major: 93d Ditto, Major Mark-Anthony Bozon, to be Major.

BREVET.—Capt. John Owens (employed as Chief Engineer in New South Wales) to be Major in the Army.

UNATTACHED.—Major James Campbell, to be Lieutenant-col. of Infantry.

Aug. 17. His Majesty has been pleased to grant to the Earl of Clancarty his royal licence and permission that his Lordship may accept and use in this country the title of Marquis of Heusden, conferred on him by the King of the Netherlands, as an especial and lasting testimony of the high sense that Sovereign entertained of the eminent services rendered by his Lordship to his said Majesty on divers important occasions.—Sir John Browne, Knt. to wear the supernumerary Cross of the Royal Order of Charles III. of Spain.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Dan. Wilson, Prebend of Rochester.
Rev. J. Bull, B.D. Canon Resid. of Exeter.
Rev. Edw. Fane, Lima, &c. Prebend Salisbury.
Rev. W. Hewson, Prebend of St. David's.
Rev. Wm. Vansittart, Prebend of Carlisle.
Rev. J. H. J. Chichester, Arlington R. Dev.
Rev. Thomas Carew, Haccombe R. Devon.
Rev. Dr. Cracknell, Minister of Portland chapel, Bath.

Rev. John Evans, Penbedoe Llan Flangel R. co. Pembroke.

Rev. S. Fenton, Fishguard V. co. Pemb.
Rev. W. C. Fetton, Cowthorp R. co. York.

Rev. G. Hodgson, Christchurch R. Birmingham.

Rev. Robert Roe Houston, Artwick R. with Artsey V. Bedfordshire.

Rev. J. Ker, Polmont Church, co. Stirling.
Rev. Mr. Knight, St. Paul's Sheffield Cur.

Rev. James Monkhouse Knott, Wormsington V. Warwickshire.

Rev. John Overton, jun. Pwpa. Cur. of Bilton in Holderness.

Rev. W. Phelps, Meare V. Somerset.

Rev. Dr. Richards, St. Martin in the Fields V. Westminster.

Rev. C. Reese, B.D. Preacher at Whitehall.
Rev. R. F. St. Barbe, Strickton R. Wilts.

Rev. John Sheepshanks, St. Gluvin V. Cornwall.

Rev. J. S. Stafford, Mettingham V. Suff.
Rev. H. Symonds, D.D. All Saints V. Hereford.

Rev. W. Wilson, D.D. Holy Rood V. Southampton.

Rev. A. Walker, to Elgin Church, Scotland.

Rev. W. Hale Hale, to be one of the Chaplains to the Bp. of Chester.

Dr. David Lamont, to be one of his Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary in Scotland.

BIRTHS.

Lately. At Kenton Vicarage, Devon, the wife of Rev. G. T. Chamberlaine, a dau.—At North Aston, Viscountess Chetwynd, a son.—At Munden, Herts, Mrs. Chauncey, a dau.—Lady Frances Hotham, a son.—At Battersea, Mrs. Hammet, a son.

Feb. 21. At Seetapore, Calcutta, the wife of Major P. Comyn, 2d bat. 7th regiment, a son.

Mar. 3. At Madras, the wife of Lieut. col. Campbell, 49th reg. a son.—The wife of Lieut.-col. Blacker, a son.

Mar. 13. The wife of Lieut.-col. Molesworth, a dau.

May 10. At Buenos Ayres, of a son, the lady of Woodbine Parish, esq. H. M. Consul-General at that place.

July 19. At Boulston, Pembrokeshire, the wife of Robert Innes Ackland, esq. a son.—22. At Rome, the wife of Col. Bromhead, a son.—23. The Countess Delawarr, a dau.—25. At Wraxall, the wife of J. H. Smyth Pigott, esq. of Brockley Court, a son.—27. Hon. Mrs. A. A. Hely Hutchinson, a dau.—At Oxford, the wife of Rev. Dr. Bliss, a dau.—The wife of B. Haworth, esq. of Rolston, in Holderness, a son.—At Newby Park, Hon. Mrs. Ramsden, lady of John Chas. Ramsden, esq. M.P. a son and heir.—At Swansea, Mrs. M'Cready, a dau.—28. The wife of William Miles, esq. a dau.—29. Mrs. Robert Winter, of Clapham Common, a dau.—At Field Lodge, Cheltenham, the wife of the Rev. Hugh Smith, Rector of Weston,

Weston, co. Glouc. a son.—At Easthorpe, near Malton, the wife of Edward Taylor, esq. a dau.—31. At Brompton, the wife of Edward Cayley, esq. a son.

Aug. 6. The wife of John Wm. Wilton, esq. in Berkeley-street, Gloucester, a son and heir.—The lady of Dr. Grove, Salisbury, a dau.—7. In Kensington-square, the wife of John Shephard, esq. a dau.—In Upper Harley-street, Mrs. William Hammer, a son.—The wife of Alexander Powell,

esq. of Hurdcott-House, Wilts, a son.—8. The wife of T. Clutterbuck, esq. of Hardenbush, a son.—10. In Edinburgh, the wife of James Edmund Leslie, esq. a son.—13. The lady of James Whitechurch, esq. of the Polygon, a son.—16. The wife of William Salmon, esq. M.D. of Mead-House, Gloucestershire, and of Penlyne Court, Glamorganshire, a dau.—20. At Feltham Vicarage, near Hounslow, the wife of the Rev. Joseph Morris, M.A. F.S.A. a son.

MARRIAGES.

Lately. At Dublin, Alexander Purviance, esq. of Hermitage, co. Londonderry, to Elizabeth, dau. of the late Alderman Vincent, of the city of Limerick, and sister to Genl. Vincent, Lieut.-Governor of Dumbarton Castle.—J. T. Fagg, esq. of Westhere, second son of the late Sir John Fagg, bart. of Mystole, to Frances, youngest dau. of the late Wm. Carter, esq. M.D.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, Henry, only son of Sir Henry Halford, bart. of Wistow-hall, co. Leicester, to Barbara, dau. of Mr. Serjeant Vaughan.—Rev. W. Hames, M.A. Rector of Chingford, Devon, to Jeremima-Belinda, dau. of Rev. Dr. Perkins, Vicar of Dawlish.—At Bedale, Hon. and Rev. T. Momson, to Sarah, dau. of late Rev. Christ. Wyvill.—Rev. Richard Baker, Chaplain to the British residents in Hamburg, and eldest son of Sir Robert Baker, of Berners-street, to Frances, daughter of the late J. Prescott, esq. of St. Petersburg.—At Hampton Court, Rev. R. Tredcroft, Rector of West Itchnor, Sussex, to Frances-Katherine, daughter of Sir T. Pechell, bart.

June 29. At St. John's, Newfoundland, John Eager, esq. R.N. commanding his Majesty's ship *Clinker*, to Catherine, dau. of Capt. Bullock, R.N. of Prittlewell, Essex.

July 3. At Edinburgh, J. A. Robertson, esq. M.D. to Annie, dau. and co-heiress of the late C. Lockhart, esq. of New-Hall, Cromartie, N. B.—15. At Burnham, Bucks, Rev. Henry A. S. Attwood, to Cunitia, dau. of Rev. L. Evans, Vicar of Froxfield, Wilts.—19. At Ashstead, Surrey, Robert Campbell Scarlett, esq. eldest son of J. Scarlett, esq. M.P. to Sarah, dau. of late G. Smith, esq. Chief Justice of the Mauritius.—20. Rev. T. Brown, Rector of Leadenham, Lincolnshire, to Charlotte, dau. of Rev. F. Swan, Prebendary of Lincoln.—At Checkenden, Oxfordshire, Arthur, son of Theophilus Richard Salway, esq. of the Lodge, Salop, to Anne-Frances Pole, only dau. of Vice-Adm. Manley, of Braziers, Oxon.—21. W. Bowles, esq. of Fitzharris-house, Berks, to Caroline-Anne, dau. of S. Stephenson, esq. of Great Queen-street, Westminster.—22. John Gibbons, esq. eldest son of Sir J. Gibbons, bart. of Stanwell-place, to Charlotte, sixth dau. of Sir C. Watson, bart. of Wrattling Park.—At Sidmouth, Charles But-

ler Stevenson, esq. late of the Scotch Greys, son of the Dean of Kilfenora, to Harriet-Mary-Ann, dau. of the late James Graham, esq. of Richardby, Cumberland.—26. In Edinburgh, Henry Englefield, esq. son of Sir Henry Charles Englefield, bart. to Catherine, eldest dau. of Henry Witham, of Lartington, co. York, esq.—27. At Kensington, Right Rev. Christopher Lipcomb, D.D. Bishop of Jamaica, to Miss Pope, dau. of late E. Pope, esq.—Henry Latham, esq. M.A. of Brasenose College, and of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister at Law, son of John Latham, M.D. of Bradwell-Hall, Cheshire, to Maria, dau. of late J. Halliwell, esq. of Broomfield, Lancashire.—At Shaftesbury, Rev. John James Golden Dowland, Rector of Turnworth and Vicar of Whitechurch, Dorset, to Harriet, dau. of Mr. Buckland, solicitor, Shaftesbury.—29. At Walcot, Charles Richard Ogden, esq. Solicitor-General of Canada, to Mary Aston, youngest dau. of General Coffin, of Walmer, Kent.—31. Rev. T. Harding, eldest son of Henry Harding, esq. of Dunnville, co. Dublin, to Eliza-Mary, widow of the late Walter Ross Monro, esq. M.D. formerly President of the Medical Board at Bengal.

Aug. 3. At Cheltenham, Ralph Bernal, esq. M.P. of Park-crescent, Portland-place, to Clara-Christiana, dau. of Dr. John White.—10. R. F. Jenner, esq. Wenwove Castle, Glamorganshire, to Elizabeth-Lascelles, dau. of Herbert Jenner, LL.D. of Chislehurst.—T. Ives, esq. of Chobham, Surrey, to Jane, 2d dau. of S. Croughton, esq. of Clare, Suffolk.—11. At Walthamstow, Sam. Dobbree, jun. esq. to Jane-Mary, dau. of late Carteret Priaulx, esq. of Guernsey.—At St. Pancras, Thos. Godwin, esq. to Catharine-Grace, youngest dau. of late Dr. Garnett, of the Royal Institution.—12. Rev. George Edge Larden, to Eliza-Ellen, dau. of late G. Marsden, esq. of Liverpool.—13. John Coote, esq. merchant, of Wisbech, to Catharine Barnes, dau. of T. Hutchinson, of St. Ives, Hunts.—16. At Cranford, the Hon. Grantley Berkeley, son of late Earl of Berkeley, to Caroline, dau. of late Paul Benfield, esq.—19. At Edinburgh, Sir Alexander Don, of Newton Don, Bart. M. P. for co. of Roxburgh, to Grace-Jane, dau. of John Stein, esq. Heriot-row.

OBITUARY.

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LORD VISCOUNT TAMWORTH.

June 6. At Chartley Castle, the seat of his father, of an inflammation in the bowels, Robert Sewallis Shirley, Viscount Tamworth, only son of Robert Shirley, Earl Ferrars; he was born Nov. 9, 1778, married Sept. 3, 1803, Sophia-Caroline, daughter of Nathaniel Curzon, Lord Scarsdale, by Sophia-Susannah Noel, 3d daughter of Edward, 1st Viscount, and 8th Baron Wentworth. Having left no issue, the Hon. Washington Shirley is now presumptive heir to the Earldom.

This Family is descended from *Sevallis* (in remembrance of whom the late Viscount was christened), whose residence at the time of the Conquest was at Ettington, co. Warwick. They first assumed the name of Shirley, temp. Henry III.

COUNTESS OF GLENCAIRN.

May 17. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, Isabella, Countess of Glencairn. She was daughter of Henry-David, 10th Earl of Buchan, by Agnes, 2d daughter of Sir James Stewart of Colness and Goodtress, Bart. (who died Dec. 11, 1778); was married Jan. 21, 1770, to William-Leslie Hamilton, Esq. (who died Oct. 1780, Attorney General of the Leeward Islands, without issue); and her Ladyship was married, 2dly, to the Right Hon. and Rev. John, 18th and last Earl of Glencairn, who died Sept. 24, 1796, leaving his Countess without issue.

SIR GEORGE WOOD, KNT.

July 7. In Bedford-square, aged 81, Sir George Wood, Knt. late one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer. The following character of this eminent Judge appeared in a provincial paper some time since.

"This Gentleman, who was the son of a country Clergyman, and a native of Roy-stone, a village near Barnsley, in the West-Riding of Yorkshire, furnishes one of the many instances which occur in the history of our country, of the success of persevering industry, and undeviating probity, in surmounting those obstacles which an obscure station in life opposes to the attainment of the highest honours. He had not even the advantage of being educated for that branch of the profession which conducted him to his dignified eminence. On his bidding adieu to school occupations and his paternal roof, he was, at the usual age, articulated as clerk to Mr. West, an attorney, at Cawthorne, not far from his native village, who uniformly

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bore the most flattering testimony to his abilities and industry, frequently holding him up, in the latter respect, as an example worthy the imitation of his fellow clerks. His attention to the duties of his station was unremitting, and his propensity to close study at that period, gave strong indications that his character was by no means of an ordinary cast. The gentleman with whom he thus entered on his professional career, seems to have possessed a considerable share of discernment; for he is said frequently to have prognosticated that 'George Wood would one day be a Judge;' and it was at his urgent request, that his pupil was at length induced to exchange the monotonous drudgery of a provincial solicitor's office, for a situation in the Metropolis, where his prospects would be brighter, and his talents more congenially exerted and better appreciated. The learned Baron was called on, after his elevation to the Bench, to attest the execution of a deed, to which he had affixed his signature, as a witness, in the capacity of an attorney's clerk.

"Sir George Wood had by no means a prepossessing appearance or address. A diminutive stature, dark complexion, and uncommonly flat features, were what nature assigned him. He retained much of the characteristic bluntness, as well as honesty, of the Yorkshireman. As to intellectual peculiarities, his judgment was more perfect than his perception; though he was by no means to be classed among dull men. In taking notes he was rather slow, and did not, at least very soon, evince that he was in possession of the clue to an abstruse question. His studies were well-directed, and perseveringly pursued. He was always considered a very sound Judge, and his decisions are treated with the utmost respect by the whole judicial Bench.

"Mr. Baron Wood was not, like Mr. Justice Best and Mr. Justice Park, shorn of a dazzling attribute by a removal from the Bar. He was never an orator. His voice was one of those which seems to have been conferred, rather for the benefit of him who speaks than of those who hear, and his dialect was strongly provincial. Until the period of his elevation to the Bench, he practised nearly altogether as Junior Counsel, and in arguing special matters before the Courts. He had, for several years, laboured under repeated attacks of the gout, and the infirmities of age evidently advanced rapidly upon him. He did not, however, sink under the burthen which he began to feel so oppressive,

pressive, but generally afforded to all parties a patient hearing, and always an impartial trial.

“Several individuals, of distinguished legal abilities, have been, at different periods, pupils of Mr. Baron Wood, and put forth the first shoots of their future eminence under his fostering care;—a circumstance which gained him, amongst his brethren, the honourable appellation of ‘*The Father of the English Bar.*’

“In private life, Baron Wood was considered a very amiable man, and a most amusing companion.”

In April 1807 he received the honour of Knighthood; and in 1823 retired from office, and was succeeded by Mr. Serjeant Hullock.

The deceased Baron was a sound lawyer; his legal habits inclined him to the side of the Crown in the few political causes that came before him; but he had many judicial virtues; among which were great patience and attention to the cases that came under his review, and an inflexible determination to resist any contagion from the prejudices of others. It was this eminently useful quality which saved the life, a few years ago, of a man convicted capitally at Durham for a robbery and murder, of which it afterwards was proved that he was not guilty. The prejudice, as well as the apparent proof, ran strong against him; but Baron Wood was not satisfied with the evidence, and (though he stood almost single in that opinion, of all who had heard the trial, so strong was the prejudice of the proof) he, happily for the cause of justice, saved the innocent man from execution, to the scarcely disguised dissatisfaction of some of the most distinguished individuals in that part of the country, who were naturally inflamed by the enormity of crime against the supposed criminal.

The late Baron Wood is supposed to have died worth nearly 300,000*l.* acquired by great eminence and labour in his profession, the bulk of which will devolve upon numerous relatives in comparatively humble walks of life.

The remains of Mr. Baron Wood, were removed from his late house in Bedford-square, for interment in the vault belonging to the Honourable Society of the Middle Temple, in the Temple Church, of which Society the Baron was a member.

REV. THOMAS RENNELL *, B. D. F. R. S.

The much-lamented subject of this brief Memoir was born at Winchester, in 1787, of a family remarkable in more than one generation, for talent and virtue. His paternal grandfather was the Rev. Thomas Rennel, M. A. Prebendary of Winchester, a man

distinguished by his learning and piety †. His grandfather, on the mother's side, was the celebrated Sir William Blackstone. His father, whose bitter portion it is to be the survivor of so excellent a son as few fathers are blessed with, is the present venerable and eminent Dean of Winchester, and Master of the Temple. Under the care of such a parent, and of a mother (also his sad survivor) every way worthy of her father and her husband, the great natural talents of their eldest son had no ordinary advantages of direction and encouragement. When, therefore, following his father's steps, he was sent at an early age to Eton, and placed upon the foundation there, he immediately assumed that high place among his contemporaries, which he ever afterwards maintained. The memory of his name and honours is still fresh in that famous and flourishing nursery of Learning: and many are they who can well remember what vigour of conception and rapidity of execution even then marked his efforts; and how often his exercises were selected from the rest for the first rewards and distinctions of the school. That remembrance, indeed, is now embittered with pain and regret; but yet there is a pride in having been the school-fellow and competitor of Rennell, which they who have a claim to it, will cherish till the generation which has been so soon deprived of his society and services, shall have passed away.—When he was high in the school, though there were yet many in it his seniors, two prizes were proposed by Dr. Claudius Buchanan to Eton, among other places of education, for the best compositions in Greek and Latin verse, on subjects relating to our possessions and prospects in the East. On this occasion the Greek prize was adjudged to Rennell, for a Sapphic Ode ‡ on the Propagation of the Gospel in India, which left the performances of his rivals far behind; and which, even in the field of academic competition, might have been not less successful. One more of his school compositions seems to demand notice, since its subject, “*Pallentes Morbi,*” will now give it a melancholy interest with those who may happen to possess copies of it, for a few were printed for private circulation among his friends. It exhibits in highly classical and poetical colours, the most remarkable characteristics of the various maladies which are principally instrumental in bringing man to “his long home.” Little did he who now offers this very unworthy tribute to the memory of an old and most faithful friend, think, when first he read the following description, that not many years would elapse, before it would be realized in its author.

* This Memoir is from the pen of the Rev. John Lonsdale, domestic Chaplain to the Abp. of Canterbury; and is copied from the “*Christian Remembrancer.*”

† See the Dedication to his Memory, of Discourses, by his son Thomas Rennell, D. D. Master of the Temple, 2d edit. 1801.

‡ Printed in our vol. LXXVI. p. 219. EDIT.

“*Marasmus*

—“Marnemus
 Corda mississimam redit; quatit arida fauces
 Tussis, et inclinat demisso vertice languor.
 Jamque aded macies, nullis vincenda ciborum
 Auxilia, et difficili vix progrediens pes
 Constat, incertoque nascentia lumina visu
 Spem, fuerit quæcumque, secant. Illa ultima
 vite
 Lux tremis, æternis jamjam extinguenda
 tenebris.

Vix, inter lacrymas, atque irrita vota parentum,

Erigeris pseudum, risuque animante, lepores
 Scintillabant supremum oculi.”

It ought not perhaps to be here omitted, that while the subject of this sketch was at Eton, a periodical work, entitled “The Miniature,” (having the “Microcosm” for its prototype) was conducted by him and three of his contemporaries. Of this publication, which went through two editions, it is enough to say, that, considered as the production of boys, which it exclusively was, it is a striking evidence of early genius and acquirements; and that the papers in particular, which the letter affixed to them marks as Rennell’s, exhibit a strength of intellect, and an elevation of thought, far beyond his years. It was indeed the manliness of his understanding and taste by which, at this period of his life, he was chiefly characterized. In this respect it may be said of him, that he was never a boy. His views and notions, whether intellectual or moral, were not boyish; the authors who were his chosen favourites and models, were not those whom boys in general most admire and imitate: every thing, in short, indicated that early ripeness which too often, as in his case, is found to be the forerunner, and as it were the compensation, of early decay. Nor was he less exemplary in conduct than eminent for talents and proficiency in Learning. Deeply impressed from his very childhood with sentiments of genuine and practical piety, he was habitually virtuous upon religious principles, and exhibited in his life lucid proof that power of mind finds its best ally in purity of heart, and that genius and licentiousness have no natural union with each other.

In 1806 Mr. Rennell was removed, in the regular course of succession, from Eton, to King’s College, Cambridge; and here the excellent gifts and qualities which had already more than begun to open themselves, found ampler space for expansion and luxuriance. He brought with him indeed from school the somewhat questionable advantage of a very high reputation: but his course in the University only proved how well he had earned his title to it.

Αἰὲν ἀριστεῖν, καὶ ὑπεροχῶν ἕμμεται
 ἄλλον,

Μηδὲ γὰρ ποτὲ παύσειν αἰσχυνεῖσθαι.

was still his motto and his practice: still

‘ whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are venerable, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report, if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise, in these things’ it was his habit and delight ‘to think upon’ and pursue. In 1808 Sir William Browne’s annual medal for the best Greek ode was adjudged to Mr. Rennell’s beautiful composition on ‘*Veris Comites*’: in which he has touched, with exquisite simplicity and pathos, upon man’s mortal and uncertain state, in allusion to the recent and untimely death of Lord Trafalgar, the heir of the family of Nelson, a student in the same University with himself. In himself, alas! the passage has now been most affectingly verified. During the period of his residence at Cambridge, and occasionally afterwards, he was also a contributor to the ‘*Museum Criticum*,’ published at irregular intervals by some eminent scholars of the University. He was, in a word, unceasingly active, always engaged in honourable and useful pursuits. But all his studies had a tendency to that sacred profession for which he ever entertained a strong predilection, and to which, from a well-grounded conviction of his fitness for it, he had long determined to devote himself.

Accordingly, soon after taking his Bachelor of Arts degree, he entered into holy orders, under a deep sense of the heavy responsibility which he was incurring; and firmly resolved, by the Divine Grace, to do the full work of an Evangelist, and give up his time and talents unreservedly to the ministry—a resolution which God enabled him strictly to fulfil. He was then immediately appointed by his father to the office of Assistant Preacher at the Temple, for which he was singularly qualified, and in which he acquitted himself in a manner altogether equal to the expectations which had been formed of him, and worthy of the eloquence which his father had for a long series of years displayed in the same place. Nor was it long before an opportunity was afforded him of manifesting, in another way, his professional zeal and ability. A bold attempt to wrest Scripture to their purpose was made by those the tendency of whose creed is to divest the Gospel of Christ of its most distinguishing and vital doctrines, and reduce it to a ‘*corpus sine pectoris*,’ in the publication of ‘*An Improved Version of the New Testament*,’ accompanied with an introduction and notes. The principles of its authors are thus summed up by Mr. Rennell, in the preface to his ‘*Animadversions*.’ “No Redeemer nor Intercessor, no Incarnation nor Atonement, no sanctifying nor comforting Spirit is to be found in their creed; both heaven and hell, angels and devils, are equally banished from their con-

sideration." But of this new attack upon "the faith once delivered to the saints," he was not content to be an inactive witness. In 1811, under the modest title of "A Student in Divinity," he put forth "Animadversions on the Unitarian Translation or Improved Version of the New Testament." In this acute and learned tract he exposed in a concise, but remarkably clear and satisfactory manner, the principal of those "unwarrantable interpretations, artful sophisms, and palpable contradictions," with which both text and comment of the improving translators abounded. Had the even then respectable name of Mr. Rennell been prefixed to this publication, it would probably have had a more extensive circulation. But the author was not concealed from those who took a particular interest in such matters: and their attention and hopes were in consequence earnestly directed to one, who, in such early youth, had shewn himself so able a champion for 'the truth as it is in Jesus.'—About this time too, he undertook the important and laborious charge of the Editorship of the 'British Critic,' a work which has long stood forward in support of religion and virtue; and presented a steady and successful resistance to infidelity on the one hand, and fanaticism on the other. He was himself also a frequent contributor to its pages. Thus was he at once, both in the pulpit and by his pen, actively engaged in promoting the glory of God, and the well-being of his fellow-creatures.

It was not likely that merit thus pre-eminent would escape the notice of so vigilant a guardian of religion, and so conscientious a patron of those who distinguished themselves in its support, as the then and present Bishop of London. Accordingly, in 1816 he called Mr. Rennell from the Temple to a station of no ordinary consequence, the Vicarage of Kensington. Hitherto his public ministry had been confined to the preacher's office: the care of a populous and important parish was now added; and high as was the reputation which in the former capacity he had acquired, it was yet to receive a great accession from the exemplary diligence and powerful effect with which he discharged the arduous and manifold duties that now devolved upon him. It must suffice, however, at present to say, that in this discharge he was unwearied and unremitting; till it pleased that Providence which gives and takes away for reasons equally wise, to deny to his flock the longer continuance of services, which, both temporally and spiritually, were indeed a blessing.

In the same year Mr. Rennell was elected Christian Advocate in the University of Cambridge, a choice for which the world owes a debt of gratitude to those who made it, since it gave occasion to two of his most valuable productions; which, however, are too well known, to require that a particular account should be given of them here. The

first was entitled 'Remarks on Scepticism, especially as it is connected with the Subjects of Organization and Life; being an answer to the Views of M. Bichat, Sir T. C. Morgan, and Mr. Lawrence, upon those points.' To the studies of anatomy and medicine Mr. Rennell had always been attached. He never indeed suffered them to interfere with matters which more properly belonged to him; but he delighted to turn to them at intervals as sources of rational amusement and useful knowledge, and above all as auxiliaries to piety: and had attended a regular course of anatomical lectures, under an eminent surgeon of the Metropolis. When, therefore, he saw in the schools both of Paris and London, medical sciences made the handmaid of irreligion, and observed in particular "a considerable advance of sceptical principle upon the subjects of organization and life," the doctrine of materialism paving the way for infidelity and atheism, he thought that he could not better discharge the duty which from "the office he held in the University," he owed to it and the world, than "to call the attention of the public to the mischievous tendency of such opinions."—"To detect, therefore, the fallacies, and expose the misrepresentations" by which "both at home and abroad, those opinions were advocated, and to reconcile the views of the philosopher and the Christian," was the design of his Remarks*. Of all his works this is the most masterly, and the most popular. It is a work "which (as Johnson said of Burnet's account of the conversion of Rochester), the critic ought to read for its elegance, the philosopher for its arguments, and the saint for its piety." It foils the sceptic at his own weapons, and makes him feel that reason and philosophy are not for him, but against him, in the great question of natural and revealed Religion.

Nor was its success disproportionate to its merit. First published in 1819, it is now passing through its sixth edition; and by it, its author, though "dead, yet speaketh." "It may be hoped, indeed (to adopt his own eulogy of another), that his voice will yet be heard in those quarters where libertine principles, infidel opinions, and vicious practices prevail; and that this voice may awaken, convince, and save. It is thus that, even in his grave, the servant of the Gospel is daily increasing his account for good in the Book of God†."

A remarkable proof of the impression which this publication produced, was afforded by the fact that an attempt was made by certain persons, whose principles were exposed in it, to exclude Mr. Rennell from the Royal Society, for admission into which he was about that time proposed. This attempt, however, as might have been ex-

* Reviewed in vol. xci. i. 441. EDIT.

† Rennell's Introduction to Munter's Conversion of Struensee.

pected, only served to shew the impotent hostility of its authors, and more fully to set off the triumphs of religion.

The other work which Mr. Rennell sent forth into the world, in his capacity of Christian Advocate, was entitled "Proofs of Inspiration, or the Grounds of Distinction between the New Testament, and the Apocryphal Volume: occasioned by the recent publication of the Apocryphal New Testament by Hone *." In this work, the first edition of which appeared in 1822, he has exposed and repelled, in a very luminous and decisive manner, the insidious attack made upon the authority of the New Testament itself, through the medium of the unauthorized contents of the Apocryphal volume. He has clearly pointed out the broad line of everlasting distinction between the two volumes, proving, both from external and internal evidence, the inspiration of the one, and the want of all just pretensions to it in the other. He has thus provided a very valuable manual for the use of those who may have need of compendious, yet satisfactory information, as to the grounds on which the Canon of the New Testament was framed; and furnished a simple yet sure test for the separation of the human "reveries and impostures" of the earlier ages of Christianity from the genuine productions of divine truth.

In 1823 he was promoted by the Bishop of Salisbury, to whom he had been for many years Examining Chaplain, to the Mastership of St. Nicholas's Hospital, and the Prebend of South Grantham, in the Church of Salisbury. And in the same year he shewed how well he deserved such promotion, by a most able and seasonable defence of the Church and Clergy against a systematic series of attacks directed against their property and character, by enemies of no inconsiderable importance. This was done in the form of "A Letter to Henry Brougham, Esq. M. P. upon his Durham Speech, and the three Articles in the last Edinburgh Review, upon the subject of the Clergy †." And never was a more triumphant appeal made to the wisdom and justice of mankind. But great as was the effect of this excellent pamphlet, it is certainly to be regretted that the author was not induced to prefix his name to it, at least in the second edition, since it could not have failed to have been thereby more generally known, and more extensively circulated.

Besides the publications already noticed, Mr. Rennell sent to the press two excellent sermons, one in 1820, entitled "The Value of Human Life under the Gospel," and preached before the Corporation of the Trinity-House; the other in 1822, entitled, "The Unambitious Views of the Church of Christ," and preached at the Anniversary of

the Sons of the Clergy. He also preached, but did not publish, the Warburtonian Lectures at Lincoln's-inn.

But the course of this admirable man was now fast drawing to its close, and that too at a time when the full blaze of prosperity had just opened upon it. In the autumn of 1823, he was united by marriage to a very amiable and excellent lady, the eldest daughter of the late John Delafield, Esq. of Kensington. At this period, indeed, his cup of blessings was full to the very brim. Surrounded "by troops of friends," bound to him by the strongest ties of esteem and gratitude; honoured for his talents, and learning, and virtue, by those even who were personally unacquainted with him; possessing, in a singular degree, the respect and affection of his parishioners; placed in circumstances of affluence sufficient for the indulgence of every reasonable desire; and having before him the certain prospect of rising to the highest rewards and distinctions of his profession—to this rare assemblage of felicities he now added the invaluable jewel of domestic affection. But the seeds of decay and dissolution were at this very time rapidly working within him. "O fallacem hominum spes, fragilemque fortunam, et inanes nostras contentiones: quæ in medio spatio sæpe franguntur et corrumpunt, et antè in ipso cursu obruuntur quàm portum conspiciere potuerunt!" (*Cic. de Orat.*) Not many weeks after his marriage, Mr. Rennell was attacked by a fever, from which he was for some time in imminent danger. Nothing could exceed the earnest and affectionate solicitude which on this occasion was manifested by persons of all ranks, particularly by his parishioners, whose attachment had so lately displayed itself, in a very different manner, by a public entertainment given in honour of his happy marriage. From the immediate attack of the disease he recovered; but the utmost efforts of his medical attendants, who joined the most zealous assiduity of friendship to the highest professional skill, were unavailing to counteract the fatal effects which were left behind. A gradual decline ensued, interrupted indeed by occasional rallyings of his constitution; which, added to the vivacity of spirits, and vigour of intellect still exhibited by him, served to keep alive in his family and friends, hopes, which, alas! were soon to be dashed to the ground for ever. But while his body languished, his mind still was active; and anxious that no part of his life should be without its fruits, he employed the intervals of ease which were afforded him, in preparing a last tribute to the holy cause which he had so earnestly embraced, and so effectually supported. "Munter's Narrative of the Conversion and Death of Struensee ‡," first translated from the Ger-

* Reviewed in vol. xcii. ii. 57. EDIT.

† Reviewed in vol. xciii. i. 341. EDIT.

‡ Reviewed in our present Number, p. 155. EDIT.

man into English, in 1774, was a book upon which he had long and justly set a very high value, as admirably calculated for the counteraction of irreligious and licentious principles. As therefore it had become scarce, and was but little known, he thought that he should render good service to the world, by introducing it anew to public notice. This he accordingly did, by putting forth a new edition of it (which he only just lived long enough to complete), with notes, substituting English books for the German ones, recommended by the original, and with a short, but useful, and very impressive introduction, breathing the purest spirit of piety and benevolence. "*Ille tanquam eyesse fuit divini hominis vox.*" (Cic. de Orat.) The time of his departure was at hand: "He had fought the good fight, he had finished his course; he had kept the faith." Henceforth there was laid up for him "a crown of righteousness." He had now fallen into a confirmed and hopeless atrophy; and having vainly tried the effects of sea air, had retired into the bosom of his family at Winchester, where at length he expired in peace, on the last day of June, 1824. "The close of his life (they are the words of a suffering witness, who, it is hoped, will pardon their introduction here) was in perfect unison with the whole preceding tenor of it; and his pious serenity, resignation, and benevolence, in his last moments, were never surpassed. In the extremity of bodily weakness and exhaustion, he said, "I am supported by Christ." And so he departed "to be with Christ:" to have his portion with the "good and faithful servants" of the Lord; to "shine" with the wise, "as the brightness of the firmament, and with them that have turned many to righteousness, as the stars for ever and ever."

He was buried, with the greatest privacy, in Winchester Cathedral, a place to which from his earliest years he was singularly attached; a few only of his nearest relations and most intimate friends attending his remains to the grave. The shops were shut in Kensington on the day of his funeral: on the preceding evening a meeting of the inhabitants was held, at which it was resolved to erect a monument, in memory of his worth, and of their sense of the loss which they had sustained: and mourning was put on by the principal parishioners. On the Sunday following a funeral sermon was preached in the parish church by his successor in the Vicarage, Archdeacon Pott—a successor such as he himself would have chosen, and for whom he entertained the most sincere respect and regard.—It deserves to be mentioned, that he derived peculiar comfort and satisfaction from having it in his power, not many days before his death, to reward the long and faithful services of his curate, Mr. Taylor, by a living

attached to his prebend of Salisbury: and he heartily thanked Providence for having prolonged his life till he had performed this act of gratitude and justice.

Of his character there is now little need to speak; since it may be collected from what has been already said. But a short notice of some of its most prominent points may not be deemed altogether superfluous.

His piety was sincere, fervent, and rational; equally removed from lukewarmness on the one hand, and enthusiasm on the other. No man had a deeper or more awful sense of the vital truths of the Gospel; no man relied with humbler confidence upon the merits of his Redeemer, or more earnestly sought direction, and strength, and comfort from the Spirit of wisdom and holiness. No man at the same time saw more keenly through the delusions of fanaticism; or could better distinguish between genuine and counterfeit religion.

To the Church of England he was most zealously and steadily attached; because he believed it to be the Church of God; and the most effectual instrument under Providence, of maintaining and extending Christ's kingdom upon earth. But though he would sometimes express himself in strong general terms of its adversaries, he was ever ready to shew to them individually the most conciliatory kindness; and to make the largest allowance for what he would willingly regard as involuntary error. Fixed in his own faith, he knew not how to limit his charity for the wanderings of others.

In the pulpit he was earnest, eloquent, and persuasive. He managed a voice naturally weak and defective, so as to make it heard where many stronger ones would have failed. To vigour of thought, he joined a copiousness and force of language, a felicity of illustration, an impressiveness of manner, and a power of applying his subject to the conscience, which at once won the attention, and touched the heart. Though he would by no means keep back "the terrors of the Lord," where it was necessary to set them forth, it was by motives of love, rather than of fear, that he delighted to win men over to the Gospel of peace.

In the discharge of the social duties he was most exemplary. As a son, he was surpassed by none in the attentions of love and reverence: as a brother, he joined authority to kindness; as a husband—but in this capacity, alas! little more was permitted to him than to receive with affectionate gratitude the unwearied ministrations of tenderness. To his friends (and no man had more) his attachment was, in a more than ordinary degree, warm and constant: and to them his death is no ordinary loss: to those in particular who were familiar with him from the days of boyhood, it has caused a void, which will never be filled up. Quick-sighted as he was in general, he was singularly

larly bled in discerning their failings; at least he confined his discomrment, in this case, most closely within his own bosom. To assist them by his counsel, or more active exertions, he was always forward; and would often indeed be looking out for, and promoting their interests without their knowledge. No occasional differences of feeling, or contentions of rivalry, were remembered by him for a moment, when a friend had need of his services. No zeal then appeared to him too ardent, no efforts excessive.

To the poor he was liberal, to the utmost extent of his means. He pursued indeed, in this respect, a practice, which all who would perform this duty habitually, will do well to imitate—the practice of regularly setting aside a certain portion of his income for charitable purposes.

In a word, when we contemplate the shortness of the career which this excellent man was permitted to run; when we remember the bright prospects of good to himself and others, which his untimely death has blasted, we have need of all that humility and faith can teach us, to learn unrepining submission to the will of an unsearchable Providence. But when we look at the large measure of practical piety and useful exertion which he was enabled to fill up within so short a period, we see abundant cause to bless the goodness which raised up so efficient a minister of truth and holiness, now departed this life in God's faith and fear; and to implore grace for ourselves, so to follow his good example, that with him we may be partakers of the heavenly kingdom, for Jesus Christ's sake.

REV. W. COOKE, M. A.

May 3. The Rev. William Cooke, Rector of Hemstead with Lessingham, co. Norfolk. He was son of Dr. Cooke, Provost of King's College, Cambridge, and brother of Edward Cooke, Esq. late one of the Under Secretaries of State for the Foreign Department. He was admitted at Eton School in 1765, of which he became an Assistant, and was formerly Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, B.A. 1770, M.A. 1778.

In 1780 he was elected Regius Professor of Greek, which in 1798 he resigned, and was succeeded by the learned Professor Porson. He was presented to the living of Hemstead, with Lessingham, by his College, in 1785. Mr. C. obtained several Academical prizes at Eton, and was one of the Whitehall Preachers. He had the highest claims to distinction as a classical scholar. His publications were, "A Sermon preached before the University of Cambridge, Jan. 30, 1781;" a very sensible edition of "Aristoteles de Re Poetica cum versione et notis," 1785, 8vo.; and a translation of Gray's Elegy in a country Church-yard, into Greek verse, a performance (abating some over-

sights) of most singular and original excellence. The manner in which this exquisite translation was laid before the public, deserves to be recorded as an instance of modesty in the translator, highly honourable in itself, and remarkably striking when accompanied with so very extensive a claim to merit. It was printed on a few spare pages at the end of his edition of Aristotle.

In 1787 he published "Prelectio ad actum publicum habita Cantabrigiæ," in 4to.; and in 1789 "A Dissertation on the Revelation of St. John," wherein he compares the book of Revelation with the *Oedipus Tyrannus* of Sophocles, and the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* of Homer, and talks of detecting the fallacies of J. Mede, and proving him mistaken, false, and erroneous. But when the subsequent derangement of his mind is considered, he will prove a subject of pity and compassion, rather than ridicule or censure. (See vol. LXVIII. p. 774.)

MARTIN WALL, M. D.

June 21. At Oxford, in his 78th year, sincerely lamented, Martin Wall, M. D. Clinical Professor, F.R.S. and a most distinguished physician. He was the son of Dr. John Wall, formerly an eminent practitioner at Worcester, and celebrated both as a painter and a physician. Dr. Wall was formerly a Fellow of New College, and took his degree of M.A. 1771, M.B. June 9, 1773, and M.D. April 9, 1777. In 1785, on the death of Dr. Parsons, he was elected Clinical Professor. His competitor was Dr. W. Vivian, of Corpus Christi College, Regius Professor of Medicine. At the election the numbers were for Dr. Wall, 198; Dr. Vivian, 194. The fund for the foundation of this Professorship was left by the will of the Earl of Litchfield, Chancellor of the University, who died in 1773. The Professor is elected by the Members of Convocation, and no person is eligible who shall not have taken a Doctor's Degree in Medicine five years, at least, before his election. His talents as a physician were known and justly appreciated by the members of the University and the inhabitants of the city and neighbourhood, during a full and successful practice of from 40 to 50 years. His success was not alone attributable to his prescriptions; for in many cases, particularly in those of an hypochondriacal nature, his exhilarating conversation, his lively anecdotes, his urbanity, contributed more to the relief of his patients than could be effected by medicine alone. His hilarity of temper and fund of anecdote rendered him the delight of his friends and very numerous connections and acquaintance, and his life will long be the theme of their eulogy, and his death the subject of their deepest regret. But above all, will his death be lamented by the poor, to whom he was not only a gratuitous

tuitous physician, but a kind and willing benefactor. Dr. Wall published: "The Medical Tracts of Dr. John Wall (his father) collected, with the Author's Life," 1780, 8vo.; "Dissertations on Select Subjects in Chemistry and Medicine," 1783, 8vo.—"Clinical Observations on the Use of Opium in Slow Fevers," 1786, 8vo.—"Malvern Waters, being a republication of Cases formerly collected by John Wall, M.D. and since illustrated by his Son," 1806, 8vo.—He also wrote some curious Papers in the Transactions of the Manchester Literary Society.

CAPEL LOFFT, ESQ.

May 26. At Montcalier, near Turin, Capel Lofft, Esq. an admired Poet, and the friend of Bloomfield; a Barrister-at-Law, a warm politician in the whig school, a distinguished writer in the Law department, as well as in defence of liberty; an earnest black-letter enthusiast in Literature, and in private life an amiable man.

He was born at Bury St. Edmund's in 1751. He received his Christian name from his uncle Capel, the commentator on Shakspeare, and had his education at Eton, whence he went to Peterhouse, Cambridge; after which he studied the Law; and in due course became a barrister. His first production, the "Praise of Poetry," a poem, 1775, 12mo. attracted but little attention. In 1778 he published "Observations upon Mrs. Macauley's History of England," written in a spirit of zeal for the honour of that lady. His "Translation of the first and second Georgics of Virgil," published in 8vo. 1784, was executed upon the model of Dr. Trapp, and was a most daring attempt upon Virgil, in which Mr. Lofft succeeded.

In 1797, upon the appearance of the Comet, Mr. Lofft played off the artillery of his philosophy upon the public with considerable glitter in the daily prints. He resided at Troston Hall, Suffolk, and was an active Magistrate for that county.

Among the earliest recollections of him, is his appearance at the County Meetings held at Stowmarket, during the last 25 years of the late King's reign. His figure was small, upright, and boyish; his dress—without fit, fashion, or neatness; his speaking—small-voiced, long sentenced, and involved; his manner—persevering, but without command. On these occasions, Mr. Lofft invariably opposed the Tory measures which those meetings were intended to sanction; and he was assailed, as invariably, by the rude hootings and hissings of the gentry and the rabble. Undismayed however by rebuff, he would fearlessly continue to advocate the cause of freedom. Mr. Lofft's conversational powers were of a high order; his richly-stored mind would throw out its treasures when surrounded by his friends, and few, if any, ever left him

without improvement, or shared his converse without pleasure.

Besides his publications enumerated above, he published the following:

"View of the several Schemes respecting America," 1775, 8vo.—"Dialogue on the Principles of the Constitution," 1776, 8vo.—"Reports of Cases in the Court of King's Bench, from Easter Term, 12 Geo. III. to Mich. Term, 14 Geo. III. inclusive," 1776, fol.—"Observations on Wesley's Second Calm Address, and incidentally on other writings upon the American Question," 1777, 8vo.—"Principia cum juris universalis tum præcipue Anglicani," 1779, 2 vols. 12mo.—"Elements of Universal Law, being a translation of the first volume of the Principia," 1779, 12mo.—"An Argument on the nature of Party and Faction," 1780, 8vo.—"Eudosis, or a poem on the Universe," 1781, 8vo.—"Observations on a Dialogue on the actual State of Parliament," 1783, 8vo.—"Inquiry into the legality and expediency of increasing the Royal Navy by Subscriptions for Building County Ships," 1783, 8vo.—"Essay on the Law of Libels," 1785, 8vo.—"Three Letters on the Question of the Regency," 1789, 8vo.—"Observations on the first part of Dr. Knowles's Testimonies of the Divinity of Christ, from the first four centuries," 1789, 8vo.—"History of the Corporation and Test Acts," 1790, 8vo.—"Remarks on the Letter of Edmund Burke, concerning the Revolution in France, and on the proceedings of certain Societies in London relative to that event," 1790, 8vo.—"Essay on the Effect of a Dissolution of Parliament on an Impeachment by the House of Commons for High Crimes and Misdemeanors," 1791, 8vo.—"Remarks on the Letter of Mr. Burke to a Member of the National Assembly, with several Papers in addition to the Remarks on the Reflections of Mr. Burke on the Revolution in France," 1791, 8vo.—"The first and second Books of Milton's Paradise Lost, with Notes," 1792, 4to.—"The Law of Evidence, by Chief Baron Gilbert, considerably enlarged; to which is prefixed some account of the Author, his abstract of Locke's Essay, and his Argument on a Case of Homicide in Ireland," 1791, 1796, 2 vols. 8vo.; the copy of which, furnished by him, was abruptly discontinued in the middle of the last volume, and the work was concluded by another hand.—"On the revival of the Cause of Reform in the Representation of the Commons in Parliament," 1810, 2d edit. 8vo.—"Aphorisms from Shakspeare," 1812, 18mo.—"Laurana, or an Anthology of Sonnets and Elegiac Quatorzains, original and translated," 1812, 5 vols. fo. 8vo.—Mr. Lofft has also written numerous articles in the Gentleman's Magazine, Monthly Magazine, Tilloch's Philosophical Magazine, Young's Annals of Agriculture, &c.

HENRY

HENRY SWANN, Esq. M. P.

April 24. At Esher, in Surrey, Henry Swann, Esq. M. P. for Pearyn, brother of the Rev. Charles Swann, Rector of Ridlington, Rutland. In 1802 he was a candidate for the Borough of Pearyn, co. Cornwall, together with J. Mitford, Esq. Sir Stephen Lushington, and Sir John Nicholl; the two latter of whom were returned as Members. A majority of legal votes was obtained for Mr. Swann and Mr. Mitford, but a number of names were by some means intruded into the poor-rate the night before, and admitted to vote the next day, which made the numbers against them.

A petition was then presented against the parties returned, and actions for bribery to an enormous amount commenced: but a compromise was afterwards effected before either of them came to trial.

In 1807 he was again returned for this place, with Sir C. P. Hawkins, Bart.; but upon the petition of John Trevanion, Esq. another of the candidates, and several of the voters, Sir C. Hawkins was declared not duly elected, and Mr. Swann and Mr. Trevanion were the candidates returned. This borough he continued to represent ever after.

He was Chairman of the Committee for building Waterloo Bridge; and was enabled to promote the welfare of his electors at Pearyn in the contracts for stone for building the bridge, which increased his interest in the Borough.

R. PAYNE KNIGHT, Esq. F.S.A.

April 23. At his house in Soho-square, of an apoplectic affection, Richard Payne Knight, Esq. V. P. of the Societies of Antiquaries, and a gentleman who has long been distinguished in the literary circles of Europe. He had the reputation of being one of the most eminent Greek scholars of his day, and was deeply conversant in all matters of literary antiquity. He was chiefly distinguished in a work, entitled, "An account of the Remains of the Worship of Priapus, lately existing at Ionia, in the Kingdom of Naples; to which is added, a discourse on the worship of Priapus, and its connection with the Mystic Theology of the Ancients," 4to. 1786. This work excited great attention at the time of its appearance, but from the nature of the subject, was not likely to come into general circulation. He was known to be eminently skilled in matters of *Vertu*, and his fine collection of ancient bronzes, pictures, and various other valuable rarities, abundantly demonstrates his taste and knowledge in those subjects. Mr. Knight was also a poet, and if his works exhibit no vigorous proofs of original genius, they at least display ease, learning, and taste. He was supposed to have been for some years a voluntary correspondent to *The Edinburgh Review*; for his fortune placed

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him above all pecuniary recompence. He was reserved, and by no means conciliating, in his manner, but not repulsive. He was ready to give information on all subjects of learning that were submitted to his judgment, and his observations were always marked by acuteness and intelligence. He was hospitable in his disposition, and desirous of cultivating literary connections, and also with persons distinguished for knowledge and talents in the Fine Arts. He was formerly very intimate with the late Mr. Kemble; and some literary communications which took place between him and that Gentleman, respecting the state of Dramatic Performances and the estimation in which Actors were held in ancient Greece, some of whom acted as Ambassadors and even as Legislators, would be well worthy of public attention, not only at the present period of theatrical taste, but as meriting a place in the records of general Literature.

He has bequeathed his matchless collection of medals, drawings, and bronzes, worth at least 30,000*l.* to the British Museum. They include a single volume of drawings by the inimitable Claude, which was purchased for 1,600*l.* from a private individual, who, a short time previously, had given 8*l.* for the same volume. See an account of this valuable treasure in p. 164.

Mr. Landseer, in his *Sabean Researches*, pays the following compliment to Mr. Knight: "The known value of your opinion on subjects connected with ancient art and mythology; combined with your candour, and your caution in admitting novel and ill-principled interpretations, have induced me to address the present essay to you. Your knowledge of ancient languages too (not to mention your astronomical science) by soaring where I sink, may, as I flatter myself, come in aid of that mutual conviction, and that public information, which are my eventual purposes."

EDWARD JONES, Esq.

April 13. In Great Chesterfield-street, Mary-le-bone, after a short illness, aged 72, Edward Jones, Esq. Bard to his Majesty, as Prince of Wales. Mr. Jones was a native of Henblas, Llanderfel, co. Merioneth. He was a musician by profession, and perhaps the most distinguished performer on the harp of his day. He held a situation in the office of robes in the Lord Steward's Court, at St. James's, and was considered as nearly the last of the race of Welsh Bards. Mr. Jones favoured the world with many musical works, and some publications of singular curiosity, viz. "Musical and Poetical Relics of the Welsh Bards, preserved by tradition and authentic manuscripts from very remote antiquity, never before published: with a general history of the Bards and Druids, and a copious dissertation on

the musical instruments of the Aboriginal Britons," 1812, fol. 3d edit. This contains much curious historical information.—"The Bardic Museum of primitive British Literature, and other admirable varieties," 1802, fol. A Supplement to the above.—"Lyric Airs, consisting of specimens of Greek, Albanian, Wallachian, Turkish, Arabian, Persian, Chinese, and Moorish national Songs," 1810, fol.—"Terpsichore's Banquet, or select beauties of various national melodies," 1813.

His library, which consisted of very rare books both MS. and printed, was lately sold by auction by Mr. Sotheby.

His remains were interred in the burial-ground of St. Mary-le-bone, attended by a few of his old friends, who paid the last tribute of respect to his memory.

PHILIP PACKHOUSE, ESQ.

Nov. 7. At Camp on the Bunes, near Deesa, of fever, Ensign Philip Packhouse, of the 2d battalion 2d regiment Native Infantry, and third son of the late John P. esq. formerly of Westminster. He was a young officer of great promise, sincerely regretted "by all his acquaintance, and particularly by the whole of his brother officers, to whom his loss is a subject of the deepest regret." Such were the expressions (extracted from the *Bombay Courier*) of those who, not being connected by the ties of relationship, must be the most disinterested judges of his merits, and these expressions are a consolation to his relations, even in their deepest sorrow. It may be said with truth, that he was right-minded in his religious and moral principles, an affectionate brother, and an earnest friend, possessing superior talents, and carrying prudence with reflection in all his acts far superior to his years. As one instance of the marked respect and esteem shewn for his character, his colleagues in office presented him with a sword upon his quitting this his native land.

MR. OXBERRY.

June 9. Of an apoplectic fit, at his house in Drury Lane, aged about 40, Mr. Osberry, an actor of well-known talents as a comedian. He had some time ago been visited by two attacks of the same kind, but his health appeared to be quite restored.

He was originally intended for an Artist, and was placed under the care of Mr. Stubbs, but tiring of that profession, he afterwards became a printer, and then turned actor. He was first engaged by the Southend Company, and in 1807 made his debut at Covent Garden, without success. Afterwards he went to Glasgow, where he was more fortunate; and on his return to London, appeared at the Lyceum, where he became a favourite with the town. Drury Lane, the Haymarket, the Olympic, and the Surrey, have since engaged his exertions. In rustic characters he ex-

celled. In his private character he more resembled the actors of former days than the present. Not that Mr. O. was of vicious habits; but keeping himself a wine-vault, he was too much addicted to that companionship that delights in the tavern; which shortened the days of a very shrewd, pleasant, good-humoured man. He has left a distressed widow and children. Mr. Osberry also followed his business as a printer, and from his press have periodically issued cheap editions of the Drama, and several other works. His printing-office was at Camberwell, where he had been the day before his death, to inspect its operations.

MR. CHARLES MUSS.

Lately. Aged about 48, Mr. Charles Muss, the eminent painter, who was lately employed upon some large enamel paintings for his Majesty. He was for several years engaged as principal artist with Mr. Collins, near Temple Bar, where many of his beautiful paintings both upon enamel plate and upon glass have been produced.

His private worth in every relation of life, and his high merit in the art which he practised, have been universally acknowledged; and are very generally regretted.

Few men have better deserved this reputation and this sorrow than the late Mr. C. Muss; he had struggled with difficulties and surmounted them, and when his fame as an enamel painter stood highest, and patronage and fortune made the world's prospects brighten before him—he died. The various splendid works which he was commissioned to execute in painted glass, will be completed under the direction of Mr. Martin*, who was his pupil, and who, in his attention to the interests of the widow, acknowledges his regard for Mr. Muss's memory: his superintendence of these works will be a pledge to the persons for whom they are executed, of their being finished in a way worthy of his late friend's reputation.

The beautiful enamels which Mr. Muss has left unfinished, we fear must remain so. Those who are fortunate enough to possess some of his works in this rare and beautiful art, will find their value greatly increased. It is probable that his splendid Holy Family, after Parmegiano, (the largest enamel ever painted,) and others of his celebrated works, will shortly be brought to the hammer for the benefit of his family, when it is hoped that the prices they will obtain will be commensurate with their worth and his reputation.

MR. JOHN MURDOCH.

April 20. Aged 77, Mr. John Murdoch, a most worthy man. He had been lately depressed by the prospect of want and pen-

* The celebrated painter of Belshazzar's Feast.

nury, and from recent and severe illness reduced to a state of great destitution, and incapacitated from any longer pursuing his accustomed vocation of Teacher of Languages, which had hitherto afforded him and his aged wife a scanty subsistence. His friends lately printed an address to "The admirers of Burn's genius and abilities, and all friends of humanity and unpretending merit," soliciting them to "assist in rescuing the remnant of life of a most worthy man" from poverty. Part of the money already subscribed was judiciously applied during his illness; and we trust that all who reverence departed worth, will contribute their mite towards relieving the necessities of his aged relict, who was the affectionate partner of his fortunes for upwards of 44 years.

Mr. Murdoch was a native of Ayr in Scotland, where he received a liberal education, and afterwards finished his studies at Edinburgh. He was the early and able instructor and friend of Burns, and is made no inconsiderable mention of in his *Life and Reliques*. Having been for some time employed as an assistant at a private seminary, he stood candidate for the Mastership of the School at Ayr, and succeeded. Here he continued some years with reputation, but a desire of extending his knowledge of the world induced him to quit that station, and come to London. After a short stay here he went to Paris, where he formed an intimacy with Colonel Fullarton, then Secretary to the British Embassy, which friendship subsisted ever after, and was very advantageous to him, when on his return to London he undertook to teach the French Language in which practice at one time he had great success. Several foreigners of rank have benefited by his skill as a teacher of English, among whom was the celebrated Talleyrand during his residence as an emigrant in this country. He was well-known as the editor of the 8vo. stereotype edition of "Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary," and as the author of a "Radical Vocabulary of the French Language," 12mo. 1788, "Pronunciation and Orthography of the French Language," 8vo. 1788; "Dictionary of Distinctions," 8vo. 1811; "Elements of French Pronunciation," &c.

REV. J. J. CONYBEARE, M. A.

June At Blackheath, the Rev. John Josias Conybeare, Vicar of Batheaston and Prebendary of Warthill, co. York. He was educated at Westminster school, and in the year 1793 was admitted a scholar of St. Peter's College, Westminster; having throughout the examination which precedes such admission, distinguished himself in so eminent a manner, as to have been constantly at the head of those who stood out, and to have been admitted at the head of his election. In 1797 he was elected a Student of Christ Church, Oxford; and in that Uni-

versity he maintained a reputation as distinguished as that of his earlier years. Besides College prizes which he obtained, taking always the first place, he gained the University Under-graduate's prize; and proceeded M. A. Feb. 3, 1804. When the Rev. Dr. Carey, now Lord Bishop of Exeter, went from Christ Church, as Headmaster of Westminster School, in 1803, Mr. Conybeare undertook for a while the office of Usher there. About the same time he was made Prebendary of Warthill in the Cathedral of York, by the late Archbishop Markham. His merits raised him at Oxford successively to the office of Anglo-Saxon Professor, and of Regius Professor of Poetry. The Vicarage of Bath-Easton, to which he was presented in 1812 by his College, on which he lived a blessing to his parishioners during many years, was his only Church preferment, except that above-mentioned. In the present year he had just delivered the Bampton Lectures, when an attack of illness deprived his country of his services. In languages, in poetry, in taste, he ranked high. As a chemist, and as a mineralogist, he was distinguished. His goodness of heart was unbounded. No calamity of others came unheeded under his eye, nor was any thing which kindness could do for another ever omitted by him. Nor can we wonder at this, when we turn to the most valuable point, in a character valuable in all respects, namely, his deep and unfeigned piety. There were in him a spirit of true devotion, a singleness of heart, a purity of ideas, which rarely, very rarely, have been found. Never did he lose sight of the responsibility which he had taken upon himself in the character of a parish priest. He was buried on the 20th in his own Church-yard, in a spot selected by himself. His remains were followed by his brother, the Rev. Wm. Conybeare, and by his brother-in-law, the Rev. Chas. Davies, as chief mourners; and by other relations and friends. The principal parishioners assembled at a house opposite, joined the train as it left the Vicarage; clergy and gentry from the neighbourhood likewise attended; and the church and church-yard were filled with the inhabitants of the parish of all classes. The Rev. Mr. Hutchins, the Curate, received the body, but from the time of its entering the Church the Rev. Chas. Davies undertook the melancholy duty of performing the service. The appearance of the mournful scene, and its several circumstances, strongly marked the deep sense entertained by the parish and by the neighbourhood of the loss they had all sustained. The multitudes who attended the interment, both rich and poor, bore just testimony to the character of him who had been truly the father of the parish, the friend of the poor, the comforter of the afflicted, and a bright example for the profession of which he was a member.

CLERGY

CLERGY RECENTLY DECEASED.

May 25. At Bilton in Holderness, aged 61, the Rev. *Thomas Watson*, Incumbent. He was presented to that Curacy in 1808 by R. Thompson, esq. He was of Christ's College, Cambridge; M. A. 1785.

June 4. At the Parsonage, East Horsley, Surrey, aged 70, the Rev. *John Owen*, M. A. Rector of East Horsley, and of St. Bennet's, Paul's-wharf, London; Archdeacon of Richmond, Yorkshire; and Chaplain-general to his Majesty's forces. He was presented to the Rectory of St. Bennet and St. Peter, Paul's-wharf, in 1802, by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's; and in 1820 to that of East Horsley by the Abp. of Canterbury. He was elected Archdeacon of Richmond in 1801.

At his house in Quarry-place, Shrewsbury, aged 69, the Rev. *John Roche*, Rector of Clungunford, co. Salop, a man much and deservedly respected. He was of St. John's College, Cambridge, B. A. 1778; M. A. 1782; was instituted to the Rectory of Clungunford in 1814 on his own presentation.

June 6. At Barlow, Derbyshire, in his 64th year, the Rev. *John Barber*, last surviving son of the late Dean of Raphoe.

July 23. The Rev. *Edward Varty*, formerly of Christ Church, Oxford, where he proceeded M. A. March 13, 1772. He was nearly 40 years Rector of Yelvertoft, Northamptonshire; and 44 years Perpetual Curate of Great Bowden and of Market Harborough, Leicestershire. To these latter appointments he was presented in 1780 by the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Oxford; and to the Rectory of Yelvertoft in 1785 by Earl Craven.

Aug. 6. Of Cholera Morbus, the Rev. *Miles Martindale*, a distinguished member of the Methodist Connexion, and late Governor of Woodhouse Grove School, Yorkshire. The Methodist Conference were holding their sittings at Leeds at the time of Mr. M.'s death. His remains were interred at the Old Chapel, attended by the President and Conference, and a number of Preachers' sons, who had been under his guardianship. Two days before his death, Mr. M. in perfect health, surrounded by the whole of his youthful charge, received the thanks of the Brethren in an open Conference, for the services in the situation he had lately filled, and on which occasion six of the youths delivered addresses in the Greek, Latin, and English languages, not less expressive of their gratitude to their Governor, than creditable to their talents. Mr. M. is the eleventh Methodist preacher who has died during the past year in England.

Lately. Aged 78, the Rev. *G. Birtley*, Master of a Seminary at St. Ives for nearly half a century.

At King's Norton, Worcestershire, the Rev. *Hugh Edwards*, upwards of 40 years minister of that parish.

At Clifton, in his 75th year, the Rev. *Thomas Grinfield*, brother of the late General Grinfield, Commander-in-Chief of the Windward and Leeward Islands, and of the Island of Trinidad; and father of the Rev. Edward William Grinfield, M. A. of Lincoln College, Oxford.

At Radborne, Derby, the Rev. *E. Pole*, LL. B. Rector of Egginton, same county. He was of St. Alban's Hall, Oxford, LL. B. Oct. 25, 1795; and in the same year was presented to the Rectory of Egginton by E. Pole, esq.

At Ipswich, in his 80th year, the Rev. *Thomas Reeve*, Rector of Brockley and Perpetual Curate of Ilketshall St. Laurence, both in Suffolk. He was presented to the above Rectory in 1785 by Joshua Grigby, esq.; and to the Curacy of Ilketshall in 1794 by Mr. James Chapman.

Suddenly, at Ballybeg, co. Wicklow, the Rev. *Richard Henry Symes*.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS ENVIRONS.

In Montague-street North, Russell-square, Robert Filmer, esq. fourth son of the late Rev. Sir Edmund Filmer, bart. of East Sutton Park, Kent, by Annabella-Christiana, eldest daughter of Sir John Honeywood, bart. (by Annabella, daughter of Wm. Goodenough, esq.) He was married, but had no issue. He was brother to Rev. Sir John, the present baronet, and to the Rev. W. Filmer, Rector of Heyford Purcell, co. Oxford, &c.

April 28. Catherine, 2d. dau. of Hon. Mr. Percival, brother of the late Earl of Egmont, and Lord Arden.

May 8. Louisa, wife of Witney-Melbourne West, esq. of Hammersmith, only daughter of Sir Michael Crome, bart. of Teddington Park, Bedfordshire, and granddaughter of Ford, fifth Earl of Cavan.

June 19. At the Earl of Derby's house, in Grosvenor-sq. the infant daughter of the Earl and Countess of Wilton.

June 21. Aged 59, the Hon. Gerard Turnour, R. N. third son of Edward-Garth Turnour, late Earl of Winterton, by Anne, his first Countess, daughter of Thomas Lord Archer. He was born Oct. 3, 1765.

July 20. Aged 40, Thomas Clarke, esq. surgeon, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

July 21. Aged 75, Wm. Old, esq. of Addington-place, Camberwell.

Elizabeth, wife of John Wm. Norie, esq. of Barossa-place, Islington.

July 22. In Providence-row, Cambridge-heath, Hackney, aged 66, Wm. Spencer, esq.

July 23. In Long-acre, aged 71, Rob. Green,

Green, esq. many years acting partner in the firm of Hatchett and Co.

July 25. At Camberwell, Miss Gilbert.

July 27. In Vernon-place, Bloomsbury-square, aged 92, Frances-Mary, wife of Henry-Cowd Teed, esq. and eldest daughter of William Rothery, esq.

July 28. Aged 88, William Bond, esq. principal Clerk to the Commissioners of Sewers for the City of London; to which lucrative office he succeeded in 1796, on the death of Henry Hall, esq. to whom for many years he had been the Senior Assistant Clerk.

July 29. Aged 68, Theophilus Hearsey, esq. of Botolph-lane, Common Councilman; and on the 6th of August, aged 27, Andrew his eldest son.

July 31. At his house in Stratford-place, aged 78, Thomas Ware, esq.

Aug. 2. At Dulwich, aged 25, Mary, wife of Mr. John Vandenburg.

Aug. 3. The wife of Wm. Pirnier, esq. of Arlington-street.

Aug. 4. At his father's house, in Chester-street, Grosvenor-place, aged 85, Chas. Borradaile, esq. of Clapham, second son of Richardson Borradaile, esq.

At the house of her father, Blackbeath, Mary Susanna, wife of Rev. Newton Smart.

Aug. 5. Aged 25, Augusta-Elizabeth, wife of John Kirkland, esq.; and on the 3d ult. aged 18, Charlotte-Frances; the eldest and fourth daughter of the late Major-gen. John A. Vesey.

Aug. 6. At Chelsea, the widow of Sam. Chollett, esq. late Commissary General in the West Indies.

Aug. 6. Aged 16, Caroline, 3d dau. of John Angell, esq. of the Tower; and on the 13th, aged 52, Anne, mother of the above Caroline.

Aug. 9. Aged 65, Mrs. Owen, of Oxford street, sister of James Scatterd, esq.

In King-street, Holborn, Matthias Appden, esq. formerly a merchant of Philadelphia.

Aug. 10. In Hertford-street, Park-lane, aged 69, Hugh Bisshopp, esq.

Aug. 12. In Downing-street, aged 73, D. Dulany, esq.

Aug. 13. In Percy-street, aged 88, Elizabeth, widow of the late S. O. Taylor, esq. In Kensington-square, aged 75, Mrs. Charlotte Jackson, late of Russell-square.

In Upper Gower-street, Lucy-Elizabeth, wife of Lord Maurice Drummond.

Aug. 15. At Peckham, aged 69, Mr. James Norton, late of Fish-street-hill.

Aug. 17. In Nottingham-place, aged 16, Eliza-Sarah, youngest dau. of John Chichester, esq. M. D.

BEDFORDSHIRE.—*Aug. 16.* At Lidlington, aged 77, Edward Platt, esq.

BERKSHIRE.—*July 23.* At Binfield-park, aged 79, Miss Henrietta Malone.

Aug. 16. At Wargrave, Thomas Micklem, esq. a gentleman highly respected by a

numerous circle of friends, by whom, as well as by his relatives, his loss will be deeply regretted.

CAMBRIDGE.—*June 16.* At Cambridge, Diana Elizabeth, wife of Sir Brodrick Chisnery, bart. of Flitfield, co. Cork, and dau. of the late G. Vernon, esq. of Clontarf Castle, near Dublin.

Aug. 15. In King's College, Cambridge, aged 77, B. Sheppard, esq.

CHESTER.—*Aug. 3.* At Stockport, aged 65, John Lidster, sen. esq. of the firm of Bruckshaw and Lidster, merchants.

DEVONSHIRE.—At Plymouth, on his return from Malta to join his family in the Netherlands, Deputy Assistant Commissary General Robert Cotes.

July 16. At Furdon, aged 26, Charles Furdon, esq. eldest son of G. S. Furdon, esq. of that place.

July 24. Suddenly, at Great Duryard, near Exeter, Frances, wife of James Somerville Fownes, esq. of Mecklenburgh-sq. London, and second daughter of the late William Ilbert, esq. of Bowringaleigh, Devon.

DORSETSHIRE.—*Aug. 8.* Mr. William Everett, of Shaftesbury. Being a member of a society called the Hearts of Oak, his remains were attended to the grave by the whole of that body, as well as by a long line of relatives and friends.

DURHAM.—*July 23.* At Hurworth, near Darlington, very suddenly, aged 73, universally respected, Robert Colling, esq. formerly Major of the North York Militia, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace.

Aug. 9. At East Shaws, aged 72, Thos. Smurthwaite, of Castle-st. Leicester-square.

ESSEX.—*Aug. 2.* Aged 59, Anne, wife of James Corbett, esq. of Walthamstow.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—*July 10.* Eliza, wife of Wm. Carroll, esq. of Cheltenham.

July 28. At Clifton, aged 19, Mr. Davis Sloane, second son of the late Major Davis Sloane, of the Bengal army, and scholar of Trinity College, Dublin.

July 24. At Cheltenham, aged 25, Catherine-Mary Richards, youngest daughter of the late Lord Chief Baron.

Aug. 12. At Shirehampton, aged 74, John Winpenny, esq.

HAMPSHIRE.—*July 30.* At Meddiford, aged 51, Dorothy, widow of the Rev. John Kingsmill, formerly Rector of Chewton Mendip, Somerset.

Aug. 3. At Westfield, aged 87, Mrs. Portemus, widow, late of Southampton.

Aug. 7. At Southampton, aged 92, the widow of Col. Heywood.

Aug. 10. At Woodlands, Mr. Daniel Blaisford, some time since an extensive agriculturist in the vicinity of Fordingbridge. He has left a widow and six small children to deplore his loss.

Aug. 12. At Burley, aged 75, Mrs. Hancock, widow of the late Capt. W. Hancock,

Handcock,

Handcock, many years a merchant in the Newfoundland trade.

HERTFORDSHIRE.—*Aug. 5.* At Hertford, to the great grief of her only son, aged 67, Mrs. Anne Meredith.

Aug. 14. At Watford, the widow of the late Stephen Ardesoif, esq.

KENT.—*May 21.* At Belvidere, Kent, in his 54th year, the Hon. S. E. Eardley, eldest and only surviving son of Lord Eardley, by Maria-Marow, eldest daughter of Sir John Eardley Wilmot, knt. Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. He was born Dec. 29, 1770.

July 20. At Margate, Edward Prosser, esq. of Brixton, Surrey.

Aug. 12. At Ramsgate, Melicent, dau. of Humphry Austin, esq. of Alderley, co. Gloucester.

Aug. 13. At Broadstairs, aged 21, Frederick, fourth son of the late Horatio Claggett, esq. of Clapham.

Aug. 17. At Dover, aged 38, Mr. Thomas Green, eldest son of the late Mr. Philip Green, of Upper Thames-street.

LANCASHIRE.—*July 29.* Aged 59, Dr. Jardine of Liverpool.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—*July 15.* Aged 59, Fanny, wife of Mr. Wm. Cooper of Burbach.

Aug. 8. At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, aged 64, Mr. Thomas Kirkland, sen. surgeon, son of the late Thomas Kirkland, M. D. As a professional man he ranked high in the estimation of the public, and his benevolence and philanthropy were too conspicuous to need any eulogy.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—At the house of his brother-in-law, Henry Selwood, esq. of Horn-castle, Thos. Cracroft, esq. of Harrington Hall, leaving a widow and five infant children.

July 29. Aged 69, Mrs. Eliz. Noble, mother of Mr. Noble, bookseller, of Boston, and of Mr. Noble, bookseller, of Hull.

July 31. At Ottringham, aged 73, Mr. Wm. Blenkin.

MONMOUTH.—*July 29.* At Monmouth, aged 44, J. C. Collins, M. D. of Swansea.

NORFOLK.—*July 16.* At Keninghall vicarage, sincerely regretted by his family and friends, at the advanced age of 89 years, Mr. Killeit, formerly of Hackney.

OXFORDSHIRE.—*July 28.* At Wardington, aged 83, Elizabeth-Honor, relict of Lieut.-col. Wasey, late of Queen Anne-st. Westminster.

SHROPSHIRE.—*June 6.* Aged 80, Joseph Bromfield, esq. of the Franciscan Friary, Shrewsbury, a man of a benevolent disposition and rectitude of conduct. He was Mayor of Shrewsbury in 1809.

July 17. Frances, wife of Francis Povey, of Ellesmere, and only dau. of Edward Studley, esq. late of the Wyle Cop, Shrewsbury.

SOMERSETSHIRE.—*May 31.* At Bath, Lady Robinson, the lady of Sir George Abercrombie Robinson, bart.

At Broomfield, near Taunton, aged 78, Mrs. B. Hamilton.

July 28. At Fordton, near Crediton, aged 62, Samuel Davy, esq. having survived his venerable mother but a few weeks.

SUFFOLK.—*July 21.* Anne, wife of John Hawkins, esq. of Cosford.

SURREY.—*July 21.* At Clay-hill, Epsom, in her 88th year, Margaret, relict of late Capt. Henry P'Anson, R. N. and sister to late Admiral Razely.

SUSSEX.—*Lately.* At Little Hampton, James Clark, esq. Granby-row, Dublin.

WORCESTERSHIRE.—*July 14.* In Paradise-row, near Worcester, aged 88, Mrs. Mary Stillingfleet, the third and only remaining dau. of Rev. Edward Stillingfleet, formerly Prebendary of Worcester, and Rector of Hartlebury.

YORKSHIRE.—*April 13.* At Wykeham Abbey, Hon. Dorothy, relict of Richard Langley, esq.; and eldest dau. of Henry, late Lord Middleton, by Dorothy, dau. and coheir of Geo. Cartwright, esq. of Offington, Notts; was born July 13, 1758, mar. Richard Langley, esq. of Wykeham Abbey, who died 1817.

July 20. Mr. W. Selby, of Blackwall, Halifax, high constable for the division of Morley.

July 23. In his 80th year, Thos. Foster, esq. one of the senior Aldermen of Scarbro'.

July 28. At Leeds, aged 27, Mr. W. Mattock, printer.

WALES.—*July 25.* At Cardiff, the relict of John Nathaniel Miers, esq. of Cadoxton Lodge, Glamorganshire.

SCOTLAND.—*Lately.* At Edinburgh, Mr. Henry Cummins, formerly Prompter at the Theatres Royal York and Edinburgh, and son of late Mr. Cummins, of the Theatres Royal Hull and York.

June 3. At Fyvie, Aberdeenshire, aged 81, the Hon. Mrs. Gordon, relict of the late General Hon. Wm. Gordon, of Fyvie.

IRELAND.—*April 27.* In Merrion-square, Dublin, Mrs. Brownlow, widow of the Right Hon. Wm. Brownlow, of Surgan in Ireland, and mother of the Countess of Darnley, the Dowager Viscountess Powerscourt, Viscountess de Vescei, and the late Mrs. Ford, relict of M. Ford, esq. nephew of the gallant Col. Ford.

ABROAD.—At the Alps, in Trelawny, Jamaica, at the advanced age of 106 years, Elizabeth, relict of the late Mr. Nicholas Roeswysse. She was much respected by all classes, who were acquainted with her, and is deeply lamented by her relatives and friends.

In Paris, at a very advanced age, Sir Michael Cromie, bart.

Jan. 21. On the coast of Africa, Thomas Stewart, younger son of the Rev. Wm. Buckle, Vicar of Pirton, Oxon.

May 29. In the Allu des Veuves, Champ Elysees, Paris, Thomas Pinfold, esq. late of Sedgeford, Norfolk.

BILL

BILL OF MORTALITY, from July 21, to August 24, 1824.

Christened.		Buried.			
Males - 1101	} 2075	Males - 740	} 1484	Between	2 and 5 184
Females - 974		Females - 744			5 and 10 55
Whereof have died under two years old			479		10 and 20 66
					70 and 80 67
					80 and 90 36
					90 and 100 5
					40 and 50 185

Salt 5s. per bushel; 1½d. per pound.

AGGREGATE AVERAGE of BRITISH CORN which governs Importation, from the Returns ending Aug. 21.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
57 9	38 0	28 7	89 4	34 11	37 3

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, Aug. 20, 46s. to 60s.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, Aug. 18, 29s. 9½d. per cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, Aug. 20.

Kent Bags	4l. 10s. to	6l. 0s.	Farnham Pockets....	6l. 0s. to	8l. 10s.
Sussex Ditto	0l. 0s. to	0l. 0s.	Kent.....	5l. 10s. to	7l. 0s.
Yearling.....	3l. 10s. to	5l. 10s.	Sussex.....	4l. 15s. to	6l. 0s.
Old ditto.....	0l. 0s. to	0l. 0s.	Yearling.....	4l. 4s. to	6l. 0s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

St. James's, Hay 5l. 15s. Straw 2l. 15s. Clover 5l. 15s.—Whitechapel, Hay 5l. 10s. Straw 2l. 0s. Clover 6l. 0s.

SMITHFIELD, Aug. 23. To sink the Offal—per stons of 8lbs.

Beef.....	3s. 6d. to	4s. 6d.	Lamb.....	4s. 0d. to	5s. 0d.
Mutton	3s. 8d. to	4s. 8d.	Head of Cattle at Market Aug. 14 :		
Veal.....	4s. 6d. to	5s. 6d.	Beasts.....	2,619	Calves 280
Pork.....	4s. 0d. to	5s. 0d.	Sheep and Lambs	24,480	Pigs 180

COALS: Newcastle, 31s. 0d. to 39s. 6d.—Sunderland, 35s. 0d. to 40s. 0d.

TALLOW, per Cwt. Town Tallow 39s. 0d. Yellow Russia 37s. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow 70s. Mottled 78s. 0d. Curd 82s.—CANDLES, 8s. per Doz. Moulds 9s. 6d.

THE PRICES of SHARES in CANALS, DOCKS, WATER WORKS, INSURANCE, and GAS LIGHT COMPANIES (between the 25th of July, and 25th of August, 1824), at the Office of Mr. M. RAINE (successor to the late Mr. SCOTT), Auctioneer, Canal and Dock Share, and Estate Broker, No. 2, Great Winchester-street, Old Broad-street, London.—
CANALS. Trent and Mersey, 75l. and bonus; price 2,400l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 15l.; price 600l.—Coventry 44l. and bonus; price 1,300l.—Oxford, short shares, 32l. and bonus; price 900l.—Grand Junction, 10l. and bonus; price 350l.—Birmingham, 12l. 10s. and bonus; price 375l.—Neath, 15l.; price 410l.—Swansea, 11l.; price 280l.—Monmouth, 10l.; price 255l.—Brecknock and Abergavenny, 7l.; price 180l.—Nottingham, —; price 300l.—Cromford, —; price 450.—Ellesmere, 3l. 10s.; price 85l.—Dudley, 3l.; price 83l.—Old Union, 4l.; price 98l.—Barnesley, 12l. and bonus; price 370l.—Huddersfield, 1l.; price 42l.—Lancaster, 1l.; price 42l.—Stratford-upon-Avon, 1l.; price 50l.—Rochdale, 4l.; price 145l.—Kennet and Avon, 1l.; price 30l.—Regent's, price 58l.—Thames and Medway, price 37l.—Wilts and Berks, price 10l.—Portsmouth and Arundel, price 21l.—DOCKS. West India, 10l.; price 235l.—London, 4l. 10s.; price 108l.—WATER WORKS. East London, 5l.; price 170l.—Grand Junction, 3l.; price 88l.—West Middlesex, 2l. 10s.; price 80l.—FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES. Royal Exchange, 10l. and bonus; price 310l.—Globe, 7l.; price 180l.—Imperial 5l.; price 130l.—Hope, 6s.; price 6l.—Atlas, 9s.; price 8l.—Guardian, 10l. paid; price 12l. prem.—Kent, 2l. 10s.; price 78l.—Rock, 2s.; price 4l. 14s.—GAS LIGHT COMPANIES. Westminster, 3l. 10s.; price 75l.—Imperial, 3l.; price 66l.—Phoenix, 2l. paid; price 16l. 10s. prem.—Reversionary Interest Society, 20l. paid; price 2l. 10s. prem.—Vauxhall Bridge, 1l.; price 37l.

METEO-

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From July 27, to August 25, 1824, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.				Barom. in. pts.	Weather.	Fahrenheit's Therm.				Barom. in. pts.	Weather.			
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.			Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.					
July	°	°	°						Aug.	°	°	°		
27	55	66	58	30, 16	cloudy	11	66	71	62	29, 82	fair			
28	59	74	61	, 32	fair	12	66	70	57	, 86	cloudy			
29	60	70	55	, 10	fair	13	66	65	55	, 93	stormy			
30	55	67	55	29, 72	cloudy	14	55	66	56	30, 07	fair			
31	54	67	60	, 77	cloudy	15	60	63	55	29, 70	rain			
A. 1	59	61	54	, 80	rain	16	57	67	60	, 84	fair			
2	54	67	60	30, 15	fair	17	61	65	60	, 77	cloudy			
3	61	70	61	, 11	fair	18	60	64	50	, 68	showery			
4	61	69	61	29, 90	fair	19	55	65	59	, 89	fair			
5	60	68	60	, 83	fair	20	60	65	61	, 92	cloudy			
6	60	65	58	, 75	showery	21	62	66	58	, 85	rain.			
7	58	64	60	, 96	showery	22	58	58	51	30, 10	showery			
8	61	64	61	, 91	cloudy	23	54	68	50	, 19	fair			
9	65	71	56	, 80	fair	24	51	68	58	, 27	fair			
10	60	70	61	, 95	fair	25	55	70	61	, 38	fair			

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From July 28, to August 27, 1824, both inclusive.

July & Aug.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols.	3½ per Ct.	4 per Ct. Consols.	New 2½ per Ct.	New 4 per Cent. Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Ind. Bonds.	Ex. Bills. 1000l. at 2d. per Day.	Ex. Bills. 1000l. at 1½d. per Day.
28	236½	93 3/4	92 3/4	101 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	105 23	86 pm.	40 47 pm.	42 pm.	
29	237 1/2	93 3/4	92 3/4	101 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	105 23	86 pm.	42 47 pm.	43 42 pm.	
30	237 1/2	93 3/4	92 3/4	101 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	105 23	83 pm.	45 39 pm.	43 40 pm.	
31	236 1/2	92 3/4	91 3/4	101 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	105 23	84 83 pm.	44 39 pm.	41 39 pm.	
1	236 1/2	92 3/4	91 3/4	101 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	105 23	84 83 pm.	42 39 pm.	41 39 pm.	
2	236 1/2	93 3/4	92 3/4	101 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	105 23	82 pm.	43 38 pm.	40 38 pm.	
3	236 1/2	93 3/4	92 3/4	101 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	105 23	80 pm.	42 36 pm.	37 38 pm.	
4	237 1/2	93 3/4	92 3/4	101 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	105 23	80 pm.	42 36 pm.	37 38 pm.	
5	—	93 3/4	92 3/4	101 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	105 23	75 pm.	38 39 pm.	38 36 pm.	
6	236 1/2	93 3/4	92 3/4	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	105 23	76 pm.	32 34 pm.	35 32 pm.	
7	—	93 3/4	92 3/4	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	106 23	82 pm.	32 38 pm.	32 34 pm.	
8	—	93 3/4	92 3/4	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	106 23	82 pm.	34 41 pm.	35 38 pm.	
9	—	94	93 3/4	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	106 23	82 pm.	36 42 pm.	38 38 pm.	
10	237 1/2	94	93 3/4	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	106 23	82 pm.	37 41 pm.	37 37 pm.	
11	237 1/2	94	93 3/4	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	106 23	82 pm.	37 41 pm.	37 37 pm.	
12	237 1/2	94	93 3/4	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	106 23	82 pm.	43 37 pm.	37 39 pm.	
13	237 1/2	94	93 3/4	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	105 23	80 pm.	38 41 pm.	38 pm.	
14	237 1/2	94 1/2	93 3/4	102	102	101 1/2	106 23	82 pm.	43 38 pm.	40 38 pm.	
15	237 1/2	94 1/2	93 3/4	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	106 23	82 pm.	39 43 pm.	40 41 pm.	
16	237 1/2	94 1/2	93 3/4	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	106 23	82 pm.	39 43 pm.	40 41 pm.	
17	237 1/2	94 1/2	93 3/4	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	106 23	87 80 pm.	42 38 pm.	40 39 pm.	
18	237 1/2	94 1/2	93 3/4	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	105 23	87 82 pm.	38 42 pm.	38 39 pm.	
19	237 1/2	94 1/2	93 3/4	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	106 23	87 82 pm.	39 41 pm.	38 40 pm.	
20	236 1/2	94 1/2	93 3/4	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	105 23	84 pm.	40 41 pm.	39 41 pm.	
21	236 1/2	94 1/2	93 3/4	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	105 23	—	40 41 pm.	41 pm.	
22	235 1/2	94 1/2	93 3/4	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	105 23	86 pm.	40 42 pm.	41 39 pm.	
23	235 1/2	94 1/2	93 3/4	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	105 23	86 pm.	40 37 pm.	39 34 pm.	
24	236 1/2	94 1/2	93 3/4	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	105 23	86 pm.	40 37 pm.	39 34 pm.	
25	236 1/2	94 1/2	93 3/4	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	105 23	87 pm.	37 39 pm.	37 39 pm.	
26	236 1/2	94 1/2	93 3/4	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	105 23	87 pm.	41 44 pm.	39 41 pm.	
27	236 1/2	94 1/2	93 3/4	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	105 23	89 pm.	41 44 pm.	39 41 pm.	

RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co. 104, Corner of Bank-buildings, Cornhill.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

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Times--New Times
M. Chronicle--Post
M. Herald--Ledger
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Courier--Statesman
Star--Globe & Travel
Sun--Brit. Traveller
St. James's & Gen. Eve.
Eng. Chronicle
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London Chronicle
Mercant. Chronicle
Lit. Gaz.--Lit. Chron.
Som. House Gazette
Courier de Londres
14 Weekly Papers
23 Sunday Papers
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Blackburn--Boston
Brighton 3--Bristol 5
Bucks--Bury 2
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Colchester--Cornwall
Coventry 2--Cumberl.
Derby--Devon
Devizes--Doncaster
Dorchester--Durham 2
Essex--Exeter 4



Gloucester 2--Hants
Hereford--Hull 3
Hunts--Ipswich 2
Kent 3--Lancaster
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Nottingham 2--Oxf. 2
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Plymouth 2--Preston
Reading--Rochester
Salisbury--St. Asaph 3
Shrewsbury 2
Sherborne--Stafford
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SEPTEMBER, 1824.

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

The communication of "A Bard," respecting the family of Berkeley of Stratton, and the Digbys of Ireland, is not sufficiently explicit in respect to the dignity claimed, and requires some authentication of the facts before we can insert it, or open our pages to controversy likely to ensue from any erroneous statements.

A Correspondent says, "In your last Supplement, p. 588, T. E. recommends the use of Mustard Seed for the purpose of restoring and strengthening the action of the bowels. That useful and practical writer, Sir John Sinclair, in his Code of Health and Longevity, published about 20 years ago, strongly advised the same remedy. The great difficulty most people have to encounter in this remedy is that of swallowing the seeds, in consequence of their floating upon the top of the water poured on them. This difficulty is obviated by soaking the seeds in a wine-glass half full of water, about three or four hours before they are taken, as they then become enveloped in a kind of mucilage, and adhering to each other, are swallowed by the patient without the least difficulty."

CLIONAS begs to inform J. J. K. p. 98, that he is decidedly wrong in his statement in our last Magazine, relative to the family of Musgrave. The facts of the case are these: George Musgrave of Nettlecombe in Somersetshire, by Juliana, daughter of Thomas Bere of Hunsham, co. Devon, left issue two sons, Richard and George, and three daughters, Juliana, who married John Keigwin of Rousehole in Cornwall (from whom the present highly respectable representative of the Keigwin family, the Rev. James Jenkin Keigwin, Rector of Withiel in Cornwall, is descended); Dorothy, and Gertrude, who both died s. p. George Musgrave, the eldest son, married Mary, daughter of Edward Clark, and had two sons and two daughters, viz. George, Thomas, Julian, who became the wife of John Davie, and Mary, who married Edward Jones; George Musgrave, last mentioned, married Katherine, daughter of Sir John Chichester, and had Thomas, who died s. p., and Julian, who, on the death of her brother, became heiress of the elder branch of the family of Musgrave of Somerset, and married Sir James Langham, bart. father of Sir James Langham, the present Baronet. Richard, second son of George Musgrave and Julian Bere, had one son, Samuel Musgrave, M.D. who is well known by his classical attainments, and who left two daughters; one of whom died s. p.; the other, Elizabeth, married Richard Harvey, esq. whose issue are still living. It is thus manifest that Juliana Musgrave, who married John Keigwin, never was an heiress or coheiress of any branch of her family.

X. remarks, "Among the many improvements which have been proposed for the convenience or beauty of the City, it seems singular that the laying open the magnificent West front of St. Paul's Church should not have been one. It appears to me that this might be accomplished at a very moderate expense, by prolonging Crescent-place, Blackfriars, apparently constructed with this view. The only houses of any great value to be taken down would be two in St. Paul's Church-yard. That this plan would add much to the beauty of the City, I think no one will deny. And, at the same time, it will in part remove the reproach we lie under of shutting up our public buildings in corners, where they must be seen to great disadvantage."

W. G. states, that in perusing "Green's Tourist's New Guide to the Lakes," he found the following note (vol. I. p. 139), which strongly corroborated Mr. Haslewood's supposition that Richard Braithwaite was the author of "Barnabee's Journal:"—"An old copy of his Itinerary is still in being at Dalham Tower, on a blank page of which, a predecessor of the present proprietor, Daniel Wilson, esq. wrote, 'I knew the author of this book well, he was commonly called *Dapper Dick*.' A portrait of Dapper Dick is still preserved in Kendal, and is in the possession of Anthony Yeats, esq.; but certain local Antiquaries suppose it to represent the person of one of the Braithwaites of Burneside, more remarkable for an attention to his personal appearance than for his opulence."

Mr. S. WILKIN, Librarian to the Norfolk and Norwich Literary Institution, is preparing for the press an octavo edition of the entire works of Sir Thomas Browne, kt. author of "Religio Medici," "Vulgar Errors," &c. who resided in Norwich in the seventeenth century. A considerable quantity of unpublished miscellanies, together with his correspondence, which have been obtained from the British Museum and Bodleian Library, will be added, together with a life. He would be glad to know if any of our Correspondents can refer him to a copy of his posthumous works having the date 1720, 1721, or 1722. The edition of 1712 is common, and there is a copy of it in the Royal Institution, having a reprint title-page 1723. He would also be obliged by the communication of any original information, by the use of any MSS. or of any illustrated copies of any of his works.

London Pageants, temp. Charles I. in our next.

ERRATA.—In the head-line, pp. 226, 227, 228, for India, read Russia.—P. 226, b. l. 26, for Enanw'th, read Euanw'th.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

SEPTEMBER, 1824.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

TOUR THROUGH SEVERAL PARTS OF SCOTLAND.

MR. URBAN, *Westmoreland, Sept. 6.*

HAVING recently returned from a tour through several parts of Scotland, I beg to present you with a desultory account of my travels. I shall commence at the North end of my tour, and first notice ABERDEEN. This city is 125 miles North from Edinburgh, and 528 from London. It is divided into the old and new town. The old town, at the census in 1821, contained 18,312 inhabitants. The new town 26,484; together 44,796. Aberdeen, for extent, trade, and beauty, exceeds any town in the North of Scotland. The University gives the place a literary character; in all respectable parties you meet with some of the professors or members of the University. During my stay I had the honour of being introduced to most of the professors. To particularize the respective merits of so many eminent men, would be rather an extensive and invidious task. I cannot, however, omit giving you some account of the Rev. Dr. Brown, principal of Marischal College, who, in my opinion, must be allowed to stand as the first general scholar in Britain. Having Burnett's prize of 1200*l.* adjudged to him, for his *Essay on the Being of a God*, among about 50 other competitors from various parts of the world, is confirming testimony of this assertion.

It may, perhaps, be interesting to hear something of this Burnett and his prize. A Mr. Burnett in Aberdeenshire, who died some years ago, having had doubts about the existence of a God, bequeathed certain lands in Aberdeenshire, the accumulated rental of which every 40th year to be given to the authors of the two best *Essays* proving the existence of a God. Three

professors in divinity from different universities to be the judges. The essays not to be written in the author's own hand, and a motto on each essay to answer a motto on a paper containing the respective author's real names. But the names of the successful candidates alone to be ascertained. The unsuccessful essays to be returned according to directions. After the lapse of a year for examination of the essays by the judges, in the year 1816 the first prize of 1200*l.* was adjudged to a motto which, on breaking the seal, was found to contain the name of the Rev. Wm. Laurence Brown, D.D. of Aberdeen. The second prize of 500*l.* was adjudged to a member of the University of Oxford.

Dr. Brown was some time one of the professors at the University of Utrecht; but when Buonaparte overran Holland, &c. he left, and returned to Scotland, and has long maintained a high literary name at the University of Aberdeen. His publications are two or three prize essays at Utrecht, in Latin; an essay on the natural Equality of Man, 1 vol. 12mo; *Philemon*, or the *Progress of Virtue*, a poem in 2 vols.; a volume of *Sermons*; and his prize essay on the *Being of a God and his Attributes*, in two vols. 8vo.

Dr. Brown appears about 70 years of age, middle size, and from age, and the habit of leaning over books, rather stoops in his gait. A mild unassuming demeanour, with a kind and affectionate heart, are prominent features in his character.

The buildings that arrest the attention of a stranger in Aberdeen are the Colleges.—King's College in Old Aberdeen was founded in 1494 by Bp. Elphinstone, Lord Chancellor of Scot-

Scotland*. It is built in the form of a square, and is a large and stately fabric. Marischal College in the new town was founded by George Keith, Earl Marischal, in 1593. It stands in a confined part of the city, and has an ancient and venerable appearance. On a turreted corner of this college is an observatory, which commands a view over the city, of the harbour, and the sea, and a great extent of country around. The optical and philosophical instruments and apparatus are said to be extremely rare and valuable. Indeed, to go through the library, the rooms containing natural curiosities, and the college hall, hung with the portraits of eminent characters, is a high treat to a curious and inquisitive mind.

The Universities in Scotland are now in the same overflowing state as the English Universities. I was told that the colleges in Aberdeen alone can now supply the yearly vacancies in the Church of all Scotland, without any aid from the three other Universities.

The Scotch Universities, like the English, have the privilege of conferring degrees, when they think proper, on learned and meritorious characters, without a regular matriculation at any of their colleges. But such degrees they are very wary in conferring, and never bestow them without strong reasons or recommendations. The examinations for the degree of M. A. at Aberdeen are nearly similar to the examinations for that degree at Cambridge. During my stay here, I was at an examination for this degree. The degree was afterwards conferred in the college hall with great solemnity and ceremony.

* We regret to observe, from a statement recently presented to the Patrons and Alumni of this venerable University, that the funds originally appropriated by Bishop Elphinstone to the support and reparation of the buildings, are now found totally inadequate, owing to the great depreciation of money, particularly in Scotland, during the last three centuries. It appears, however, that his Majesty has granted 2000*l.* to be applied for repairing the buildings of King's College, and in aid of a public subscription to be set on foot for the same purpose. The Duke of Gordon, as Chancellor of the University, has subscribed 400*l.*; the Earl of Aberdeen, as Lord Rector, 350*l.*; and the Principal and Professors of the College, 300*l.*—EDR.

EDINBURGH, from its remarkable situation, and the elegance of its streets and buildings, is one of the finest cities in the kingdom—perhaps in the world. After surveying it from Calton Hill and Salisbury Crags, I visited Holyrood House, which is situated at the bottom, between these two hills. The room which excited most interest in my mind was that wherein Rizzio was murdered. In this room the bed of Mary Queen of Scots remains to be seen. At a corner of it is the little room, like a dressing-room, 12 feet square, wherein Lord Darley, Lord Ruthven, George Douglas, and others, rushed in by a narrow private staircase, and found Rizzio sitting with Mary, and dragging him out, and along the bed-room, stabbing him all the way, he fell and died at a corner of the room near the door, at the top of the stairs, and the stain of his blood is still pointed out. After this murder Mary had a wainscot put up, which remains, between the spot where Rizzio died, and where her bed stands, as she never liked to see the stain which Rizzio's blood had left.

The Courts of Justice occupy the ground whereon the Scotch Parliament House stood. I had some difficulty in making my way through among the shoal of advocates and attorneys that crowded the area of the outer Court. The eagerness of the conversation that was here passing among them, and the sharp look-out they all seemed to wear, gave a very business-like aspect to the place. At length I got into the inner Court, and had a leisure view of Sir Walter Scott, Jeffrey, and the whole of the Scotch Bar. Sir Walter is Clerk of the first division, and sits at a corner of the table next to the Judges. He is 53 years of age, middle size, fair complexion, his head, which is finely and regularly formed, is thinly covered with hair, between a white and a dun colour. There did not appear that fire in his eye which I expected to have seen in such a writer. His countenance indicated composure, firmness, and contemplativeness. Mr. Jeffrey is 51 years of age, rather below middle size, very compactly formed, with a fine full forehead, and a face that indicates quickness and firmness. The advocates in Scotland who hold no official situation under the Crown, are at liberty to attend the Court either with

with or without wigs, as they please, and the day I was in the Court Mr. Jeffrey wore no wig.

GLASGOW is a bustling place, and to a stranger presents a very different character to Edinburgh. Law and Literature characterize the one, Merchandise and Commerce the other. Dr. Chalmers being on a visit for a few weeks to his old congregation at Glasgow, I obtained a ticket of admission to the church where he preached. I was somewhat disappointed in my expectations. His action was ungraceful, his voice rusty and unharmonious, and his pronunciation more broadly Scottish than any other preacher that I heard in Scotland. These things are indeed only trifles, but still they are drawbacks in any preacher. His sermon was eloquent and excellent, and the overpowering earnestness he displayed in the delivery was well calculated to subdue, influence, and impress.

AYR, and the neighbourhood around, Burns has made sacred ground. Here he found subjects for his muse, and company for his jovial hours. About two miles S. W. from Ayr, in a low thatched cottage by the road side, Burns was born on Jan. 29, 1759. This cottage, with about five acres of land adjoining, belonged to William Burns, the father of the poet; and after his death, it was sold to a company of shoe-makers in Ayr, to whom it now belongs. The three rooms which compose the cottage are all on the ground floor. The middle room is the kitchen or dwelling apartment; in a corner or sort of recess therein, stands a bed fitted-in; here was the immortal Burns born. The rooms on each side thereof are parlours; the one contained a large coarse-painted portrait of Burns; the other a plaister bust of him, the gift of some nobleman. The parlour at the South end was only added a few years ago. The house is now occupied as an inn for the convenience of pilgrims that visit the sacred spot. About three hundred yards beyond the cottage stands Kirk Alloway. The roof fell in about 30 years ago, but not a bit of the timber remains,—it has all been stolen for snuff boxes, &c. The last fragment of a beam was stolen about two years ago, and a chair was made of it, with the tale of Tam O'Shanter engraven on a plate upon it, and presented by a person in Ayr to

the King when in Edinburgh, in 1828. The walls are standing perfect, and the church-yard is still used as a burying ground. The new church was erected in a more central part of the parish. About half way between Kirk Alloway and the bridge over the Doon (i. e. about 200 yards from each place), stands a large new monument for Burns, not yet quite completed. Sir A. Boswell, who was shot in a duel last year by Mr. Stuart, took the most active part in raising subscriptions, and looking after the monument; but since his death little has been done, and I understand the subscriptions (about 1500*l.*) are expended. The Doon here is a fine flowing river, and its "banks and braes" are skirted with wood on each side. The farm-house called Shanter, where Tam Graham lived (hence Tam of Shanter), is situate about six or seven miles S. W. from Kirk Alloway.

AT DUMFRIES I visited Jean, the widow of Burns. She resides in a small neat white house there, and has about 200*l.* a year allowed her by her two sons in the East Indies. She appears about 58 years of age, hardly middle size, but growing rather stout. Her face may be called of a square cast, with something in it excessively fascinating, though not what one can call beautiful, and the sallowness of age appears to be advancing upon her. She has all the appearance of having been what the Scotch call a souse lass. I asked her to let me see the two silver candlesticks, silver snuffers and snuffer-tray, which were presented to her in 1821 by some gentlemen in Sheffield. She brought them carefully wrapt up in silver paper, and at the same time expressed her pride in having such a present. On the tray the following inscription by Montgomery is engraven:

"The Gift of a few Scots in Sheffield to the Widow of Burns."

He pass'd thro' life's tempestuous night,
A brilliant, trembling, Northern light,
Thro' years to come, he shines from far,
A fix'd unsettling polar Star. J. M."

Burns died July 21, 1796, and was buried in a common grave at the N. E. corner of Dumfries Church-yard. About the year 1817, a monument was erected by public subscription at the S. E. corner of this church-yard, and a vault made for the coffin that contained

contained his remains, which were taken up and enclosed in another of lead, and an outer one of oak, and removed hither. Within the monument Burns is represented in white marble as large as life, with a pair of gaiters on his legs, and a Scotch bonnet carelessly placed on the side of his head, having hold of the plough with one hand, and in musing mood looking down on the mountain daisy, which the plough is about to crush. A little above and beyond him appears a figure as represented in his poem of the Vision, about to place a wreath of laurel or holly on his head. There is no inscription, only the word "Burns" on the pedestal.

G. H.

ACCOUNT OF FARNWORTH CHURCH,
LANCASHIRE.

(Continued from p. 105.)

THE eastern end of the North aisle forms the Bold Chapel, which is neatly furnished with old high-backed chairs and stools, and carpeted. The most ancient monument is a (now upright) stone effigy of a Knight in armour, his hands clasped in prayer, and holding a book; a long sword is by his side. The figure has been painted and gilt, but no inscription remains.

The next in point of age is the monument of Richard Bold, Esq. and his wife Anne, daughter of Sir Peter Leigh of Lime; it represents their effigies (which are painted) standing between two columns. Between them is the following inscription:

"Memoriae sacrum Richardi Bold, de Bold. Here lieth the bodie of Richard Bold, of Bold, Esq. who tooke to wife Anne the daughter of Sir Peter Leigh of Lime, Knight, by whom he had three sons and nine daughters, whereof are now surviving one sonne and six daughters; he died the 19th of Februarie, anno 1635. Being aged 47 yeares."

Above their heads is a tablet containing these lines:

"E cuius majoribus antiquus honor, translato in Normannos imperio, familie mansit illibatus; qui per constantem tot inde sæculis seriem non animo minus quam sexu masculæ gentis hæredum avitæ familie hæreditati et luci fax nova accessit; virtute nempe et exemplo decus suorum et honos, quem integrum, fidum, pium, magistratum, virum, parentem, patriam, co'jux, liberi, senserunt: cujus potentia, egenis patrocinio, nulli injuriâ innotuit: qui sui factus, eheu! gravamen, pertinaci morborum obsidione,

triennio tandem expugnatus, anno setatis 47, exæsi corporis sarcinam lubens deposuit. Monumentum hoc Anna delicta mortuus D. C. 1635."

The whole is surmounted by the arms of Bold*, impaling seventeen coats for Leigh.

A mural tablet for Richard Bold, Esq. and his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Horton, Esq. of Barkisland, Yorkshire, exhibits the following inscription:

"Near this place lyes inter'd the body of Richard Bold, of Bold, Esq. son of Peter Bold, Esq. who married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Horton of Barkisland in y^e county of York, Esq. (had issue two sons and four daughters); was survived only by his youngest son Peter; he departed this life when he was Knight of y^e Shire for this county, Mar. y^e 26, 1704, in the 26 year of his age. This monument was erected by his widow."

Arms. Bold; impaling, *Gules*, a lion rampant *Argent*, charged on the breast with a boar's head couped close *Azure*, within a bordure engrailed of the second, Horton.

Another mural tablet bears the following to Peter Bold, Esq.

"To the memory of Peter Bold, of Bold, in the county of Lancaster, Esquire, who with the sincerity of a Christian, with the dignity of a gentleman, with the abilities of a man of sense, supported the honour of his descent from a long line of venerable British ancestors. Modest in proportion to the worth of his valuable talents, known better to his countrymen than to himself, he sought not, but was solicited by them, to represent his county of Lancaster in three septennial Parliaments†, incurred only by declining health to retire from a post which he had maintained with activity and integrity irreprehensible, a costly sacrifice to the public weal from such a husband and such a father, in whose estimation no honours, no pleasures of this world, held the least degree of competition with those domestic satisfactions which he enjoyed in engaging the gratitude, and rewarding the

* *Argent*, a griffin segreant *Sable*.—Crest, out of a ducal coronet *Gules*, a demy griffin issuant *Sable*, with wings expanded *Or*, beaked and taloned *Gules*.

† He was first elected in 1736, but went out at the General Election in 1741; when Lord Strange took his place. At the next Election in 1747, he polled 140 votes, but Richard Shuttleworth, Esq. (for the 11th time) and Lord Strange were again returned. He was chosen on the death of Mr. Shuttleworth in 1750; and was re-elected without opposition in 1754. In 1761 he retired.

affection

affection of an amiable wife and a dutiful offspring by an uninterrupted series of substantial and endearing kindnesses. He married Anna-Maria*, daughter to Godfrey Wentworth, of Wooley in the county of York, Esquire, by whom he had eight daughters, and left the following six surviving, Anna-Maria, successor to his whole estates; Dorothea, married to Thomas Patten of Bank, Esquire; Frances, married to Fleetwood Hesketh of Meols, Esquire; both in this county; Mary, married to Thomas Hunt of Mollington, in the county of Chester, Esquire †; Everilda, and Elenor. He died Sept. 12, in the year of our Lord 1762, and of his age 59 †. This monument was erected at the sole expense of his daughter Anna-Maria Bold."

Arms: Bold; impaling, *Sable*, a chevron between three leopards' heads *Or*, Wentworth.

The ensuing epitaph is on another mural tablet, to the memory of Mrs. Anna-Maria Bold (who erected the last-mentioned to her father):

"Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God. Sacred to the memory of Mrs. Anna-Maria Bold, daughter of the late Peter Bold, Esq. of Bold Hall, many years representative in Parliament for the county palatine of Lancaster. She died Nov. 25th, 1813, aged 81. This monumental tablet can faintly describe her virtues, its narrow limits preclude their enumeration; pious without bigotry, benevolent without ostentation, cheerful without levity, serious, but not austere. Her means were extensive, her bounty was commensurate with her means, and never were talents committed to a more faithful steward. Affectionate towards her friends, mild to her dependants; that truly Christian virtue, Charity, in its most extensive signification, adorned her life. Indisposition prevented an active display of her amiable character, but it may be truly said, she was employed in doing good. After a long life passed in the discharge of her duties, social and relative, she was summoned to her reward in another and a better world; the grief of her surviving friends is much alleviated by the consoling hope that she has been found faithful, and is invited to enter into the joy of her Lord. This monument was erected in grateful remembrance of a beloved sister, by Mary Hunt and Everilda Bold."

* This lady died at her house at Chester, April 4, 1792, at the advanced age of 85. See vol. xcii. p. 388. Her eldest daughter (as appears by her epitaph) died at the age of 81.

† Of this family, see Ormerod's Cheshire, ii. 206.

‡ In Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury. See vol. xxxii. p. 448.

On that side of the Chapel next the nave (so as to be seen on both sides) is a monument by Chantry, erected last year to the memory of Peter Patten Bold, Esq. It represents a female figure weeping over a sarcophagus, on the base of which is inscribed PETER PATTEN BOLD; on the East end of the tomb are sculptured a helmet and fasces, on the front facing the nave the arms of Patten* and Bold, quarterly, impaling Parker †; and the two crests of Patten and Bold; and on that facing the Chapel, the following inscription:

"In memory of Peter Patten Bold, Esq. Colonel of the first regiment of Royal Lancashire Militia, and during twenty-one years a member of the British Parliament ‡. Animated by a steady loyalty and consistent love of freedom, his public life was distinguished by an impartial adherence to the dictates of his conscience, and to the principles of the British Constitution. In private life he was endeared to his acquaintance and friends, by his urbanity and the brilliancy of his conversation; but most of all, he was endeared to the circle of his family, by the kindness of his heart, his wise and affectionate anxiety for their welfare, and the courageous resignation, founded on his hope of a life beyond the grave, with which he endured patiently and cheerfully, through a tedious, incurable, and most painful disease, the decay and sufferings of mortality. He died on the 17th of October, 1819, aged 55, leaving a widow § and four daughters."

The galleries extend over the South aisle and the West end, where is a small organ, opposite which the following lines are painted on the pew,

"The organ was erected here Oct. 1803. William Newton appointed organist, July 1806."

In the chancel is a monument to John Atherton, Esq. and his nephew Edward, which represents a sarcophagus projecting from a cave of black

* Fusily, Ermine and Sable, a canton Gules.

† Vert, a chevron between three stags' heads cabossed Or.

‡ He was M. P. for Newton, co. Lancashire, from 1797 to 1806; and for Malmesbury, from 1813 to 1818.

§ His wife was Mary Parker, youngest daughter of the Rev. John Parker, of Astle, Cheshire, and Brightmet, Lancashire. His daughters, Mary, married to Prince Sapieha, a Polish nobleman; Dorothea, the wife of H. Hoghton, Esq.; Frances, and Anna-Maria.

marble

marble built in the wall about 10 feet from the floor; it is thus inscribed:

"Sacred to the memory of John Atherton of Prescott, Esq. who departed this life on the 11th of March, 1890, in the 86th year of his age. He displayed the influence of religion during his long life in a consistent course of obedience to the Divine commands, and of dutiful submission to the Divine will. His charity was abundant, and was evinced not only in the unflinching supplies which he ministered to the poor, but by the unaffected candour and liberality which he exercised towards all men. He united the simplicity and hospitality of the old English character; his virtues are strongly impressed upon the remembrance of his relations, and upon a numerous class of persons in humble life, who possessed the advantage of his benevolence and patronage.

"Sacred also to the memory of Edward Atherton, Esq. nephew of the above, who died at Dover in the county of Kent, on the 22d of August, 1890, in the 52d year of his age, and was there buried. His death having occurred so soon after that of his uncle, to whose ample fortune he succeeded, affords another warning of the precariousness of all earthly enjoyments, and the necessity of placing our chief reliance on those that are heavenly. He was the last surviving male branch of his family. This monument is erected by the Honourable Sir James Allan Park*, one of the Judges of His Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, and Thomas Maslin of Llynwegrin in the county of Flint, Esquire, two of the nephews of the above John Atherton, Esq."

A flat stone in the chancel is thus inscribed:

"Here lyeth the bodie of Richard Nightingale, Minister of Farnworth, who died April 18, 1747, aged 33."

Underneath the Creed, at the altar, is the following record:

"Hujusce sacelli stipendia aucta munificentia Reginensi, Anno Dom. MDCCLII. accurate Thomá Moss, ibidem ministro."

The clear yearly value of the living, when certified in order to obtain this augmentation, was 16*l.* 16*s.*

In the East, and some other windows of the Church, are small remains of painted glass. It is the custom in this part of the country to carve or paint on the pews the names of the owners; some in this Church exhibit curious old letters and dates.

In the Churchyard is a stone cross.

* See Sir James A. Park's marriage in vol. LXI. p. 87.

The Rev. Thomas Moss was Curate for nearly fifty years. The present worthy minister, the Rev. William Thompson, succeeded him in 1792. The presentation is vested in the Vicar of Prescott. The parish is in the Bishopric and Archdeaconry of Chester. Mr. Moss, son of the late Curate, has, within these last nine years, built an elegant villa in the neighbourhood, and called it Mossbrook. Its situation is beautiful, overlooking the river Mersey, and commanding a very extensive view over Cheshire, of Beeston and Halton Castles, Norton Priory, Hellesby Tor, and the Welsh mountains*. On the opposite side of the river is seen Runcorn, and the extensive warehouses of the Duke of Bridgewater's Canal. Mr. Moss married a sister of Matthew Gregson, Esq. of Liverpool, F. S. A. author of the "Fragments of Lancashire." NEPOS.

Mr. URBAN, *Islington, Sept. 20.*

THE history of Sir Richard Whittington, who was Mayor of London in 1377, is well known. A stone at the foot of Highgate Hill was supposed to have been placed there by him, on the spot where he had heard Bow bells; it had a pavement around it of about 18 feet in circumference. This stone remained until about 1795, when one S—, who was a parish officer of Islington, had it removed and sawn in two, and placed the halves on each side Queen's Head Lane, in the Lower Street, Islington. The pavement he converted to his own use, and with it paved the yard of the Blue Last public house (now the Marlborough Head), Islington. The parishioners expressed great dissatisfaction at his conduct; and to make some amends, Mr. Finch, the mason, was employed to place another stone in its stead; and on which was inscribed "Whittington's Stone." These facts which are supposed to be unrecorded in any account of Islington, are stated on the authority of Mr. Finch, and several other persons now living.

Yours, &c.

R. R.

* A similar prospect is described by our Correspondent "Lancastriensis," in part i. p. 210, as visible from Hale Hall, a few miles distant from Farnworth. EDIT.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 10.
THE parish of Darlington, in the South-east division of Darlington Ward, co. Durham, is bounded on the North by Haughton-le-Skerne, by Heighington on the N.W. by Concliffe and the Tees on the West, by Hurworth on the South, and by Hurworth and Haughton-le-Skerne on the East. Its population in 1801 was 4670, and houses 864; in 1811 was 5820, inhabiting 983 houses; and by the last census in 1821, the inhabitants appear to have increased to 6551, and the houses to 1026. Its chief support is trade, which now employs about 900 families.

The town of Darlington is a large and populous place, standing on the gradual Eastern slope of a hill whose foot is washed by the water of Skerne; and surrounded by a rich fertile country. The main body of the town forms a spacious square, of which the Collegiate Church with its tall beautiful spire occupies the low or Eastern side. (*See the accompanying View.*) Several streets branch from the square or market-place. A bridge of three arches crosses the Skerne near the Church, and communicates with the Yarm and Stockton great roads. The market is superior, in the articles of corn, cattle, sheep, and wool, to most in the North of England. The tolls of the market are held under the See of Durham by lease for three lives. A view of Darlington, in Mr. Bowes's possession, represents the shops in the market-place as open booths or stalls. The old toll booth was taken down, and the present town hall erected in 1807. The old market cross was built by Lady Brown, the heiress of the Barnes family, who had long held the office of bailiff. The happiness of this situation for a manufactory is, that the inhabitants are abundantly supplied with all the necessaries of life from the adjacent country at a cheap rate, and the influx of foreign money brought hither by labour and the staples of the country, passes not away for the maintenance of the people into distant parts, but is expended with the neighbouring farmers, and they return it back upon the shops; so in a continued vortex the accumulated wealth circulates to enrich the town and its vicinity.

Excepting the Bishop's manor house,
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and the old houses of post and pile in Prebend's Row, there are few ancient buildings remaining in Darlington. There is a rude sculpture of a bull on the corner house of a *wind* leading from the market-place into the Hundgate: this is said to have been the Nevills. The mansion-house noticed above was built by the magnificent Bp. Hugh on the banks of the Skerne, which was frequently the occasional residence of his successors. The Bishop, at the time of Bolden Book, evidently kept an occasional household here, and the tenants in villenage were charged with the carriage of wood, wine, herrings, salt, &c. When Leland visited this town it was "a praty palace." In 1669 Charles Gerard, esq. Bishop Cosin's son-in-law, resided here. The Bishop restored the house, which had then become very ruinous. During the last century it has been totally neglected. It was purchased from the See of Durham, under the Act for the Redemption of the Land Tax, and is now used as the parish workhouse. The park was on the East side of the Skerne; it is now divided into fields, chiefly held by lease for years under the See.

Soon after Aldune had established the episcopal seat at Durham, Darlington was given to St. Cuthbert, and the donation was solemnized at York before Abp. Wulfstan, Bp. Aldune, and the other nobles who attended the King, with a heavy curse on all who should violate the patrimony of the saint. Not many historical facts occur here. In 1291 Edward I. was at Darlington, and from thence issued his summons to 57 of the chief military tenants in the North to repair to the wars of Scotland. In 1327 "Archibald Douglas toke grete prayes in the Bisschopricke of Duresme, and encountrid with a band of Englishmen at Derlington, and killed many of them." On the 19th of July, 1504, the Princess Margaret of England, then affianced to James IV. King of Scotland, was entertained at Darlington on her progress Northward, and slept in the Bishop's manor house. She left Darlington on the following day "in fair aray." In 1537 Sir Ralph Sadler was sent into the North, just after the suppression of "the pilgrimage of Grace." In a letter from Newcastle, Jan. 28, he gives an account of the

the still agitated state of the country through which he had just passed. A very dramatic scene occurs at Darlington. It is related in Surtees's History of Durham, III. p. 352. The laborious Leland, in the latter part of the reign of Henry VIII. journeyed to Darlington.

In 1640, when the King's troops retreated before the Covenanters after the defeat at Stellaugh, and abandoned Durham and Newcastle, the Earl of Stafford issued an order from this town, April 30, to cause "all such quantities of butter, bread, cheese, and milk," as could be possibly furnished, to be brought into Darlington by four o'clock on the next day, for victualling his Majesty's army; to break or bury all the upper mill-stones, and to remove the goods, and drive the cattle before the approach of the Scots.

We are not told who first erected a church here, or where the first holy edifice stood; but to the great and powerful Hugh Pudsey, Bishop of Durham, the present COLLEGIATE CHURCH owes its origin. The foundation charter is lost. The expense of the fabric before us was immense; for the stone of which it is built, was brought above twelve miles from the quarries of Cockfield-fell. The College consisted of a Dean, or rather Vicar, and four Prebendaries. Bishop Nevill materially altered the constitution of the Collegiate Church. In the preamble to his ordinance he states, that the Church of St. Cuthbert of Darlington was graced with a number of prebendal stalls, amply endowed, yet that none of the Prebendaries either resided or provided a deputy, leaving the whole parochial cure charged on the Vicar, who was no longer able to support the burthen, his revenues being diminished and brought low, as well by the pestilence which was rife amongst the people, as by other misfortunes and accidents, and on account of his exile revenues, the name of Vicar was little honoured by the people. Bishop Nevill ordained that the name of Vicar should be changed to that of Dean, and provided accordingly for its support by instituting another Prebend to be held conjointly with the Deanery.

The Collegiate Church, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, was dissolved in 1550, and the whole of the lands and tithes vested in the Crown, reserving only a

small monied stipend for an officiating Minister.

The Church*, a stately elegant pile, forms a regular cross, with a central tower, surmounted by a tall light spire†. The nave has regular aisles, each formed by four pillars supporting Pointed arches. The first pillar of the North aisle is clustered, the second cylindrical, the next octagonal, and the last a plain cylinder. On the South the first pillar is clustered, the second and fourth octagonal, and the third cylindrical: one of the arches of the South aisle is deeply fluted. The central tower springs from four arches deeply fluted and ornamented with the nail-head, rising from light fluted columns, with richly banded capitals. The two capitals towards the chancel are ornamented with rich foliage. The transept extends to an equal distance on each side of the tower; the end of the South limb is more richly ornamented than any other portion of the structure; in particular, circular ornaments of great beauty are introduced betwixt the spandrels of the middle window. A high graceful arch divides the nave from the chancel, but beneath this a low pointed bridge-formed arch of three ribs has been introduced to support the rood-loft, which has given place to the organ. On the North of the altar is a recess under a blunt pointed arch, surmounted by an embattled canopy, with foliage in the spandrels. The arms of Cardinal Langley are on the stalls in the chancel. The East end of the chancel is modern. The best idea of the exterior will be formed by a reference to the plate. With the exception of the windows in the North and South aisles, which are under square labels, the whole structure, externally and internally, is ornamented with a regular series of blank and open windows, of the earliest date of Pointed architecture, with connecting belts and deep drip-stones. The chancel has two rows of these lights, of which

* A large print of Darlington Church was engraved for Mr. Cade and Mr. Surtees. Mr. Surtees has given a beautiful view of this fine Church, drawn and engraved by Mr. Blore.

† The spire was struck with lightning Tuesday 17 July, 1750, and was so much shattered as to render it necessary to take the higher part down; in rebuilding it several of the old ornaments were omitted.

two in the lower tier on each side are richly ornamented with roses and zig-zag. The chief entrance is at the West end of the nave, under a Pointed arch, with several deep mouldings and a canopied niche above. Above are two tiers of blank and open Pointed lights.

The chancel is eleven paces in length, and seven in width; the ascent to the altar by three steps; three stalls in the South wall for the officiating Ministers rise above each other in gradation towards the East. The chancel below the rails is neatly stilled with oak, having nine seats on each side. The nave is in length 30 paces, and 15 in width, with a transept or cross aisle 26 paces long and five wide.

Leland says, "there is an exceeding long and fair altare-stone, *de vario marmore, hoc est de nigro albis maculis distincto*, at the high altare in the Collegiate P'roche Chirche of Darlington."

The organs, according to tradition, were purchased for Sedgfield Church. The organ now at Sedgfield is of much later date. In the parish books occurs the following entry:

"1634. To George Longstaffe, for valuing the organ, 1s."

According to tradition, there was formerly a vicarage house which stood at the S.W. angle of the church-yard. The tradition is perfectly correct; for the charter of the Patriarch Anthony is still extant in the treasury, granting to the Church of Cuthbert here, and to the Vicar for the time being, "that message in Darlington, near the gate of the Bishop's manor, which Adam de Stokesley and Cicely his wife sometime held, and one venell which sometime led to the well or fountain in Hundegate, by taking in of which venell the same message was enlarged, and is on one side bounded by it; to hold in frank and perpetual almoign." This fell into lay hands at the dissolution.

There is a very equivocal simplicity about some of the entries in the parish books: "*Ringing when the Bishop left the country, lrs. viid. in 1632; and "to a souldier who came to church, vid."*

Near the Skerne stands the "Free Grammar School of Queen Elizabeth," founded by charter dated June 15, 1567, on the petition of the then Earl

of Westmoreland and the Bishop of Durham.

The living of Darlington is in the patronage of the Earl of Darlington, who in 1815 presented the present perpetual Curate, the Rev. William Gordon. Yours, &c. L. S.

◆
JOURNAL OF A SHIPWRECKED SEAMAN.

(Continued from p. 123.)

Jan. 7. **T**HE Emperor sent for the 1759. Captain and 20 men, and gave every Englishman that was cast away six yards of white linen to make shirts. The next day the Captain mustered the people, and examined our clothes, and found several had sold their frocks and trowsers, whom he flogged most severely. The reason of our selling our things was, our bellies being pinched by want of proper subsistence, our allowance being so small that very often a great many of us had not wherewithal to satisfy nature from the time we went out in the morning to work, until our return at night, which, with hard labour, and the barbarous usage of our cruel masters, made us wish to be released from our misery either by our Sovereign or a speedy death.

Jan. 10.—We got the white linen divided amongst us, upon which the Captain made a speech, and promised to punish us severely if we sold any of it, which we could not refrain doing, the mornings being very cold, and our stomachs crying for a little of the water of life to keep us warm, being all but very thin clothed. In about 10 or 12 days he mustered our things, and found to the number of 16 had sold their white linen, which so enraged him, that he protested he would let the Emperor know it, and said he did not care if he should cut their heads off, which the bloody tyrant would have done if the Captain had told him of it. At their coming home from work the Captain confined them; but upon petitioning one Mr. Cowrts, an English merchant, the Captain forgave them.

Feb. 2.—Mr. Durone, a merchant, went from here to Cails about the redemption of the Spaniards; the Captain gave every man paper to write home to their friends, but charged them not to write any thing about our ill-

ill-usage. Sometime this month there was a Moor given to a wild camel, and devoured.

March 1.—Saw a prodigious number of locusts, which darkened the sky for several miles round, appearing like great clouds of dust. We were all sent out to the Emperor's gardens, where we kept hollowing and shouting to keep them from lighting on the trees. These insects destroy every thing whereon they light; they are formed like a grasshopper, but larger; when they fly, they go right afore the wind, which they cannot go against.

March 3.—There was a Spaniard at work with our people, who having some words with a Moor was brought before the Emperor, who ordered him to be laid down and bastinadoed, which was performed in a most inhuman manner. But his cruelty did not stop here, for he ordered a Moor to knock out his brains with a hoe; afterwards they cut his head off, and, with the body, carried it to the Jews' burying-ground, to be devoured by dogs; but what is very remarkable, when they were brought they would not touch it, which when the Moors saw, they kept beating and pelting the dead body on a dunghill for three or four days, and the Spaniards hurried it by stealth.

April 24.—Some of our people being at work at the Emperor's palace, one David Breer fell off a scaffold near 40 feet high, and broke his right leg and left arm.

May 6.—The Emperor received a letter from Lord Hume, Governor of Gibraltar, and Mark Millbank, his Britannic Majesty's Ambassador to the Emperor of Morocco, with an offer to give him 170,000 dollars for our ransom, which the Emperor agreed to take. We were informed this offer was out of Lord Hume's privy purse, which made us think our redemption nigh at hand. Sometime this month there were four negroes at work with an alcaide, which is an officer appointed by the Emperor as an overseer, whom they killed; they were brought before the Emperor, who ordered their heads, legs, and arms to be cut off; after which they were carried and laid on a dunghill, and were not suffered to be buried until such time as the Emperor forgave them; but the dogs very often save them the trouble, for there is very often nothing left of them but

the bare bones. There were also two Christians given to a wild camel, to be destroyed by it; but he would not touch them; upon which they were carried to the lions, who likewise refused to touch them, until such time as the Emperor ordered one of their legs to be cut. When the lions tasted the blood they devoured him; the other was killed by great dogs, and he was ordered to be laid on a dunghill: they had been returned Christians, and lived at a Portuguese place on the coast, called *Mossecong*. There were also brought here two Englishmen, who had been in the Spanish service; they deserted from a place called *Centra*, a Spanish settlement on this coast; one of them was so wicked as to turn Moor on his arrival. One of our people, named James Love, went to turn Moor, but the Captain having timely notice, prevented it by paying four ducats. Sometime this month departed this life, Henry Ellis, seaman. The month of May the Moors call their Ramadan month, and keep it as a great fast, not drinking or eating any thing for the whole day; their reason for so doing is, one of their saints lost a camel, which occasioned him to make a vow he would neither eat nor drink any thing from sun-rising to sun-setting, until such time he was found. It was 29 days before he found the camel, at the expiration of which they make great rejoicings according to their manner.

June 14.—The Emperor sent a Jew with letters from him and our Captain to our Ambassador at Gibraltar.

June 17.—The Emperor went from Morocco to war with some people, by them called Bravers, who live in the mountains, and will not be ruled by this king, but have one of their own. In about 12 or 14 days arrived here two camels, loaded with men's heads they had killed in battle; they were all hung up at the S. W. gate of the city, to be a terror to other rebellions; there were in number about 80; sometime after there were 300 Bravers taken prisoners and sent here; they were all put in irons, and chained three and three together; they were all set to work, and used very barbarously.

July 25.—There arrived here some Leghorn slaves, taken in the Straights, on their passage from Tunis, where they were but just redeemed from slavery, some being slaves upwards of

30 years; they all looked very miserable. The Captain called all hands, and desired to know if we were willing to contribute, every man, half a blanket to help get them some refreshment, which we all willingly agreed to. When we reflected on those poor people's bad fortunes, we ought not to think ourselves the unhappiest; for they were no sooner free from one but enslaved by another. Sometime in June the Captain was informed there was an English boy cast away about three years ago, near three weeks journey to the southward of us; the Captain gave a Moor some money to go fetch him, and the boy was brought in August; his name is William Wedling; he gave us an account how he was cast away in a brig, named 'the Friendship, commanded by Captain Walker, bound from Gibraltar. It is a most surprising thing how this poor boy was saved, he being from sun rising till sun setting on an oar in the sea. He also gave us the following account the day after he got on shore. He saw a Moor boy, who perceiving him, ran away, but presently after returned with some Moors, who took and carried him to their tents, where he lived after a very poor manner, his employment being to tend sheep. About a twelvemonth after he was cast away, there was a large ship stranded on the coast, and about 30 men got on shore, whom the Moors most barbarously murdered; he saw one of them before he was killed, and spoke to him, but could not understand his answer. He took them to be Frenchmen, which is all the account he could give of them.

Aug. 31.—Arrived here a courier from the Emperor's camp, with letters to our Captain. Our Ambassador was expected there in four or five days, which put us in high spirits.

Sept. 25.—A letter came from the Emperor's camp, with an order for our Captain to send six carpenters to set to work upon some of his vessels that were building there; accordingly our carpenter's mate, and five more, were sent on camels to Salle.

Sept. 30.—A courier arrived here with letters to the Captain that Admiral Boscawen had an engagement with the French fleet, and that he had the good fortune to take three 74 gun ships, and burnt one of 80, and one of 74 guns. They also informed us

that the ship our Ambassador was in was very much damaged, and was then in Gibraltar repairing; but he assured our Captain he would come as soon as ever the ship was fit for sea, which he said would be in 14 or 15 days at farthest.

Nov. 3.—Our Ambassador arrived at Salle, with two men of war; he sent the Governor of Gibraltar's secretary to treat with the Emperor about our ransom. Soon after the Captain received letters that informed us the Emperor had gone back of his word, and had made such large demands, he was afraid the Ambassador could not comply with it, but desired us to make ourselves easy, for our stay would be but short here.

Nov. 7.—Some news came from the Emperor's camp, which informed us he had a battle with the Bravers, and had obtained a complete victory. The Moors made great rejoicings about it, and the Prince gave all Christian slaves a holiday, and sent for us all to the Old Palace, about a mile from the city, where we went with our drums beating, and colours flying, and every Christian native danced separately by themselves. The young Prince seemed very well pleased with our people, and told our Captain he was extremely obliged to him for the favour.

Nov. 26.—Part of our people being at work at the Emperor's palace, they fell down on their knees and asked the Emperor for some money to buy clothes, which he generally gives to the slaves once a year. He immediately sent for the Captain, and gave him an order on a Jew to receive three ducats a man. The Emperor sent an order, while he lay in camp, to give all Christian slaves, except the English, which made our people ask it. The Captain was very angry for asking the Emperor for any money, and returned the Emperor two ducats from every man against our consent, being afraid we should incur the Emperor's displeasure, and thereby would use us ill, but we found never the better usage for it, for we were knocked about as bad as ever.

Dec. 3.—There were two renegadoes shooting wild fowl near the Old Palace; one of them shot a Moor through the arm; the other was taken and brought before the Emperor, who ran him through the body with his lance; afterwards his head was cut off,
and,

and, with the body, laid on a dung-hill, to be devoured by dogs; the person who had done the accident made his escape.

Dec. 8.—The Swedes went from here to Saphe to wait arrival of a ship that was coming to redeem them, that about three months before came from slavery. Eight Swedes went to Salle to carry a ship for merchant Butler to Spain. Nothing was able to come up to the joy of these poor people on their going from here.

Dec. 23.—Received two letters from our carpenters at Salle, which informed us they had an opportunity of speaking to the Governor of Gibraltar's Secretary, who was so generous as to give nine blankeens between six men, to buy them victuals—a great piece of generosity. They gave an account they were very ill-used by the Moors, who made them work very hard all day, and at night put them in prison ever since our Ambassador sailed; but the Captain of the vessel that they were at work upon went bail to the Governor of Salle for their ransom, so they were allowed a little more liberty, and not sent to prison.

Dec. 25.—Being Christmas-day, the Emperor gave all Christian slaves two holidays. Mr. Bolton, the commanding officer of the soldiers, gave his men four blankeens a day to keep their holidays. Our Captain offered us two blankeens out of our own money, which was saved out of two blankeens a day, which we had to live upon, but we refused it, and told him we only wanted to be used as the soldiers, or to let us have his Majesty's the King of England's subsistence of sixpence *per* day, which was allowed by act of parliament; but the Captain said he did not know whether it was or no. Then we told him we desired to live as other Christian slaves did, upon the Emperor's allowance of one blankeen *per* day; but he would not grant that, and told us he was our Commander, and would do as he thought fit. At night the majority of the people went up stairs to the Lieutenant's apartments, where the Captain then was, with an intent to speak with him concerning our provisions; our meat was so bad that it was but very poor eating, and our allowance of bread so small, as would hardly suffice us for the day, upon which they

desired to speak to the Captain; but he sent them out word he would not be spoken to that night, upon which some of them being dissatisfied, called out they would have no more provisions, which he hearing of, and knowing some of their voices, beat several, and said they were in mutiny. He called for pen and ink, and took down several people's names, and ordered a midshipman sentry at the door.

Dec. 26.—The Captain put one Thomas Wilson in irons with the Moors; then he mustered the people and made a speech to us, and told us he was sorry to see such a spirit of mutiny amongst us, and asked us if we had forgot the articles of war, and told us in case a ship was cast away, and the people stayed by the wreck, and were obedient to their officers, their wages were going on until such time as a court martial was held, all which we very well knew; to which we answered him, he was sensible of our obedience to him, and that he knew we stayed by the wreck as long as it consisted with our safety; he also offered us two blankeens, which we refused, and said we could do as well without it one day as another, which put him in such a passion, that he protested if we stayed for ever in the country, he would never give us any more than what we had; but if it was his lot to die in this country, Mr. Appleby, our Second Lieutenant, who would survive him in command, might then do as he thought fit; upon which he made an augmentation of a half-pennyworth of bread more a day to our allowance, and said he would not study to please us, but if at any time we were imposed on, and thought that he could help us, to apply to him, and he would serve us by night or day. At night he sent for Thos. Wilson, and released him.

Jan. 1, 1760.—Went to work at the Old Palace, and as we were coming home, we were stopped and turned into the new one, where we were kept to work until sun-set, the Moors giving us our new years' gift with their leather thongs, beating us so unmercifully that a good many of us were not able to go to work next day.

Jan. 8.—A courier arrived here from Tituan with some letters for our Captain, which informed him that Admiral Hawke had taken and destroyed the
French

French fleet off Bellisle; our letters gave an account that they were going to invade Ireland.

Jan. 11.—There were two Moors carried before the Emperor for theft, and he ordered their heads to be cut off, and, with their bodies, to be laid on a dunghill to be devoured by dogs; he never suffers any body to be buried that is put to death for theft.

Jan. 15.—Being at work at the Old Palace, one of our people was beat very much by four Moors with great sticks, until he was scarce able to move, and they were going to carry him before the Emperor; the reason was, one of them and he had some words, whereupon he took up a stone and offered to throw it at him. Just as this happened, one of our people, who had been at home, informed us our Captain was imprisoned by order of the Emperor, which put us in great surprise, fearing our affairs between our Ambassador and the Emperor had some unexpected change; but the true reason was, our Captain riding from his own house to our dwelling, crossed the road some distance from the Emperor, who saw him, and was affronted at it, as he allows none of any degree to ride in his presence, excepting when going to war. The Moors used him very ill as they brought him to prison; but the Emperor hearing who it was, ordered him to be released, and sent for him, telling him if it had been any other slave in the country he would have cut his head off; to which the Captain replied, as he was a stranger, and not acquainted with the customs of the country, he thought there was no reason he should be used so ill, and he told him he would let the King his master know it, who he was certain would not put up with the affront.

Jan. 30.—There was a Moor came from Tituan with a complaint that the Governor of Tituan had killed his brother. The Emperor had received a letter before from the Governor, which informed him that this fellow and his brother had made a conspiracy to kill him. As soon as he came before the Emperor, he ordered him to be stoned to death, which they did, thinking it fine pastime, being an exercise they practise very often, throwing at a mark. Afterwards he ordered his arms and legs to be cut off, and, with the body, to be laid on a dung-

hill to be devoured by dogs. By this, and a great many more instances of the like, we may see how rash and inconsiderately this tyrant passes judgment, and no sooner pronounced but performed by some cruel miscreant present, without giving the poor wretch time to speak in his own defence.

Feb. 4.—Mr. Tilledado, the Jew, who went last June to Gibraltar to our Ambassador, about getting us redeemed, arrived here, and brought some letters to our Captain, which informed us that affairs between our Ambassador and the Emperor were agreed on; he told us the Guernsey, 50 gun ship, was coming for us to Salle, and assured us our stay would be very short in Morocco, which put us in high spirits, the Captain and officers buying necessaries to carry us for our journey to Salle.

Feb. 6.—The Emperor sent Mr. Juan Arbona to the Captain for a list of all the English slaves in Morocco; the next day we were told the Emperor was very well pleased with the agreement. This day he put 22 renegadoes in chains, and irons upon their legs, for asking him for some money they had earned a month before. He kept them in irons eight days, and then ordered them all out, and gave them new clothes, and sent them to Salle to man his cruisers.

Feb. 10.—Tilledado the Jew set out a second time for Gibraltar to inform the Ambassador he might come as soon as he pleased to redeem us. He also carried the Emperor's agreement, signed with his own hand, and some letters from our Captain to hasten him; this tyrant's mind being so fickle, he was hardly three days of the same opinion. They kept us at work until sunset, which for keeping us so long the Emperor made us a present of two blankeens and two bullocks, which we thought a great favour, but we paid very dear for it then. During the time we were at work the alcaides that were over us never ceased to beat us most unmercifully. The next day they made us work after the same manner, which for so doing he made us a present of one blankeen.

Feb. 26.—After working our usual hours, they made us carry great beams of timber. Our burthens being so very heavy, and being very much fatigued, working hard the beginning of the day, made us ready to sink under our loads, not

not daring to lay them down to rest for fear our masters' leather thongs should measure the lengths of our backs. This evening the Captain served every man pampoozes, and gave orders that the two first letters of every man's name should be marked on them directly; afterwards he looked over them, and found John Stimson had not his marked on them, for which he gave him one dozen of severe lashes; but we dared not speak, for fear of sharing the same fate.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, July 29.

WITH all deference to Dr. Carey, I beg, through your excellent Miscellany, to submit to his critical judgment, that, in my humble opinion, the passage of Livy, 22. 1, needs not any alteration (Gent. Mag. Aug. 1824, p. 102). The phrase "minor dictu" used there, seems to mean not "less wonderful," but "less momentous;" which terms the Doctor considers in this case synonymous. But how so? Dr. Carey will remember that during the siege of Jerusalem by Titus, various terrific prodigies appeared,—hosts contending in the air, &c.; but that when its fate drew nearer, one of the immense gates of the temple was opened without any visible agent,—a voice wild and unearthly called out, "Let us leave this place;" and immediately a body of substantial beings rushed forth through the gate-way. Now the hosts in the air, &c. and the voice were equally wonderful; but which, I would ask, was the most momentous? Why surely that which declared that a nation was deserted by its protectors at a time when such protection was most earnestly required. I presume to think that this argument bears upon our subject, inasmuch as Livy was speaking before of preternatural commotion of the Heavens, the Sun's orb being decreased, and the sky opening; and to a people attaching such incredible importance to omens, must not such phenomena appear more "momentous," (as portending some wonderful events) than the circumstance of fowls having changed their sex, and a goat bearing wool instead of hair? The "Wonderful Magazine" would have received them all into its columns; but on which would "Francis Moore, physician," have dwelt? I

could enlarge more on the subject, but knowing that my opinion can have but little weight, and that, as being your sincere well-wisher, the best service I could render you would be to leave as much of your Magazine as possible for more valuable communications. I remain yours, &c. W.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 1.

I HAVE been much gratified by seeing Mr. Radclyffe's proposal for publishing by subscription, Dugdale's "Heraldic Visitation of Yorkshire," with continuations of the Genealogical Tables to the present time.

The original curious and valuable work of Dugdale would of itself be a most interesting publication to Yorkshire families; but with the additions and illustrations, the proposed work will be generally so; and I quite envy the gratification of those individuals who, with a laudable pride of descent from a long line of respectable ancestry, may possess so valuable a record.

The profound knowledge of genealogical subjects which Mr. Radclyffe has shown during his long professional practice, and his intimate acquaintance with the pedigrees of the Yorkshire families especially, leads me to expect that the work will be executed in a manner worthy of the subject and the reputation of the editor. If so, it will, in a great measure, supersede all other works of that nature, as a book of reference; nor will its use be confined to Yorkshire alone; for many of the old families who resided in that county in 1665, when Dugdale commenced his review, have moved, or extended themselves to various parts of the kingdom.

Besides the interest which particular families may feel in the proposed work, the publication of Dugdale's Visitation of this great County cannot fail to be acceptable as a literary treasure, and will form an elegant addition to the ornamental library of the curious in literature. I trust the Editor will receive such assurances of support as will induce him to prosecute his design without delay. NOAKES.

ERRATA.

Vol. xciv. ii. p. 72, b. l. ult. for laws, read vows.—P. 91, l. 10, for 73, read 78, as descriptive of Mr. Jolliffe's age.

Mr.

ALABASTER SCULPTURE REPRESENTING THE PERSONIFICATION OF THE HOLY TRINITY.

Mr. URBAN, *Lake House, near Amesbury, Wilts, June 24.*

MY attention has been excited by a Letter in your Number for May last, page 397, under the signature of "J. B. N." describing a curious carving in alabaster; but as I do not agree with this writer, as to its real origin, you will permit me to lay before your readers my opinion of the design of such sculptures, which appear to me to be rather rare, as the same specimen (formerly in the collection of the late David Wells, esq. F.S.A.) has been engraved three times, in Schneebellie's Antiquaries' Museum, in Nichols's History of Leicestershire, and recently in Mr. Fosbroke's Encyclopedia of Antiquities.

Your Correspondent J. B. N. also speaks of two in his possession, one from the collection of the late Mr. J. Carter, the other * presented to him by Dr. Meyrick, who accompanied it with his opinion on the origin of these singular pieces of antiquity.—Your readers will also permit me to refer them to the engraving of a perfect specimen in Stukeley's Palæographia Britannica, which was given him by Mr. S. Gale. I have likewise a specimen in my collection nearly perfect, a drawing of which accompanies this Letter. (*See Plate II, fig. 1.*) From an attentive consideration and comparison of the several specimens, it must be confessed, I with deference draw different conclusions from those hitherto submitted to the world, and am thus induced to offer my sentiments on the subject.

The general design of these sculptures is nearly the same; the principal variation is in the figures of the surrounding group. The description of the specimen recently engraved for the Encyclopædia of Antiquities, and which (as appears by the Letter of J. B. N.) was imparted to the Society of Antiquaries by its then owner Mr. Wells, on his exhibiting it to them, was as follows:

"The middle figure is the head of St. John the Baptist, on a discus. On the

* This Sculpture is here engraved, fig. 2. It is not, however, the subject of comparison in the Letter, but is referred to in the Postscript, p. 213. EDIT.

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right hand is an Archbishop with a pontifical cross instead of a crozier, the latter being appropriated to Bishops and Abbots; this figure may also be intended for some saint. On the left is St. Peter; at the bottom Lazarus rising from the tomb. At the top there have been two female figures, one whereof is wanting, being broken off and lost; the other remains perfect; and by the wheel is meant for St. Catherine."

It will here be observed, that Mr. Wells considered the head in the centre as that of St. John the Baptist, on a discus; the figure centrally placed in the lower part of the plate is described by him as Lazarus rising from the tomb. His description of the other figures calls for no observations from me, further than that I am apprehensive a considerable and material portion of the upper part of this specimen is broken off.

I will now refer to the engraving in Stukeley's Palæographia Britannica, as thus described by him:

"I have some elegant pieces of old sculpture in alabaster, in mezzo relievo, which I take to have been portable or private altars high raised. One of them has belonged to some chapel dedicated to St. John the Baptist. It was given me by my worthy and learned friend Samuel Gale, esq. It is exactly a foot in height; below is the whole figure of the Baptist in prison, his hands bound; above, his head in a charger, but of a larger size; the bare head is three inches and a half in height, incompassed with saints and martyrs; the beard in both these figures is represented short, broad, and even at bottom."

By the above description it appears that Stukeley also considered the head in the centre to be that of St. John the Baptist; he likewise regards the principal figure at the bottom of his plate as St. John in prison; but no explanation whatever is offered as to the figure of the child represented in the oblong medallion, which is placed in the centre of the top of the engraving, and upheld by angels.

I have thus, Sir, given your readers the descriptions (so far as they are imparted) by Mr. Wells and Dr. Stukeley, of the respective sculptures in their possession; it remains for me to illustrate and describe the one now presented to their notice, and then to remark on and endeavour to explain whatever differences may arise on the comparison of the three specimens. So far then, Mr. Urban, from thinking with Dr. Stukeley that these curious sculp-

sculptures are portable or private altars (his meaning here I do not exactly comprehend), and so far from agreeing with Dr. Meyrick and Mr. Fosbroke in the idea that they were meant to represent "the Syrian Legend of the image of Christ," the mere impression of his face, I have no doubt that they were intended to exhibit the personification of the Holy Trinity, surrounded by saints, martyrs, and defenders.

Your readers will now perhaps expect my opinion as to their intent and use; to this I must reply, that they were probably small altar-pieces formerly belonging to churches and chapels dedicated to the Holy Trinity; indeed they may have had probably a more enlarged and general use. I am strongly inclined to think they were small tabular altar-pieces usually let into the wall above the sacramental table, and intended to admonish the faithful against the errors of Arianism, which in divers ages assailed the Established Religion. These were of course removed under the statute passed in the reign of Edward VI. A.D. 1550, for the destruction of images in Churches, &c. (§ and 4 Edw. VI. ch. 10, images in churches of stone, timber, *alabaster*, or earth, graven, *carved*, or painted, shall be defaced and destroyed. Sec. 2.) And we may rationally conclude that the few specimens which now exist, were surreptitiously preserved and concealed by the yet remaining Catholic devotees, or by the curious, from the fury of the fanatics of that age. The head in the centre of the engraving is in my opinion intended as a personification of God the Father, the Ancient of days. In those early times it was very usual to represent the Divine Being under the similitude of age; and it was such representation that principally raised the ire of Sherfield, the Recorder of Salisbury, who, for the offence of breaking the windows of St. Edmund's Church in that city, was heavily fined in the Star Chamber. In all the three specimens this figure, or rather head, occupies the centre, and the only material variation is, that in Stukeley's plate the beard is merely bushy, whilst in the other two it is forked.

The desire of the sculptors to give this principal figure a proper relief, and to fix more peculiarly the attention of the spectator, has caused them to *hollow out* the alabaster, and to surround the head *with a circle*; the con-

sequence has been, that Dr. Stukeley and Mr. Wells erroneously supposed that this was the head of St. John the Baptist in a *discus*, *dish*, or *charger*.

Dr. Meyrick and Mr. Fosbroke, on the other hand, suppose it to represent the impression of the face of our Saviour, according to the Syrian legend; but the alto-relievo of the sculpture militates against this idea: indeed the features of our Saviour are ever very differently portrayed, and in all ages there has been a most singular correspondence in this respect amongst the painters and sculptors of every nation. This then surely is meant to point out the first personage of the Holy Trinity, God the Father, indeed, the supreme GODHEAD, in whom are united and centered, one and indivisible, the Son, and the Holy Ghost.

The circle around the head, perhaps, has a farther meaning; may we not suppose, and well suppose, that this circle is intended to be emblematic of the eternity of the Divine Being?

The next figure in this plate, to which I would direct the attention of your readers, is that in the centre of the lower part. This is evidently intended for the second person in the Trinity, Jesus Christ, and is most properly placed in that peculiar part of the sculpture, as he is represented in the act of rising from the tomb. This is the only figure which is injured, the left arm being broken; but from the position of the remaining fragment, I should conclude that it originally supported a cross, the head of which possibly rested on the right shoulder of the adjoining figure of the Archbishop, from whence something appears to have been disjoined; the right hand may probably be considered as pointing out the wound from the spear. In Stukeley's plate this is a whole-length figure bound with cords, and which he supposed to represent St. John in prison; there is, however, an incongruity in a two-fold representation of the same person in the sculpture. Mr. Wells, on the other hand, considered the corresponding figure of Mr. Fosbroke's plate as Lazarus rising from the tomb, whilst he presumed the head in the centre to be that of St. John the Baptist; and surely in this hypothesis there is a great want of an appropriate connection. On this figure Dr. Meyrick and Mr. Fosbroke are silent. But admitting this to be our Saviour, and the head in the centre to be the impression

pression of his face, we have here again the incongruity of a double representation.

I must now, Mr. Urban, call the attention of your readers to the figure of a child in the oblong medallion, upheld by angels, in the centre of the upper part of the plate; this I conceive to be the personification of the Holy Ghost. "What," it will be immediately objected by the caviller, "what can here be meant? Did any one ever know the Holy Ghost represented as a child? Is not the dove, the appropriate, and on all occasions his allotted symbol?" Yes, Mr. Urban, I answer, the dove is certainly the usual symbol of the Holy Ghost; but are we not now considering this sculpture as *the personification of the Holy Trinity*? And would not the dove here become inappropriate? And (*if personified*) can the Holy Ghost be more properly represented than under the similitude of a child, whose attributes are *meekness, gentleness, and simplicity*? Your readers, Sir, will also observe, that the medallion is upheld by angels, the ministers of the Throne of God. The pious sculptor would never have thus planned his work without a meaning; he would not have thus placed these holy supporters to a medallion containing the mere creation of his fancy; we may therefore rationally conclude he intended this figure of a child to represent a *divina imago, the personification of the Holy Ghost*, and in that view (as was before suggested), the dove would have been inappropriate; in fact, the strict propriety of this most general symbol may well be doubted; it has arisen, perhaps, from a misconstruction of the text of Scripture. Saints Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John, in speaking of the baptism of our Saviour, and the descent of the Holy Ghost, all unite in saying that that descent was *ὡς περιστερᾶς*; this expression in our version is rendered "like a dove," but the more probable meaning is, that the descent was not in the real form of a dove, but that yet assuming some bodily appearance, the Spirit descended, hovering over him after the manner of a dove, when it alights. The most correspondent term in Latin answering that of the Greek *ὡς*, is perhaps *perinde ac* or *tanquam*, which in our language we may translate "like as if," "just as." Had the Evangelists meant that the Holy Spi-

rit descended in the bodily shape of a dove, they would probably have used the expression *ἵς ἁμοιωσάτω περιστερᾶς*, "in the likeness of a dove," in preference to that of *ὡς περιστερᾶς*, which in strict propriety of language is, "in like manner as a dove." This critical interpretation has been supported in more modern times by some of the ablest authorities, and does not stand opposed either to reason or the dignity of the Holy Spirit. Accustomed, however, as the human mind is to symbolize, and to reduce heavenly things to the sphere of the human imagination (the origin of idolatry), it was no wonder that this passage was misconstrued, and that the Holy Ghost became symbolized in the form of a dove.

You, and your readers, Mr. Urban, will pardon, I trust, this digression, and proceed with me in the farther illustration of this curious sculpture. A similar medallion, supported by angels, with the figure of a child, appears in the like part of Dr. Stukeley's plate, who, not knowing probably what to make of it, forbears to mention it altogether, whilst, if he had given my interpretation, it would have been not properly connected with his supposed subject of the sculpture, the History of St. John the Baptist. As this portion of the carving is wanting in the specimen given in the "Encyclopædia of Antiquities," of course neither Mr. Wells, Dr. Meyrick, nor Mr. Fosbroke, could make any observation on it.

We will now, Sir, travel around the encircling holy group. To the right of our Saviour stands a full-length figure, which by the tonsure, and by the key, we may with certainty determine to be St. Peter. Similar figures, with some variation, are placed in the like part of the plates in the "Palæographia Britannica," and in the "Encyclopædia of Antiquities;" in that of the former the head is covered with the tiara, the crown of his asserted successors, the popes. In his left hand, in my sculpture, he holds a broken fragment, which certainly does not seem to be a book, but, I am inclined to suspect, a rock or stone; something similar appears also in the left hand of the same figure in the plate of the "Encyclopædia of Antiquities;" by its squared form, and the manner in which it is held, conveying the idea of weight, I conclude it is in both these

these specimens intended for a stone or rock, and in this interpretation I am corroborated by the fact, that in Stukeley's plate this figure holds in the same hand a beautiful model of a Church, surmounted in its centre with a tower and spire, to which the following quotation from St. Matthew (chap. xvi. verse 18) is justly appropriate: "and I say also unto thee, that thou art ΠΕΤΡΑ, and upon this *rock* I will build my Church, and the gates of Hell shall not prevail against it, and I will give unto thee the Keys of Heaven." Your readers will not, I am sure, Mr. Urban, omit to notice the beautiful and classical allusion in this passage, the word ΠΕΤΡΑ being the name of the Apostle, as given him by our Saviour, and in itself, as well as its corresponding synonyme πέτρα (which latter St. Matthew makes use of), signifying a rock or stone. In the Plate before your readers, *fig. 1*, in the opposite corner, stands another full-length figure, which, I think, we may conclude to be that of an Archbishop; in his left hand he holds a pontifical or pastoral staff, surmounted with a simple cross; near the top of the staff is a surrounding protuberance, perhaps for the purpose of a more secure hold, this probably in later periods was more expanded at the sides, and from hence possibly arose the double, or what is, I believe, called the Latin, or Lateran cross; on his head he has a mitre. In the plate in the "Encyclopædia of Antiquities" appears a corresponding figure, which Mr. Fosbroke considers to be that of a pope, "probably," he says, "Nicholas the Fourth, who lived 1291;" when, however, we consider that he wears a *cloven mitre*, and not a *close conical cap*, we may conclude that this figure is not intended to represent a pope; "the ancient tiara of the popes was a round high cap; Boniface the Eighth first encompassed it with a crown, Benedict the Twelfth added a second crown, and John the Twenty-third, a third." Rees's Cyclop. artic. Tiara. This figure was probably intended to represent the then Archbishop, the head of the Catholic Church in England, or his figure may possibly have been introduced in honour of the establishment of these altar-pieces under some constitution issued by him. It appears from Lindwood, that a constitution was issued by Archbishop Winchelsea, enjoining divers things, such as a

legend, an antiphonar, &c. to be found for the use of the respective Churches, at the charge of the parishioners; amongst others, was an osculatory, and this has been interpreted to mean "a tabur, or board with the picture of Christ, the Blessed Virgin, or the like, which the priest kissed himself, and gave to the people for the same purpose, after the consecration was performed, instead of the ancient kiss of charity." Johnson.—For this intent the vernicle, or the impression of the face of Christ, according to the Syrian legend, would be well suited; but it is impossible to suppose from their weight, &c. that these alabaster tablets could have served such a purpose. The figure of the Archbishop is, however, wholly omitted in Stukeley's plate, and in its stead is placed most appropriately opposite to the figure of St. Peter, a full-length also of St. Paul, his "fellow-soldier in Christ;" in his right hand he holds the Gospels, his left leans on the cross-hilt of a sword, whose point rests on the ground; this is *his* peculiar badge, in token of the death he suffered; the sword in the hand of this figure may have induced Stukeley to have considered him as representing the execution of St. John, and consequently have strengthened his mind as to his general hypothesis.

The female figure in the Plate, *fig. 1*, arising above and from behind St. Peter, and wearing the crown of glory, is clearly St. Catherine; in her right hand she holds a sword, the hilt of which just appears, and in her left is the spiked wheel, the badge of her martyrdom. St. Catherine, according to her legend, disputed with fifty heathen philosophers, and not only vanquished, but converted them all to the true faith; justly, therefore, was she admitted to a place in this holy group. In the plates of Stukeley, and the "Encyclopædia of Antiquities," are similar figures in the like situations; the one in Stukeley's "Palæographia Britannica" holds a sword brought much more prominently into view; the corresponding figure in the "Encyclopædia of Antiquities" is much defaced, but by a remaining portion of her wheel her identity is established. On the opposite side, and arising in a similar manner above and behind the Archbishop, is the figure of the Virgin Mary, so highly venerated by the Catholics, and as the mother of the second

cond person in the Holy Trinity, so essential in this interesting and curious sacred group; her head and shoulders are covered with a cowl; in her left hand she holds a lily, the emblem of chastity; in her right an orb, an usual accompaniment of the holy mother of Christ, but the precise meaning of which I cannot at present call to mind, but it is probably meant to point out either the great religious estimation in which she was held, or the universality of that religion which her blessed Son came to establish on earth. The same figure in Stukeley's plate wears a crown, and beneath it her head is covered with a cowl; her left hand holds the Gospels, and her right grasps a cross. In the plate in the "Encyclopædia of Antiquities" this figure is wholly lost.

Thus, Mr. Urban, I hope I have illustrated these rare and curious sculptures, which were, I doubt not, small altar-pieces placed above the sacramental tables, and removed at the reformation. The holes, to receive the plugs, by which the one in my possession was affixed, are very visible, and are partly filled with lead.

If any Correspondent of your useful Miscellany can further illustrate the subject, I shall peruse his communication with pleasure; we are all, Mr. Urban, in the general pursuit of truth through the wily and intricate mazes of the labyrinths of misconception and error; *humanum est errare*, is an adage as true in the literary as in the moral world; and no man would more rejoice than myself in the overthrow of any fallacious hypothesis of his own, how much soever it may have been fostered by the feelings of partiality, or may have been matured by labour and research.

Yours, &c. EDWARD DUKE.

P.S. Since writing the above letter, I have been favoured by J. B. N. with the description of the two in his possession, an engraving of one of which is also here given. (See fig. 2*.) The principal variations from my specimen are these, that in the one in the centre at top is a child's head, supported by drapery, and upheld by angels; in the other

is also a similar child's head, and at the bottom, instead of Christ arising from the tomb, is represented a lamb. These variations, in my opinion, strengthen rather than weaken my hypothesis,—here we have in both instances the child's head still upheld by the ministers of the throne of God; here we have the infantine representation of the Holy Spirit, embodied in the likeness of simplicity, and perhaps denoting also his last place in the Holy Trinity, as "proceeding from the Father and the Son." In the second specimen at the bottom, the figure of the lamb is the emblematic representation of our Saviour, a symbol, which, doubtless, had its origin from the impassioned exclamation of John the Baptist, "The next day John seeth Jesus coming unto him, and saith, behold *the Lamb of God*, which taketh away the sins of the world." St. John, ch. i. v. 29. This then, evidently, Mr. Urban, is an emblem of our Saviour, and we thus have again the representation of the Trinity, although not wholly *personified*; yet, however, it strengthens my hypothesis, which is rendered, I flatter myself, almost indubitable.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 3.

THAT most authors who write, in order to uphold the beauties or expose the false pretensions of a celebrated performance, have a private aim to accomplish, may easily be inferred from the scope and tenor of their sentiments. That this aim is not always in keeping with the *avowed* ends which animate the zeal of the censor is, again, a point perhaps of no very difficult discovery to the eye of an intelligent examiner.

A wish to uphold a favourite writer; particular opinions in politics, morals, or literature; or, on the other hand, to write down a code, or an individual, which it is convenient to explode or depreciate, has often taken precedence of worthier motives; whilst those motives, it may chance, have even assisted in gaining the persons who profess them, honor and reputation.

Every age, it is certain, has had its "quarrels of authors," as well as its "cant of criticism." Our own, however, may perhaps claim a pre-eminence in the marvellous facility with which critics heap their envenomed shafts on a luckless performance, or pursue

* Fig. 2, in the Engraving, represents this specimen, and is above referred to by the Rev. Edward Duke, in his postscript; but is not one of the three mutually compared and illustrated in his letter. EDIT.

pursue their advantage over a literary adversary.

Those, however, of the present age, especially, who have attached themselves to the office of pruning the redundancies of thought and imagination which perpetually spring up in the diversified thinking of a nation like ours, famed for its moral and intellectual peculiarities,—are not accustomed to be tedious on first principles.

As involving things, already sufficiently known, the writers of our own times, it may be said, have rather sought to *exemplify* in their own works those rules of philology and of criticism elicited by the genius of our ancestors.

One work, however, occupying a bright station in the literary hemisphere which radiates the intellect of our contemporaries, will, as an exception, occasionally glean in the fertile and yet exuberant fields of critical disquisition, and if it does not recognize fresh principles, will at least cloath old ones in a new form of beauty, and thence elicit a variety of illustration.

The far-famed junto of Northern reviewers,—to whom an allusion is here made,—if in the orb of that genius which circles round the horizon of letters, while the minor stars of our system revolve in the same hemisphere with diminished effulgence, they do not *always* shine with eclipsing splendor, certainly betray not only a novelty of remark and a freedom of speculation, but a marvellous confidence of reserving to themselves a self-constituted pre-eminence in detecting delinquency. The celebrated example of a leading work goes far in forming the tone and character of minor critics. Ridicule and satire has hence become a very prominent, if not a very efficient feature of moral and critical speculation, and truths of a somewhat questionable character have been taught to wear the aspect of absolute demonstration.

Johnson, with much reason, once deprecated in Bolingbroke that reckless attempt to establish, often in the face of all former opinion, his own splendid postulates, however equivocal and dangerous, when viewed through the medium of moral fitness, or philosophical truth.

Bolingbroke's talent of invective, pointed as it was by a keen and subtle genius, does not by any means, perhaps,

offer a parallel of exact resemblance to that character for brilliancy and satire which has almost become proverbial of our brethren North of the Tweed. Like him, it is true, these last are often fond of speculating with great freedom on subjects of literature and criticism, upon points, indeed, concerning which other distinguished writers have only *submitted* their opinions. They are often, withal, in the true style of this Censor, loud and virulent in abusing what they conceive to be the aberrations of ignorance, or the vicious excrecences of folly.

What, however, would Johnson's honest, though severe mind have said to the temper not unfrequently betrayed on certain points of speculation occasionally struck out by these our modern reviewers? Reckless of the opinion of those who happen to view matters of literature and science through another medium—powerful in style, but far from being always convincing in argument—the more ingenuous thinking of our great Critic and Philosopher, though sometimes with themselves equally charged with paradox, would often, it is more than probable, have risen indignantly at the untenable positions which occasionally crown the most brilliant passages of our sagacious Journalists, who are apt, sometimes, to forget that their hypotheses are often not so much founded in the reality of things, as in the strength of that genius which upholds them.

Were it our object, here, to extend our retrospections over the scene of monthly and quarterly labours, which impart so signal an æra to the literature of the present age, we might, in numerous instances, exemplify the remark we have thrown out. We see that liberality and candour do not always accompany talent, and criticism may be upheld with credit, and even rise distinguished, when its motives and views are far from being purely those of an honest and disinterested wish to measure a performance upon the absolute ground of merit.

Without this mode of reasoning it is not easy to account for certain opinions expressed by the Translator of Bishop Lowth concerning the character and merits of the poetry of Blair.

It is natural for the Commentator on the writings of the elegant and learned Prelate here mentioned, to evince a desire of exalting his author as a critic of the

the first order; but when this desire is made an occasion of severe and unmerited animadversion on others, it becomes, in its turn, a fair topic of remark.

We should perhaps here premise, on the subject of the "Lectures on the Sacred Poetry of the Hebrews," that, in learning, intelligence, beauty of description, and justness and accuracy of remark, they stand deservedly high; were we disposed to bestow further comment upon them, we should perhaps say that the soundness of critical sagacity which they betray on the subject of sacred and oriental literature, is not more conspicuous to the reader than the elegance of description with which these criticisms are illustrated. But, whilst endeavouring to do him honour, Dr. Gregory, the translator and commentator of Bishop Lowth, has given every unprejudiced mind reason to suspect the soundness of his judgment. Few indeed can well judge otherwise, when we hear him, (vol. II. p. 286,) most contemptuously speaking of the author of "The Grave."

The merit of Blair*, as a poet of eminence, has doubtless been differently appreciated by his readers; as their tastes, habits, and dispositions have implanted in them a bias favourable or adverse at once to the general subject of his poem, and the range and tone of sentiment which characterise its author.

"The Grave" furnishes a subject, or rather a series of subjects, which, although of universal import, yet exhibit, in their various details, topics of gloom somewhat inauspicious to the fervid and aspiring character of poetry.

Thousands unquestionably, who read and criticise, and who in other respects would be emulously disposed to award to the generous imaginings of genius its full measure of praise, have yet felt their ardent susceptibilities chilled, and their kinder sympathies soured, under a perusal of this extraordinary effusion of poetical imagery, dressed up as it is in the solemn and stately march of philosophic and religious dissertation. Their minds are alienated by the rigid

and severe aspect which pervades this somewhat extraordinary poem.

It has been but seldom indeed that poems essentially and exclusively founded on subjects similar to that on which Blair adventured his genius, are crowned with many laurels from the general award of polite literature. Those who arbitrate in matters of criticism—who lead and direct the tone of public opinion, from whose tribunal these laurels shoot forth with luxuriance, or at whose frown they wither in the scorn of neglect, have indeed been sometimes disposed to award very flattering encomiums, even to subjects which comprise somewhat similar considerations with those of Blair. Examples of this will easily present themselves to the mind of the reader†; but although Blair has perhaps seldom seen his apotheosis from the hand of those masters in criticism whom all hasten to follow, yet is it no less certain that his occasional beauties of language, and high reach of sentiment, concur in placing him on no minor eminence in the scale of poetic distinction.

Dr. Gregory, however, is so far from being of this opinion, that he conceives he is, in the course of his literary duty, discharging a debt incumbent on him as a critic, when he represents his personifications as ridiculous, and his general merits as sinking far below mediocrity.

He next tells us (for the critique above alluded to accomplishes its task in a very summary sort of way,) that the prosopopœia,

"Invidious Grave! how dost thou rend
asunder one," &c.
Whom love has knit and sympathy made

† Poems founded purely upon those subjects which take Religion for their theme, however they may meet the partialities of certain readers, yet are seldom made the basis of elaborate praise from those who arbitrate in matters of polite criticism, unless accompanied in their execution with transcending talent. The names of Milton, of Young, of Cowper, and, we may add, of Kirke White, have extorted from the higher authorities in criticism those encomiastic suffrages which duller spirits, whose aspirations move in a more limited range of observation and of genius, fail in obtaining, not only, it may almost be presumed, because their intellects are more obtuse, but because their subjects needed the aid of other helps in the sublime and beautiful, to render them tolerable to a fastidious taste.

* "The Grave," a poem, by Robert Blair, is all that remains to posterity of his works; but if we may judge from internal evidence, it is not by any means the sole effusion of merit that ever crowned his muse.

is incongruous and unclassical; though upon whose authority, except his own, he ventures this opinion, he wisely abstains from mentioning.

It is manifest that all our critics, ancient and modern, who have descanted upon the legitimate figures of speech, of which the *prospopœia* is an important one in poetry, have sanctioned the placing the essential attribute of a person or thing in the room of the thing itself, and therefore a predicate of the grave is here with the most perfect propriety apostrophised as the grave.

As though a stroke of his pen were abundantly sufficient to annihilate the pretensions of so feeble a writer, he next proceeds to inform us that his images are false and meretricious, and quotes various passages to prove the author's incapacity in the selection of just and noble images, or beauty of language.

But this Critic, (who, however, appears not to be entirely unknown in the literary world previous to his becoming the commentator of the celebrated Lawth,) should recollect that a few mutilated passages prove little when they are made the basis of virulent censure upon a poem whose high reaching sentiments, and the solemn march of whose periods, demanded at least respect, if they could not elicit encomiums.

He, amongst others, cites two passages as objectionable, with which, indeed, he has taken the liberty of extracting just a phrase or two for his own purpose, suppressing the remainder, and thus crippling its meaning and beauty. For instance, we find in Dr. Gregory the following reading,

“ Now tame and humble, like a child that's
whipp'd,
Shakes hand with dust.”

Any reader, not previously acquainted with the poem in question, would be inclined to think as contemptuously of this performance as the individual who criticises. Viewed, however, as a detached part of a subject, whose various considerations on life, manners, and a future state, crowd on the mind of contemplative habits, it presents a soliloquy of a fine and impressive character. In proof of this, we refer the reader to the whole passage.

We will notice another of the instances in which the marvellously candid mode

of quotation which the author has adopted would fain sink his victim below the level of common mediocrity. He reads,

“ Perhaps some *hackney hunger-bitten scribbler*
Insults thy memory.”

Upon consulting the original, we find a field of topics, and of imagery, connected with this passage.

To extract quotations from a performance which has been very long before the public,—and which, if it has never from the hand of polite criticism reaped those laurels which await them, at once, from the voice of popular suffrage, and of the judicious few, yet has become a standard in the English language,—would perhaps be superfluous and unwise.

We sometimes feel impatience at hearing the sentiments and language recapitulated of a writer, whose pretensions have already been canvassed by competent authorities, and who consequently are already in the hands of those who are likely to feel an interest in the question. There is, however, in the poem, whose merits we have espoused, a freedom of metaphor, an occasional energy of sentiment, which, but for the reason above stated, we should feel anxious to transcribe. Many instances present themselves in which fine description and weight of sentiment form a prominent character. There are various passages of much beauty, and during the course of this performance offer themselves to notice, which prove his title to the character of possessing a range of sentiment and of thought quite beyond the scope of an ordinary poet, and which also prove that mere verbal criticisms in this, as in many other cases, only prove the weakness of the mind that criticises; which, unable to grasp the range and tension of the author's views, amuses itself with little and feeble attempts at a chance expression in phraseology, which does not perhaps exactly comport with his idea of propriety.

But we dismiss the subject and Dr. Gregory. To the latter we would address this admonition, (if he has not indeed already paid the debt* to which authors, as well as readers, are all subject,) that, whenever he has, in future,

* This has long been the case. EDIT.

a desire to enhance the fame of one literary competitor at the expense of another, he stumble upon a poet of more doubtful and less established reputation.

Melksham.

E. P.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug. 3.*
SO much has been already said upon the style of Architecture proper for Ecclesiastical Buildings, that it would be a task exceedingly difficult, and almost an impossibility, to advance any thing new. The following lines will, however, be employed on the same subject, as modern architects still persist in evincing their contempt for those perfections of Church Architecture, the works of past ages, which remain in our Island, as well as the more modern structures of Wren and Gibbs raised upon their model.

As an exterior decoration of sacred edifices, steeples have, from the earliest times, exerted the genius of architectural men. From Greece and Rome we have borrowed another unknown to English architecture, the classical portico. The Temples of Jove and Minerva have lent their magnificent façades to the Christian Church, and modern buildings derive their only charm from this elegant appendage.

As steeples, however, are more peculiarly our own, architects, finding little or nothing in their favourite classical models to direct them, have exerted all their abilities to invent something new, and in most cases, where the ancient model has been departed from, have produced little more than a tall absurdity. From our ancestors we have derived specimens in steeple building, unrivalled memorials of architectural taste and skill. These edifices rank under two classes, towers and spires. In the Grecian and Roman styles the former are necessarily rejected. But in the Churches built by Wren and Gibbs, the early English spire has been most successfully coupled with the elegant architecture of the Roman school; following the antient architects, those great modern masters strictly observed the spiral form, and, like the antient works, we see the beautiful modern spires of St. Bride's, Bow, Saint Vedast, and St. Martin's, lengthened ornamented obelisks. How unlike them are the modern steeples of the "pep-

per box" construction, how far removed are these structures from what we expected from the vaunted architects of the Grecian school. As high as the entablature they can build and copy tolerably faithful; but what follows when left to their own invention? A square tower with a circular or polygonal story above it: the almost uniform model of the Grecian towers of the present day; and what appears singular, the same fault pervades the majority. The upper story is so much smaller than the lower, that the abrupt diminution cannot fail of striking every beholder as a glaring defect; this is observable at St. Pancras. The steeple of this Church every one must have remarked appears to great disadvantage when seen in any situation except the direct elevation. This results from the fault I have alluded to, the too sudden contraction of the second octagon story, and which, as it only appears when viewed obliquely, would not show upon paper, and from this cause it is that the same error is seen in most other steeples of recent construction. They look very well in a direct front view, and which is seldom taken of them; but when the eye is directed to the angle, then the smallness of the upper story invariably appears a fault. In the works of Sir C. Wren we do not see this deformity, and if modern architects had attended to his proportions, they would also have avoided it. A brilliant exception to the monotony of these towers, may, however, be seen in the Church at Shadwell, engraved in your *Mag.* vol. xciii. i. 201, erected by an Architect of genius*, now no more, who has also enriched the metropolis with another building, in a different style, equally tasteful and ornamental. On reference to your engraving, it will be seen that this spire is formed on the model of Bow, but it is not a servile imitation, nor a mere copy, and, without descending to detail, I cannot help pointing out the duplicated columns at the angles of the tower, as an idea at once new and beautiful. Whatever steeples, however, may be given to Churches, in most of the Chapels of the Establishment they are wholly omitted, and the latter are in their stead furnished with turrets of no better description than every mews or stable;

* Mr. John Walters; see vol. xci. ii. 374.

nor

nor are the buildings themselves calculated to reflect any credit on the Establishment, or to be the least ornament to their neighbourhood, and when compared with some dissenting meetings, to which I shall have occasion to allude, appear to very great disadvantage.

In all our Churches which display a proper attention to propriety, the works of Sir C. Wren in particular, the altar was distinguished by a screen often tastefully and elaborately decorated, as at St. Bride's and St. Andrew's Churches, and are distinguished by embellishments of a peculiar nature. Indeed architecture, painting, and sometimes sculpture, were united to give effect to a spot regarded even in these days of liberalism with a peculiar sanctity; and in order that this effect might not be interrupted, the pulpit and desks were placed together on one side of the church, as at Bow; but by modern architects this arrangement is in general disregarded. Often must the spectator, on entering a modern church, imagine he has been led by mistake into a presbyterian meeting-house; when he looks for the altar, he finds against a part of the wall unoccupied by galleries, a table with the Commandments painted above it, as the only indication of that quarter to which every eye should be directed when at prayers, as a remembrance of that spot where the Star of our redemption arose. In the magnificent Church of St. Pancras the Verd Antique columns are beautiful enough in themselves, but from want of a closer connexion with the table below them, do not appear so much a decoration to the altar as something to occupy the semi-circular recess in which they are placed.

This omission of ornament is not a mere question of taste; it concerns the dignity of our Established Church, and I trust more attention will in future be paid to the suitable and decent embellishment of the altar, however plain the architect may think proper to make the body of the church.

I have already observed that the pulpit and desks should be placed on one side of the church, by custom on the South; an indecorous practice (sanctioned by the example of our cathedral) lately prevailed of placing them in the centre aisle (an arrangement which reminded Sir H. Englefield of

the establishment of an auctioneer), and so situated as exactly to obstruct the view of the altar, and force the Minister most indecently to turn his back to it. In the more recent churches this has been avoided; but in quitting one absurdity, the architects have fallen into another; we see, therefore, in the new churches two pulpits exactly alike placed on opposite sides of the church, sacrificing to uniformity at the expense of propriety; and as before the pulpit hid the altar, by the present practice the officiating Ministers are concealed from the congregation.

The well-known division of a church by columns into three aisles is generally disregarded by the moderns; whether a large square flat ceiled room, as at St. Pancras, Marylebone, &c. is a better arrangement, I will leave to the arbitrament of any person of taste, and with the certainty of his award in my favour.

As to the style of architecture most proper for churches, so much depends upon individual taste that it would necessarily be difficult to fix upon a style to please all. For my own part, I look upon the Pointed style so peculiarly appropriate, that I feel certain if it was properly encouraged, its works would vie with the grandest specimens of Greece or Rome; but until English architecture is better patronized than it now is, we cannot expect to see better buildings than those which have already come before your notice. In the Gothic churches now building, the estimates are insufficient to produce a superior design, and in almost every instance where they are liberal, we see the classical styles adopted; but surely for the sake of variety only, more ought to be built in the Gothic style than is to be done at present. If our architects were guided by the spirit and the taste of the unknown architects of the "dark ages," that dull uniform style would not pervade their works, and they would overcome the difficulty of limited finances. View the edifices of antiquity. In a parochial church, the chapel of an obscure hamlet, or perhaps the oratory of a solitary devotee, the builders have left sufficient indications to posterity to show that they could have spread the solid vaulting, or elevated the light and elegant tracery of the cathedral or the abbey. In modern works ornaments may be multiplied, money may be

be lavished; and after all they greatly fall short of the simple buildings of our forefathers; compared with them, the modern works are dull, insipid, and monotonous; from Wandsworth to Wyndham-place, from Brixton to Hackney, the same towers, and the same cupolas, meet the view. But is this the case with the Pointed style? Do the magnificent spires of Norwich, or Coventry, or Chichester, or Salisbury, tire with sameness; are they not all beautiful and varied? Does the eye which has rested in admiration on the majestic vaulting, and elegant and airy columns of Westminster, view with satiety the elaborate tracery of York, or the mingled simplicity and grandeur of the lancet architecture of Beverley or Salisbury? In fine, are not the specimens we possess of this style as grand, chaste, and elegant as the most beautiful works of Greece and Rome, as light as the Ionic or Corinthian, as solid as the Tuscan or Doric?

Allowing for every predilection in favour of English Architecture, it would be unjust to deny all merit to the new Churches, or to apply censure in the mass to buildings which possess beauties as well as defects; so it would betray a want of taste to be blind to the merits of the Greek and Roman styles. Who can be insensible to the grand and imposing air of a portico, which, as an exterior decoration, must exceed all Gothic buildings? who can view without admiration the chaste simplicity of St. Paul's, Covent Garden; the magnificent portico of St. Martin; the delicately ornamented Western façade of St. Pancras? and I can adduce another equally interesting, attached to a *Dissenting Meeting**, a noble specimen of the hexastyle portico of an Athenian temple of the Doric order, superior to any thing which the new churches can boast, where we see a bad taste displayed by a neglect of the Doric order, or what is worse, by copying it badly. The foregoing edifices show the perfection of the Tuscan, Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian orders; they are distinguished ornaments to the Metropolis, and atone for and relieve the mass of bad architecture which meets us in almost every quarter of it.

E. I. C.

Substance of the Eighteenth Report of the Directors of the African Institution, read at the Annual General Meeting held on May 1, 1824.

WE turn with considerable interest to the consideration of this Report, after the late important events, which have drawn the public attention more especially to the government of Sierra Leone, and to the great question of the civilization of Africa.

The List of Officers of this Institution announces the name of William Evans, esq. M. P. in the room of the deceased Thos. Harrison, esq. who filled the post of Secretary, as he filled all his other engagements, with assiduous integrity.

After stating the proceedings of the Anniversary, the Report is divided into—Foreign Slave Trade—General Traffic on the African Coast, East Indian Seas, Cape, Sierra Leone, Cape Coast, Colombia,—Registration of Slaves,—and concludes with the state of the Funds.

The Appendix contains the correspondence and miscellaneous information on all these heads; and the Supplement is peculiarly valuable for its details on the subjects of Spain, Portugal, and Brazil, the Netherlands, France, and Africa.

The papers laid before Parliament in the Session of 1823, constitute the leading clauses of this Report; the whole of which having been since in very general circulation, we shall be excused the brevity with which we proceed to notice them here.

The *Dutch Treaty* of Brussels of 31 Dec. 1822, gave to English cruisers a right of seizing Dutch ships, not only having slaves on board, or after having landed them to elude capture, but also when found within certain limits with an outfit and equipment which show them to be intended for the slave trade. The negotiation to produce this Treaty occupied four years. The proposal for a Registry of Slaves at Surinam was received with coldness and finally eluded, notwithstanding the earnestness with which the interests of humanity were prosecuted by the British Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Ambassador at Brussels, and the Judge of the mixed Commission Court of Surinam.

Spain.—The new law condemns all captains,

* In Stamford-street, Blackfriars. EDIT.

captains, masters, and pilots, purchasing negroes on the African coast, or introducing them into any part of the Spanish Monarchy, or found with slaves on board, to the loss of their vessels, and *ten years* hard labour on the public works.

The Report regrets that these penalties are not extended to the merchants and agents. Nothing has been effectually done to prevent the importation into Cuba: no reward is offered to any informer, contrary to the practice in smuggling transactions, and the trade is daily carried on more systematically. The importation into Cuba is chiefly effected under French and Portuguese flags, and the Spanish flag appears to take its part. In proportion to the risks attending it, and the penal inflictions denounced against it, the desperate audacity of the criminals appears to have increased; they proceed strongly armed to carry on their work of rapine and blood on the coast; and some of them have not been captured without a severe conflict with the British boats, attended by the loss of lives, and involving all the guilt of murder and piracy.

Portugal.—During the year 1822, 13 Portuguese slave ships, having upwards of 1700 slaves, were condemned at Sierra Leone for trading in slaves North of the line; perjuries and atrocities, and a total neglect of the treaties, with the means of carrying on the trade, were evident,—fictitious names were given to places North of the line, borrowed from places South of the line, for the purpose of deceiving the British cruizers and the mixed Commission Courts,—and the name of Molembo, South of the line, to which the Portuguese slave trade is still permitted, has been transferred for this profligate purpose, to a place near Onim, in the bight of Benin. Fabricated log-books, exhibiting a different voyage from that taken,—bribes to be offered to official persons of high station—vessels of dimensions and furniture inadequate to the accommodation of the cargo, &c. &c. were among the distressing causes for British, but ineffectual remonstrance. “Upon the separation of Brazil from the Mother Country, Mr. Canning lost no time in representing to the Portuguese Government that there could now remain no pretence for refusing entirely to abolish the Slave Trade. It had been

prolonged by Portugal solely for the sake of Brazil,—and it now only remained to prohibit it entirely, under the Portuguese flag, to the South as well as to the North of the line. To this application, however, the most pre-emptory negative was given; and a threat was even held out, that if Great Britain should proceed on this principle, Portugal would at once consider all her treaties with Great Britain as null and void. The necessity of continuing the traffick was also maintained, on a ground which until then had never been urged, or even heard of, and which is unfounded in point of fact; namely, that the Slave Trade is required for supplying—not Brazil, which it is now discovered does not need them,—but its other African and Asiatic possessions with labourers!”

The importation of slaves into Rio in 1822, amounted to 28,246, after a loss on the passage of 3,484. This reminds us of a note made by Capt. Cook in his first voyage in 1769, that the gold-mines there are said to be extremely rich, and are situated about six miles up the country, and are kept so secretly, that any person seen on the road was hanged, unless he could give a satisfactory account of the cause for his being found there: that 40,000 slaves were annually imported for working the mines, and that the labour was so fatal, that in 1766 an additional number of 20,000 had been drafted from Rio to supply the deficiency; thus deprived of light and of existence, condemned to labour for gold which passes into other hands, and makes them poor indeed!

France.—The remonstrances urged by Sir Charles Stuart to the Government at Paris, are stated at length, and the manner in which they have been received,—the numerous French ships fitted out for the purpose; the large cargoes of slaves taken on board; protection granted by the French flag to the slave trader; the omission of instructions to their naval officers, &c. showing the violation of their own laws, occasioning encroachments on the territories of friendly powers in Africa, and exciting bloody wars among the natives.

These things have been brought under the notice of the French Government in all their horrid and disgusting details, and yet the French Slave Trade still proceeds as actively as before.

The

The Report ascribes to France the power to put an end to it, if it pleases,—the more awful becomes her responsibility for its continuance: and it suggests, that “while the penalties attached to it are merely pecuniary, no degree of vigilance on the part of public functionaries can prevent it being carried on, so long as the profits will pay for insurance;” and recommending some infamous punishment to be substituted—of a brand, or the galleys. (p. 22.) But the establishment of a society in Paris for the abolition, having marked their auspicious commencement by enlightened zeal, affords, by diffusing its information, very satisfactory hopes of awakening a more extensive feeling in favour of the African cause. The Royal Institution of France having offered a prize for the best written poem on the Abolition, it was adjudged to M. Chauvet; and another by M. Bigran is said to have been nearly equal in point of merit. The importation, and reprints, with translations, of them would render this cause an acceptable service in England.

Sweden.—A proclamation dated 7th Feb. 1823, declares that Swedish and Norwegian vessels thus employed will lose the Royal protection; the most rigid steps were also promised to prevent any fraudulent proceedings from taking place at the Swedish island of St. Bartholomew, for the purpose of covering some slave-trading practices.

The United States.—It is a most gratifying circumstance (observed Mr. Canning), that the two greatest maritime nations in the world should so far compromise their maritime pride, as to act together for the accomplishment of such a purpose, especially as the realization of this arrangement would probably not be the termination of its benefits.

The rapid increase of the slave population in the United States has led the owners of them to make strenuous efforts to obtain fresh markets for their surplus labourers. With this view it was lately proposed that the new states of Indiana and Illinois, from which, by their original Constitution, slavery was absolutely excluded, should meet in convention for the purpose of altering their laws in this respect. The proposal excited, throughout the whole range of the United States, a very animated controversy on the comparative advantages of free and slave labour;

and several publications which appeared in this country in the course of the last year, have been re-published in America. The cause of humanity and justice has already triumphed in Indiana; the insidious proposal has been there rejected. We trust that it has shared a similar fate in Illinois, whose convention was to assemble some time during last spring.

The late Sir Robert Mends stated, that “wherever the traffic in slaves has been checked, the natives appear to have shown a fair and reasonable desire of cultivating the natural productions of their country. Our resident officers and merchants agree in asserting that these would be raised to any extent for which a market could be found.” He adds, “I have not heard of either American or Dutch ships being on the coast engaged in the traffic of slaves;” and after advertising to the affair in the river Bonny in last April, he states a combination to have been entered into by the officers and crews of the whole of those vessels, by which they bound themselves to put to death every English officer or man belonging to the Navy who might fall into their hands on the coast of Africa. This was in perfect unison with all and every thing which the slave dealing has engendered. Of a similar nature was the agreement between the Spanish captains and their seamen, the latter binding themselves *blindly to obey every order, of whatever nature it might be;* and in case of the vessel being taken, not to receive any wages. Such is the depravity to which this slave trade debases the mind and the character of the desperate banditti engaged in it.—It is necessary to visit a slave ship to know what the trade is.—An attempt was made to blow up a vessel with upwards of 300 slaves on board, almost all of them in irons, by her crew hanging a lighted match over the magazine, when they abandoned her in their boats, and the *Iphigenia* took possession of her!

By the more recent accounts from *Sierra Leone*, it appears that the exertions of our cruisers had produced a greater effect in damping the slave trade, than they had themselves anticipated; but nothing has yet been done to exclude the French slave traders from the river Gambia, where they still continue this nefarious practice, contrary

contrary to the stipulations of the treaty of 1782, by which they were debarred from navigating that river, which was wholly ceded to this country.

The slave trade at the *Mauritius* has been kept in check by the vigilance of Commodore Nourse and Capt. Moreaby; and a treaty was negotiated with the Imaum of Muscat for its abolition, prohibiting the exportation of slaves from Zanzibar, hitherto the great slave mart in that quarter.

Radama, the King of Madagascar, is faithful to his treaty, and being at war with a Northern Chief, his subjection will extend the abolition over the whole of that island.

Sierra Leone.—The state of this Colony is greatly improving its intercourse with the interior, almost to the banks of the Niger. The merchants have occasionally received from 500*l.* to 1000*l.* worth of gold in a single day, in exchange for their goods! Crime has diminished, cultivation has extended; substantial erections have been multiplied; churches have either been built or are building in every village; the blessings of education have been more widely diffused, and the influence of Christianity appears to prevail more and more among the inhabitants, and the reports of the unhealthiness and mortality of the Colony have been exaggerated. Among the improvements on the Gold Coast, it is stated that the superstitious ordeals which had been previously in use at the forts, had been suppressed; and the evil of *panyaring*, or seizing and enslaving the person of the debtor, or of any of his relatives or townsmen, for debt, had been checked, and it may be hoped will soon be effectually suppressed.

The Report then adverts to the late disaster, observing that the occurrence of war with the King of the Ashantees, under these circumstances, has been peculiarly unfortunate; the details of which had not been received at the date of this Report. The commercial intercourse which has been opened with the interior of Africa, from the different European settlements on the coast, is stated as likely to throw considerable light on its state, and information of its effect is given at some length in the Appendix O, by the Tartar Wadjee. After mentioning the loss of Mr. Bowditch and Mr. Belzoni, the Directors state that the most successful enterprise of this description

hitherto made has been that of Major Denman, Lieut. Clapperton, and Dr. Oudney, who, proceeding Southward, reached in Feb. 1823 the capital of Bornou, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ° N. lat. 14 long. East.

In *Colombia* emancipation is proceeding rapidly to its consummation,—slavery cannot endure, at the utmost, beyond the existing generation. The children born since 1818 are all born free; and besides the effect of various other causes which have been actively operating there to produce emancipation, the tax which was raised for that specific purpose had already effected the redemption of many adults.

In conclusion, the Directors allude to the British Colonies, and to the necessity of Parliament establishing a general registration, with adequate executive provisions, preferably to the leaving such laws to the Colonial Assemblies. They then refer to the last statute of piracy; and with the due meed of praise to Mr. Stephens's last work of "Slavery delineated," which is no less remarkable for the depth of its legal research, and the extent and accuracy of its local knowledge, than for the acuteness of its reasoning and the impressive power of its eloquence.

The funds of this Institution for the year 1823, show a receipt of 1006*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.* out of which an expenditure of 769*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.* left a balance of 236*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.* in hand. This expenditure constitutes the utility of this and most other institutions; for in those items it is seen whether sufficient is not only subscribed but devoted to the object intended, and what part might be spared for the advantage of any other. Now the chief design here is to acquire and diffuse information on this subject; and for this purpose 165*l.* was spent in printing the Report and sundry other documents and tracts; 30*l.* in stationery and maps; 43*l.* in the annual meeting at Freemasons' Hall; 228*l.* in rent and clerk's salary and collection; and 259*l.* in the current disbursements of advertisements, &c.

It does not appear that any of these charges exceed their proper amount, and of which the Committee must have been the immediate judges, before the account met the inspection of the auditors; and whoever reads the Report and the annexed Appendix, and thus makes himself acquainted with the labour and attention which they have bestowed for the purpose of the

the Society, in giving public information, and exciting them to an interest in the cases of the unfortunate victims of the African Slave Trade and Colonial Slavery, will feel ample satisfaction in being so easily made a party in their cause, and of forming a right judgment on a national question of so important and general a nature, as well to the United Kingdom as to its Colonies, Dependencies, Allies, and Neutrals; more especially when from the sincere and vigorous efforts of this country alone, an effectual measure is not likely to be much longer delayed, that shall redeem the crime of enlightened nations, and speak an uninterrupted peace to the dark regions of suffering Africa!

Amongst the valuable documents of the Appendix, that of letter O will be read with much interest, being the Journey of Wadjee, a Tartar, from Tripoli to Cape Coast, &c.; in which he describes Timbuctoo and Jinnee. He never heard of any white man having been at Timbuctoo. A. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Norwich, Sept. 5.*

IT has often been a matter of much surprise to me, that in *none* of the numerous editions of the Bible hitherto printed, has it been thought worth the trouble to make an accurate use of the indefinite article, and of the pronouns *my* and *thy*. Scarcely a chapter in the sacred volume is to be found in which "mine horn," "mine handmaid," "thine heart," "thine husband," "an house," "an hair," or some other similar error does not occur. And this cannot be the effect of a preconceived opinion of its propriety, because it not unfrequently happens that the same word is and is not aspirated in the same chapter; for instance, in 30 v. 2 ch. 2 Kings, we find 'wherefore the Lord God of Israel saith, I said indeed that *thy house*,' &c. and in the following verse, "Behold the days come that I will cut off thine arm and the arm of thy father's house, that there shall not be an old man in *thine house*." In this chapter there are not fewer than six errors of this description: it often, therefore, to a Clergyman becomes a matter of almost difficult accomplishment, to read properly the lessons of the day to his congregation. This is the more to be regretted, since the impediment is one that might easily I think be obviated.

In endeavouring to account for the

existence of the evil, I at first thought that the printers of the present day had been the too faithful copyists of their predecessors; but on comparing our Bibles, I mean those published within a few years, with others printed a century since and upwards, I discovered that the errors similar to those I have been speaking of exist, and are perhaps equally numerous in them all, yet that in many instances they are to be found in *different* places; it is 'thy heart,' &c. in old editions, where it is 'thine heart,' &c. in modern ones, and *vice versa*. This I think enables us to attribute it to the want of a sufficiently minute attention in those who superintended their progress through the press.

A valuable clerical friend of mine, who is accustomed both to speak and read correctly, and who therefore finds it a little difficult to utter with ease to himself and pleasure to his hearers, such awkwardly ungrammatical expressions as 'an house,' 'an half,' &c. has recently addressed a Letter upon the subject to the very learned the President of Magdalen College, Oxford, pointing out the existence and extent of the evil, and the facility with which it may be got rid of, which I trust will have the desired effect; it being quite in the power of that gentleman to accomplish this desideratum (so far at least as affects Oxford editions), inasmuch as he is the permanent head of the delegates who controul the management of the Clarendon press in that University. But should he think it a matter of insufficient moment to require his consideration or interference, perhaps, by inserting this Letter in your widely-circulated Miscellany, it will attract the attention of the proper authorities in the sister University, who may think differently, and be emulous to set a good example. G. T.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept. 6.*

PERHAPS the following Letter addressed to the Rev. W. H. Reynolds, may be worth insertion. It exhibits the feelings of the Americans, previous to the commencement of the war with this country. R. P.

"Esteemed Friend, *Philadelphia, March 5, 1769.*

"I HAVE thy acceptable favour of the 13th of February, which afforded me much pleasure, as I apprehended it came from a Gentleman descended

descended from the same family as I am, and is the first I have ever met with of the same name; and my father, Samuel Reynell, often told me if I ever met with any that spelled their name in the same manner he did, I might depend they were of the same family; that he had never met with any; but that his father, John Reynell, who became a Quaker in the latter end of the reign of Charles the Second, being bound over to attend the Quarter Sessions at Exon. on that account, in the beginning of James the Second's reign; when his name was called in court, the Chairman asked how he spelt it, which when he had told him, he took his seal out of his pocket, with his coat of arms, and gave it to him, saying, "You are one of my family, you are discharged."

"His grandfather, Richard Reynell, was the Clergyman of North Tawton in Devon, and had an estate there, and left it to his son, who was a man of bright natural parts, but no economist, and he spent it. My father, when I was a boy, took me there and showed it me, and told me that ought to have been his, but his grandfather had spent it.

"My father left North Tawton when he was a young man, and came and settled in the city of Exon, where I was brought up, and lived till I was in the 18th year of my age, when my father sent me to Jamaica to live with a nephew of his, by the mother's side, to be a merchant; his name was Samuel Dicker; he acquired a very large estate there, and returned back to England, bought an estate at Waltham, built a fine bridge in the way there, and was chosen member of Parliament in his own county where he was born.

"I did not like Jamaica, it being a very wicked place, so I did not stay there quite a year, but came here, where I have been now near 42 years, and am in the 61st year of my age. Providence has been pleased to bless me with some small share of this world's goods, but has also been pleased to take from me all my children, which were five; however, I do not repine, he is a good and gracious God, and has done much more for me than I deserve, who am a poor unworthy creature, and if in his great goodness he will receive me into the arms of his mercy at last, it is all I have to ask. I am the only surviving male branch of our family. I have a sister living at

Exon, named Mary, who is married to Andrews-Henry Groth, who has one son, named John-Reynell Groth. I have had the satisfaction to see them in this country, but they would not stay in it. These are all that are left of the family. Thus have I given thee as particular an account of my family as I am capable of, and if it gives thee any pleasure or satisfaction, I shall be glad I gave it thee.

"I am the person who had the honour first to sign the letter or memorial, addressed to the merchants and manufacturers of Great Britain, on which thou art pleased to express thyself in so handsome and kind a manner. We were in hopes that we had pointed out what was for the interest of both countries in so clear a manner as to induce the Ministry to agree to the repeal of the acts complained of; and I think if they had a true regard for the interests of their country, they would readily have done it, but that doth not appear to me to be the principal thing they have in view; but rather how they shall support themselves in power, and carry into execution their plans for depriving the Americans of their liberties and privileges.

The point in dispute is a very important one; if the Americans are to be taxed by a Parliament where they are not nor can be represented, they are no longer Englishmen but slaves, who are to have their property taken away at any time at will and pleasure, which they are not willing to be; therefore it is no wonder they have strongly remonstrated against it, and taken such other measures as they apprehended were most likely to put a stop to the encroachments that were making on their liberties: and as their petitions, addresses, and remonstrances, have not had their desired effect, they are come to resolutions not to import any more goods from Great Britain, unless it be a few articles they cannot do without, and to encourage manufacturing among themselves, which I apprehend will prove of great benefit to this country; and if it proves a loss to Great Britain they may thank themselves for it; it is their own imprudent conduct that has been the occasion of it. I will make no apology for writing thee this long letter, but assure thee I am, with the utmost regard and respect, thy assured friend,

JOHN REYNELL."

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 2.
THE following notice of a curious small cross-legged Knight has lately appeared in the Worcester Herald:

"We learn from Tenbury that a gentleman who has long interested himself in the antiquities of our county, has lately recovered a specimen of tomb architecture which bids fair, in point of execution, to rival any thing we at present possess. The specimen alluded to is the small figure of a cross-legged Knight in the parish church of that town, which has been so much concealed from the public view, that of the Antiquaries who have visited it, one has suspected that it had no sword; another that it had no legs; and even our latest Antiquary Mr. Gough (in his MS Notes on Dr. Nash's Collections, now in the Bodleian) doubts whether the legs are crossed. It has now, by the careful assistance of Mr. Thomas Mills, a stone-mason of Tenbury, been so far recovered from a whitewash of perhaps two centuries, that every part of the figure which remains is visible; and so exquisite is the workmanship, that even the folds produced by the weight of the chain armour in which the figure is clothed, are distinctly to be seen. While we announce this discovery, so interesting to Antiquaries, we cannot but express a hope that, in addition to a very accurate drawing of it, which has already been taken to scale by Mr. John In-stan, the public may be favoured with some further description of this curious relic; and that those gentlemen of our county who have the power, will also have the inclination to restore the very many curious monuments which (to the disgrace of our national taste, and we may fairly conclude, to the regret of our illustrious Sovereign, the patron of the Fine Arts) are fast mouldering away from neglect in our parochial churches."

This figure at Tenbury has been supposed to represent a son of Sir John Sturmy, who followed his father to the Crusade. Such figures of small proportion are not uncommon.

At Mapowder, co. Dorset, is a small cumbent effigy in stone, scarcely two feet long, in complete mail, close round helmet, with a shield and sword, his hands elevated, holding his heart, his head on a cushion, and a lion supporting his feet, but no arms or inscription. It is engraved in Hutchins's History, who supposed it to have been some favourite infant of the family, placed there by a fond mother*.

* Hutchins's Dorset, 2d edit. III. 278.
GENT. MAG. September, 1824.

At Bottesford Church, in Leicestershire, is a little figure 22 inches high, and 8 wide, of speckled marble, of a Knight in complete mail and mantle, his hands joined, his sword on, and his shield on his left arm, his legs broken off below the knees, a cushion under his head†. It is possibly the same which is thus described in one of the Harleian MSS.: "An oulde monument in a mantle and male, removed from and here buried, with this new writing:

Hic jacet cor d'ni Willielmi Abbiniaci, cujus corpus sepelitur apud Novum Torum †, juxta Stanforbiam.

At Ayot St. Laurence, Herts, is a rude figure of freestone, two feet three inches long; the hands, which are entirely broken away, are reported to have held a heart; and something like the upper surface of the heart, with a finger and thumb attached to it, was found among the rubbish near the monument. The hair is curled and flowing; no helmet; double cushion under the head; a kind of mantle over the shoulder, falling in plaits round the legs from right to left, and a lion at the feet‡.

In Darlington Church, Devon, is a figure of an ecclesiastic, only two feet eight inches long§.

At Little Easton Church, Essex, is a cross-legged figure of small proportions, probably a Bourchier or Lovain.

Mr. Bigland mentions a cumbent figure of a female, about a yard in length, in Cobeley Church, Gloucestershire.

Joan, Countess of Dreux, who died 1346, is represented in small proportions on her tomb, in the Abbey of Jard, near Melun¶.

In the window of the South aisle of Water Newton, co. Huntingdon, is a female figure in stone, four feet two inches high, with a young face, long hair, sleeves half way to the wrist, and garment not quite half down the leg.

The Boy Bishop at Salisbury is another instance of small proportions ob-

† Nichols's Leicestershire, II. 98. It is engraved in the same volume, p. 23.

‡ Newsted Abbey.

§ Gough's Sepulchral Monuments, Introd. vol. II. p. cix.

¶ It is engraved in Hutchins's Dorset, III. p. 278.

¶ Gough, Sep. Mon. Introd. II. cix.

served

served on monuments. It is well engraved from a drawing by Schnebbelie, in Gough's Sepulchral Monuments*.

Some have referred such figures to children born in the Holy Land. But from the figures at Tenbury, at Mapowder, and Ayot St. Laurence, each holding a heart; and from the inscription supposed to have been attached to the figure at Bottesford, I am inclined to think that these small effigies are commemorative of the hearts alone of the persons represented having been buried where these figures remain, while their bodies were buried in some other church, or perhaps left in the Holy Land, if they died during their crusade.

N. R. S.

Mr. URBAN, *Upper Cadogan-place,*
Aug. 16.

SEND for insertion in your useful Miscellany, a Report made to the Secretary of State of Queen Elizabeth, by Sir John (at that time Mr.) Merick of his special mission to Russia, arranged in the form of a diary. The original is in the Cotton Library in the British Museum, marked Nero, B. viii.

Besides the curious particulars which it contains, it is a strong proof of the early growing power of Russia, and how earnestly an alliance with that country was sought by the commercial nations of Europe. Mr. Merick and his brother Richard were both London merchants, and seem to have been in partnership, as each resided near Leadenhall, and the house of the latter bore, according to the custom of those days, the sign of the Queen's Arms, which would have been more particularly appropriate to John. Their trade was in Russian goods, and the more effectually to carry on the correspondence with that country, John Merick made it his principal residence, and acquired a knowledge of its language. This it was that introduced him to the notice of the Queen, who employed him, and Sir Francis Cherrie, knight, whose daughter he had married, in the translation of the letters sent by the Czar. In order that he might appear at the Russian Court in quality of a gentleman, a coat of arms was granted to him in letters made patent by Sir William Segar, then Norroy King of

Arms, dated 24th Oct. 1601 (the year then commencing in March), and 43d of Elizabeth. These were Azure, a fess wavy Argent (in allusion to his often traversing the sea), in chief two mullets pierced Or. Crest, a sea-horse Or, holding in its paws a star of six points pierced Azure.

Yours, &c. S. R. MEYRICK.

"A particular Declaration of the Entertainment and Usage of me John Merick, after my Arrival at Mosko, being sent from the Queen's most excellent Majestie with her princely Letters and Message unto the Emperor of Russia, &c."

THE 9th of February, 1601, I arrived before Mosco, being then late in the night, for that I could not conveniently make my coming knowne until the next morninge, at which tyme I sent wourd to Mr. Barnes the agent there, to certifie him of my arrivall, and to desire him to make it knowne unto the Lo. Chancellor Olliphenasse Enanw'th, and to knowe his pleasure unto what place of the cittie I should repaire; who presently therof enformed the Emperor, being then at a monastery with his sister late Empress, two myles from the cittie, and sent a gentleman by his Majestie's order to conduct me to the English house as my desire was, being the 10th daie of the month.

The next morning the said Lo. Chancellor sent for me to come unto him, who at my coming demanded of me, by his Majestie's appointment, the cause of my coming. I answered him that I was sent from the Q.'s most excellent Majestie Elizabeth, &c. unto the mightie Emperor Borris Feodorw'th of all Russia, &c. with her Majestie's lettres and message.

Then he demanded of me whether it were concerning those secret affaires wherof Sir Richard Lea, her Majestie's Ambassador, at his being there did treat. I answered that my coming was indeede especially about those businesses. Then he asked further howe they tooke effect in England, and how her Majestie was enclyned therunto. I answered him that her Majestie had written thereof particularly in her princely letters then sent by me, and had also referred some things to my verball relation; and (if it were his Majestie's pleasure) I would deliver her

* Introduction, vol. II. p. six.

her Majesty's letters, together with my message, unto his Honor; with which answer he being well satisfied, said he would acquaint the Emperor therewith, and soe for that tyme I tooke my leave and departed.

The morning following the said L. Chancellor came to the English house unto me, and willed me to be in a readinesse against evening to goe before the Emperor, at which time his L. wold come himself for me. At the time appointed his Lordship came and tooke me along with him in his owne sleadd, and afterwards conducted me into his Majesty's presence, his Majesty then sitting in private, and not in state, having his feete placed on a footstool covered with sables; when, after my dewtie donne, I presented him with her Majesty's letters in all due complement, and delivered them into his Majesty's owne handes; which done, he gave me his princely hand to kisse, and very earnestlie demanded of her Majesty's good health, his dere and loving sister, and manie other such like questions, whereby he did expresse his princely love and unfeigned affection towards her Majesty. I satisfied his Majesty in all his demands, and replied with all that her Majesty did take in all princely kyndnes the honourable enterteinment of her Ambassador Sir Ric. Lea, which gave his Majesty occasion to demand of me whether I were imployed in the translation of his lettres of secrecy sent by the said Ambassador. I declared unto him that the said imployment was wholly committed unto Fra. Cherie and myself, the which also moved her Majesty at this present to make choice of me, and to use my service in these mightie affaires, being before acquainted with the same, rather than to imparte the seacresie thereof to any other, as his Majesty's desire was in his letters to have it kept seacret, which answer pleased his Majesty well.

The Emperor demanded further of me the contents of her Majesty's letters as touching the said seacret busines. I answered his Hi. according to my instructions, howe that her Majesty having understood that meanes was made unto his Hi. by divers princes, and especially by some of the house of Austria, for a marriage to be concluded with some of their house; her Majesty wished she had byn provided of

some one in all respects meete to be offered unto his Hi. for the knitting up of so great a matter, not onlie bycause such alliance of blood amongst princes is the perfectest union wherein mynutes affecting each other can be joynd; but also bycause her Majesty should be sorrie (if she could otherwyse remedie it) that a person so deare to his Majesty as a childe should be planted in a stock not better affected to her Highness; wherby a greater part of his Majesty's love then she would willingly spare, might be endangered to bee transported ellswhere. Hereof her Majesty did com'and her Ambassador to speake unto his Hi. as an argument of the strong and powerful motives of her Majesty's good will daily increasing towards his Majesty, her Majesty being persuaded that this might have byn a convenient marriage betwene his sonne, and one of the daughters and heires of her cosen the Earle of Darby, being of the blood roiall, and of greater possessions then anye other subject in the land. But now her Majesty having to her grieffe understood (upon inquirie) that the prince, his son, is not above 13 yeares olde, which is almost five yeares under the ladie's age; and further, such hath byn her Majesty's care and great desire to make him see demonstrativelie in what degree she esteemeth his divinitie, as she forbore to name any person to him which were not neere her in royall blood, although it is very true that there be divers noble families nere of kyn to her Majesty by her mother, of whom she forbore to speake or write. Nevertheless, because his Majesty may see the qualities of their branches, which are derived from the noble stock of the Queen her mother, her Majesty hath commanded to shewe unto his Highnes a draught of the pedigree, and therewithall I delivered his Majesty the said pedigree, shewing him at his demands the order howe those branches were derived, which having understood, it pleased him well; and he willed me to take the paines, together with the Lo. Chancellor, to translate the letter and also the pedigrees into the Russe language, saying that he had noe confidence in his owne interpreters.

Further, the Emperor took occasion to speak of Doctor Christopher the Hungarian, who went on with Sir Richard Lea, and said he was much beholding

beholding unto her Majestie for him, and willed me that I should not forget to give her Majestie great thanks for him, for he had cured him of a dangerous sickness; and the said Doctor acknowledgeth the Q.'s Majestie to be his onlie Sovereigne and no other.

Also his Majestie by occasion spake of the Pope, saying that he had heard that hee hath oftentimes practised her Majestie's death by sinister and devilish means (not as a Christian) but like a bloody infidell: all which I assured him was most true, and confirmed the same by the commemoration of many particulars therof; wherat his Highnes (being moved with indignation) called the Pope dogge, and wished that his countrey were not so far remote from him, that he might take revengement himself of that monster and that vile hypocrite, and added further, that if he were neere him, hee woulde pluck him out of his seate by the haire of the head for wronginge so worthe a prynce.

Allso his Majestie did acknowledge himself much indebted to her Highnes for the princely entertainment and honourable usage of his late Ambassador here in England, and did hold himself bounde in all princely consideration and kynd affection upon any oportunitie to requite the same. And thus, after much other complements performed on both partes, I was dismissed for that tyme, with order to the Lo. High Steward for my daylie allowance, which was very great and extraordinary, for her Majestie's sake.

The xxiiid day of Februarie I was sent for to the Lo. Chancellor about the translation of her Majestie's letters; and as we were conferring together about our present businesse, the Lo. Chancellor drewe a paper out of his deske, and after he had perused the same hee communed with me concerning the Earle of Hartford and the Earl of Huntingdon; and demanded of me the reason whie her Majestie made no offer of their sonnes as touching the match aforementioned. I told his Lordship that I doubted not but her Majestie had with good advise considered of the matter, and had forborne the nomination of them for some causes best knowne to herself.

The 3d of Marche the Emperor's Embassadors that were sent into Denmark, returned.

The xiiith of the same moneth, arrived from the King of Denmark two younge gentlemen, about the concluding of a match betwene the King of Denmarke's youngest brother, and the Emperor's daughter, who brought with them the picture of the said King's brother. They were roially enterteigned all the time of their being there; and there was an absolute agreement made for the making up of the matter, and so they were despatched thence the xth of April.

The 20th of Aprill I solicted the Lo. Chancellor for to procure my despatch thence, and which I could by noe meanes gett effected, but was put off untill the xxiiid of June, for secret reasons, which will hereafter appeare.

The iiiith of June, repayed unto me Henrie Pickerley, one of the interpreters that went with the Russ Embassadors into Denmark, who was also interpreter unto those messengers which were sent by the Kinge of Denmark unto the Emperour about the marriage. This said interpreter secretly informed me that the match betwene the Emperor's daughter and the King of Denmark's brother was undoubtedly concluded on, and that hee was daylie expected at Nerue, whither was sent much provision for his enter-teignment. Hee told me also that the King of Denmark had reported to the Russe Embassador that the Q. of England was dead (wherof they made report to the Emperor at their returne to Mosco), the King of Denmark giving that out (as may well be conjectured) in pollicie, to the end that ther might bee noe obstacle unto him in his proceedings for the intended match. This said interpreter further tolde me, that my cominge thither, as also the busines that I came about, were well knowne in the Court of Denmark: and more he told me, that the K. of Denmarck's messengers made earnest request unto the Emperor that I might not be despatched thence till such tyme as they had newes of the arrivall of the Kinge's brother on the borders of Russia, fearing (as it should seeme) that if her Majestie had intelligence of the intended marriage, she would be a hinderance therein, which was the occasion of my longe detayning there.

The xxth of June, newes came to the Emperor that the Kinge's brother was landed at Euangorod, a citie

in his Majestie's dominions, lyenge over against Narve; wherenpon order was presently geven to the Lorde Chancellor and other of the nobilitie to entertaing and conduct the said King's brother on his waie.

The xxiiid of June I was admitted into his Majestie's presence, his Majestie being privately disposed with only the Lo. High Steward and the Lo. Chancellor, who conducted me thither. The Emperor first demanded of me whether I had heard any newes out of England of late, and whether her Majestie were in health. I tolde his Majestie that I had received letters lately from England, wherin I was assured of her Majestie's perfect health: and for newes I related unto him the late victories which her Majestie had obtayned in Ireland aganst the rebell Tyrone; at which the Emperor was right gladd. At the same tyme the Emperor calling to mynde her Majestie's letters, tolde me that he had caused his answer therunto to be drawne and written out, and said withall that he had well perused the contents of her Majestie's letters, and considered of the message, wherin he did plainly perceave the princely respect that her Highnes had of his Majestie in forbearing to offer any thing that might bee misbeseeing either her owne Majestie or his greatnes, which was in that she shewed herself loath to propose unto him any of her owne kyndred farre remote in blood from her roiall person, least the conditions might be judged unequall.

Then his Majestie, arising from his princely seate, delivered mee (with his owne handes standing) his letters unto her Majestie, willing me to deliver them with all sincere and hartly greetinge from his Majestie, together with the dewty of his royall sonne, to that most excellent and vertuous Queene Elizabeth, his deare and loving sister, and to signifie unto her that he accompteth himself more beholding to her Majestie then unto any prince in the worlde besides, willing that there were any thing in his dominions that might any way delight her Majestie, which he is desirous she shoulde as freely demand as in her owne countrey, with protestation that he doth sincerely desire the longe continuance of the mutuall league and frendshipp betwixt her Majestie and his Highnes, which on his part shal bee kept

unviolated unto the end. Further he willed me to declare unto her Majestie that for her sake he would respect her marchants above the marchants of all other nations that traded into his dominions; and what favours soever had byn shewed them heretofore, his Highnes promyseth, for her Majestie's sake, shalbe encreased many waies hereafter.

Then his Majestie commended unto me 4 youthes, gentlemen's children; of good accompt, to be carried with me into England; saying that he did the rather make a choice of this oure countrey, for the especial love he beareth her-Majestie, and the good opinion he hath of oure nacion; and that I should make them knowne unto her Majestie, and desire her in his name that she would be pleased to give leave that they may be trayned up in learninge, and not be drawne to forsake their religion. And soe committed them to my chardge, to take care for their education.

Then his Majestie, after many graces and favours shewed me, gave order that the next morning I should be furnished with all things necessarie for my jorney, and very graciously had me thrice flarewell.

The xxiiiith of July I departed from Mosco, being conducted by a gentleman whom the Emperor had appointed to accompany me to the sea side, and was furnished with all things necessarie, and 27 post horses at his Majestie's chardge.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug. 25.*

A FEW observations on the past and present state of University pursuits, more particularly in Oxford, may perhaps explain to Mr. Macdonald why the Hebrew Language is so much neglected, and suggest the time and place where this, and other studies equally essential to Clerical Education, might be best attended to.

A University must not be considered as exclusively allotted to the purposes of Ecclesiastical Education. They never were, nor are they now, any other than institutions for the promotion of general knowledge. Proficiency in sacred literature is not, at least, the legitimate object of the first degree. The very meaning of the term University, is "a School professing to embrace all the Sciences, and appointing professors to each." In ancient times they received different classes of

in-

individuals, in every stage of adolescence, and numbered some thousands on their registers. Our statutes, in directing the corporal castigation of offenders, *si ætatem congruat*, and in prohibiting the *Graduates* from certain puerile games, still betray marks of this juvenile discipline. Matriculations took place at 12 years of age, the lad proceeded B. A. at 16, M. A. at 19, (the age at which M. A. is at present conferred in the Scotch and Foreign Universities), and if a candidate for the Bar, the Hospital Staff, or the Church, he continued study, and about the time that he was of proper age to practise in either profession, he was of sufficient standing to take the corresponding degrees of Bachelor in Civil Law, in Physic, or in Divinity. The Arts formed the Trivium and Quadrivium; the Trivium included Grammar, Rhetoric, and Dialectic; the Quadrivium comprehended Arithmetic, Geometry, Astronomy, and Music; the former furnished the key of language, to unlock the recondite experience of Antiquity; the latter were supposed to open the secret laws of Nature.

Since the Reformation, the opportunities of Education have been extended. Science is not now confined to the Cloister, nor is it necessary to send mere children thither for elementary instruction. Matriculation now takes place from 17 to 21, and sometimes at a later age. But though colleges and halls have become the schools of men, they are not, therefore, the schools of the prophets alone. Under the denomination of Noblemen and Gentlemen Commoners, the sons of our Nobility and Gentry form a considerable proportion of the junior members. There are several students of Law, a few of Medicine, besides many others, who have no ulterior object in taking a degree, than as a title to literary estimation, or as an introduction to polite society. Perhaps not above half the undergraduates become candidates for Orders. Now as Alma Mater, during four years residence, still requires progress through arts, the same studies, and the same public exercises of all her sons, there would be as great an impropriety in putting Hebrew, a language altogether sacred, on the lists of *literæ humaniores*, as in obliging the student of divinity to handle the dissecting knife.

It is with some inconsistency that, according to the late statute, every candidate for the B. A., whether his destination be religious or secular, is closely examined in the evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion.

The present system, at Oxford, is eminently calculated to promote good scholarship, but it is attended with certain anomalies and inconveniences in consequence of the nature of the studies not having kept pace with the present advanced age of the pupils. The pursuits differ, not in kind, but in degree. In the times above alluded to, the attainments of the B. A. were elementary, and probably below those of youths on the highest forms of our Grammar-schools. Law, Medicine, Oriental and Hebrew Literature, together with the higher branches of Philosophy, were then studied by the different Graduates at the same age that the present Undergraduates are restricted to a course in arts for the simple Baccalaureate. The exercises, indeed, of the present day for this first degree, are more than equivalent to what were formerly required of Graduates in the several faculties. The two examinations in the *Literis Humanioribus*, Logic, Mathematics, Philosophy, &c. and Religion, as at present conducted, are real tests of proficiency, and have properly taken place of the scholastic disputations, the *quodlibets*, and *wall lectures*, the theme of Dr. Knox's sarcastic reprobation. Idleness and incapacity are not now the reproach of Oxford. But, like as with every other transition, a reaction has taken place which has its peculiar evils; in some cases it leads to immoderate mental exertion, often ruinous to the health and comfort of the student. The close application now necessary in preparing for the schools, has also a bad effect on the minds of others, who have no natural relish for classical reading. The ordeal past, the studies are entirely abandoned. Hence Dr. Nares, the facetious author of "*Heraldic Anomalies*," remarks, that "*A little go* often leads to a little stand still, and a great go* to a great stand still.*" As a school-boy, released from school, throws aside his books, and fancies the work of Education is over when it has just begun; so some Gra-

* The cant phrase for the first and second examinations.

duates, on leaving College, sell off their libraries, as if the *ne plus ultra* of scholarship was attained with the degree."

On other minds, again, the honours held out to Classical or Mathematical proficiency are so dazzling, as to obscure a just sense of the value of other acquisitions. So preponderating a taste for either of the above is thus early encouraged, as to cause their being afterwards prosecuted to the exclusion of more various and useful knowledge. Our Universities are complained of as teaching their tyros the powers of words, and the properties of angles, rather than acquainting them with the nature of things. Scholars are thus led to imagine those arts to be *final* which are only *instrumental*. Except to a few philologists, the languages are not worth acquiring for their own sake; they are only valuable as they afford the means of a nicer acquaintance with ancient authors. Mathematics are only desirable as they are applied to the mixed sciences, or rendered subservient to exactness in reasoning. But we are so occupied in admiring our tools, that we forget to work with them. The branches of education should be more various; some remission might take place of this skill in lines and letters, which would allow of a student's time being directed to the peculiar studies of his profession during the term of his college residence. In Oxford, as a school of medicine, the case of the substantive and adjective may be learned, but not the *case* of the patient. In Oxford, as a school of law and divinity, the manner of framing a correct syllogism may be acquired, but nothing of eloquence, pulpit or forensic. That Undergraduates do not learn Hebrew, need not excite half the surprise it should, that they do not study oratory, an art at once essential to the barrister, senator, and preacher.

So sensible are some students of this deficiency, that Debating Societies are here and there formed, at the risk, however, of offending the statutes, which expressly forbid such assemblies. Surely under proper regulations they might be encouraged. The declamations at present read in the hall, might be permitted to be delivered *memoriter*, and the college themes allowed to resume their ancient and controversial character. Our University would seem to have better consulted the regular succession of her degrees,

by constituting her sons sophists, or even B. A. on admission, since the knowledge of Latin and Greek gained elsewhere is fully equal to what anciently entitled youths to this degree, and amply sufficient to enable them to begin an immediate course of reading in either faculty. The mastership in arts, and the bachelorship in law and physic, might then be conferred on the completion of suitable exercises in the respective schools. The various professors* in these faculties, as in the other sciences, instead of being hardly able to muster a class, would then be fully employed.

But, at present, after requiring four years devotion to classical knowledge, Alma Mater dismisses her sons with the title of novices; without calling them to reside in future, or taking any further cognizance of their abilities, she allows them in the course of time, and on the payment of certain fees, to become masters; and, by merely reading some formal Latin treatise, bachelors and doctors, in whichever faculty they choose. Legal and medical pupils, however, after leaving college, supply the want of a specific professional education, by keeping terms at inns of court and hospitals. But if a practical acquaintance with their future duties is necessary to these, it is equally so to the clerical student. Yet he is without any such resort, without any means of being familiarized to the composition and delivery of sermons but what his solitary efforts admit of. Some change of system is then necessary in regard to these. An interval of two or three years usually occurs between quitting college and taking orders. This important time, often idled away, might be profitably employed in acquiring the Hebrew language, a language of which no Clergyman should be ignorant, and different branches of sacred literature. In the absence of diocesan colleges, this period might be properly spent at the University, under the advantages of libraries and lec-

* The present Hebrew Professorship was instituted in 1530, by Henry VIII.; who appointed his Chaplain, Robt. Wakefield, to the office. To this great Orientalist, the author of an "Oratio de laudibus et utilitate trium Linguarum, Arabicæ, Chaldaicæ, et Hebraicæ," we are indebted for preserving several valuable Hebrew MSS. at the dissolution of the Monasteries.

tures, and the B.D. mark the completion of these exercises there.

In Catholic countries, seminaries for the exclusive reception of divinity students, are attached to every cathedral, and it is to these institutions we must ascribe the pulpit talents which peculiarly distinguish the Romish priesthood. Here, under the eye and immediate superintendance of the Bishop and the Canons, about 100 or 150 candidates pass three years in preparing for the sacred office. This preparation consists in a close analysis of Scripture, in reading the chief fathers, the school divines, and in exercises of composition and oratory. Strype mentions that at the Reformation, it was Cranmer's intention to have established similar colleges in every diocese, and to have endowed them out of the funds arising from the sequestered monasteries. It is to be regretted that circumstances over-ruled this excellent design, as it would have fully met the want at present experienced.

Our University pursuits are adapted to make better scholars than preachers. Hence it is, that the most eminent among our Clergy are ordinarily better qualified to fill the professor's chair than the pulpit. In their talent for accurate reasoning, and nice critical investigation, they are superior to any other body of ecclesiastics; but in the talent for speaking they are inferior to most, because oratory has never been cultivated among them. Their sermons wear the character of dissertations adapted to learned ears, rather than persuasive and affecting addresses to the common people. And the practice of reading (a practice unknown in any other church, ancient or modern) weakens their general effect.

Cathedral colleges would be desirable, in many respects, as appendages to the usual academical course. The Bishop of each diocese would have a better opportunity to judge of each candidate's qualifications, and, what is of the highest importance, of being fully acquainted with his character, his moral fitness, as well as his intellectual abilities, for the ministry. The student also, occupied and assisted in attaining sacred knowledge, and in the art of communicating it, would be accustomed to regard his venerable diocesan as the friend and instructor of his youth. What a Bishop is by title, he would then become indeed,—a spiritual father and guide. The members

of a protestant chapter, not now called to officiate in the incessant masses of a Romish Cathedral, would have an interesting and important occupation, as the superiors and professors of such establishments. The almost deserted choirs of our stately minsters would again be graced with meet attendants on the daily services; and the grey cloisters, haunts favourable to study and meditation, again echo to the scholar's tread.

The clerical character would thus rise in efficiency and usefulness. Elegant scholarship, and critical sagacity, must neither be neglected nor undervalued; but apart from facility of utterance, natural or acquired, they are poor qualifications for the priesthood.

In vain do they soar above the vulgar, unless they can condescend to their capacities, and so accommodate their reasonings to the common modes of thinking among the illiterate, as to affect their minds, and influence their conduct. When secular affairs require talents of the highest order, and the success of a cause ordinarily depends almost as much on the abilities of the pleader as on its own intrinsic merits, are we to expect that religion, a system of mortification and self-denial, shall make progress, if her advocates will not accustom themselves, like every other class of orators, to habits of extempore speaking?

Eloquence is not an affectation of pompous phrases, delivered with much emphasis and theatrical gestures; it is reasoning on sublime truths in simple and perspicuous language, that they may be understood, believed, and adopted as the rule of conduct. The secret of being eloquent is having our subject at heart, and letting our earnestness appear. *Si vis me flere, dolendum est primum ipsi tibi.* "We speak readily," observes the excellent Fenelon, "of those things with which our minds are full and affected." AN OXONIAN.

S. remarks, "the account of Lord Byron in your Obituary, Pt. ii. p. 561, is well drawn up with temperate remarks on the objectionable parts of his works; but what shall we say of Sir Walter Scott, if he really wrote the paper which you introduced. He out-Herod's Herod with a witness!—'amply filled the highest place in the public eye;—this is nothing; 'he walked amongst men as something superior to ordinary mortality;—this improves; but, 'we feel almost as if the great luminary of heaven had suddenly disappeared from the sky!' Well done Sir Walter, if it is you!"

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

58. *Archæologia; or Miscellaneous Tracts relating to Antiquity. Published by the Society of Antiquaries of London. Vol. xx. Part ii.*

THIS part opens with the greatest curiosity in the whole volume; we mean the seal of Ethilwald, Bishop of Dunwich, in the 9th century, communicated by Hudson Gurney, Esq. M. P. V. P. &c. &c. The setting of arches and wolves heads is singularly odd; and it shows two relations to archæological subjects, viz. the very old Egyptian, Greek, Roman, and Asiatick custom of forming ornaments from the parts of animals, and the whimsical and fantastick gorgeousness of Anglo-Saxon architecture and jewellery; of which there are striking specimens in Tickencote Church, and the head of the Stylus, in Alfred's picture of St. Neot, in the Ashmolean Museum.

The paper concludes with a remark, that the discovery of this seal sets at rest the question hitherto in dispute, touching the use of seals among the Anglo-Saxons. P. 482.

The Monkish Chroniclers, chiefly Ingulphus and the Annals of Burton (anno 1004), created this doubt, as they have many others. Mr. Fosbroke (*Encyclopædia of Antiquities*, p. 215) says, "At the Abbey of St. Denis in France, were genuine charters of Offa and Ethelwulf, sealed with their seals, representing their portraits." The authority which he quotes is the "*Nouvelle Diplomatique*," and upon referring to that excellent work, we find the original passage to be as follows:

"Les Savans d'Angleterre n'ont pas sù que la France possède encore des sceaux de leurs rois Anglo-Saxons. Nous avons vu, dans les archives de l'Abbaye de S. Denis en France, une charte originale d'Edgar, et nous l'avons examinée avec tout le soin possible. Elle n'a qu'un demi-pié de largeur sur deux de longueur. Elle porte la date de la seconde année du regne d'Edgar, et de l'indiction III. ce qui revient à l'an 960. On voit au bas du parchemin une incision pour faire passer une cirse brune, sur laquelle le sceau est imprimé. Il est en placard et non suspendu: il représente un buste de profil: ayant été replié il a marqué sa forme sur le parchemin. La charte au bas de laquelle il étoit appliqué, porte tous les caractères de vérité et d'authenticité qu'on peut désirer. On peut la voir dans l'histoire de l'Abbaye de S. Denis en France, par Félien et dans doublet. Ce dernier auteur rapporte encore deux chartes, l'une du roi Offa et l'autre d'Eshwelfe, toutes deux scellées de sceaux qui représentent l'image de ces princes Anglo-Saxons. Nous ne devons pas laisser ignorer qu'aucune de ces trois pièces n'annonce le sceau dont elle est scellée. On verra par la suite, que le défaut d'annonces n'est rien moins qu'une preuve de fausseté."

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"A ces chartes, on peut ajouter celles du roi Edgar, et de S. Dunstan, accordées à l'Abbaye de Westminster. La première n'a plus de sceau, mais on en voit la place, et on y lit *manus nostra subscriptionibus eam decrevimus roborare, et de sigillo nostro jussimus sigillare.*"

John Bull and Nic. Frog. (to let off a vulgarity) rarely agree, and it is not fit that they should, when the latter swells himself to imitation of the former, of which Nelson and Wellington can tell pleasant stories by way of comment upon the Esopian fable. But quarrels of politicks, and those of science are distinct things. The former are disputes of property and well-being, so far as concerns communities; the latter are absurd, because they prevent interchangeable advantages. Great fools and great bigots have never been wanting, but none, numerous as they are, have been found who blamed the proprietor of a library for possessing the Glossary of Ducange, or stigmatized our authors for quoting it. Warton says, that the French are a nation of Antiquaries; and sure we are, that considering the attention of our brethren to Topography and Records, numerous works owe their existence to foreign predecessors. Coins and statues are evident proofs. The reason is, in the main, this:—The Reformation curtailed the import of numerous foreign books; and it is a solemn fact, that elaborate memoirs by eminent antiquaries, upon curious subjects intimately connected with English Archæology, cannot be completed, because works of indispensable necessity are not to be found in English Libraries. A prejudice certainly does exist against French Archæological works; and on various Greek and Roman

man subjects they are often only additions to our school-books; nor are their commentators always profound; but still there are excellent roads of their making in various branches of antiquities, and why should we not travel by these, as well as by others, which relate to cookery and dancing? In short, until we consult such foreign works, we shall be only pretending to new discoveries, of which there are already regular maps and charts.

These remarks do not depreciate the value of the memoir, which is great, because an actual seal is now for the first time produced. Portraits of Princes are the types of the seal, in the *Nouvel Diplomatique*, and it is well known that an equestrian effigy was the subsequent fashion for centuries afterwards; Cavalry, as the standard military force, being of Norman introduction.

ART. V. is an account of the *Tomb of Sir John Chandos, Knt. A.D. 1370, at Civaux. By Dr. Meyrick*. This is a most satisfactory paper. It is very properly noted, that the tomb is of date far antecedent to the 14th century, and taken from the Church-yard of Civaux, to be used for the purpose wanted. This is still done. We could name Church-yards, where old grave-stones have been turned topsy-turvy, and a new inscription placed on the reverse, thus converted into a front. From p. 488 we find that it is common in Catholick countries to erect a stone-cross on the spot where persons have met with violent deaths; and one occurs here near the tomb, Sir John Chandos having been killed in battle at this place. Concerning the first Knights of the Garter, Dr. Meyrick observes:

“Three years after the battle of Cressy, the Order of the Garter was instituted, to be conferred principally on those who had distinguished themselves on that occasion.” P. 492.

ART. VI. consists of *Remarks on the ancient mode of putting on Armour*. From this curious paper, we find, that the inconvenience now experienced by men who appear in armour for pageants, was formerly prevented, by means of a convenient under dress. In the present day, it seems almost as rational to take a soldier, and wall him round bullet proof, with stones and mortar, without destroying his locomotive powers, as thus to incumber

him with padding and iron, and make him a fortification.

ART. VII. is an account of the *discovery of the Heart of Lord Edward Bruce, at Cullross in Perthshire*, communicated by Lord Stowell. This was Edward Lord Bruce, who was killed in 1613, in a duel fought with Sir Edward Sackville. The story is told in the *Guardian*, Nos. 129, 133.

ART. VIII. is an account of the *first Battle of St. Alban's, from a contemporary Manuscript*. From this paper appears the great utility of town walls, the town having been carried through Warwick's irruption by means of the gardens. Prisoners of war were deprived of their horses and armour.

ART. IX. consists of *Remarks on the Population of English Cities in the time of Edward III. By Thomas Amyot, Esq.* Pestilence appears to have kept the population down in a very remarkable degree, especially the plague of 1349. The greatest actual, and perhaps also proportional augmentation, has taken place between the year 1700 and the present time (p. 530). We wish Mr. Amyot to pursue the subject more fully, giving as nearly as he can a scale of four columns; 1. the date; 2. the population; 3. the price of provisions; 4. years purchase of land. In p. 531 Mr. Amyot says, that

“In an age, when the Clergy are supposed to have possessed great wealth, as well as influence, the stipend of a Clergyman was less than the pay of a foot soldier. Knighton relates, that before the pestilence a Chaplain might have been obtained for five or four marks, or for two marks with his board. Now, according to the authorities referred to by Grose, the pay of a foot-archer in 1346 was 8d. a day, which makes nearly seven marks a year.”

We apprehend, that the offerings and perquisites of the Clergy, then of great value (see Fosbroke's *Gloucester City*, pp. 375, 376), together with the privilege of serving different chantries, &c. made their real income far greater.

ART. X. contains *some curious drawings of ancient Poores' boxes, by Mr. Adey Repton*. The most singular part of the box is, an inverted iron cup, for preventing the money from being taken out by means of any instrument, through the holes on the top of the box (p. 533). A history of poores' boxes is given in the *Encyclopedia of Antiquities*, p. 305.

ART.

ART. XI. is an article by Dr. Milner, on the use of the *Pas* in the Roman Catholic Church. The reader may consult Ducange, v. *Osculum Pacis*, for a fuller account, which was not necessary under the circumstances, viz. mere illustration.

ART. XII. *Remarks on the Gothic Ornaments of the Duomo, Battistero, and Campo Santo of Pisa*; by Arthur Taylor, Esq. F.S.A. The opinion of Mr. Smirke is, that the Gothic parts of the fabric are coeval with the period when the buildings in question were finished. Here we apprehend that some important historical facts have escaped notice; viz. the following, which in our judgment have great weight in settling the controversy. The Pisans, when the Crusades first took place, fitted out small vessels loaded with provisions, which they sold to the Crusaders, and brought back columns, sculptures, bas-reliefs, &c. from ancient Greece. At the foundation of their Cathedral, anno 1016, they obtained Greek artists, and among the rest, one Bouchet of Dulichium. That work brought pupils to Bouchet, who built in forty years more St. John's at Pisa, and St. Martin's at Lucca. Bromley's *History of the Fine Arts*, ii. 306-308.

Mr. Haggitt, Dr. Clarke, &c. &c. have clearly proved the antiquity of the Gothic style in the East; and we are of opinion, that the Cathedral is in a great part composed of imported fragments from Greece and Asia. To *this* cause, and *not* to erection of the building at different periods, we ascribe the following circumstances:

“ In fifty instances the cornice is cut or rather broken away, to admit the capital of the half-pillar; and in twelve, the capital is cut at the top, so as to fit against the cornice. Of these two methods, the former (probably from the friability of the stone) is so very awkwardly practised, that the cornice is generally much dilapidated, and the capital (which is always perfect and entire) appears seated in a large irregular cavity. On the North side indeed, it will be found, that nearly the whole face of the cornice is sometimes destroyed. In those arches, which form the passage-ways to the inner quadrangle or burial-ground, a portion of the top of the pedestal in the great pilasters has been cut out, and replaced by another piece, formed to support and bind the half-pillar of the tracery; this operation, also, hath been performed with

sufficient mal-adroitness to leave no doubt as to an alteration from the original plan of the building.” F. 541.

Now of this, we have our doubts; for first, it is observable, that a history of the foundation is annexed to the memoir, but without saying one word of Bouchet, or the facts recorded in the quotation. Instances of patchwork from ancient remains, unnoticed in this memoir, are seen in the Churches of St. Pierina and Felice; the house of the Da Paullé family, and the modern baths; and it is confessed (p. 540), that the marble of which the tracery is made is of a different kind from that of the other parts of the fabric. In short, we know that the Pisans, having imported numerous fragments, and having others at home, worked some at least up together*, according to the usual practice of modern Italy; and that the subject, as a standard of Styles, has been very erroneously taken up, because for the correctness of such a standard, the whole of the wrought materials should have a modern character.

It is easy enough to trace the variations in style of a Gothic Cathedral; but it exhibits a change only of manner, not patchwork. We do not say that Pisa is only an affair of odds and ends, and miscellanea; we mean, that the architect worked them up, and made a whole of them by additions. To speak out, according to our sensations, we consider Pisa far from a thing upon which taste would delight to dwell; and in strictness, an ill-connected, bad-designed building. At all events, if we are wrong, we shall want much more evidence than is at present given us, to satisfy us that the data of Mr. Haggitt, of the Asiatic derivation of the Gothic, as to the Pointed arch, are not incontrovertibly proved, by this very Cathedral, and its adjuncts. If Bromley has not misquoted, and (though tasteless and homely-like is his book) this is not to be suspected, the origin is to be sought in Greece and not in Italy; for the original architect was of the former country. If so, the old story remains good, that the Gothic style was introduced through the Crusades. Moreover, upon reading this paper, we cannot

* Some interior pillars belonged to the Temple of Ephesus. Hog's Tour, p. 236.

repress our astonishment at the statements of the Pisan architects and antiquaries. They have given opinions which imply gross ignorance of their own local history.

ART. XIII. is an *Account of an Ancient Vessel**, recently found under the old bed of the river Rother, in Kent, by William Macpherson Rice, Esq. F.S.A. Ancient ships are to be ascertained by the crooked canoe elevations of the head and stern; the want of keels, and the oar rudder, and according to Strutt (*Manners and Customs*, ii. 74), of a bowsprit, which was only added as a hold-fast to the mast, in the fifteenth century. Now in this ship appear both a bowsprit (p. 555) and a rudder, *suspended* (if we rightly understand the technical description in p. 556) and worked not by a tiller, but by cords, as is sometimes now practised with boats. It is very true, that vessels were run on shore in case of shipwreck; and it is supposed that this ship was wrecked from the hole found in her bottom, and certain proofs that she perished by violence; but then she would, if damaged at sea, have hardly been purposely run so far as ten miles up the shore. Black-letter characters were found upon a plate of lead (p. 558). Large logs of timber (one forty feet long) had evidently drifted against her. We are therefore of opinion, that some violent tide or inundation forced her up or down the river; but, from the construction of the vessel, and the black-letters, we cannot think that the event was of a date so early as the tempest of 1287, but that it more probably belongs to that of the 12th Eliz. or a subsequent period. We think, also, that the extract from Hayley's *Collections*, p. 564, proves the possibility of the circumstance, in either way of tide or inundation, but that the appearances are more in favour of the latter.

ART. XIV. contains a *Description of the Remains of Henry of Worcester, Abbot of Evesham, found in the ruins of the Abbey Church*, by Edw. Rudge, Esq. F.R. and A.S. &c. It shows the form of the Monkish boots, very loose and clumsy, not like the sign of the leg, as has been noted by certain foppish Abbots. The crosier is like

* This vessel has been already noticed by our Correspondents, in part. i. pp. 5, 412.

that of the Abbots of Tewkesbury, engraved in the fourteenth volume of the *Archæologia*.

The Appendix contains, 1. *An account of the discovery of an Urn of Roman Coins*. A denarius of Platina among them, is the only one which has been found in England, and is the only coin of any particular interest.

2. *Engravings of the Seals of Edward, son of Edward IV. and Arthur son of Henry VII. as Princes of Wales*. From these seals, it appears, that the badge of the Princes of Wales consisted of an ostrich feather *single*, on each side of the shield; held up by supporters *underneath*, that there was no label on the arms, and that the coronet was of the whole breadth of the escutcheon.

59. *The History and Antiquities of Lewes and its Vicinity*. By the Rev. T. W. Horsfield. 4to. pp. 944. *With an Appendix, in which is included, an Essay on the Natural History of the District*. By G. Mansell, F.L. and G.S. pp. xlvii.

THE early history of this district commences with that of the *Anderida Sylva*, or the *Weald of Sussex*; of which our author gives the following account.

“Anterior to the Norman Conquest, the Weald was one vast wood, stretching from East to West, according to Asserius, 120 miles; and from North to South not less than 30 miles. It extends from Romney Marsh in Kent, to West Meon in Hampshire, running across the whole county of Sussex. This thick and impermeable forest was named by the Romans, *Anderida Sylva*; by the Britons, *Cort Andred*; by the Saxons, *Andredswald*, *Andredslege*, *Andredsbergh*; and during what is called the Heptarchy, *Sylva Communis*, and *Saltus Regalis*, the common wood, and royal chase. In those times it was a dreary and pathless forest, abounding in thickets and groves of oak. Waterdown, Ashdown, Tilgate, Worth, and St. Leonard's forests, still continue uncultivated portions of this unpeopled wild Even now, if a field is neglected, it will become a wood, principally of oak and birch, intermixed with hazel, some kinds of willow and gog wood. This vast tract has still the appearance of a woody plain. This appearance is occasioned by a practice common in all parts of the Weald, of leaving around each small inclosure a shaw or hedge-row, several yards in thickness, which, seen obliquely from an eminence, gives to the country the appearance of a thick and almost unbroken forest.” Pp. 3, 4.

The Celtick Britons esteemed cities most

most honourable which had the broadest wastes about them; and which, by grievous contributions and frequent parties, had made the greatest spoil and havock of their neighbours. It was a peculiar sign of manhood, that the borderers were obliged to keep off and yield up their possessions, and that none durst adventure to inhabit near them." Thus Sammes from Cæsar*, who adds, "that such an annexation was deemed essential to safety, because it removed the fear of sudden incursion, when the state was engaged in war, either offensive or defensive. It was a natural result of the status belli, being very much in vogue; for an enemy could thus find nothing adapted to subsistence or plunder, and of course, without magazines, could not form a siege. So Mr. Fosbroke (Gloucester City, p. 5), and Dio Tacitus and Hip-sius make the same remarks concerning the wastes for many miles, annexed to the ancient metropolis. Thus, near London, we had Epping and Middlesex forests; Bristol, King's-wood; Gloucester, Dean; Hereford, the Hay; Cirencester, Minely; and so *de cæteris*. Nor was the tactical utility neglected after the Conquest. New Forest was merely an enlargement of one more ancient (see Gough), for which hunting purposes were only secondary. The real object was to land forces from Normandy with little or no chance of opposition. But the Britons made a further use of forests. The Morini and Menapii in Gaul, "quod intelligebant maximas nationes, quæ prælio contendissent, pulsas superatasque esse; continentisque silvas ac paludes habebant: eo se, suaque omnia contulerunt. Ad quarum initium silvarum quum pervenisset Cæsar, castraque munire instituisset, neque hostis interim visus esset: dispersis in opere nostris, subito ex omnibus partibus silvæ evolaverunt, et in nostros impetum fecerunt." (B. Gall. L. iii. c. 29). A similar use was made of woods by the Britons. (Id. L. v. c. ix. xix. xxi. &c.) They attacked from them unawares, and retreated to them to avoid pursuit. Further, all cities were originally mere places of refuge under warfare. Strabo says of the British *oppida*, "πολις δ'αντων εσιν οι δρυμοι" (*woods are their cities*), and Herodian says nearly the same thing of the Germans, as to their hav-

ing mere huts in woods, for cities, deserting open grounds, and lying concealed in woods and marshes, that they might fight from thence, and sally out against the enemy (L. vii. c. 147).

Zozimus calls the Germans a Celtick nation (Hist. August. iii. 676), and this conformity concerning the military use of forests, between the Germans, the Gauls, and Britons, was owing to all the three nations having been originally *Normadic*, Gaul only having been partially civilized by the Phœcean colonists at Marseilles; and Polybius affirming that they had not walled towns in the early stages of their history.

The difficulty is to decide the real situation of *Anderida*, the metropolis or civitas of the district. It is variously placed at Newenden, Pevensey, Hastings, &c.†; and the etymology of Pensavelcoit is greatly in its favour. Yet Mr. Horsfield (p. 55) exhibits insurmountable objections to either of these hypotheses, and taking all circumstances together, places the real site at Eastbourne, as having the strongest claims and evidence in its favour, far outweighing the opposing difficulties. P. 58.

Be this as it may, it is evident there were numerous fortresses situated within, or on the edge of the great forest, chiefly British. Of these, Mr. Horsfield specifies the *White Hawk*, about a mile to the North of Brighton. It has all the characteristics of British fortresses; *viz.* triple ramparts; one side without, because scarped by nature; to the West and South, the land gently sloping towards the sea, according to Cæsar's description of the *Lingvæ* or sites of Celtick towns. Adjacent is a *disgulfæ*, or watch-post, like a beacon. *Hollingbury Castle* may be Roman. It is square, and contains only five acres. It was, seemingly, a Castellum or out-post to *Ditchling Beacon*, a larger camp of Roman construction, about four miles North of Hollingbury. Two other imperfect camps at Telscombe, near Newhaven, seem to belong to the same nation. The semicircular encampment above Newhaven, called the *Castle*, and commanding the Haven's mouth, is a form usual in protection of harbours.

Portskewit, or *Sudbroke*, near Chepstow, a very ancient harbour, is guarded in a similar manner. It was Cel-

* L. vi. c. 22. Bell. Gaul.

† Gibson's Saxon Chronicle, &c.

tick, for the Roman mode was by narrowing the mouths of harbours by means of moles, and placing towers upon them. *Mount Caburn* has every air of being an Anglo-Saxon fortress, because it assimilates more than one of their known positions, and commands a British town underneath it. It is small, circular, and the inner circle commanding the outer; the nearest general character of *original* and *genuine* Anglo-Saxon positions, as proved by history (see the plates in Strutt's *Horda*, and Fosbroke's *Encyclopedia of Antiquities*, p. 499). Of *Mount Caburn* and its adjuncts, we shall therefore give our author's account.

“MOUNT CABURN [*Cavifort*, and *Bourne* river, the *Glynn* beneath], within a mile and a half of *Lewes*, presents one of the most perfect specimens of the ancient earthworks that this neighbourhood affords. The camp is of a circular form, and scarcely three furlongs in circumference. It has double trenches. The outer vallum is broad and deep; the inner one is of less dimensions; AND THE RAMPART WITHIN RISES EXTREMELY HIGH; a strong Anglo-Saxon characteristic. (See the authorities quoted above.) There was evidently a port to the East, and another to the West. From the strength of the works, it would seem that the spot was deemed, by its possessors, of great importance, commanding a full view of the eastern parts of the county, and overlooking the *Levels* and town of *Lewes*.”

“That part of the range of *Downs* on which *Mount Caburn* forms so conspicuous and interesting an object, has a peculiarity in it which is not again to be found in the whole extent of the *Sussex* coast. It stands alone, as if separated from the neighbouring hills by some terrible convulsion of Nature. To the West it is divided from the protruding *Down* on which *Lewes* is raised, by the intervention of what was formerly an inland sea or estuary, which spread the waters over the whole of the present *Lewes Levels* on the South, and was partly surrounded by them on the South-east and North-west; whilst on the North it was bounded by the impassable forest of *Anderida*. Thus it was by nature the most defensible spot of *Down* in the whole county, and was consequently well inhabited, even before the Roman invasion of the island.”

“The valley at the base of *Mount Caburn*, on the West or *Lewes* side, which insinuates itself between the *Down*, is usually called *Ox-settle* bottom. [Defined from the British *ack*, lofty, high; and *sittelth*, an arrow, in the *Armoric* English, because *Caburn*, from South or East, resembles the barb of an arrow, of which definition, *Qy?*]

At the extremity of this valley or bottom, proceeding in the direction from *Mount Caburn* towards the village of *Southerham*, are found the vestiges of a British *treu*, *trif*, or township. The number of extensive square trenches that are found at the North-east boundary of the enclosed ground in the valley, warrants the conclusion, that a British Hamlet was there placed; for it can scarcely be supposed to have been a camp of any people, since all the entrenchments in the neighbourhood, whether they are square or round, are situated on the loftiest points of the *Downs* which could be chosen.” Pp. 33-34.

Here we shall pause a moment. Mr. Horsfield proceeds to a short paragraph, stating that it could not have been a *Castrum Æstivum*. He will not, we think, imagine, that we mean to depreciate his valuable work, if we make a short remark. The Romans never encamped on great heights, except under severe pressure, and for a short time. *Hyginus* clearly shows it. The *Castra Æstiva* were of similar character. [We refer him to Mr. Fosbroke's *Encyclopedia of Antiquities*, p. 506-510, under the article *CAMPS*, where we think great light is thrown upon *CASTRAMETATION*.]

To proceed with Mr. Horsfield,

“The most probable supposition is, that it was a British township, and of a tribe distinct from that which settled on the site of *Lewes*, from which it was separated by the natural boundary of the *Æstuary*. If this supposition be correct, the large square, surrounded with a trench and rampire at the base of *Mount Caburn*, must have been the residence of the Chief; and the other squares and oblongs on the easy ascents on each side, and behind the larger one, were probably the ground-plots of his officers and ambacti, or servants and retainers.” Pp. 34, 35.

Adjacent entrenchments are described in p. 35, but they do not appear to be so much remains of camps, as fortified boundaries of districts or of particular settlements. In short, the whole track of the forest of *Anderida*, deserves the minute attention of the first antiquary known upon British earthworks and Roman roads, Sir Richard Colt Hoare (whose accounts of those subjects are executed in an unrivalled manner); for without a study of his “*Ancient Wilts*,” accuracy in the account of earthworks is not to be expected.

(To be continued.)

60. *Illustrations of Mickleham Church, Surrey, as restored 1893.* By P. F. Robinson, *Architect; Author of a Work on Rural Architecture.* 4to. pp. 31. Twenty Plates.

AT a time when fanaticism is attempting to throw the reason of the country two centuries behind, by elevating the opinions of ignorance and enthusiasm above those of science and education; and, for the furtherance of this sagacious project, is disfiguring our towns with large-windowed barns, and our literature with jargon and trash, it is some consolation to find, that Common Sense still retains friends; and that the glorious architecture of our ancestors, preserved in our Churches, is still admired and cherished, in despite of unceasing endeavours to persuade the world that England would be converted into a *pays de Cockayne*, if there was only a difference made in the matter and style of Sermons; and if men, instead of understanding the Scriptures, would only think it sufficient to read and to quote them.

But some there are, who are absolutely incredulous with regard to the proposed means effecting any such ends; and who well remember the good old doctrine of Works, which resounded from our pulpits in their early days. They hold, in common with the remembrance mentioned, a strong veneration for Church and State; they know that an ignorant Clergy make a barbarous people; and they extend their regard to those reverend piles, where their forefathers repose; and who, they imagine, would rise from their graves to reproach them, were they to degrade them by a wretched taste for froth and folly of unsound doctrine.

The restoration of our Churches acts as an indirect but powerful check upon the projectors of Ecclesiastical revolution; and he who, like Mr. Robinson, throws much light upon the proper execution of these restorations, deserves the respect of all reasonable men. The Clergy in particular will do well to attend to the following paragraph of the preface.

“ Previous to the Reformation, every attention was paid to our sacred edifices; and wealth was lavished in creating effects which certainly inspired religious awe. The very reverse of this feeling is now unfortunately observable in our country Churches; and it is not surprising, that the rustic

enters the place of worship with little ceremony, when neglect is evident throughout, when its sacred walls are covered with dust, and damp, and cobweb; the very altar more desolate than the rest. At a time when the seceders from our national religion are daily increasing, it is surely not impolitic to consider the causes which occasion the defection, and among many others, this want of attention to the building dedicated to the service of the Deity may be considered most important. Were the comforts of the poor attended to by affording them proper accommodation in the parish Church, numbers would be withheld from joining the dissenters, and from becoming hostile to our venerable establishment.” Pref. 8.

From p. 17, we find that boarded roofs of Churches had the effect of occasioning the voice of the minister to be heard particularly well in all parts of the Church. Of Gallery pews Mr. Robinson speaks thus:

“ Previous to the late alteration, the nave was disfigured by large square gallery pews, on a level with, and very near the pulpit. It is time to clear these excrescences from our venerable edifices, most of which are defaced by the Churchwarden of the day, who is too often suffered to create huge packing boxes, in utter disregard for the sacred building he is injuring, frequently cutting away capitals and other projections, merely for the purpose of introducing these unsightly protuberances. How often it happens, that the wooden tables on which the decalogue, &c. are inscribed, conceal ‘ exquisite specimens of some peculiar style and age.’” P. 18.

From p. 19, it appears, that a Church may be built in the Anglo-Norman style of architecture for a sum not exceeding the expense of a modern structure. In this instance, also, much ornament has been introduced. The list is confined to those Churches where the accommodation does not exceed 1000 persons. To this statement is subjoined the following note. It must be observed, that this list has reference only to the monies advanced by the Society, in consideration of the efforts made by the different parishes; and that the total expenditure, in point of fact, may be presumed to have considerably exceeded, in every instance, the sums here stated. Now for the statement, giving the number of persons accommodated, and the expenditure.

	Persons. £. s. d.	
Nuneaton, Warwickshire...	614...	2252 0 0
Oswestry, Salop.....	400...	300 0 0
Ashton Erdington, Warw....	675...	5657 0 0
Edmonton, Middlesex	550...	3500 0 0
Hewarden,		

	Persons.	£.	s.	d.
Howarden, Flintshire.....	740	4000	0	0
Layland Houghton, Lanc.....	447	2355	0	0
Christ Church, Hants.....	507	2809	0	0
Dewsbury Moor, York.....	600	4500	0	0
Dewsbury, Earles Heaton, } York.	600	5800	0	0

Such is the statement; and a more flagrant specimen of abuse cannot evidently exist. Oswestry provides accommodation AT LESS THAN 1*l.* A HEAD, and Dewsbury Earles Heaton, costs NINE POUNDS ODD PER HEAD! Every man, acquainted with building, knows that it is the interior finish, marble chimney-pieces, cornices, and embellishing work in general, which makes the main of the expense; but Church-work has nothing of the sort. The foolish system of pewing instead of stalling, to the destruction of taste, undoubtedly aggravates cost; but it is remedied in Cathedrals, and why not elsewhere? Church-work has only stones and wood; and we are satisfied, that taking the benefit of cast-iron, and the old materials, 1*l.* per head is fully sufficient with a fair market profit. We speak from no illiberal motives; the object, conducted upon such an indefinite scale, must eventually defeat itself, and kill the hen which lays the golden egg. Our limits will not permit us to say more (*verbum sat*) than the following. Nine out of ten old Churches may be enlarged by taking down one side, *i. e.* making two aisles instead of one; the gentry may build for themselves stalls, as they now do pews; and it requires nothing more than a taylor's card of plans and scales, issued under authority of the Society, to make 100*l.* answer the purpose of 1000*l.* without deficiency of architectural ornament. We have heard, that the capital of a column has in certain new Churches cost six pounds. We are grossly mistaken, if it might not have been done in cast iron for two; and so *de cæteris*. Cast iron will furnish the externals and ornaments of any stile of architecture whatever; and if at Dewsbury Earles Heaton, the parish Church costs 290*l.* per ann. rent, at 5*l.* per cent. who will encourage the re-edification of parish Churches; and what becomes of the excellent public principle which we have quoted from Mr. Robinson's Preface?

The letter-press of the work before us, is of course scanty, but it is conser-

vative and valuable. We shall furnish an explanation of the last plate. It is a representation of two ancient tombs, found below the surface of the ground, opposite the North door. They were probably the lids of two stone coffins. They are exactly similar in form to one found at Guildhall, London, in 1822, and engraved in our volume XCII. ii. p. 3, except that they are much injured. They have been each ornamented with a cross, but from damage, the lower part only remains. The inscriptions around the ledges are unfortunately much injured. The tops of the most important words are wanting. They are in the Longo-bardick characters of the 13th century. No. 1. (see pl. 19) was probably IRAN : DE : PERIAM : [qu. WENHAM] GIST : ICI : DEU : D'ALME : EIT : MERCI : AMEN. . . . No. 2, may have had for inscription, . . . WENHAM : GIST : ICI : DEU : DE : LA : ALME : EIT : MERCI.

Here we must take our leave of the work, with sincere and unqualified commendation of the taste and judgment with which Mr. Robinson has executed the renovation of the Church described. His plates are elegant, and what he says is to the purpose.

61. *Wolsey the Cardinal, and his Times; Courtyly, Political, and Ecclesiastical.* By George Howard, Esq. Author of "Lady Jane Grey and her Times." 8vo. pp. 590.

GENERAL History may be a pleasing prospect, or a useful map; and political biography be an interesting landscape, which is but faintly if at all exhibited by history on the broad scale. It may also happen, that a landscape thus indistinctly shewn, may have an important influence on the character of the whole scenery. So in history, a leading personage may not have his proper share of distinction, and the result be much the same as spoiling a drama, by curtailing the acts and speeches of the principal character. Such defects, works of the kind before us are excellently fitted to supply; and they may further conduce to give us a clear understanding of events, which, in history, as in a battle, are obscured by smoke. All the caution necessary in such biographical writing, is to be choice in the selection of characters, *viz.* to take care that they are intrinsically those of real consequence.

Wolsey for many years had the sole honour of being the monarch's partner,
in

in playing the government whist of the day. But he has, in our judgment, few or no singularities. He was an ambitious man, completely the King's tool, at least as to the views and inclinations of the latter; and though he was not, properly speaking, a mere echo, he took care to play his fiddle in complete unison. The dilemma in which he was placed between the King and the Pope, introduced duplicity into his conduct; and this, and the exposure of unpopular measures, of which the obloquy fell upon the King himself, enabled Anne Boleyn and Wolsey's other enemies to effect his ruin. It is not easy for any man, originally of low condition and habits, to know how to conduct his behaviour, in regard to his worldly superiors. They naturally expect great obsequiousness, and he just as naturally, according to the old proverb of the beggar on horseback, is prone to defiance and insolence. We are not, however, inclined to attribute Wolsey's arrogance wholly to such misconduct. He thought it, in our opinion, necessary for his own preservation, to keep his enemies down, and all courtiers and dependants of great men have ever done the same. The chief defect, however, which we see in the Ministry of Wolsey, is a want of pre-eminent merit. He was a mere able man of business; only a tolerable Church-clock, compared with those great Chronometers, Burleigh and Walsingham.

The puff (for such it is) in p. 9, concerning "his deep-laid political schemes, and penetrating genius," we believe to be utterly unfounded, and also think that Wolsey made business not an affair of glory or talent, but a mere stepping-stone to his own aggrandizement and the royal favour. He did not, like a great statesman, so manage, that circumstances fell easily into his plans. He employed power only.

We shall now make some remarks on the history of Wolsey. Whether he was the son of a butcher, or a grazier at Ipswich (as Mr. Howard, p. 11), is of little moment. His birth is undeniably obscure, because nothing can be discovered concerning it; a desideratum, as heraldick visitations were then common, which would not have happened had he been the son of a gentleman. Holinshed says, that in

those days, yeomen sent their sons to the Universities for the Clerical profession, and therefore, it is probable that Wolsey's ancestors were of that class, for his father was evidently possessed of landed property (see pp. 21, 22). Where he went to school does not appear; nor do we consider his taking his degree of B. A. at the age of fourteen an extraordinary circumstance; for youths were in those times sent much earlier to the University than now, and the reason appears to be this, that their school-education was finished also on the same spot.

"It appears, at this time, to have been customary for the young nobility, not only to attend the University, as at present, but also to receive their early education at the schools; a practice which first opened to Wolsey the door of patronage; for Cavendish, speaking of the year 1497, says, 'at which time the Lorde Marquis Dorset now had three of his sonnes there to schoole, committing as well unto him their education as their instruction and learning.'" P. 23.

Soon after graduating M. A. Wolsey was elected Fellow of Magdalen College, and appointed Master of the College school. In his office, as Bursar, he has been presumed to have planned and erected the famous College tower. But it is not in the style of his æra; and, whether he had any other concern in it than advancing money officially towards completing it, is more than dubious. (See an elegant and instructive little work, entitled, "The Architecture of Magdalen College, Oxford," pp. 27-31.) It is far more probable, that the tower was copied by the founder, from King Henry the Sixth's stupendous, but imperfect design for King's College at Cambridge (Ib. p. 27). The foundation-stone was laid in 1492, when Wolsey was not priest, nor more than twenty years of age. (See p. 22.)

Wolsey's attention to the sons of the Marquess of Dorset, procured him a presentation to the living of Lymington in Somersetshire. During his residence here, he begot an illegitimate son, known afterwards by the name of Thomas Winter, upon whom he heaped ecclesiastical preferments, even so far as an Archdeaconry. P. 29.

Concubinage was deemed innocent among priests (see Bishop Jewell's Defence, p. 337 seq.), and there are

very

very glaring illustrations of this doctrine from the Harleian and other MSS. in Fosbroke's "Gloucester City," p. 396.

It appears also, that according to tradition, Wolsey was, while a resident parish priest, put into the stocks by Sir James (Amyas) Paulet. The offence is said to have been some misbehaviour, growing out of a drunken frolic, in which Wolsey had indiscreetly engaged at some rustic festival (p. 32). The biographers extenuate the matter, by Wolsey's frank and convivial habits. This may be true; but it is of little moment. The country gentlemen of those days were savages. Andrews relates an anecdote of an old Baron, who, upon receiving a petition for charity from some poor scholars, ordered them to be put into the bucket of a well, and be drenched.

Wolsey next found another patron in Sir John Nantun, Archbishop Dean, and King Henry VII. To the wise policy of that King, and some circumstances unexplained by Mr. Howard, Wolsey owed his subsequent elevation. Henry oppressed the Barons, and chose for situations of office, Priests, Lawyers, and "Novi homines" in general, because he could reward them more easily, and rule them more readily. But Henry was not singular, nor the first in so doing, with regard to certain offices at least. The revenues of the Church were given by the King, in lieu of stipend, to various publick servants. "Formerly (says the *Defence of Pluralities*, p. 140), while the Laity were either wholly unlettered, or given to a military life, the King made use of the service of Clergymen in all the offices of the Chancery, Privy Seal, Secretary in all Courts of Justice, and of embassies; and if Clergymen had not then been permitted to serve the King herein, none of these offices could have been duly executed. The service of these Clergymen the King rewarded with benefices and ecclesiastical preferments; and for the reward of the Master and Clerks in Chancery, fixed many advowsons in the gift of the Lord Chancellor or Keeper for the time being, which still continue, although the reason of it hath long since ceased." This is worthy of note, in particular relation to the work before us, which says (p. 36), that Dispensations to hold two benefices, was a

thing in Wolsey's days almost unheard of, whereas one Adam de Stratton held at one time *twenty-three* benefices (Fosbroke's Gloucester, §10), and outrageous pluralism (if we may so call it) was a vice of the day.

Embassies seem in those days, perhaps with wisdom, to have been deemed tests of political talent, for though diplomacy bears more the character of a lawyer than a statesman, still there is a great connection between them in business habits. Private views, and narrow thinking, may however detract from the enlarged and general relations in which a statesman ought to regard things, nor is a diplomatist any other than an agent. Wolsey, however, thus paved the way to his subsequent preferment, by his extraordinary speed and diligence in an embassy to the Emperor Maximilian. (See p. 50.)

Wolsey having thus ingratiated himself with Henry VII. and obtained further preferments, followed up his success by paying his court to the heir apparent. Men, in those days, had heads, and knew then, as well as now, that heads are of no use unless affixed to shoulders, which annexation was a matter of great uncertainty, where they were connected with the sovereign, and opposed or disregarded his views. This imperious tone descended to the subject; and a very curious specimen is given in p. 56.

"Fox, Bishop of Winchester, by command of the King, assembled all the Clergy before him, and advised them to be liberal in their contributions to the Royal Treasury; but to this he was answered by the rich and the great incumbents, that they were at great charges in keeping up hospitality, and in maintaining their households [not families, as Mr. Howard], on which account they hoped to be spared; whilst the poorer order urged, that their means were small, and therefore they hoped to be excused."

Bishop Fox, however, knew what sort of logick was best on the occasion; viz. the knock-down kind, *sic volo*, &c. and therefore made the following reply.

"To the richer sort, he acknowledged at once, that it was very true they lived at great expence and hospitality; and since they could do that, there was no reason why they should not do it for their Prince's service, therefore they must pay; he then told the poorer class, that it was true their livings were small, but their frugality was great,

great, of course they must be able to pay; and pay they must." Ibid.

Such was the tone of Ministers in those days; and petitions to parliament, provincial meetings, &c. &c. were unknown. All this necessarily grew out of the military form of the feudal system, which admitted no other relation than Lord and Vassal. A common public feeling, which conducted deliberation and power upon a general system of universal equity or advantage, was unknown.

The incident quoted serves also to show, that Wolsey, if he expected to rise, could be no other than what he was, and what his predecessors and contemporaries, certain great Barons excepted, were before him. How he worked himself into favour, so highly as to become the King's factotum, is not clear, for Mr. Howard (p. 78) says, very justly, that no reliance is to be placed upon the statement of Lord Herbert and others. "We rather think that Cavendish has suggested the real reason; when speaking of his appointment to the station of a Judge, or similar office in the Star-chamber, he says, that the King called him nearer to his person "because he was most ready to advance the King's own will and pleasure, having no respect to the case." P. 66.

The following paragraph is very amusing.

"It was on the 5th of February, 1515, that Wolsey, in the fifth parliament of the reign, first took his seat on the episcopal bench in the House of Lords; but there is no record of his parliamentary exertions, nor indeed were the proceedings of the legislature of any great moment during that session, with the exception of an act, declaring that no member of the lower house should depart from the parliament before the end of the session, without license first obtained of the house; and the license to be entered upon record by the Clerk of the Parliament, under penalty of losing their stipend." P. 112.

The reason was this:

"It frequently happens, towards the close of a session, that various members, true lovers of their country, were in the practice of returning home, apprehending that all matters of moment were then gone through; when, in fact, their absence was taken advantage of by individuals procuring the passing of bills, which would never have been tolerated in full houses." P. 112.

(To be continued.)

62. *The Library Companion; or, The Young Man's Guide, and the Old Man's Comfort, in the Choice of a Library.* By the Rev. T. F. Dibdin, F. R. S. A. S. 1 very large 8vo. volume. Harding, Tripphook, and Lepard.

IT is with pleasure we announce a new work of Mr. Dibdin's, which bids fair to exceed in utility and popularity all his former labours. In this voluminous Author we are always sure to meet with somewhat quaint, lively, and entertaining, mixed with much sound and curious information. At the threshold, in the very title itself, this is amply exemplified.

The Young Man's Guide, and the Old Man's Comfort!—In what? In the choice of a library. Why truly it is no easy thing for a young man to choose a library well without a guide; nor is it a small comfort to an aged gentleman, "with spectacles on nose," to find that his books, after all, are well chosen. In the title-page, too, we see a delineation of several volumes lying open, with the whimsical but just motto—"Book openeth book"—and this likewise is very true. The streams of knowledge have so many underground communications, and so many turns and windings in their open course, that one is constantly leading to another; or to speak plainly, and without the mask of simile, we can hardly read many pages in any one Author, but that we are irresistibly impelled to turn to another, either for confutation, corroboration, explanation, or some other equally interesting purpose.

"It will be obvious from the slightest glance at the ensuing pages," says Mr. Dibdin, "that it has been the object of their Author to present a great quantity of useful information within a reasonable compass."

This object has undoubtedly been achieved, while at the same time there is as little of dryness in the details as can well be expected from such a subject. The Bibliomaniac does certainly appear pretty distinctly in many passages. We find extraordinary stress laid on "large paper" copies, "rare editions," "engraved title pages," and all the other curious vanities of the Black-letter votaries; but in the Secretary of "the Roxburghe Club" this is pardonable. The main point is, that we are instructed how to choose a valuable collection of books, and taught what

what good authors there are in the various branches of literature.

The leading feature of this very useful publication, is thus stated in the Preface:

“There is one point of view in which the advantage of a work of this nature may be noticed, however slightly: especially as, in the present instance, it may be illustrated by an example of no mean authority. From the several departments of a volume of THIS kind, the reader may select what will be useful for the several objects of his pursuit: what is fitting for his town, and what for his country residence: what should be the light troops, as it were, to attend him on a journey; and what the heavier or household troops to remain at head quarters. I have alluded to ‘an example of no mean authority,’ as confirmative of the advantage of such a plan. That example is his late Majesty GEORGE III.: who could not only boast of the finest private library (of his own collecting) in Europe, but who was himself no inconsiderable bibliographer. In the year 1795, when his Majesty was about to visit Weymouth—and wished to have what he called ‘a closet library,’ for a watering place—he wrote to his Bookseller for the following works. The list was written by him from memory; and I will fairly put it to the well-read bibliographer and philologist, whether it be capable of much improvement? It is as follows—copied from the original document in the King's own hand-writing:

“The Holy Bible; 2 vols. 8vo. Cambridge.—New Whole Duty of Man, 8vo.—The Annual Register, 25 vols. 8vo.—The History of England, by Rapin, 21 vols. 8vo. 1757.—Elémens de l'Histoire de France, par Millot, 3 vols. 12mo. 1770.—Siècle de Louis XIV. par Voltaire, 12mo. 1770.—Siècle de Louis XV. par Voltaire, 12mo.—Commentaries on the Laws of England, by William Blackstone, 4 vols. 8vo. newest edition.—The Justice of Peace, and Parish Officer, by R. Burn, 4 vols. 8vo.—An Abridgment of Samuel Johnson's Dictionary, 2 vols. 8vo.—Dictionnaire Francois et Anglois, par M. A. Boyer, 8vo.—The Works of the English Poets, by Sam. Johnson, 68 vols. 12mo.—A Collection of Poems, by Dodsley, Pearch, and Mendez, 11 vols. 12mo.—A Select Collection of Poems, by J. Nichols, 8 vols. 12mo.—Shakespeare's Plays, by Steevens.—Œuvres de Destouches, 5 vols. 12mo.—The Works of Sir William Temple, 4 vols. 8vo.—The Miscellaneous Works of Addison, 4 vols. 8vo.—The Works of Jonathan Swift, 24 vols. 12mo.

“Thus, to revert to the position with which this branch of our enquiries set out, the purchasers of this work (who may not probably be so well versed in selecting ‘a closet library’ as his late Majesty) may have it

in their power to compress or enlarge their libraries, on any scale which may seem most convenient and advisable.”

A “Synoptical Table of Subjects and Authors,” is given from p. xxix to li. beginning with Divinity, and thence proceeding to History, Voyages and Travels, Biography, Memoirs and Anecdotes, Philology and Belles Lettres, Poetry and the Drama; and these topics are all fully treated of in the body of the work.

The instruction and amusement afforded on all these various topics, are so multitudinous, that we are quite at a loss where to select our specimens. Notes upon notes are accumulated, filled with interesting anecdotes of eminent living authors as well as the illustrious dead. But for the present at least, we will confine ourselves to one division of the Book, which, though last, will not be the least popular,—we allude to Mr. Dibdin's account of the *Living Poets*.

“I cannot allow this department to close,” says our author, “without dwelling with more than ordinary feelings of satisfaction upon the *Living Authors* here alluded to—without pointing out the energy and variety of Southey, the pathos and elevation of Campbell, the tenderness of Wordsworth, the delicacy of Rogers, the vigour and picturesque powers of Scott, the warmth and brilliancy of Moore, the nervous brevity and point of Crabbe, the sweetness and purity of Milman, and the strength and sublimity of Byron. In a future ‘*Corpus Poetarum Anglicanorum*,’ these successful Bards will be registered with all due pomp and ceremony—sufficient to convince the latest posterity that the British Muse neither slumbers nor sleeps; that the age of improved knowledge, of almost every description, is as favourable to the flights of fancy, as to the deductions of truth; and that poetry, literature, and science, now seem to walk hand in hand with each other, on terms of the most familiar footing.”

“The poetry of Mr. SOUTHEY occupies not fewer than 14 volumes in crown octavo; and it embraces subjects of almost every description. *Thalaba* has long been, and will long continue to be, very generally known and admired. It was abundantly popular at the period of its publication. The *Curse of Kehama* is perhaps the greatest effort of the author's genius; but his *Roderic*, or the *Last of the Goths*, is that which seems to have received his most careful elaboration and finishing. It is a grand poem. *Madoc*, though full of wild imagery, and with verse of occasionally uncouth structure, is not destitute of some of the most brilliant touches of the poet.

I am not sure if Mr. CAMPBELL'S
Pleasures

Pleasures of Hope be not the most poetical production of the age. From the moment of its appearance to the present moment, the reading of it has always filled me with equal admiration of its plan, its melody, and powers of execution. It is full of genius and of noble conceptions—expressed in numbers at once polished and perfect. From the nature of the subject and of the stanza, his *Gertrude of Wyoming* could not be received with the same general acclamation: but it teems with passages which evince all the powers of the poet, and are worthy of the highest reputation of its author. In brief compositions, such as the Ode or Ballad—there is nothing, in the whole compass of our language, which has eclipsed Mr. Campbell's *Hohenkinder, Lochiel, and Mariners of England*. But here again, I am only telling a tale, told *usque ad nauseam*! It shall be repeated, however. These brief productions are among the happiest efforts of the British Muse.

“The fame of Mr. WORDSWORTH was first established by his *Lyrical Ballads*, 1798, 1802, 12mo. 2 vols.: with additions and improvements in 1815, 8vo. 2 vols. The most important work was his larger poem of *The Excursion*, 1820, 4to. The third, the *White Doe of Rylstone*, &c. 1819, 4to. These, with *Peter Bell, the Wagoner*, &c. appear in the collected works of Mr. Wordsworth, published in 1820, 12mo. 4 vols. The Muse of this poet is of a singular cast and temperament. Objects the most simple, and themes the most familiar, are treated by her in a style peculiarly her own: but if these objects and these themes have been such as, with a great number of readers, to excite surprise and provoke ridicule, this must have arisen rather in compliance with the tone of what is called fashionable criticism, than from an impartial perusal of the poems themselves. The purest moral strain, and the loftiest feelings of humanity, per-

vade the productions of Mr. Wordsworth: and these, at times, are united with so much sweetness of diction, and with such just and powerful views of religion, that *that bosom* must be taxed with insensibility which is impervious to their impression.

“The name of Mr. ROGERS will naturally awaken the recollection of the delight experienced from the perusal of his *Pleasures of Memory*: thus making this very *reminiscence* illustrative of the propriety of the title of the poem. That poem, conceived with so much delicacy and truth, and executed with so much care and polish, will maintain the reputation which it has acquired. It is a happy union of the sweetness of Goldsmith with the finish of Pope. It has gone through countless editions*, and equally charms the young on the coming, and the aged on the parting, year. 'Tis a sort of staple commodity in the market of the booksellers. Of the remaining works of Mr. Rogers, his *Epistle to a Friend* (from Italy) is perhaps the preferable one. The last poem is entitled *Human Life*. Lord Spencer possesses a copy of it, with a drawing of the author's portrait, copied from that of Sir Thomas Lawrence, and with additional verses in the author's own hand, which have never been published.

“The name of Sir WALTER SCOTT calls forth a thousand sensations of admiration and delight; and happy the man, who, in the full vigour of life, and plenitude of reputation, can call such sensations forth! The broad and “high way” to fame, which he has hewn out for himself, is strewn with no thorns, and surrounded by no unseemly sights, to wound the feet, or injure the eyes, of such who choose to walk in it. No *Upas tree* sheds its poison here. Criticism has wearied herself to exhaustion, in the exercise of her powers upon his multifarious productions. The founder of an original School of Novelists, and by much and

* “It was first published in 1792, 4to. and was preceded by an *Ode to Superstition*, in 1786, 4to. Of the editions of the *Pleasures of Memory*, I prefer that published in a crown 8vo. some twenty years ago, with beautiful engravings by Heath and others, from the pencil of Stothard. Nor was the pencil unworthy of the burin. A sweeter embellished book, altogether, cannot be seen: and if ever a morocco-coated copy turns up, with brilliant impressions of the plates, I charge my “Young Man” to draw his sword, and fight gallantly for its possession. It is true that of late the pencil of the same artist has been employed on another edition—and not only his pencil but his burin. I allude to the recent impression, with wood-cut head and tail pieces by Mr. Stothard. These are doubtless creditable efforts of art—but are not the heads of the several figures almost uniformly *too large*? At any rate the paper and printing should have been worthier of the art. At the close of this sub-note, let me be allowed to remark, that no name is dearer to an Englishman, in the annals of British Art, than that of Stothard. I say nothing of the ‘incomparable felicity of temper,’ and of the unsullied purity of conduct of the man. My business here is with his pencil: and let me advise the tasteful in these matters to secure all those editions of our Poets, Novelists, and Dramatists, in which appear beautiful engravings (in the good old times, when the names of engravers implied that the works before us were the works of their hands) from the designs of this gentleman, who, without flattery, is a very domestic Raffaele in his way. A friend of mine possesses scarcely fewer than a thousand specimens of this kind.”

far the greatest among all those who have even happily imitated him†—the Editor of *Somers' Tracts*, of *Sir R. Sadler's State Papers*, of the works of *Swift* and *Dryden*‡; but all this is extraneous. Sir Walter is now before us as a Poet. The first printed production of his muse was, I believe, the ballad of *Glenfinlas*; which appeared in that very extraordinary but highly poetical miscellany (of which the late G. M. Lewis § was the Editor, and partly author) called *Tales of Wonder*. Johnson says, that *Comus* was the dawn of *Paradise Lost*. Do I trace, in this ballad, much of the wild imagery and glowing diction which mark so emphatically the *Lay of the Last Minstrel*? That 'Lay,' it was my good fortune to see, and to hear read in MS. two years before its appearance in print. It is the most perfect and highly elaborated of all the author's pieces. The Introductions are things apart—of themselves—and, as bibliographers say, unique. In other words, they are exquisite. *Marmion* is, of all the Author's pieces, the most poetical—strictly so considered, throughout. It is full of pictures. Sunny lakes, snow-capt hills, moated castles, fields of battle, dungeon scenes, halls, banquetting rooms, and caverns, alternately filled with appropriate occupants—and these occupants or characters, such as *Rosa*, or *Rubens*, or even *Titian*, might not have disdained to embody in their unrivalled colours.

“But the most popular of all his pieces was *The Lady of the Lake*; and perhaps justly so. The images are more pleasing and more familiar. The characters are less romantic. The plot is simple and perspicuous. The conclusion is brilliant and happy. All the travelling world, the summer ensuing the publication of the poem, set off in carriages and four to visit *Loch Katrine*—which was here so exquisitely delineated—and which impressed itself upon our imaginations, like a picture composed with all the grandeur, and executed with all the glittering splendour of *Both*. ‘Off’ went the travellers, expecting at every beat of bush and brake, to see a lady dart across the lake to her skiff of slender frame.—But here let me speak as I ought to speak of the paintings of *Mr. Cooke*, for the illustration of this exquisite poem. Greater praise need not be bestowed than to say they are worthy of the subject; and those who pos-

sess copies of the poem, with beautiful impressions of the plates from these paintings, possess what they should not hastily part with. There is no space to criticize *Rokeby*, *the Lord of the Isles*, *The Vision of Don Roderic*, *The Bridal of Triermain*, and other minor poetical productions. But, may I gently ask, whether the harp, which has sent forth such sounds, is ‘hung up on the trees’ by the waters of the *Tweed*, never to be taken down and re-strung? Or, are other pursuits, of a supposed more kindred character, to keep the ‘master's hand’ occupied in them for life? Is his ‘sweetly smiling and sweetly speaking *Lalage*’ discarded for ever?

“The Odes, Epistles, Translations, and Ballads of *Mr. Moore*, are beyond all doubt of a first-rate cast of character. The ease and felicity of the verse, exercised on palpably congenial subjects, have scarcely any thing to eclipse them in the tender pages of *Tibullus* or *Catullus*. These subjects are usually bacchanalian and amatory, but more frequently the latter. They are at times too impassioned and highly wrought; but an author at twenty is not as an author at forty, and although the ‘*albescens senectus*’ of *Horace* has not yet begun to whiten the hairs of *Mr. Moore*, yet he has shewn in the poetry selected for the *Irish Melodies*, and more so in his celebrated *Lalla Rookh*, how beautifully the feelings of a delicate passion can be conveyed in language of the most brilliant and powerful description. I might refer to half a score of able reviews of this Poet's work, and especially to that of *Lalla Rookh* in *The Edinburgh* of 1818; but there is no need of it. *The Paradise and Perie* (in this last-mentioned poem) is, for subject, sentiment, and melody of versification, of a most delightful description. There is a sort of full flowing tide of spirits, and a classical gaiety of heart about all the lighter productions of *Mr. Moore's* muse; and there is hardly any one species of our verse but what he has successfully cultivated. But his muse, even in these shorter productions, is capable of uncoiling and rousing herself, as it were, for attacks of tremendous severity. I speak of one production, attributed to his pen, which as I saw it in a Morning Paper, and in common with a thousand other readers, fully justifies this remark.

† “The Novels, of which *Sir Walter Scott* is the reputed author, extend to 33 crown octavo volumes; and these, exclusively of the two last—*St. Ronan's Well* and *Red Gauntlet*. There is another edition, in demy octavo, which is also very beautifully printed.”

‡ “Of this edition, noticed at page 726 ante, the IXth and Xth volumes, containing annotations of a biographical character, are singularly instructive and entertaining. But of all successful pieces of editorship, on a smaller scale, that of *Sir Walter's Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border*, 8vo. 3 vols. is to my feelings the most so.”

§ “Himself a poet of no mean calibre. The ballads and little pieces scattered throughout his Novel of the *Monk*, were, in their day, the most popular things known. They were chanted in the street and in the drawing-room; while the subject of the most terrific (*Alonzo and Imogene*), and many episodes in the Novel, were represented on the stage.”

“How

“How shall I describe the poetry of Mr. CRABBE?—original, terse, vigorous, and popular. He is the Hogarth of modern bards, or rather, I should say, if he displays Hogarth's power of conception, his pictures are finished with the point and brilliancy of Teniers. Every body reads, because every body understands his poems; but the subjects are too frequently painful, by being too true to nature. Still life, and active life in nature are palpably different objects to execute. You cannot copy too closely the mountains, lakes, trees, meadows, glens, and waterfalls of one of her grandest pieces of scenery. Hence Claude Lorraine, Gaspar Poussin, and Salvator Rosa, became what they were; but if crowded alleys of squalid wretchedness be entered, and the tattered garment, drunken riot, and desperate gambling of its occupants described, you become a Hemskirk and Brauer in poetry. I do not say that Mr. Crabbe *always* describes such scenes, or the first comparison above instituted would be incorrect. On the contrary, we have now and then, and even *frequently*, bright and beautiful bits of composition—on which the eye loves to rest, and the mind to meditate; while in the tale of *Sir Eustace Grey* there are reaches of thought and touches of execution, which go thrillingly to the heart. Mr. Crabbe, like indeed every living poet just mentioned, is a legitimate English Classic, and I must have the recent edition of his Works, in three or five octavo, or eight duodecimo volumes, on the shelves of both the ‘Young’ and the ‘Old.’

“The Rev. F. MILMAN has with great judgment selected that walk in poetry which reflects credit and honour upon his profession. His muse has been nine years only before us, but during that period her step has been progressive, and her achievements have been crowned with applause. She made her debut in *Fazio*, a tragedy; a composition full of brilliancy and force, although not calculated for the stage. In *Samor*, *Lord of the Bright City*, there was perhaps less energy, but a more equal and stately flow of verse and of imagery. Parts of this poem are prodigally rich and effective. Next came *The Fall of Jerusalem*, a dramatic composition, which quickly caught the public attention, and was crowned with the most general applause. The subject had strong hold upon our sympathies. Interwoven with Sacred Writ, and predicted in the most minute and touching language by the Saviour of the world, where is the Christian who is callous to the mention of it? Mr. Milman has treated it with complete success. His dramatic personæ are as appropriate as the language in which they speak is natural, and as the sentiments which they utter are just. The soul of poetry breathes throughout it from beginning to end. *Belshazzar*, if it be less po-

ular, is to the full as poetical. The opening is to my mind sublime. Indeed what subject could possibly excite stronger emotions in the soul of a poet, and in one versed in Scriptural lore, than that of the *Downfall of Babylon*? As a whole, I consider this to be a masterly and successful performance. But the Bible is full of subjects appropriate to the exercise of the muse's lyre—and can that of Mr. Milman continue long silent?

“And now, in the last place, for the ‘strength and sublimity of BYRON.’ The ink, which was shed in the composition of these few last sentences, is scarcely dry, when intelligence has reached us of the death of this Nobleman—cut off in his 37th year. ‘He should have died hereafter.’ On his own account, and on that of the public, such an event had been desirable. His memory would have been embalmed in fonder regrets, and posterity might have seen how the efforts of a later muse had atoned for the indiscretions of earlier days. But he has expired in foreign parts, self-expatriated, and without any such redeeming effort of his pen. The history of Lord Byron's poetry is not a little curious and interesting; and even his best friends must allow that no muse ever took such pains to tarnish and blast the laurels which had so thickly encircled her brow. Lord Byron was the assassinator of his own fame, and seemed to glory in the deliberate act of assassination. After having delighted and astonished the world by the variety, beauty, strength, and sublimity of his productions—after having broken in upon us by his *Child Harold*, with a lustre and power, such as, since the days of Milton and Dryden we had not witnessed.....while the brilliancy of his *Giaour*, the tenderness of his *Bride of Abydos*, the pathos and finish of his *Corsair*, the genius of *Manfred*, and the strength of *Lara* alternately riveted our attentions and won our hearts.....after having accomplished these splendid and enviable efforts, and with a facility (witness the gaiety of his *Beppo*) which left all competition far behind, the Author, in the full bloom and pride of his reputation, chose, in an evil hour, and most unwittingly, even for the maintenance of his fame, to exercise his talents upon a subject, which, in our boyish days, was known only as the vehicle of dramatic horror and wonder. Those who had seen the late John Palmer play *Don Juan*, and march, after his stately fashion, across the stage in a shower of fire.....haunted by black demons with blazing torches—little thought that on *such* a subject the Greatest Poet of the age should issue periodical cantos, replete, it is true, with passages of extraordinary splendour and power, but debased with a far greater proportion of what was vulgar, common place, and indecent. Latterly, indeed, these

these cantos became intolerably dull, and found few readers. It is impossible to contemplate such a mixed and melancholy picture of the human intellect, without calling to mind the powerful language of Young—in his *Complaint*.—

‘ When I behold a genius *bright and base,*
Of *low’ring* talents and *terrestrial* aims;
Methinks I see, as thrown from her high
 sphere,
The glorious fragments of a soul immortal,
With rubbish mix’d, and glittering in the
 dust.’”

A very copious Index opens to the reader the various contents of the volume.

We are happy to perceive that Mr. Dibdin announces a more extensive work on Bibliography, following the plan of De Bure's *Bibliographie Instructive*, &c. and Brunet's *Catalogue*, &c. This will be a most desirable publication.

A new and very enlarged edition of Mr. Dibdin's *Introduction to the Classics*, is also in preparation.

63. *Outlines of four Sermons, entitled*.—1. *The Sepulchre of Psammis the son of Necho.* 2. *The Knowledge of the Truth.* 3 and 4. *Insanity, no Symptom of Conviction or Conversion.* By the Rev. R. Polwhele, Vicar of Newlyn, and of St. Anthony. 8vo. pp. 64. Nichols and Son.

IN the first Sermon, Mr. Polwhele shows, that the discovery of the Tomb of Psammis is a fine illustration of the Bible, in regard to the expedition of Necho, mentioned 2 Kings, xxiii. 19, 20; and 2 Chron. xxxv. 20-24, and xxxvi. 3, 4.

The second Sermon relates to the necessity of connecting profane with religious learning.

The third and fourth Sermons respect the solemn burlesque of religion by certain fanatics, called Revivalists, &c. &c. Mr. Polwhele, p. 63, quotes the opinion of a learned judge, “**THAT THE INTERFERENCE OF THE LEGISLATURE WAS NECESSARY, TO STOP THE ABSURDITY.**” From what has occurred at Wexford and other places, we are certain that some measures of the kind are necessary; and we cannot help thinking, that the Toleration Act was not extended to the permission of civil wrongs. It certainly is as much a civil wrong to turn the heads and endanger the lives of an ignorant family, by pretending to miracles, as purposely to introduce a mad-dog

among them; and though no law can prevent nonsense, it can punish an impostor who affects impossibilities, by making “presumption of the power of working miracles,” either a civil offence, or a species of lunacy. If impression can be effected only by means of dupery, we solemnly think, with utter disregard of Prince Hohenlohe, &c. that the attempt to make such an impression can only be the act of a knave or a maniac. An honest man will not dupe a fool, any more than any other person. However, as it is not our wish to treat the subject largely ourselves, and Mr. Polwhele has very ably and very satisfactorily done so in the Sermons before us, we shall lay before our readers some pungent extracts.

“ In an adjoining parish two preachers, standing over a girl whose ‘ screams hysterical ’ might have been heard about a mile off, exclaimed, ‘ Never fear!—never fear!—he will be out soon,—he will be out soon. Now, now he is in the midst of us! There, there he is—meaning the devil.’—The young woman thus exorcised, became perfectly calm.” P. 42.

“ ‘ It is now nearly thirty years (cried an exhorter) since I became a new man; and from that time to this (the Lord knoweth I lye not) in no point have I offended. I am cleansed from all sin.’—When an old man, one of his audience, exclaimed, ‘ O! the vel-lane! ’twas but laste saturday I seed en as drunk as a pig.’ This is literally the fact.” P. 53.

Now it is evident, that if they can corrupt in this manner the lower orders, and add to it the soldiery (and they have attempted it by fanatical tracts, dispersed among them), the physical force of the country is, virtually at least, transferred from government to a junta of fanatics. That such *may* be their views hereafter, as in Cromwell's days, is evident, by the following extract, which shows what are their views with regard to one part of the Constitution, the Church.

“ In Cornwall and Devonshire, the Clergy (I verily believe, and Bishop Buller used often to aver it) are more exemplarily religious than in most other counties of England. Yet no where in England has methodism gained so great an ascendancy as in Cornwall and Devonshire. Wherever we observe (though rarely can we observe) non-residence and a remission of clerical duty, methodism scarcely shews its face.” P. 64.

Add to this, the Warwickshire trial, where

where there not being a single dissenter in a parish, a schismatical attempt to introduce sectarianism was made by corrupting paupers; and we could name various parishes where the regular Clergy are popular, in which the "*Flectere si nequeo superos, Acheronta movebo*," is practised with indefatigable zeal, by raising Alecos, and all sorts of furics, to inflame the minds of the lower orders, against their warm and benevolent friends the regular Clergy.

Ignorance alone can be the subject upon which such imposition acts successfully. We have in our Review for July, p. 41, suggested an indirect remedy in the encouragement of Societies for promoting useful knowledge. It would be in vain for attempts to be made upon the Royal or Antiquarian Societies, or any other incorporated bodies of educated men, in favour of political or religious faction. They mind their own pursuits; and particular biasses in politicks and religion they reasonably ascribe to private views, or erroneous judgment, or party interest. We do not however deny, that the exposition of public sentiment is beneficial; we honestly say, that it is an important blessing. But the case before us is different. The propagation of obsolete superstition, by miracles, legends, and pious frauds, must obstruct the progress of national improvement; and if the public attention could be diverted from fanaticism to science and knowledge by the establishment of useful societies, like the Mechanics' Institution, the funds which feed dupery would be diminished, and the superior education of the regular Clergy have a greater scope for beneficial action. If men find their knowledge useful to their private interests, they will look to that point, and not to polemicks. They will also find that a person far more ignorant than themselves cannot in reason be an INSTRUCTOR.

64. *Letters and Papers of the late Rev. Thomas Scott, never before published; with occasional Observations. By John Scott, A. M. Vicar of North Ferriby, and Minister of St. Mary's, Hull. 8vo. pp. 515.*

WHEN Mr. Dodwell was in Greece, he was asked by a priest whether we English fasted on Fridays; and on being informed that we did not, he pro-

nounced it *impossible* that we could be Christians. In the same manner, some centuries ago, it was deemed absolutely essential to salvation that people should become Monks and Nuns; and in the present day, we must turn Evangelicals. Thus is the Gospel made the bed of Procrustes, and an instrument of torture to persons of strong mind, who live in the world.

But a plan to be really good must be practicable; otherwise, in proposing it, we do nothing, or rather worse than nothing. This, therefore, must be the character of every plan which claims a divine origin. Now the plan of the Gospel in regard to religion, morality, and social happiness, is *entirely practicable*: but the plan of those persons who overstrain its precepts is *not practicable*, as far as the great mass of mankind is concerned.

To make such a plan practicable, even in imagination, we must suppose a scene of existence altogether different from the present: all the business which now is essential to the wants and interests of civilized society at an end; all that wonderful and complicated machinery, which gives to each member of the body politic in office its motion, its interest, its utility, destroyed and annihilated to its very frame. *Remarks on the Design of the Gospel, pp. 46, 47.*

Mr. Scott, though a truly good and pious man, takes the same contracted view of the Gospel; and in so doing (according to the excellent pamphlet* which we have quoted above, and cannot too strongly recommend,) has mistaken the will of God, and acted contrary to that will. He makes various good and useful institutions absolutely sinful; he considers College Fellowships to be hazardous to salvation. He deprecates *with horror* any inclination for going into the army; Butler, because he wrote *Hudibras*, he calls a *wicked* author; and in many other such damnatory notions does he indulge; all of them tending to overthrow the design of the Gospel in its universality of application, and to embarrass society.

That we may not be made the authors of the grounds upon which we object to the doctrinal tenets of Mr. Scott, we shall only oppose to them

* 8vo. Stockdale, 1818.

the excellent pamphlet before mentioned.

Pascal, who *thought it a sin to have a healthy look*, "parce que la maladie est l'état naturel d'un Chrétien" [*because sickness is the natural state of a Christian*], yet allows, that the Gospel of Christ recognizes two descriptions of men, *and two only*, viz. the friends of God (those who are more or less interested in religion), and the enemies of God (those who are not interested at all in it). *Pamphlet, pp. 6, 33.*

In the intentions of Providence, the kingdom or reign of God upon earth meant no more than that moral regeneration of mankind from the corruptions of heathenism, which was to affect religion, morality, and the relations of social life (lb. p. 15). The prospect of the next world is only to be our motive *to influence our actions*, but all enthusiasts, as Paley has well observed, are inclined to dwell with unceasing emphasis upon the description of the eternal world; witness Mahometanism, and every other human system in enforcing the doctrine of a future state. Not so Christianity. It enters into no particulars. It merely informs us of *our future state*, not for the purpose of taking us out of the world, but for the great end of keeping us from evil (lb. p. 26). Another peculiarity is, making the love of God a mere feeling; and the influence of the Holy Spirit, a sensible distinguishable operation on the mind. But if we adopt any other criterion of judgment than that which God has given us in our reason, we cease to be reasonable creatures; since we cannot have sufficient ground for adopting the mere inclination of the mind, independent of any conviction of the understanding, as a proper rule of conduct, or as a revelation from God (lb. p. 32).

Believing, sincerely, that it was the intention of Christ to suit his religion to the nature of man, we do not think that a monastic system (for such, in another dress, is the system of Mr. Scott and his followers) was ever intended to be the only one through which salvation was to be acquired. We believe such systems to be mere human inventions; for the proof, we refer our readers to the pamphlet quoted, and shall make only one extract more. All the work before us is written in Scripture phraseology. The pamphlet says,

"The usage of Scripture phraseology is common with them in their mutual communications; but this peculiarity is sufficiently foolish to need much observation. There certainly can be no evidence of a religious mind, although there may be of a weak understanding, overpowered with a sense of the importance of Scripture, and incapable of discriminating, in adopting the very words and style of expression which were inseparable from the language in which the Apostles spoke, nearly two thousand years ago. Besides, we might as well think ourselves bound to speak in Hebraick Greek, as to adopt the language of our English translators." *Pp. 32, 34.*

In spite of defects, it is however highly refreshing to see so good a man as Mr. Scott in the land of Reason; and we quote, with much pleasure, the following passage concerning the independence of the Clergy.

"A gentleman whom I know, has had 50*l. per annum* a number of years; he has been the constant companion of his superiors, has himself lived of the fat of the land, and loves good living dearly; he has a large family, and notwithstanding various assistances he receives, amounting on an average to 50*l. more*, he is as poor as death. He is pitied and despised. He gets assisted with little sums, to keep his family from starving; and lives himself at other people's table. Had I just his income and his family, I could, I am persuaded, live decently, esteemed and respected, and not be in a slavish dependance on any one. Had he done this, he might have had assistance of a superior sort. My Rector's other Curate is a sensible young man, and something of a scholar. He is likely to be Fellow of a College. He has 40*l. a year* from my Rector; whether he has any other income or private fortune, I know not: but from his manner of living, and his fashionable appearance, I am certain he cannot live for much under 80*l. per annum*. The ambition of a Curate of 40*l. or 50l. a year* to imitate Rectors of some hundreds, and to entertain gentlemen of some thousands, is the very thing that brings the character of Clergymen into contempt, by rendering them poor, servile, and dependent." *Pp. 15, 16.*

This is all as it should be. A Clergyman should only be known by his character, and his appearance should be that which shuns display, though it exhibits neatness and taste. His manners should be amiable; his disposition completely philanthropical; and his conversation instructive. Paley observes, that happiness preponderates over misery even in this life; St. Paul

Paul says, that the Gospel has the promise of *the life, which now is*, as well as of that which is to come; and to ascribe to the Deity the feelings of a gaoler or an executioner, is as unphilosophical and irrational, as to suppose mankind will voluntarily reject pleasurable sensation, from regard to the morose feelings of a Monk of La Trappe, who conceives that suffering, however unnecessary, is the passport to salvation. Give us the elevated philosophy of Christian faith; its moral correctness, its active charity; and a holiness which never fails, only commiserates; GIVE US THE LA ROCHE or MACKENZIE. We would not give a straw for a parson whom we cannot love; and that gloom, polemicks, and misery, can create that feeling, we do not believe.

65. *Prize Essay. An Essay upon the following subject of Inquiry, "What are the means of rendering the National Sources of Wealth possessed by Ireland, effectual for the employment of the Population." Proposed by the Royal Irish Academy, 1829. By the Rev. R. Ryan, A.B. Vicar of Rathbarnell, in the Diocese of Meath. 12mo. pp. 89.*

IRELAND is to Government what an uncomfortable wife is to a peace-loving husband, who can derive no relief from wheedling, humouring, and jerrying. Though she is not exactly the gray mare, he can get no divorce, even *à mens et lere*; he cannot cure her of a system of mismanagement, nor prevent her from scolding, nor get rid of a host of powerful relatives in the two houses of Parliament, who espouse her cause with ardour. Allowing that she is a jointured dame with very considerable property, she brings twins at a birth, and decomposes the common modes of providing for children. Some good family arrangement, rectifying her misrule, and leaving her concerns to scolding her maids, and affairs of dress and furniture, is therefore desirable.

Such a desirable mode Mr. Ryan professes to give; and, with regard to a representation of the real causes of Irish anomalies of character, no delineation is more plausible, nor apparently more just. At least, it is more to the purpose than any book or parliamentary debate, which we have yet seen.

The principle with which Mr. Ryan

sets out, is, that the distresses of the Irish population are owing to the different modes of letting land in the two countries; and that a legislative enactment, forbidding all middle men, and underletting and enjoining payment of the labourer in money, would so alter the system, that amelioration would follow of course, to a most ample extent. So we believe also; but we must beg to observe, that he has exaggerated the state of the English labourer; and to establish his premises to the extent of his postulatam, he should find an English parish of large population, where not a farthing was necessary for poor's rates; but this is impracticable, and will ever be so, while old age, infancy, large families, and competition in labour exist. We consider poor rates as a sacrifice of capital to population, growing out of individual property in the soil (a mode of property wise and beneficial), and a sacrifice which only exists in another form in Ireland, viz. in that of the *con-acre* man, who rents a small lot for a single crop. P. 45.

In short, the situation of the Irish peasantry is that of cattle, turned out to live upon commons, whereon, Sir Walter Scott says, their chief business is rather to look for food, than to obtain it.

Conceiving, as we do, that Catholic Emancipation, Tithes, &c. are only party suggestions, taken from national evils of far different character, we shall give a sketch of Mr. Ryan's statement, because, if things grow out of circumstances, as they certainly do, he proposes a correction of those circumstances, which is entirely founded upon reason, though it may be elamoured down by interest; for the freedom of the press is often no more than freedom of calumnation. Mr. Ryan says,

"In Ireland the agricultural process is distributed among three classes. The first consists of a few graziers with sufficient capital. Farmers, with some little capital, barely adequate to a rude cultivation of the farms they take, compose the second class. The third is made up of those who, with no capital but their labour, attempt the cultivation of small lots: this last class, with many of the second, would in England be regarded as mere labourers." Pp. 17, 18.

The first class, capitalists in stock, cultivate very little artificial food, and scarcely employ the aid of tillage, thus feeding

feeding fewer cattle, and offering no employment for labour. Pp. 18, 19.

The second and third classes have sometimes no capital *but a spade*; and by outbidding capitalists at *auctions* for letting lands, and because the latter will not risque their money without a fair prospect of return, frequently ruin themselves, and uphold in landlords the stimulus for high prices, though taking into account the consequent frequency of bankruptcies, the rent-roll is often more nominal than real. In fact, absolute insolvents bid high for possible lottery results of profit, as men who have nothing to lose care not what interest they engage to pay usurers; and the latter, from exorbitant speculative profits, risqué the security.

Thus it happens that landlords let their estates to usurers, who take advantage of the absolute wants of nature, because a man must either starve, or agree to their terms; and thus

“That class in the community, which has the least means, has the highest rent to pay; and this rent advances in proportion as the means are less.” P. 29.

In England no man will let his land to paupers, let their offers be ever so high; but in Ireland, the tenant of the second class “is never expected by his landlord to possess money sufficient for the stocking or cultivating his farm; the deficiency in his stock is made up by cattle belonging to the third class taken in to graze: what arable land he cannot till himself, is parcelled out in different portions for a single crop among the same class, and the different country tradesmen.” P. 22.

It is further to be observed, that potatoes will not keep above the year, and that the failure of crops therefore produces famine; that the *con-acre* man derives no benefit from the reduction of rent; and that the misery in parts of Ireland, which are free from tithe of potatoes, is not less than the others. See p. 81.

Whether Parliament *can* take such liberties with private property as to dictate to gentlemen the mode of letting their lands, we know not. Of this we are satisfied, that Ireland has no money but what it gains by traffick, or from English residents, who import the value of their support; and that money will not be paid for labour, unless a profit can be made by it. If

a man hires a journeyman, the consumer pays the wages; but in Ireland, the pauper himself pays it for his maintenance; in vulgar language, “he is always eating the calf in the cow’s belly;” and pays for the necessaries of life twice or thrice their actual value, by his labour and time being comparatively worth nothing. Suppose the first class to throw more land into grass, through the inability to underlet and pay in money, and the peasantry to be changed into cottagers, under the landlord direct, they can only become Polish boors, pay in kind, and leave the proprietor to dispose of the stock. If flax could be reared as cheap as cotton, and a high prohibition duty be imposed upon importation of the latter, then a door would be opened for pouring capital into Ireland, from our own manufactures, and the extension of those of the country; but flax is 8*d.* or more per pound, and cotton not a fourth part of that price. However, the idea is not useless as a hint. In a pamphlet, entitled “Observations on means of deriving from Flax and Hemp, Manual Employment for labourers of every age,” 8vo. 1819, it is plain, that Ireland *could supersede* our Russian importations, at least in part.

“The flax plants employ in summer the spade of the Russian peasant around his cottage; in winter his family within it. If the vacant hours of our peasantry, and the mis-spent time of our paupers were as beneficially employed as the Russian cottagers, we might derive a return equivalent to the payments annually made to Russia for flax and hemp.” *Observations, &c.* p. 15.

It is certain that the Russians, and other foreigners, have recently imposed severe duties on our imported goods; and that Ireland could supply us with flax and hemp instead. Charity *ought* to begin at home, but is the exchange with Russia in our favour?

The complaint of the natives is, that when they stated at the Union the injury which the country would sustain by the residence of its principal nobility and gentry in England, they were promised governmental aid in the introduction of manufactures, and that the experiment was fully made and failed. Are we correct in our recollection, that the growth of flax and hemp have been encouraged in Canada? why not then in Ireland?

66. Greece in 1824. By the Author of "War in Greece." 8vo, pp. 24.

THIS Author states, that there is a want of system in the administration of Greek affairs; that Colocotroni is incompetent to his situation; that twenty thousand well-drilled soldiers are sufficient to drive the Turks beyond the Vardar (p. 10); and that occupation of the line of that river would not only cover Greece, but give a base for operations against Constantinople. Yet, if the Greeks are defeated, they can retire to the Isthmus of Corinth, and there defend the Morea.

Our Author further proposes, that the Greeks should receive the aid of a small British force, because the nature of the country renders it easy of defence against the largest armies. Nothing of that sort is, in our judgment, practicable. But he makes another proposition, that of Turkey ceding to Greece all territory to the South of the Drino and Vardar—all for the same purpose, to prevent Russia obtaining Constantinople. With regard to this point, we cordially coincide with our Author; and as it is a subject of reasonable alarm, we lay before our senators and countrymen the following extract, under a conscientious persuasion, that **RUSSIA MUST NOT BE PERMITTED TO POSSESS CONSTANTINOPLE.**

"I have more than once heard it remarked, that this line of policy on the part of Russia, arose from an unjust desire to extend her territory. This is not exactly the case—it is to invigorate and render flourishing the territory which she already possesses, that makes her resolve on the acquisition of this magnificent city. Russia possesses arsenals in the Black sea, from which she has launched a squadron of, I believe, about twenty ships of the line; however, the number is unimportant; this squadron never can get out of the Black sea, until Russia is in possession of Constantinople. But is it the mere wish to liberate this imprisoned squadron which urges Russia to war with the Turks? No; Russia produces for export, in great abundance, furs, leather, corn, tobacco, flax, hemp, timber, sail-cloth, copper, iron, lead, cordage, linseed-oil, wax, tallow, oxen, butter, small cattle, and has good manufactories of fire-arms.

"The moment, therefore, that she gets Constantinople, she puts commerce in activity through her whole empire, from every part of which the above articles will descend the rivers Danube, Ruth, Niester, Bog, Dnieper, Donec, Don, and Volga, which united with the Don by a canal, opens also

the whole coast of the Caspian, with its tributary streams, bearing down to that sea the produce of Persia. Arriving in the Black sea, fleets of merchantmen awaiting this produce, would bear it to all parts of the Mediterranean—to all parts of the world. But is this all? No; once master of the Dardanelles, and establishing Constantinople, the capital of Russia (as was the plan of Catherine), once in possession of this great key to Russian power, she not only forms a vast emporium of trade at the junction of the two continents, but has two large internal seas, on whose waves she will form innumerable seamen. On the Black sea she can equip great fleets with her own produce; they can, in that sea, exercise at pleasure, nor can the guns of an enemy molest them, until they choose to pass out through the Dardanelles—and how would they pass out? Like the French squadrons from the harbours of France, ignorant of naval affairs, and obliged to fight half sea-sick? No, full of able seamen, knowing their ships, and ready for battle, both able and willing to render themselves masters of the Mediterranean. The expense of a fleet to Russia would be comparatively nothing. In short, the bad policy of the Turks has prevented them from having a commanding power themselves, from the geographical position of their capital; if this advantage falls into the hands of Russia, every man with the least forecast can see what Constantinople will become in fifty years." Pp. 18-20.

If a Navy is essential to our security, Commerce is equally so, to provide money and sailors. Constantinople could be maintained by a British army and fleet against any force whatever, and we heartily wish that Turkey would cede to the Greeks the territory mentioned, and that Constantinople was occupied by England, as a guarantee for the independence of all the three parties. *Divide et impera*, is allowed policy, and small states are better for the interests of England, than great ones. If Russia and America halve the world between them, who will sing Rule Britannia? and therefore, to every Polyphemus we sincerely wish another Ulysean excecation. We have lost nothing by preserving Portugal; and the commerce of Greece and the Levant is equally worth protection.

67. *Gradus ad Parnassum; a New Edition.* By Dr. Carey, Professor of Languages, &c.

THIS new edition of a very useful book cannot fail to prove a valuable acquisition,

acquisition, not only to the juvenile versifier, but also to the Classical scholar, of whatever degree, as it ascertains, upon undeniable authority, the true pronunciation of a very numerous collection of words, whose quantity was hitherto made to depend on the bare *Ipse dixit* of the original compiler, who left to Dr. Carey the laborious task of producing authorities for above "two thousand two hundred" words, thrown together into an Appendix, variegated, indeed, with quantity-marks (whether right or wrong), but unaccompanied by any proof. This deficiency Dr. Carey has satisfactorily supplied, besides introducing other material improvements, viz.

1. In lieu of the difficult Iambic and Trochaic verses given for proofs, he has, where practicable, furnished the easier Hexameters and Pentameters.

2. Instead of the inadmissible authority of inferior, degenerate, or modern poets, he has substituted good Classic authorities.

3. He has adduced authorities for the Increments of Nouns, and the Preterites and Supines of Verbs, very few of which are noticed in the preceding editions.

4. Where a syllable is common, he has given examples both of the short and the long, as *Locuples* and *Locuples*.

5. Where actual authority is deficient, he has, very happily, resorted to *Analogy*, in words of common origin or similar formation: *ex. gr.* for the quantity of the second syllable in *Somnolentus*, he refers to *Sanguinolentus*; for the short penultima of *Muliebris*, to *Fundebis*; and so in other cases.

6. For words of Greek origin, not proveable by any Latin examples, he has quoted Greek authorities, either positive or analogical; as, for *Panegyris*, he refers to *Panacea*, and quotes, from Musæus,

Εὐτυχίῳ μὲν ἄλλοι, ὄχι μὲν ὡς Ὀμηρικῶν ἀστέρι.

7. Respecting the proofs of *final long* syllables—concerning which, the whole race of preceding Prosodians (and, of course, their followers) appear to have laboured under a serious misconception—he thus expresses himself:

"Examples not Proofs.... In the old *Gradus*, verses are quoted, and too generally admitted, as proofs of what they cannot prove—I mean the quantity of long final syllables. For instance, the line quoted from Persius (6, 71) for the quantity of *Nepos*—' *Ut*

tus esse nepos olim, satas amero castis'—furnishes no positive proof that the *o* of *Nepos* is naturally long, since the *Cæsura* would alone be sufficient to lengthen a short syllable in that position, as I have shown in my '*Latin Prosody made easy*': and the same would be the case in any other Hexameter or Pentameter that might be quoted; because the syllable cannot, in either species of metre, stand in any other position than as a *Cæsura*; whereas, to prove that or any other final syllable long, we must have it placed in a different situation, exempt from the influence of the *Cæsura*, as in the Trimeter Iambic which I have quoted from *Seneca* (*Troades*, 870) where the syllable in question terminates a foot, and thus affords positive proof of its real intrinsic quantity—i. e. that it is naturally long, viz.

"...Priami | nepos | Hectorous, et letum appetat."

To produce similar proofs in a multitude of other cases, the research must have cost incalculable labor; as the Heroic and Elegiac poets furnish very few examples to prove the quantity of long final syllables.—Dr. Carey, however, has succeeded in bringing forward a considerable number, and, where unsuccessful, has appealed to analogy.—And, upon the whole, we doubt not that this improved edition will be welcomed into every respectable school, where due attention is paid to Prosody.

68. *Some Accounts of the Life of the late Gilbert Earle, Esq. Written by Himself. 8vo, pp. 250. Knight.*

MR. EARLE (whether a real or fictitious character, the latter we presume,) falls desperately in love with a married woman, effects her seduction, and, after divorce, weds her. The disgrace, however, which she endures, undermines her constitution, produces consumption, and kills her. Through that one false step Mr. Earle becomes wretched for life; and every thing he sees afterwards is arrayed in deep mourning. The whole book is therefore a dirge; but it is one of exquisite sentiment. Nevertheless, though a croaker from penitence may be pardoned, a morbid feeling with regard to life is not desirable. It creates bad temper, and fosters indolence. Men should have always a disposition to make the best of things; love God, and delight in all the works of providence. Employment and hope will overcome ex-

* Article *Cæsura*, sect. 46.

aerobation of feeling; but Mr. Earle had no pursuit. It is also understood, that talkers and volatiles are commonly the best tempered people. Mr. Earle, p. 109, thus gives the reason: "They whose gaiety is constant and unchecked, cannot have much feeling." We would rather say, a long duration of feeling. Mr. Earle, however, always feels and suffers.

Miss Bowdler says, in one of her sermons, that the seducer is worse than the murderer. Mr. Earle's beautiful and instructive apostrophe upon this subject (p. 20), shows the truth of the position; but we must extract from less familiar topics, and shall give Mr. Earle's account of his arrival at his father's, after long residence in India.

"It is true, that I had kept up a constant intercourse with my family by letters—but what are letters at a distance of thirteen thousand miles, and during an absence of a quarter of a century? Can a letter set the writer before you, and shew the silent work of time upon his person? Can a letter, however affectionate, equal those little daily offices of kindness, which sink farther into the heart, than even the greatest acts of friendship—as the continual dropping of water upon a stone makes the deepest impression. Can a letter convey the half-word, the passing look of tenderness? or be unto us a watcher in sickness—a consolator in sorrow—a companion in enjoyment—as he who wrote it would have been? Alas, no;—when absence exceeds a certain time, and, when added to this, months of distance intervene, letters may, indeed, 'waft a sigh from Indus to the Pole,' but they will but feebly make known the daily life and feelings of correspondents to each other. They are as unsubstantial and imperfect, in comparison with actual intercourse, as are the shadows of physical objects with the forms which cause them."

"My fears on this head were but too truly accomplished. When I drove up to the house, my sister was waiting on the steps to receive me, and in a moment I was in her arms. When, after some time, we drew back to gaze upon each other, there was indeed cause for pain. We could not expect that we should be unchanged—we knew that Time must have done his usual work;—but still we lived in each other's recollection just as we had parted, and the reality was scarcely the less sad from its having been in a great degree foreseen. The same smile indeed—a smile never to be forgotten—still played in my sister's eye and lip; but the eye was sunken and the lip grown thin—and the smile itself was sadder and more aged, like the frames and

beams of both of us. The full, blooming cheek was grown hollow and pale; and the luxuriant and beautiful hair for which my sister had been remarkable, was entirely hidden—if, indeed, it still remained—by the widow's cap, which she had worn ever since her husband's death. This and the gown of dark grey—which was likewise, I found, her constant attire—completed the contrast with the light-hearted, brilliant, blooming, beautiful girl, whom I had left. For myself, I believe I was sufficiently changed also. My period of absence had been passed under a burning sun, and my figure and my face bore ample marks of its corroding influence. All the mental suffering, too, which I had undergone, had given aid to the work of climate. I had left home a tall, florid, athletic boy of eighteen: I returned a withered, worn-out man of forty-five—thin even to leanness, and my whole frame nervous and relaxed. My cheek was of that yellow waxen colour, which long dwelling in a burning climate gives—and my white hairs were fast outnumbering those which retained their original darkness. My sister and I read in each other's looks the shock we had mutually received, and we walked silently together into the house. Here I was to experience a meeting still more bitter. I knew that my father had sunk almost into second childhood; but I had no expectation of finding his imbecility so complete. He was seated in an easy chair near the window, which reached to the ground, that he might enjoy the grateful warmth of a July sun-set. His limbs were wrapped up in flannels, and he was supported by pillows on either side. His head shook tremulously—his eye was vacantly fixed—and his jaw drooped in the extremity of dotage. This miserable wreck, which humanity could scarcely look at without a feeling of degradation, was all that remained of the hale and handsome man whom I had quitted—it was all that time and sorrow had spared of my father!—Our entrance attracted his attention, and he looked with surprize on *the stranger*.—"Set a chair for the gentleman," he muttered almost mechanically; "perhaps he would like to take something after his journey." My heart swelled almost to bursting at this completion of my return home. This was what I had looked to so fondly and so long; and now, what was it but bitterness and sorrow? My sister saw my distress; and going to my father, tried to make him comprehend who I was. "I am glad to see him," was the only answer which could be got from him. He made it mechanically—evidently totally unconscious of all which passed before him—his eye unmeaning—his words dreamingly spoken—and his whole aspect that of the last flickerings of the flame of life before it sank out for ever." Pp. 66-70.

Though

Though to Mr. Earle, life is always a rainy day, there is nothing in his grief misanthropical. On the contrary, every thing breathes pure benevolence. His visit to the school (p. 152 seq.), his account of Christmas festivities (232 seq.), &c. &c. are exquisitely described, though all are practical illustrations of the text of "vanity and vexation of spirit." In truth, this melancholy Jaques, though his doctrine is that which by no means fits a man for life, is an author who gives an elegance and an interest to complaint, not unworthy the greatest masters of the pensive and pathetic.

69. *A familiar and explanatory Address to young, uninformed, and scrupulous Christians, on the nature and design of the Lord's Supper; with directions for profitably reading the Scriptures; a Dissertation on Faith and Works; an Exposition of the Commandments and Lord's Prayer; a Discourse upon Prayer, and an Explanation of Terms used in Doctrinal Writings, which are not universally understood: intended to facilitate the approach to the Lord's Table, and to impress upon the mind of Youth the importance and the beauty of Holiness.* 8vo, pp. 199.

THOUGH the works of Klopstock, Gessner, Sturm, and some others, point out the most efficient mode of impressing youth, with the beauty of holiness, especially if example be added in the form of interesting tales, yet no objection can be made to the Sermon method, if young people can be induced to read with attention works written in that manner; and such is the work before us; which adopt the form of appeal, expostulation, and argument. The following are favourable specimens:

"**REPENTANCE.** If any one doubt the sincerity of his repentance, let him look to his life; and if he discover that he takes as much delight in righteousness, as he formerly did in vice, he may depend upon it that he has repented." P. 73.

This the Author directs to enthusiasts, who talk of instantaneous conversion, though it is an axiom of philosophy and reason, that all great changes to be permanent must be gradual. Ibid.

"**PREDESTINATION AND ELECTION.** Predestination is connected (says our author) by such as are called Calvinists, with a notion that they are the elect of God, and cannot fall from the faith; and upon this

presumption many have been known not only to reject morality in their profession, but also in their practice." P. 186.

Against this, our Author proposes the following verse of St. Paul, 1 Cor. ix. 27.

"But I keep under my body, and bring it into subjection, lest by any means, when I have preached to others, I myself should be a cast-away."

"One should imagine, in regard to predestination and election, that St. Paul had more right to presume upon being one of the elect, who could not fall away, than any of those who do so presume of themselves; yet he does not presume a certainty of being predestinated to Heaven, because he professes a fear that he may lose it." P. 187.

70. *Skelton's Illustrations of the Antiquities of Oxfordshire, &c.*

WHEN Artists of superior talents are willing to perpetuate the perishing memorials of other days, they are undoubtedly entitled to the support and good wishes of the discerning part of mankind. By their judicious efforts, regret is lessened at the encroachment of time, and the destructive ravages of caprice lose much of their baneful effects. In this manner we should be glad to see preserved the most choice and interesting remains of this island, several of which have been hitherto unnoticed, or, what is worse, misrepresented by ignorant pretenders.

It would be absurd to deny that our County Histories are publications of the utmost utility; and as absurd not to admit that the splendid style in which they are ushered into the world is a considerable improvement. But while this excites the highest admiration, it necessarily renders them so expensive that many are compelled to check the anxiety they feel to become possessors. If, therefore, it be objected to a publication like the present, that it is partial, it has the advantage from its comparative cheapness, of being within the reach of those not in affluent circumstances.

The second number of this beautiful work is now before us, and we must confess is alike creditable to the talents of the Artist and Engraver. The plates are most elaborately and skilfully executed, and in the variety of subjects they present, display great judgment and taste of selection. It contains four large engravings, and nine small ones, with descriptive letter-press, and for

for half a guinea! a price that cannot fail to insure extensive patronage.

The first plate exhibits two monumental effigies, so well drawn by Mackenzie as to equal the pencil of Charles Stothard, and so exquisitely engraved by Skelton, as to entitle it to the most honourable mention.—The next represents that singularly curious window in Dorchester Church, on the mullions of which is displayed the dream of Jesse.—Then we have the interior view of the entrance to Shirburn Castle; and though we think the modern statue rather incongruous in its present position, it is a proof of the Artist's fidelity and strict adherence to truth.—The fourth contains some curious Architectural details.

Of the letter-press, which in a work like this is generally of the auxiliary character, we must also express our approbation. It comprises a large portion of the Hundred of Wootton, and Mr. Skelton's assiduity has enabled him to give some account of each of its parishes in succession.

We had waited for this which is wanting in the first number, before we took notice of the publication, and we now confidently anticipate that the labour and expenditure of Mr. Skelton will meet their due reward.

72. *The Comment on the Collects*, by the Rev. JOHN JAMES, A. M. of Oundle, will no doubt prove a gratifying present to his pious parishioners. Though plainly what is called Evangelical, he seems wisely cautious to enforce works (see p. 5, &c. &c.) without doing which, reason is insulted, edification neglected, and Christianity stultified.

73. They who are fond of declamatory Sermons, in the manner of Lady Huntingdon's school, will find Mr. BENSON'S *Sermons*, and *Plans of Sermons*, well fitted to their purpose. The author seems to have got up Scripture as completely as others do their A. B. C. and his promptness at quotation is wonderful.

74. MR. TOVEY'S *Tables for finding the content of any piece of Land*, are exceedingly useful. We are surprised, however, that some ingenious mechanist does not invent a sort of odometer, which would supersede the tardy process of the chain. Mr. Tovey's book ought to be in the possession of every land-owner and farmer. It may detect

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71. *A Treatise on the Principles of Indemnity in Marine Insurance, Bottomry, and Respondentia, and of their practical Application in effecting those Contracts, and in the Adjustment of all Claims arising out of them.* For the use of Underwriters, Merchants, and Lawyers. By William Benecke, of Lloyd's. 8vo, pp. 488.

THE subjects of marine insurance are exposed to such a variety of casualties, that to preserve equity between the Insured and Underwriters, the most minute discriminations become indispensable; and no part of law is more intricate and subtle. Of course a good work on the subject (and such we think Mr. Benecke's to be), which comprises all the scattered information, must be of considerable value to the classes named in the title. Mr. Benecke also adds the laws of foreign nations on the subject, and quotes his authorities in due form. No man, however, will go to a counting-house, who has no business to do there; and we can confer no entertainment on our Readers, by extracts from a book which must be estimated as a whole. Can any one give an idea of the perfect figure of a horse, by exhibiting one of his ears? We must therefore stop here, with expressing that respect for the work which it well deserves.

imposition, and save them from useless expense.

75. MR. MATTHEWES'S *Last Military Operations of General Riego*, show, that he lost all chance of success through permitting Ballesteros to dupe him, and lastly all chance of life, by suffering himself to be taken by banditti, from whom, had he listened to his Aid-de-Camp Mr. Matthewes, he might have escaped, and would probably have now been in England. The pamphlet is an interesting narrative; and does honour to the gallantry of our fellow-countryman.

76. *The Layman's Gospel Truth opposed to Error and Superstition*, is a proper reprimand of Mr. Baines's silly puff of Popery, and railing against Protestants.

77. MR. CLARE'S *Moments of Forgetfulness*, exhibit a true poetical vividness of feeling, and promise much, when he has enlarged his stock of fine ideas. We would wish him, however, to avoid such epithets as *stirless* (p. 11), and such warm descriptions as girls ought not to peruse; for through reading such things, they will soon forget

forget to blush, the most delicate and offensive of all rebukes. We allude to p. 81 seq.

78. *The Siege of Malta* is very chaste and classical, and is intended for a trial-piece of the Author's poetical powers. We could produce good lines; but the limbs and make of the tragedy are too feminine. The Author has talents, and we recommend in his future attempts more of the Herculean character of energy, and novelty of idea and incident.

79. We respect the piety and good intentions of Mr. USHER, in converting the prose of the Oratorio of the *Messiah* into verse, because the selection of the passages is admirable, and it may be useful for them to have a form suited to the music of

hymns. The version is not intended to have any meretricious aid.

80. Dr. FLOWDEN's *Human Subordination*, &c. is so impenetrably obscure, and so entangled with subtleties and niceties regarding only the Catholics themselves, that we should probably mistake his drift if we attempted to discuss a work which really we do not understand; and which, as far as we do so, seems only to recommend *Catholic Emancipation*, a subject which seems to have set the Catholics themselves by the ears, and wearied out public interest.

81. *The Child's Monitor* is a useful little book, provided the rules are infixed in the memory by parsing, the only method of rendering the knowledge of a language durable.

LITERATURE, SCIENCE, &c.

Ready for Publication.

The Expedition of Cyrus into Persia, and the Retreat of the Ten Thousand Greeks, translated into English; with the original Greek in an accompanying column. By N. S. SMITH, translator of Tacitus.

Select Proverbs of all Nations, illustrated with notes and comments. By T. FIELDING.

Lectures on the Lord's Prayer; with two Discourses on interesting and important Subjects. By the Rev. Dr. BOOKER.—By the same Author, a Descriptive and Historical Account of Dudley Castle, with Graphic Illustrations.

The 22d Number of FOSBROKE's Encyclopedia of Antiquities.

No. X. of the Elizabethan Progresses.

Lectures of Sir Astley Cooper, Bart. on the principles and practice of Surgery, as delivered at St. Thomas's and Guy's Hospitals, with Additional Notes and Cases. By FREDERICK TYRRELL, Esq. Surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital.

The Will of the Emperor Napoleon, with all the Codicils copied verbatim from the original Copy, in his own Hand Writing, lodged in Doctors' Commons, in French and English.

The first Volume of the Register of Arts, Sciences, Improvements, and Discoveries.

Old Heads upon Young Shoulders, a Dramatic Sketch, in one act. By THOS. WILSON, author of the "Danciaid," &c.

The Sisters of Nansfield, a Tale for Young Women. By the author of the "Stories of Old Daniel."

Fireside Scenes. By the author of the "Bachelor and Married Man."

A Life of Kemble. By MR. BOADEN.

An Outline Sketch of a New Theory of the Earth and its Inhabitants. By a Christian Philosopher.

James Forbes: a Tale, founded on facts.

Prayers founded on the Liturgy of the Church of England.

The Confessions of a Gamester.

Preparing for Publication.

The Fruit Grower's Instructor; or, a Practical Treatise on Fruit Trees, from the Nursery to Maturity. By MR. BLISS.

Practical Remarks on the Management and Improvement of Grass Land, as far as relates to Irrigation, Winter Flooding, and Draining. By C. C. WESTERN, Esq. M.P.—Also, by the same author, "Remarks on Prison Discipline," with an Appendix, containing a Description of the Plans of a Prison, &c.

The Doctrine of Election, viewed in connexion with the responsibility of man as a moral agent. By the Rev. WILLIAM HAMILTON, D.D. of Strathblane.

Dunallan; or, the Methodist Husband. By the author of "The Decision," &c.

Monumenta authentica Angliæ, Scotiæ, et Hiberniæ; containing above 6000 Papal Letters, Letters from our Kings and Queens, &c. faithfully copied from the authentic Register of the Vatican; 8 vols. folio. By Monsignor MORENO, Prefect of the Vatican.

Manuscript Letters of the celebrated John Locke and other contemporary Writers. By Mr. FORSTER, of Walthamstow.

The History and Antiquities of the Ward of Bishopegate. By SAMUEL BURGESS.

A Description of the Island of Madeira, by the late F. EDW. BOWDICH, Esq. Conductor of the Mission to Ashantee; to which are added, a Narrative of Mr. Bowdich's last Voyage to Africa, terminating at his death; Remarks on the Cape de Verd Islands; and a Description of English Settlements on the River Gambia. By Mrs. BOWDICH.

Sir Humphrey Davy, Bart. President of the Royal Society, has arrived at his home in Grosvenor-street, from Denmark, after a stormy passage across the North Sea, in the Comet steam-boat. Sir Humphrey has been engaged, during the months of July and August, in pursuing various philosophical researches along the coasts of Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, for which the Admiralty granted him the use of the Comet steam-boat. He has ascertained, we understand, that his principle of preserving the copper sheathing of ships by the contact of 1-300th of iron succeeds perfectly in the most rapid sailing, and in the roughest sea. During this expedition, Dr. Fearn has connected, by chronometrical observations, the triangulation of Denmark and Hanover with that of England; and, by the desire of the Admiralty, various points of longitude have been determined by their chronometers, of great importance to navigation; amongst others that of the Naze of Norway.

The marble bust of the lamented Dr. E. D. Clarke, by Chantrey, is now placed in the vestibule of the University Library, Cambridge, among those fine specimens of ancient architecture which that celebrated traveller brought from Greece. The bust bears a more striking resemblance to Dr. Clarke in his earlier years, than after his constitution had been impaired by unremitting application to scientific pursuits. With respect, however, to the exquisite beauty of the sculpture, there can be but one opinion, as it not only equals the other works of Chantrey, but adds one more wreath to the numerous and well-earned laurels of this eminent artist.

THE FRENCH INSTITUTE.

The French Institute have offered a gold medal of the value of 1500 francs, for the best paper on the following subject: the prize to be adjudged in the public sitting of July 1826:—To inquire what were the provinces, towns, castles, and estates acquired in France by Philip-Augustus, and how he acquired them, whether by conquest, purchase, or exchange. To ascertain which of those domains he disposed of by gift, which by sale, and which by exchange; and which of them he retained in his own hands and united to the crown."

PNEUMATIC LAMP.

Amongst the ingenious novelties of the present day, is a machine made by Mr. Garden, the chemist in Oxford-street, for the purpose of producing instantaneous light; which appears to be more simple, and less liable to be put out of order, than the Volta lamp, and other machines of a similar kind. It has lately been discovered, that a stream of hydrogen gas, passing over

finely-granulated platinum, inflames it. The whole contrivance, therefore, consists in retaining a quantity of hydrogen gas over water; which is perpetually produced by a mixture of a small quantity of zinc and sulphuric acid, and which, being suffered to escape by a small stop-cock, passes over a little scoop, containing the platinum; which it instantly inflames. From this a candle or lamp may be lighted, and the metal extinguished by a small cap being put over it. It forms an elegant little ornament—of small expense, and easily kept in order; and, once charged, will last many months.

RIVER SPECTACLES.

An American paper has the following notice respecting the invention of an useful instrument, which the inventor has named river spectacles:—It is a tube, which may be varied in length as occasion requires. The diameter at top, where the eye is applied, is about an inch. There is a gradual enlargement of the tube to the centre, where the diameter is ten times that of the other extremity. There is a glass at each end. The tube is intended to examine the bottoms of rivers, lakes, &c. The great reason why we cannot see with the naked eye through the water, is the effect of reflection and refraction at the moment light falls on the surface. This glass overcomes the difficulty in transporting the sight as it were to the dense centre of the water, where it takes advantage of the light in the water, and it is carried in a straight line as it is in the air. To make use of the apparatus during the night, they place lights all round the centre of the cylinder, which are shorter as they descend to the base of the tube. These lights throw a strong light around, and enable the inspector to see distinctly the bottom of the river.

NEW PNEUMATIC OR VACUUM ENGINE.

This machine, though not an entirely new invention, has now come to be applied in such a manner as to promise to rival steam in its importance. Patents have, we believe, been taken out both in England and Scotland; the following is the descriptive outline of that for raising water, impelling machinery, &c. &c. invented by Mr. Samuel Brown, of London, with an enumeration of some of the advantages to be derived from its application. This invention consists of a combination, which is thus formed:—Inflammable gas is introduced along a pipe into an open cylinder or vessel, whilst a flame, placed on the outside of and near the cylinder, is constantly kept burning, and at the proper times comes in contact with, and ignites, the gas therein; the cylinder is then closed air-tight, and the flame prevented from entering it. The gas continues to flow into the cylinder for a short space

space of time, and then is stopp'd off; during that time it acts, by its combustion, upon the air within the cylinder, and at the same time a part of the rarified air escapes thro' one or more valves, and thus a vacuum is

effected; the vessel or cylinder being kept cool by water. On the same principle the vacuum may be effected in one, two, or more cylinders or vessels.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

Notice of an undescribed VITRIFIED FORT, in the Burnt Isles, in the Kyles of Bute. By J. Smith, Esq. of Jordan-hill, F.R.S. Edin.

In the month of Sept. (1822), when becalmed in my cutter in the Kyles of Bute, I accidentally landed on the most northerly of the Burnt Isles, a small group that stretches across the Kyle, or narrow channel between Bute and Argyleshire. From the appearance of a ridge, nearly covered with turf, I imagined at first that kelp had been formerly burnt here, but on examining it more narrowly, I discovered that it was caused by the remains of a vitrified fort.

The island on which it is placed is a flat gneiss rock, with about half an acre of vegetable soil on its summit. The fort is placed at the southern and most elevated extremity, but is not more than 12 or 15 feet above high-water mark. The walls form a circle, or rather an irregular polygon, about 65 feet in diameter, occupying nearly the whole of the highest end of the island. I could trace the vitrified matter all round, and should imagine, from what remains of the walls, that they were originally about five feet in thickness. They seem to be entirely composed of the gneiss which forms the rock of this and the surrounding islands. Many of the stones have decayed by the action of the atmosphere, previous to vitrification, and most of them have been acted upon by the intense heat of the fire, although in very different degrees. Some of them are but slightly glazed, whilst in others the felspar appears to be converted into a dark brown glass, either run into considerable masses, or into veins alternating with the strata of quartz, which has become granular like freestone: occasionally the vitrified matter forms a white enamel.

I know not whether any more easily fusible substance has been used as a flux, but I could not observe any appearance of breccia, which Dr. Mac Culloch, in his paper on Vitrified Forts, in the 2d volume of the "Transactions of the Geological Society," states to have been generally used for that purpose.

Within the walls the flat surface of the rock is exposed. Near it there is a small hollow, which was perhaps a well or cistern: there is also at a little distance an appearance of a ditch, which, if artificial,

was probably intended to strengthen the defence on that side.

There are some peculiarities in the situation of this fort which appears to me decisive of the question which is still agitated whether the vitrification is the effect of accident or design. Those who advocate the former opinion have supposed that they were produced by ancient volcanoes,—by destruction by fire,—or more recently, by the repeated action of signal fires. It is quite unnecessary to say any thing here as to their volcanic origin*; and I think it proved by the experiments of Dr. Mac Culloch, that, from the intensity of heat required to melt the most fusible of the rocks, it is impossible that any single conflagration could have produced such effects.

In an article in the 9th volume of the "Edinburgh Encyclopedia," written, I believe, by Sir George Mackenzie, these effects are attributed "to making signals by fires," chiefly because those hitherto known have been placed in commanding situations. I apprehend, however, that this will not account for the fort in question, because, in the first place, the situation, in a flat, surrounded on all sides by hills of considerable elevation, does not appear at all calculated for such a purpose; and, in the next place, the regularity of its form seems still more inconsistent with the effects of any accidental cause. We must, therefore, I think, conclude, that, in whatever manner these singular buildings were constructed, or for whatever purpose, they are the effects of design. They were probably constructed at a period before the country was cleared of

* Since this paper was written, the theory of their volcanic origin has been revived by Dr. Hibbert, in consequence of an examination of the Fort of Finhaven, in the county of Forfar. I have not seen that fort, but I cannot imagine that it will apply to the one in question, which is of a regular form, and placed on the flat surface of a primitive rock. Neither can it be accounted for by supposing that volcanic productions have been brought from a distance for the purpose of building, because both from the size of the vitrified masses, and from the downward direction in which the fused matter has run, we must conclude that the vitrification has taken place after the walls were built.

its original forests, when abundance of fuel and ignorance of other modes of cementing stone, had induced the inhabitants to resort to the expedient of joining them by fusion*.

REMAINS OF ANTIQUITY DUG UP AT ROME.

The excavations in the Bottaccio, which have of late been frequently mentioned, have recently brought to light some monuments, which, though the workmanship is rather rude, are not unimportant. A colossal oval Sarcophagus merits the first place. The front is covered with figures, that class it with the numerous similar sepulchral monuments which have reference to Apollo and the Muses. The nearest to it is a work in the Borghese Museum, with which we have been made acquainted by Winkelmann. —*Monum. ined.* 42. *Millin gal. myth.* 25. 78. See also *Descript. des Antiques du Musée Royal*. No. 731, in which the judgment and the punishment of Marsyas are represented. In the newly-discovered Sarcophagus, which is now to be seen in the Palace Doria, the latter is placed at the right end; and at the left is seen Pallas with the flute; both representations of an unfortunate contest with the youthful god of Music, who, surrounded by gods and muses, and distinguished by rich ornaments, appears almost in decided rivalry with the satyr. The figures from the left to the right of the spectator are the following: Pallas, with a helmet, in a tunic without sleeves, the peplus thrown from the left shoulder, and her head inclined, holds in each hand the half of a double flute,—the left resting, the right raised to throw away the instrument which has displeased her. The figure is standing with the left foot very much elevated, and detached from the other figures, excepting that of a youth who is near her, with no other garment than the chlamys thrown back; in other respects not unlike the Pallas in Winkelmann, *Mon. ined.* 92, where an ancient painting represents her performing the same action, with three nymphs about her. On the left hand there is a laurel-tree. On the ground lies a Naiad: the lower part of this figure is clothed; in her right hand she holds a reed, her left leans on an urn from which the water is flowing. The above-mentioned painting has a similar figure; one of its three nymphs is a Naiad. Who the youth next to Pallas may be (Apollo would be unusual, and he does not look like Marsyas), cannot be decided from narratives or representations relative to the subject. The latter are indeed rare. This fable, placed opposite the Judgment of Marsyas, reminds us, by its surprising coincidence, of an

inedited Athenian coin, on which Marsyas stands opposite the goddess, displeased that she renounces the flute.

The following figures of gods and muses, among which we particularly distinguish Apollo standing in the middle, and Cybele and Juno enthroned on one side, are decidedly separated from the above-mentioned groups, as in angular Sarcophagi the representations on the long front side from those on the narrow sides. Beginning at the left, the first figure is Melpomene in a long tunic without sleeves; in her left hand the club, in her right the mask, girded as usual. She and the other muses, here five in number, are adorned with the Syren plumes,—a suitable ornament where the triumph of their choir is in question. Next her sits Cybele in a girded tunic and peplus drawn over the head, which is adorned with a diadem. Her presence must not surprise us: the contest takes place in Phrygia. In her right hand she holds a pine-branch, and looks sideways to Juno, who sits opposite with the lion at her feet. A figure with rough hair, who is perceived behind her, may be one of her servants; probably a satyr and companion of Marsyas. Near this figure is Bacchus, whose effeminate appearance, and hair crowned with a wreath of ivy, evidently distinguish him. He has his right arm thrown over the head. The lower half of the figure, from the left shoulder downwards, is covered. He appears to rest the left arm on the next figure, which is Minerva. Her tunic has sleeves; the peplus covers the lower part and the left shoulder; the egis is thrown over it. She holds the spear with both hands. Marsyas standing near, who contends with her flutes which he has picked up, is not indifferent to her. More in the foreground is Atys, in a tunic, tucked up, and wearing a Phrygian cap. He holds the pedum in his left hand, and a syrinx in the right. His stature is lower than the rest, and his look is directed towards Cybele. There is a faun-like figure, which Winkelmann took for Midas passing sentence,—a strange supposition when Cybele and Juno judge. The relief in the Palace Doria decides; the satyr playing on the flute is Marsyas himself. His right hand holds a flute to his mouth, which is broken off below; the right hand is also broken off. Between his legs lies a goat skin on a stone. He looks towards the following figures, the nearest of which is a female crowned with ivy, probably a muse, whose head as well as part of her tunic is seen. Apollo, distinguished as the centre figure, treads with the right foot on a rock opposite to the satyr: the lower half of the figure is covered with the peplus. He is playing on the lyre; on his left hand is the griffin; more to the right, at his foot, the raven, introduced as on a tablet. Diana, in the double tunic, holds

* Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, vol. X. p. 79.

holds the bow in her left hand, and has the quiver in the right. The heads of two muses are seen behind. Between them we more clearly discern the figure of another, in a girded tunic, whom the double flute, one half in each hand, indicates to be Euterpe. Juno, on a throne, and turned towards Cybele, holds a sceptre in her right, and a pomegranate in her left hand; she has a diadem, her tunic has sleeves, and is girded, with a knot; the lower part is covered by the peplos. Behind her stands Mercury; his left foot is raised very high, his left hand is lifted to his head, and his right holds the caduceus.

Winckelmann's design has in the place of Juno a sixth Muse sitting, with Syren plumes. We might take this figure for the mother of the Muses, or for the contemplative Polyhymnia, who appears like this in a statue of the Museo Chiaramonti, and a relief on the Belvidere; but the Syren plume can hardly suit Mnemosyne, or the distinguished place Polyhymnia. Besides, the number six for the Muses is unheard of; but five, though perhaps to be seen only in the work just described, is however certified by Tzetzes on Hesiod. Millin has omitted the plume, perhaps after seeing the relief.

Now begin the figures of the side group, extending into the middle representation; at least the boy reclining, in a Phrygian cap, seems rather to belong to it, and the figure of a river God parallel to that of Minerva, rather than both to the middle. The Phrygian looks up at Marsyas; it may be Olympus, who on a Vatican candelabra stands weeping by his punished master. (*Mus. Pio. Cl. V. 4.*) Near him the usual representation of Marsyas hung on a pine, is repeated; next to him is a youth with a tucked-up tunic, with sleeves, and a Phrygian cap, extending with both hands the rope by which Marsyas is bound. At the extremity is the Scythian, in a tucked-up tunic, and Phrygian cap, who, looking at Marsyas, whets the knife which threatens him. Another youth is very rudely marked out, to appearance without covering on the head, with his legs crossed, and holding a long reed. The lower half is covered.

Besides this Sarcophagus, there was found in the same place another Sarcophagus, remarkable for its uncommonly elegant form. It is chamfered before, and on the sides covered with baskets of fruit, and birds feeding. From the undulation of the fore side three little temples project, hardly as reliefs, but nearly detached. In those at the corners are the Genii of the Seasons, Autumn and Winter; over them, on the front of the lid, the Genii sit slumbering, with the inverted torch in one hand, and a bird in the other. In the middle temple the bust of a Boy is set up, connected by a kind of button with the pedestal, nearly in

the same style as the colossal bust of Antinous, in the round saloon of the Vatican Museum, rises from a small Acanthus. Below the bust is the following inscription:

OC ΠΑCΑC ΧΑΡΙΤΑC ΚΑΙ ΤΑC
ΦΡΕΝΑC ΕΝΘΑΔ' ΕΚΧΕΙCΕ
ΚΕΙΤΑΙ ΚΑΡΟΤΕΝΤΙC ΠΙΟΛΥΦΙΑ-
ΤΑΤΟC ΟΙCΙ ΤΟΚΕΥCΙ.

These two hexameters are followed (which is very unusual) by a pentameter, which occupies the lower edge of the whole sarcophagus: to the left of the Bust,

ΤΡΙC ΜΑΚΑΡΟC ΔΕ ΑΙΘΟC

and to the right of it,

ΤΟCΟΝ ΕΧΩΝ ΑΓΑΘΟΝ*.

ANTIEN ARMS.

In the month of June last (1824) as some workmen were searching for lime-stone in a turnip field belonging to a Mr. Smith, situated in the centre of a Roman camp on Meon Hill, near *St. Quentin's*, co. Gloucester, they discovered about three feet below the surface 394 javelin-heads of iron, the blades of which were 28 inches long, and three quarters of an inch wide, with the exception of one whose width was two inches. As they were not above the thickness of a shilling, they were probably the same as described by Dr. Meyrick in his "*Antient Armour*," vol. I. p. xlv. from Livy and Pelybius, as having been the weapons of the light troops, and were probably buried here on an emergency, being all found together. The sockets retained some portion of the original wooden staves, which appeared to have been about the thickness of one's finger, and such was the excellence of the steel, that a blacksmith in the neighbourhood has already converted several into knives.

ANTIQUITIES FOUND AT OXFORD.

As some workmen were lately digging for a foundation in the new street, in Oxford, called Beaumont-street, and near the ruins of the Palace of Beaumont, they discovered an ancient iron spike spur, much corroded with rust. Near the same spot, they also found a silver penny of Alexander the Third, King of Scotland, in the highest state of preservation. On the obverse side of the coin, is a profile of the King, crowned with an open crown of three *flours-de-lis*, holding a sceptre, and surrounded with the legend ALEXANDER DEI GRA. On the reverse side is a broad cross, extending to the edge of the coin, each quarter of the cross containing a pierced star, circumscribed with the words SCOTORUM REX. This coin was struck about the year 1251.

* The E is every where of a round form.

SELECT POETRY.

MR. URBAN,
OBSERVING in your last Number that the Remains of Robert Bloomfield are published, and presuming every admirer of that departed Minstrel is desirous that not a single flowret should be omitted in his funeral wreath, I send you the following; hoping it will meet the eye of the publisher through the medium of your Publication. It was presented to me in the year 1810, on my first introduction to him. T. N.

HOB'S EPITAPH.

A GREY owl was I when on earth,
My mester a wondrous wise man;
Found out my deserts, and my worth,
And intended me for an Exciseman.

He gave me the range of his house,
And a favourite study his shed;
There I rush'd on a straggling mouse,
While science rush'd out of my head.

In gauging I still made advances,
Like school-boy I grew wiser and wiser;
Resolv'd in the world to take chances,
And try to come in supervisor!

But Fate comes—e'en Genius must fail;
One day as deep musing and blinking,
My wig overbalanced my tail,
And I found myself stifling and sinking!

Yet I died like mankind, for they quarrel
Thro' life,—yet to Fate they must yield;
The tippler is drown'd in his barrel,
The soldier is slain in the field.

Not in debt, not in love, not in strife,
Not in honours attendant on war,—
In a barrel I gave up my life,
But mine was a barrel of tar!
July, 1810.

R. B.

REFLECTIONS

On a distant View of Maidstone Gaol.

THE eye now wandering toward the East,
descries [arise.
Pale stretch on pile, and towers on towers,
Fair walls extend and catch the sunny ray,
And snowy turrets here salute the day.
O Freedom, oh! and ye who never knew
"The curse of slavery," hither turn and view
(Doom'd to the rack of conscience, and the drear
And lonesome cell) the sons of error here!
Heaven mocks their sufferings; Nature's
lavish hand [land;
Strews with a thousand charms the fertile
And life and joy and peace alike pervade
The sunny landscape and the darkening
glade,—

Spring deals with bounteous hand her beauties round,
And decks in loveliest garb the teeming
But not to them returns the spring; in
vain

Joy's the gay pasture and th' exultant plain;
The trees in vain put forth their tender buds;
And genial skies mature the nodding woods;
Spring comes not there,—the icy hand of
Woe

Has obill'd the frame, and taught the head
And sleepless nights have known, and days
of care, [there!

Sworn foes to peace, a long dominion there!
The feather'd tribe partake the general
joy,

And grateful songs their every hour employ,
From spray to spray on gladsome wing they
rove, [grove.

And with their warbling charms th' attentive
But here joy comes not, and the cheerful
sounds [bounds,

Of praise ne'er echo from these, lone some
But sleepless nights have known, and days
of care,

Sworn foes to peace, a long dominion there!
D. A. BRITON.

SONNET.

By THOMAS PAGE,

THE meads just water'd by refreshing
showers, [flowers,
Whose lingering drops still quiver'd on the
Look'd as if carpeted with vivid green,
The sun-beam danc'd upon the glist'ning
trees,

And the soft cowslip nodding to the breeze,
In many a golden cluster grac'd the scene
That stretch'd around so lovely and serene.

One modest primrose blooming at my feet
I saw, and speedily resolv'd to make
It mine, but as I stoop'd the flower to take,
An envious nettle at its side unseen,
My outstretch'd fingers stung.

Thus shall we prove
The bitter always mingles with the sweet,
Till sorrows merge in cloudless joy above.
Tewkesbury, July 2.

THE SNOW-DROP.

By the same.

I 'VE oft admir'd the lonely flower,
That 'midst the wintry snows,
When other flowrets bloom no more,
Its silvery bosom shows.

I've thought it represented Hope,
Which with support replete,
Pours in the bitterest earthly cup,
A more than earthly sweet.

Yes,

Yes, let affliction force the tear,
The world our bosoms sting;
Hope, like the snow-drop, still shall cheer,
And point to coming Spring.

◆

NELSON.

YE Fair, who grace the British Isles,
A votive chaplet bring,
Whilst I to your auspicious smiles
Of Britain's glory sing.

NELSON, the Hero of the wave,
Demands immortal fame;
"His life to Britain's fame he gave!"
Let each fond Muse proclaim.

Where Vincent's rocks the waves defy,
The Spanish squadrons roll;
Resolv'd the doubtful strife to try,
And the wide sea control.

With double strength they join'd the fight
With Britain's dauntless race,—
Oppos'd to these how vain their might,
How dreadful their disgrace!

Your Hero on that glorious day
Superior laurels gain'd,
Through their vast fleet he broke his way,
And half the war sustain'd.

Again, where Nile's prolific stream
Imperious France would sway,
He prov'd their sovereignty a dream,
Your Isles must rule the Sea!

The hardy nations of the North,
Inflam'd by Gallic wiles,
Vainly secure, dare challenge forth
The thunder of our Isles.

Nelson their haughty spirit tam'd,
He brav'd th' unequal fight,
And Peace with Victory proclaim'd,
Content to prove our right.

Then, too, across the Western main
The dastard Navies flew,
Nor dar'd a noble strife maintain
With him whose might they knew.

By him their pride was doom'd to fall
On Trafalgar's fam'd shore,
But there was urg'd the fateful ball
Which dyed our crest in gore!

Ye Fair, the glory of our Isles,
A laurel chaplet weave,
The grateful influence of your smiles
Gives conquest to the brave.

◆

GRAHAM'S FAREWELL TO
DONEGAL.

Tune—"Auld lang syne."

'TIS doom'd for man to part his friend,
While years glide fast away,
As gloomy shades of night still end
The longest summer's day;
So Time, whose strong, though silent sway,
Removes or levels all,
Brings round the day, when I must say,
Farewell to Donegal.

CHORUS.

Fair land! where hearts of heroes glow,
Of honour tried and true,
Where'er I go, tow'rd's friend or foe,
I'll still remember you.

Your fair demesnes, your verdant plains,
Your mountains rising high,
Your gleas and woods, and crystal floods,
Enchant the wond'ring eye;
Here Nature smiles, and man beguiles,
All beauteous and sublime,
While manly mind, and habits kind,
Give silver wings to time.

CHORUS.

Oh! did they know, who from thee go,
The land they leave behind,
For foreign shore they'd long no more,
To tranquillize their mind.

Long, long may peace pervade your fields,
And plenty crown your board,
As Ocean's stormy billow yields
Her wealth to swell your hoard;
May Science fair with worth combine,
Your sons from want to save,
And independence still be thine—
The birth-right of the brave.

CHORUS—Fair land, &c.

◆

AN EVENING WALK.

From "Eugenia," by Mrs. WOLFFSTAN.*

HOW sweet their evenings, dear their so-
cial walk!

Whether, by Francis led, they cross the balk
To view the springing corn; or, idle made,
Stroll to the copse; and, half within its
shade,

On the rude rails that form the rustic stile,
Or lean, or sit, and gaze around the while,
What time blue hyscintus their carpet
spread, [pion red;
Mix'd with white starwort † and the cam-
While in each op'ning of the tangled brake,
Their mingled hues a rich embroid'ry make:
Or, on the new-peel'd oak, that outstretch'd
lies,

A more convenient seat, perchance, devise,
Where they may list the thrush, or fearful
dove,

Hush'd if a zephyr's breath the foliage move:
Or, in the field that skirts the little wood,
See the calm herd enjoy their ev'ning food;
Catch their pure breath, as near the spot
they pass,

And hear them bite the crisp and dewy grass.
Nor idle pleasures all, his rambles yield:
Some clod, that long the verdant patch con-
ceal'd,

By Francis broke, shall fertilize the field.
His iron-tipp'd staff is trustiest of allies;
And, ere a silk-wing'd seed, escaping, flies,

* Published by Longman and Co. See
our Review for August, p. 144.

† Stellaria.

The felon thistle prostrate falls, and dies.
 The pond'rous ewe, who drags the teasing
 thorn, [torn ;
 From her thick fleeces perceives the torment
 Tho' long, poor fool! she struggled to evade
 Her master's steps, and shunn'd his proffer'd
 aid,
 As loth to see th' annoying foe depart.
 Thus man his vices keeps; still prone to
 start
 From holy truths, might tear them from
 his heart."

◆
 THE MOTHER TO HER INFANT.

From the same.

SLEEP on, my Child, serenely sleep;
 Thou wilt have years enough to weep.
 I would not break such calm as this,
 E'en for that pearl—a mother's kiss.
 How sweet that smile!—and dost thou
 dream?
 Does this new world so charming seem?
 Alas, our joys as visions fly!
 Sorrow is long reality.
 I weep; thou sleepest. Time may be
 That I shall change my lot with thee:
 My last, low, clay-cold pillow prest,
 Thou wilt be sad, and I at rest.

◆
 HORACE, Book III. Ode I.

ILLOATH and shun the factious throng,
 I hate the rabble's vulgar noise;
 Attend in silence to my song,
 Whilst to choirs of girls and boys,
 Priest of the harmonious nine,
 I sing in strains unknown, divine!
 The scepter'd tyrant's highest power
 Is only o'er his slavish train,
 Whilst tyrants tremble and adore
 Great Jove in his exalted reign,
 He, the giant conquering god,
 Moves all nature at his nod.
 Vain man, by false ambition led,
 Strives to surpass his rival's fame:
 One that his groves may wider spread,
 Another in the dusty plain,
 Contending in the generous strife;
 By virtue and a rigid life,
 Another hopes to gain the crown:
 Here affluence in conscious pride,
 Of numerous clients seeks renown;
 Meantime the destinies divide,
 To each his lot, as in their turn,
 They rise in the impartial urn.
 The loftiest music of the lyre,
 The feather'd warblers' sweetest song,
 Could raise in him no soft desire,
 O'er whose proud head the falchion hung,
 Suspended by a single hair;
 The dreaded sword forbid to share,
 The sumptuous feast, or placid rest;
 Soft sleep frequents with downy wing
 GENY. MAG. September, 1824.

The labouring peasant's humble nest;
 Nor shuns the shady bank serene
 Of Tempe, where the Zephyr's breath
 Fans the murmuring grove beneath.

The man who loves to spend in peace,
 With moderate wealth, a happy life,
 Fears not the raging of the seas,
 The storm or tempest's boisterous strife,
 Nor dreads the influence malign
 When Hadus or Arcturus shine.
 No need has he the Gods to blame,
 For vineyards beaten by the hail;
 Now praying heaven, to send him rain,
 Now grumbling that his harvests fail,
 Now that the torrents sweep his fields,
 And now that heaven no sunshine yields.

The fishes feel the indignant main,
 Contracted by the builder's power,
 There lordly affluence sends his train
 Of workmen on the sounding shore,
 And earth's great lords with impious
 pride
 Rear dwellings in the ocean's tide,
 But fear and guilt with lighter wing
 Pursue ambition's highest flight,
 Around the brazen galley cling,
 And dismal cares perplex the knight.

Since then the wealthy in his grief
 From Phrygian gems finds no relief,
 Since he who splendid purple wears,
 All bath'd in Persia's rich perfume,
 And drinks Falerna, has his cares,
 Why should I wish to rear the dome,
 Or bid the envied columns range?
 Why for laborious riches change
 My Sabine vale and peaceful home? W. L.

◆
 EPITAPH

On HENRY CONDELL, Esq.

HERE CONDELL rests, a friend to all
 mankind,
 Pure was his heart, capacious was his mind;
 Through life by Justice and by Honour
 sway'd,
 With genius modest, good without parade;
 Nature for Music had his pow'rs design'd,
 And skill, taste, judgment, in his Art com-
 bin'd.
 By reason passion's force he could controul,
 And in harmonious order held his soul.
 By Prudence guided, not by love of pelf,
 He felt for relatives as for himself:
 His last long illness he with firmness bore,
 And lov'd his friends till he could feel no
 more. T.

◆
 ON A GLUTTON.

MANY quarts of drink, and pounds of
 meat,
 W'ont satisfy the hungry elf!
 And doubting too—spare a meal to eat:—
 Or else perchance he'd eat himself! T. N.

HISTO-

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

His most Christian Majesty Louis XVIII. departed this life at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 16th of Sept. The Paris papers are filled with details of the various ceremonies which followed his death. All the bells of the capital were tolled. 50,000 persons were admitted in the course of the day to see the King lying in state. The Crown of France now devolves on Charles Philip of France, at present King Charles X. who was born at Versailles on the 9th of Oct. 1757. His son, the Duke d'Angoulême, now the Dauphin, according to the practice of the French monarchy, is heir apparent to the throne. The new King having retired to St. Cloud, at ten o'clock the same day, received the officers of state, members of the Legislature, &c. In his replies to the latter, the King promises to maintain the Charter and the Constitution, and to convoke the Chambers at the end of December. A memoir of Louis XVIII. will be given in our next, accompanied with a portrait.

A short time since, the remains of James II. of England were discovered at St. Germain's, by the workmen employed in digging the foundation of the new church, building upon the site of the old edifice, which was found to be in so ruinous a state as to be utterly incapable of repair. The King of England being informed of this discovery, was desirous that the remains should be removed to a proper place. The French Government seconded his Majesty's wishes, and on Sept. 9th the body was removed in great state, and deposited beneath the altar until the new church is completed.

M. Amoros has instituted at Paris a Normal Gymnasium, the objects of which comprehend bodily exercises difficult of execution, but likely to be of use in war. Besides a number of young pupils, detachments of different regiments have been successfully practising his methods before the generals and superior officers of the guards. He forms them into classes, wherein many from different regiments perform evolutions altogether different, without hurting one another, and without confusion. A brief extract will not afford a proper specimen of his manner, which includes falling into considerable depth without harm, by bending the lower extremities, and by a rebound; others, with ease and rapidity, pass inclined planes, ascending or descending, or climb, with the help of cords, ladders, poles of varying size and length. Others are exercised in feats of leaping, either on horseback or a-foot, springing up on the saddle, croupe, or neck, or clearing the whole

of a wooden horse, &c. The class of aspirants ascend and descend an octagon pavilion four stories high, by means of instruments, a trapezium, a machine, &c. invented by M. Amoros. Some walk over tottering or trembling planks, recovering their equilibrium in case of sliding or falling. One pupil is exhibited walking several hundred feet, suspended only by the arms. The Marshal Duke of Ragusa, who has served in the artillery, with many other officers, have avowed and clearly established the utility of these inventions by ocular proofs and evidence.

SPAIN.

Two conventions concluded between his Most Christian and his Catholic Majesty, respecting the military occupation of Spain, have been published. The first is dated Feb. 9, 1824, and stipulates that 45,000 French troops shall remain in Spain till the 1st of July of the same year, and garrison Cadix, Burgos, Badajos, Comana, Santona, Bilbao, St. Sebastian, Vittoria, Tolosa, Pamplona, Figueras, Gerona, Hostalrich, Barcelona, the Seu d'Urgel, and Lerida; that these troops shall receive their ordinary pay from France, but that Spain must make up the difference between their peace establishment and pay on active service; and that, at the end of the term fixed as above, a new convention for a further occupation may be made. The second convention prolongs that term from July 1, 1824, to Jan. 1, 1825, and adds to the fortresses to be garrisoned by French troops, those of Saragossa and Cardona.

A party of 50 Constitutionalists, who came out of Gibraltar, surprised the town of Tarifa on the morning of the 3d Sept. The Governor was at Algesiras, and the Spanish garrison had not time to defend itself. They killed an officer who attempted to defend the island, and immediately armed some malefactors, who were confined in the prisons. The Spanish General O'Donnell sent a detachment against the place. Lieut-Gen. F. Latour gave orders to Col. d'Astorg to proceed to Tarifa with a battalion of infantry and a squadron of cavalry. The fortress was taken by storm on the 19th, in the afternoon, by the French and Spanish troops. The Constitutionalists, who retreated into the island, were attacked the next morning at day-break by the landing of French troops. One Chief only escaped in a boat. The prisoners have been delivered up to the Spaniards.

The Military Commissioners in various parts of Spain, but more particularly in Andalusia,

claims, are daily occupied in forwarding new victims to the scaffold. The Royalists at Valladolid; and in Navarre, marched through the streets with a bust of the King, when they heard of the retaking of Tarifa, and murdered every Constitutionalist they met. Those who hid themselves in this moment of sanguinary rage, had their windows destroyed, and their homes given up to pillage.—"All this atrocity," says a private letter, "is, however, far from destroying the courage of the party thus persecuted; it appears rather to rouse them from that temporary apathy into which they had fallen: Guerilla parties are forming in different points, and at the beginning of this month; one, composed of forty foot and fifty horse, had an engagement with a corps of Royalist volunteers at the gates of Toledo: the commander of the latter was killed, and the Royalists completely routed. Considerable bands are organizing in Asturia and Galicia, which causes great inquietude."

Letters from Cadiz, of 22d Aug. state, that the trade in British manufactured goods was in a state of complete stagnation; on account of the quantity of French manufactures which had been introduced free of all duty. The French Authorities have also lately been the means of stopping the trade from Newfoundland to Spain in fish, in which nearly 150 British vessels used to be employed; the duties now imposed are prohibitory.

The scarcity and dearness of provisions is becoming most alarming at Madrid.—The beautiful church of St. Ginez, in Madrid, one of the finest monuments of architectural grandeur, lately fell a prey to the flames, along with several houses. The fire is suspected to have been the act of incendiaries.

GREECE.

In our last we stated the capture of Ipsara by the Turks. We have now the satisfaction of giving the particulars of its recapture, and the heroic conduct of the Greeks. It appears that on the landing of the Turks, the Ipsariots, men, women, and girls, fought most valorously. In one battery, defended by 80 Ipsariots, 2000 Turks, after having been three times repulsed, succeeded the fourth time in entering; then one of the Greeks set fire to the magazine, and thus blew it up, together with himself, his companions, and the Turkish assailants. In the same valorous manner perished the Olympians and forty strange Greeks, who were in another fortress in the island. We copy the following paragraph from the *Smyranean Journal*, an open and rancorous enemy to the Greek cause:—"The Ipsariots, in St. Nicolo, considering their numerous enemies, and the new troops who were arriving every instant, understood that a longer defence was useless, and that they must perish as heroes. Their fire ceased

for a few minutes—the Turks gave way, and scale in crowds; and were on the point of entering; when the garibati, firing a gun, took down the Ipsariot flag and suddenly hoisted a white flag, on which were inscribed these words, "Liberty or Death!" Scarcely had this standard begun to wave, when a terrible explosion was heard; the Ipsariot, the Turk, all disappeared—all was swallowed up; the Isle even was shaken to its foundations; and on the sea, for some miles, vessels were violently tossed." In the mean time the fugitive Ipsariots had joined at Syra the Hydriots and Speziots, and victoriously executed the bold enterprize of retaking the island. They took on this occasion about 80 vessels; and burnt others. In the night of the 10th July the roads of Ipsara resembled an ocean of fire.

If the following accounts from Zante, dated Aug. 2, can be depended on, the affairs of the Greeks present a very flattering appearance.—"The most complete success has just crowned all the enterprizes; civil and military, of the Greek Government. The imprudent faction which has disturbed the nation more than a year, and impeded the march of Government, is annihilated. After exhausting mild methods, the Executive Council had recourse to force, and succeeded, though the adversaries of Government had represented it as feeble, in taking from this party the impregnable Acrocrotinithi, Tripolizza, and several other strong places; Napoli di Romane was soon given up to it; and the moderation with which it used its victory, conciliated even its subdued adversaries. The long delay in paying the loan contracted for at London, threatened Greece for a moment with a total want of the funds necessary for military operations, which would have left the nation exposed without the means of defence to the enemy. The Government, however, found extraordinary resources in this critical period, and succeeded in fitting out two fleets. The first, sent to Candia, chased away the Egyptian fleet, and recaptured Caso, and destroyed all the Turkish troops in that island. The other fleet, by its brilliant success, repaired the disasters of Ipsara, and made the Turks pay very dear for their ephemeral advantage. Four Turkish ships of war, and about sixty transports and boats destroyed, was the result of the action of April the seventh, between Ipsara, Mitylene, and Scio. Later news inform us that another engagement took place at the end of July, between Mitylene and Smyrna, when the Turkish fleet was defeated a second time, with greater loss than the first, and obliged to seek shelter at Smyrna. The famous Canario, who blew up two Turkish Admirals in 1822, (see p. 3,) particularly distinguished himself, and never did the Greeks obtain a more decisive or brilliant success. The news

news from the Continent of Greece also is favourable to the Greeks. In the month of June several corps of Musselmans placed by Dervish Pacha in Thessaly, were attacked and defeated by the Greeks. In spite of these defeats, the Seraskier of Romelia collected a considerable force, and endeavoured, in the middle of July, to penetrate into Livadia. The Greeks met him near Saradena, and routed him completely, making a great carnage. The provisions, guns, and ammunition of the Generalissimo of the Porte fell into the hands of the Greeks, and Dervish Pacha repassed the Spercius with the wreck of his army. The loan is at length concluded, and all the money which has arrived at Zante, been paid to the Greek Government. This is an advantage, and will give new strength to the nation and to military operations. The news relative to the Egyptian expedition is contradictory. Some letters say the Viceroy has not given up his expedition, but only postponed it till the end of August. Other letters say this skilful satrap amuses the Porte, but he has neither the means nor the will to undertake such an expedition. The late success of the Greeks will undoubtedly have an influence on his determination."

EGYPT.

Mr. J. Burton, who is employed by the Pacha of Egypt in making geological researches, has discovered, in the desert east of the Nile, on the coast of the Red Sea, and in the parallel of Syout, a beautiful little temple, of the Ionic order, with the following inscription on the pediment: "For the safety of our ever-victorious, absolute, and august lord, Cæsar, and for the whole of his house, this temple and all its dependencies have been dedicated to the sun, to the great serafics, and to the other divinities, by Epaphroditus, of Cæsar, governor of Egypt, Marcus Ulpius Chresimus being superintendent of the works under Procolnanus."

In the same track, he came to a mountain called Gebal Dockam, or Mountain of Smoke. Its summit is covered with roads and paths leading to large quarries of antique red porphyry. He found immense blocks ready chisselled, lying in every di-

rection. Others, ready squared, lay fixed on props, that were marked and numbered. He found also an endless number of sarcophagi, vases, and columns of large dimensions. Hard by were huts, or booths, in ruins, and the remains of forges.

SOUTH AMERICA.

MEXICO.—A Mexican Gazette has arrived, with the official account of the execution of Iturbide. The Gazette contains all the particulars of Iturbide's landing, of his arrest, and of his death. When the intelligence of Iturbide's execution reached Mexico, public rejoicings took place, as well as a general illumination of the city. It appears that Iturbide landed on the 15th of July, and proceeded on horseback, with his Aide-de-Camp, to Soto la Marina, where General Garcia, who commanded in that district, received him, turned out the troops, and proclaimed him, Iturbide, Captain-General of all the troops. On the 17th, Madame Iturbide, the family, and baggage were landed, and it appeared that the whole were very well received. On the 19th a letter, dated Padrilla, was transmitted by General Fillipe de la Garza to the Mexican Minister of War, announcing that he had arrested Don Augustin Iturbide on the 17th, that he presented him to the Congress of the State at Padrilla on the 19th, and that, conformably to the law respecting traitors, he was shot at six o'clock in the evening of the 19th.—The Members of the Junto of the city of Padrilla have published a certificate, stating that Iturbide was brought into the city a prisoner on the 19th, and shot the same evening. The fact of his being executed is further corroborated by a certificate from the curate of the city of Padrilla.

The news from Peru is of a cheering tendency. Olaneta, a Royalist General, has, with his division, declared for the cause of independence, and opened communications with Bolivar. What adds to the value of his accession to the Patriots is, that he had previously beaten the Spanish General Caratalla, with a corps of 3,000 men. This event must contribute powerfully to the final success of the Independents.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

In 125 years the value of our whole foreign trade, that is, of our exports and imports united, has amounted to the astonishing sum of 8,968,484,079*l*. Our largest European export in that time has been to Holland and Flanders, amounting to 297,209,685*l*. while to France we have only exported about a sixth part so much, viz. 51,267,705*l*. On the average of seven years ending 1822 our annual exports to

Germany (exclusive of Prussia) amounted to 8,772,871*l*.; whereas to France they were only 1,314,079*l*.

Extraordinary Phenomenon in Yorkshire and Lancashire.—On Thursday last, the 2nd instant, at Haworth, five miles South of Keighley, in the West Riding of the county of York, and on the borders of Lancashire, about six o'clock in the evening, a part of the high lands on the Stanbury-

moor

moor opened into a chasm, and sunk to the depth of six yards, in some places exhibiting a ragged appearance, and forming two principal cavities; the one was about 200 yards, and the other not less than 600 yards in circumference. From these hollows issued two immense volumes of muddy water, and uniting at a distance of upwards of 100 yards from their sources, constituted, for about two hours, an overwhelming flood from forty to fifty (sometimes seventy) yards in width, and seldom less than four yards in depth. This dark slimy mixture of mud and water followed the course of a rivulet, overflowing its banks for twenty or thirty yards on each side, and to the distance of seven or eight miles from the immediate irruption; all this way there is deposited a black moorish substance, varying from eight to thirty-six inches in depth, and mixed occasionally with sand and rocky fragments, pieces of timber, and uprooted trees, which had been borne along by the impetuous torrent. This heavy and powerful stream broke down one solid stone bridge, made breaches in two others, clogged up and stopped several mills, laid flat and destroyed whole fields of corn, and overthrew to the foundation several hovels and walls. In its course it entered the houses, floating the furniture about, to the astonishment and terror of the inhabitants. At the time of the irruption the clouds were copper-coloured, and lowering; the atmosphere was strongly electric, and unusually close and sultry. There was at the same time loud and frequent thunder, with much zigzag lightning, peculiarly flaring and vivid. An hour before there was scarcely a breath of air stirring, but the wind quickly rose to a hurricane, and after blowing hard from six to eight o'clock, sunk again into a profound calm, at which time the heavy rain, which had continued all the while, ceased, and, with the exception of a few floating clouds, the sky was very serene. The whole is conjectured by the neighbours to be caused by some subterraneous commotion, the most considerable, as to its results, that has taken place in this kingdom for many generations. The river Aire, at Leeds, presented the effects of this phenomenon last Friday afternoon; the water that came down the river was in such a putrid state, as to have poisoned great quantities of fish; and the water has become entirely useless for culinary purposes, as well as for dyers, &c. The Commissioners of the water-works have given public notice to the inhabitants of Leeds, that they will at present suspend the supply of water, so totally useless to them, until the stream subsides into a proper state.

A well, or spring, possessing valuable medicinal properties, situated near the extremity of the Long Walk, about a mile and a half from Windsor, was lately re-

opened, by the direction of his Majesty. The well had been closed up for more than thirty years; but it is within the recollection of many persons that it was formerly a place of great resort, and that the waters were highly recommended by the medical practitioners of the neighbourhood. Its taste and qualities are very similar to those of the Cheltenham spa. It is conjectured that, if an analysis of the water should prove satisfactory, an application will be made to the proper authorities for permission to convey it by pipes to Windsor.

Mr. George Hale was lately committed to Maidstone gaol, to take his trial for submitting libellous pamphlets, entitled "The two Opinions," to the soldiers in Woolwich Barracks, intending to incite them to acts of insubordination, &c.

Lyme, Sept. 15.—We understand his Grace the Duke of Buckingham has become the purchaser of that grand fossil skeleton at Anning's fossil depot, Lyme Regis, whence it will be removed, as soon as his Grace returns from his aquatic excursion, to his residence at Stowe. His Grace's collection will then contain two of the grandest and most perfect of the fossil skeletons which have been taken from the blue lias of Lyme; and we are sure they may challenge competition with any in Europe.

As some workmen in the employ of John Day, esq. were lately digging the foundation of a farm-house near *Biggleswade, co. Bedford*, they suddenly struck upon something hard, which upon investigation proved to be a helmet of most exquisite workmanship. After the earth had been partially cleared away, they discovered some human bones; this induced them to make further search, and shortly afterwards they turned up a ponderous metallic substance of an oval form, like a shield; a few inches lower they found more human bones, and before night, when the whole was cleared away, they distinctly made out the skeleton of a man and horse; the man appeared to have been clothed in a complete suit of armour, which was nearly perfect, though somewhat disjointed. He appeared to have been of gigantic stature; the sword, which was very ponderous, lay at the feet of the horse. On the following morning, whilst pursuing their occupation, the workmen discovered some other skeletons of men and horses, all standing in an erect position, clothed in armour, and nearly as perfect as the first which was discovered. Mr. Day, with great liberality, is proceeding in a further search, as from the position of the skeletons already found, and the marshy nature of the ground, little doubt is entertained but many more will be found, and that it must have been a whole body of horse which unfortunately fell into some snare of an enemy, and were thus swallowed up.

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

War-Office, Aug. 20.—15th Lt. Drag. Capt. H. Lane, to be Major.—Cape Corps (Cavalry); Brevet Major A. C. Crauford, to be Major.—Veteran Companies for service in Newfoundland: Brev. Lieut.-col. T. K. Burke, to be Major.

Aug. 21.—The 24th Regt. of Foot to bear the word "Nivelle" on its colours and appointments, in consequence of the distinguished conduct of that regiment in the action near Nivelle on 10th Nov. 1813.

War-Office, Aug. 27.—39th Foot, Brevet Lt.-col. P. Lindesay, to be Lieut.-col.—Brevet Major D. Macpherson, to be Major.—78d Ditto, Major T. B. Bramford, to be Major.—97th Ditto, Major T. Patterson, to be Major.—Lt.-col. W. Belford, to be Fort-Major of Dartmouth Castle, *vice* Wright, deceased.

Sept. 4.—Maj. Wm. Davison, K.H. G.O. Aid-de-Camp and Equerry to the Duke of Cambridge, knighted.

War-Office, Sept. 10.—72d Reg. Foot, Capt. F. Brownlow, to be Major.—Capt. J. Brutton, from 82d Foot, to be inspector of the Militia in the Ionian Islands, *vice* Lord E. Hay, appointed to the 72d Foot.

Sept. 11.—Sir Wm. A'Court, Bart. K.B. to be his Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to his Most Faithful Majesty.—Hon. Francis Reginald Forbes, to be Secretary to his Majesty's Embassy at that Court.—Right Hon. Wm. Noel-Hill, to be Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Naples.—Right Hon. A. J. Foster, to be Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Sardinia.—H. W. W. Wynn, esq. to be Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Denmark.—

Right Hon. Lord Erskine, to be Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Wurtemberg.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Rich. Jenkyns, D.D. Dinder-Preband, at Wells.

Rev. Rob. Holdsworth, to a Preb. at Exeter.
Rev. W. H. Arandell, Cheriton Fitz-Paine R. Devon.

Rev. Jos. Badeley, Blowbury V. Berks.

Rev. J. C. Clapp, Clusten R. Wilts.

Rev. W. C. Fenton, Cowthorp R. co. York.

Rev. Wm. Harriott, Odiham V. Hants.

Rev. Sam. Hill, Snargate, Kent.

Rev. Mr. Hume, Warminster V. Wilts.

Rev. J. Howard, Taconelston R. Norfolk.

Rev. Dr. Ingram, President of Trinity Coll. Garsington R. Oxford.

Rev. Hen. J. Jones, Flint-Perp. Cur.

Rev. C. L. Kerby, B.G.L. one of the three portions of Hampton V. *vice* Richards, resign.

Rev. Mr. Knight, Sheffield, St. Paul's P.C.

Rev. W. B. Landon, Lillinstone-Lovell R. Oxon.

Rev. Thos. Nelson, Little Dunkeld Church and Parish, co. Perth.

Rev. W. Palmer, Petesworth V. co. Warwick.

Rev. J. Wing, Chaynes R. Bucks.

Rev. J. Merrewether, Chaplain to Duchess of Clarence.

Rev. Geo. Crookshank, Chaplain to Dow. C'tss. of Clonmall.

Rev. Wm. Fred. Hamilton, Chaplain to Visct. Melbourn.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Sir Hudson Lowe, Governor of Antigua.

Charles Peers, esq. Recorder of Wallingford, Berks.

BIRTHS.

Lately. Near Edinburgh, the lady of Sir Thos. Bradford, K.C.B. a dau.—Lady Anne Baird, a dau.—The wife of Rev. W. B. Bromley, a daughter.

Aug. 10. At Thorp-Arch, the wife of Thos. Walker, esq. a dau.—14. At Offchurch-Bury, Warwickshire, the wife of Rev. Geo. Ernest Howman, a dau.—16. The wife of a tradesman in the Hawkhill, Dundee, was delivered of three fine daughters, who, with the mother, are likely to do well.—20. At Holkham, Norfolk, lady Anne Coke, a son.—22. At Lofthouse Hall, near Knarsboro', the wife of Chas. Slingsby, esq. a son and heir.—At Pwterstock, Dorset, the wife of Rev. J. S. M. Anderson, a son and heir.—23. At Plymouth, the wife of E. A. Hoffsay, esq. a dau.—26. At Long Melford, Suffolk, the wife of Rev. S. Sheen, Rector of Stanstead, a dau.—28. At Doncaster, the wife of John

Spencer Stanhope, esq. a dau.—29. At Wanstead, the wife of Money Wigram, esq. a son.—The wife of Jacob Woody esq. banker, of Tetbury, a dau.—30. At Hampton Lodge, Surrey, Lady Catherine Long, a dau.—31. At Mr. Sergeant Vaughan's, Montague-place, Lady St. John, a dau.

Sept. 1. At the house of her father, Sir Ludford Hervey, the Lady of H. N. Daniell, esq. Royal Artillery, a son.—2. At the house of her father, Highbury-hill, the wife of Rev. C. D. Brereton, a dau.—3. At Winstead, the Lady of Col. Maister, a dau.—4. At Baginton, Warwickshire, the wife of the Rev. W. Davenport Bromley, a dau.—7. At Clifton, the wife of E. Barnwell; esq. a son.—10. In Montague-place, the wife of H. Hendricks, esq. a dau.—12. At Rushall, the wife of Rev. W. Ramsden, a dau.—13. The wife of G. Buckton, esq. of Great Coram-street, a son.

MAR-

MARRIAGES.

June 17. At Bramfield, co. Suffolk, S. Clissold, esq. to Charlotte, dau. of T. Sherlock-Gooch, esq. M.P. for Suffolk.

July 7. Geo. Gould Morgan, esq. M.P. of Brickenden Bury Park, Herts. son of Sir C. Morgan, bart. M.P. to Eliza-Anne, dau. of late Rev. W. Beville, of King-street, Portman-square.—Rev. W. Whitmarsh Phelps, to Octavia, dau. of Rev. J. Thaine Frowd, Vicar of Kemble, Wilts.—8. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Hon. H. Beauchamp Lygon, to Lady Susan-Caroline, dau. of Earl St. Germain.—Rev. H. Tomkinson, Rector of Davenham, Cheshire, to Harriet-Sophia, dau. of Shakespeare Phillips, esq. of Barlow Hall, Lancashire.—10. Capt. Thos. Eratt Barlow, 11th Dragoons, to Margaret, widow of late Edw. Watson, esq. Bengal Civil Service, and eldest dau. of Rev. Dr. Bathie.—In Portland-place, Lord Garvagh, to Rosabelle-Charlotte, eldest dau. of H. Bonham, esq. M.P.—11. Rev. W. Venables Vernon, son of Abp. of York, to Matilda-Mary, dau. of Col. W. Gooch, and-grand-dau. of Sir T. Gooch, of Benacre Hall, Suffolk, bart.—12. Charles, son of Joseph Hume, esq. of Montpellier House, Notting-hill, Kensington, to Maria, dau. of E. L'Estrange, esq. of Hunstanton, King's County.—13. Jas. Taylor, esq. of Furnival's Inn, Solicitor, to Mary, dau. of late Jesse Ainsworth, esq. of Wicken Hall, Lancashire.—Lord De Dunstanville, to Miss Lemon, dau. of Sir W. Lemon, bart.—Hon. and Rev. H. E. J. Howard, youngest son of Earl of Carlisle, to Henrietta-Eliz. dau. of J. Wright, esq. of Mapperley, Notts.—At Deddington, Mr. Chas. Faulkner, of St. Edmund Hall, to Anne, only child of late John Duffell, esq. of Wroxton, Oxon.—Edw. Bird, of Lincoln's Inn, esq. Barrister at Law, to Miss Emma Burt, of Brixton.—14. N. W. Peach, esq. of Hyde, Dorset, to Harriet, dau. of late J. T. Atlys, esq. of Huntercombe House, Bucks.—At Kneesworth House, Royston, Henry, son of S. Smith, esq. M.P. of Woodhall Park, Herts, to Lady Lucy Leslie Melville, sister of Earl of Leven and Melville.—15. Rev. Lord G. H. Spencer Churchill, 3d son of the Duke of Marlborough, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Rev. Dr. Nares, Rector of Biddenden, Kent.—Rev. Rob. Williams, eldest son of Rev. R. Williams, Rector of Great Houghton, to Miss Newman, niece of the Recorder of London.—Andrew-Haigh Milroy, esq. of Muswell-hill, to Anne, dau. of Mr. Wm. Row, jun.—At Durham, Carlisle Bamlett, esq. son of J. B. esq. of Haverton Hall, Stockton, to Anne, dau. of late Adam Al-

derson, esq. of Tokenhouse-yard, and Hackney-road.—17. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Sam. G. Gist, esq. of Wormington Grange, Gloucestershire, to Hon. Mary-Anne Westerra, only dau. of Lord Rosemore.—At the house of his Excellency the British Ambassador, at the Hague, John-Payne Elwes, esq. of Stoke College, Suffolk, to Charlotte-Elizabeth, dau. of In. Elton, esq. of Stapleton.—19. Rev. G. Traherne, of St. Hilary, Glamorganshire, to Ellen, dau. of J. G. Roys, esq. of Clemsstone House.—Francis-Gittius Francis, esq. son of C. Francis, esq. of Bexley, to Elizabeth, dau. of G. W. B. Bohun, esq. of Beccles.—20. At St. Mary-le-bone, Alfred, son of Abel Chapman, esq. of Woodford, to Caroline, dau. of Sir F. Macnaghten, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court in Calcutta.—At Norton Canon, Herefordshire, Rev. Thos. Stacey, Vicar of Roeth, Glamorganshire, to Mary-Anne, dau. of late J. Richards, esq. of Cardiff.—21. At Edinburgh, Rev. John-Matthias Turner, Rector of Wilmalaw, Cheshire, to Louisa-Lewis, 3d dau. of late Capt. Geo. Robertson, R.N.—By special Licence, John Barnes, esq. of Chorley Wood House, Herts, to Sarah, dau. of C. Medley, esq. of Farington.—24. Walter-Lawrance Lawrence, esq. of Sandywell Park, Gloucester, to Mary, only child of late Christian Splids, esq. of Stratford, Essex.—26. At Millbrook, Hants, Lieut. R. S. Amiel, to Anne, dau. of Jas. de Visme, esq. of New Court, Gloucestershire, and grand-dau. of late Judge Bearcroft.—Vincent-Stuckey Reynolds, esq. of Bolton-street, to Marian, dau. of G. Basevi, esq. of Montague-street, Russell-square.—Thomas, son of Benj. Rawson, esq. of Darley Hall, Lancashire, to Francis-Penelope, dau. of J. P. Tempest, Col. 1st Royal Lancashire Militia, of Tong Hall, co. York.—27. At Sevenoaks, Capt. Rich. Streatfield, R.N. son of H. S. esq. of Chiddingstone, Kent, to Anne, dau. of H. Woodgate, esq. of River Hill.—At Skendleby, Jas. Preston, esq. to Sophia, dau. of W. Marshall, esq. of Great Grimby.—Rev. W. R. Skilton, to Maria, dau. of Mrs. Biggs, of the Manor, Barking.—At same time, Mr. Jas. Biggs, to Charlotte, 3d dau. of Robt. Martin, esq. deceased, late of Great Iford.—28. John Dickinson, of Broad-street Buildings, esq. to Catherine, dau. of late Michael Andrew Verbeke, of London, esq.—At Burton, Rev. Rob. Stephen Stevens, M.A. Vicar of South Petherwin and Truan, Cornwall, to dau. of late D. Burgess, esq. of Bristol.—29. At Clifton, Rev. G. H. Ridding, B.C.L. Second Master of Winchester College, Rector of Rolston, Wilts, to

to Charlotte, dau. of Rev. T. Stonehouse Vigor, of York Crescent, Clifton.—29. Hen. only son of J. Wilson, esq. of Highbury-hill, Middlesex, to Mary, dau. of E. Fuller Maitland, esq. of Shinfield Park, Berks.—At Great Torrington, Rev. W. Johnson Yonge, Rector of Rockburne, co. Hants, to Eliz. dau. of Rev. P. Wellington Furze.—S. White esq. of Frertherne-lodge, co. Gloucester, to Jane, dau. of J. Tripp, esq.—Rev. Jos. Cox, Master of Gainsbro' School, to Mary, dau. of late J. Nettleship, esq. of Gainsbro'.—31. John, son of G. Wentworth Wentworth, esq. of Woolley Park, co. York, to Henrietta-Maria, dau. of J. Bosanquet, esq. of Broxenbury, Herts.

Lately. At Llanbedehr, Rev. G. Strong, of Dyserth, Vicar of St. Asaph and Llanbannan, co. Denbigh, to Miss Bury, dau. and co-heiress of the late T. B. esq. of Bury, co. Lancaster.—At Avely, John Beard, esq. of Winchester, co. Hants, to Miss Elizabeth Smith, of Southampton, same county.—At Alverstoke, Rev. Arth. Goddard, to Anna, dau. of Capt. Barker, R.N. of Gosport.—Rev. J. Knevett, Master of the Free Grammar School, Eye, to Miss Kerry, of Hoxne, Suffolk.—Rev. R. C. Wilson, Vicar of Preston, Lancashire, to Frances-Harriet, dau. of late T. Parr, esq. of Bengal Civil Service.—Hon. and Rev. Wm. Nevill, son of the Earl of Abergavenny, to Caroline, dau. of Ralph Leeke, esq. of Longford Hall, Salop.—R. Torin Kindersley, esq. M.A. son of N. E. Kindersley, esq. of Sunning Hill, Berks, to Mary-Anne, only dau. of Rev. J. Leigh Bennett, of Thorpe-place, Surrey.—Rev. A. P. Kelley, Vicar of Little Hampton, Sussex, to Miss Jenkin, of Clewer Villa, Berks.—At Sculcoates, Rev. Erskine Neale, to Mary, only dau. of G. Fielding, esq. of Hull.—Rev. H. Locking, M.A. to Mary, dau. of late Rev. T. Beaumont Burnaby, Rector of Asfordby, Leic.—Rev. Jonathan-Chase Matchett, M.A. of Congham, Norfolk, to Eliza-Jaquette, dau. of late Rev. C. Dode, M.A. Rector of Denver.—Rev. B. Powell, of Wigan, to Anne, dau. of Rev. T. Wade, of Tottington, Shropshire.—Rev. H. J. Ingilby, Rector of West Keal, Lincolnshire, to Elizabeth, dau. of late D. Hort Macdowall, esq. of Wilkinshaw, Renfrewshire.—At Aysgarth, Rev. John Metcalfe, 2d son of Jas. Metcalfe, esq. of Askrigg, to Eliz. dau. of late F. Chapman, esq. of Thornton Rust, in Wensleydale.—At Paisley, Rev. Ebenezer Miller, of Blackburn, to Miss Margaret Macpherson.—Rev. G. D. Mudie, of Rochford, Essex, to Wedderburn A. dau. of Mr. Ainslie, of Dundee.—At Lewisham, Rev. Thos. N. Stevens, Chaplain to the East India Company, to Frances-Mary, only dau. of late Capt. John Major.—Rev. J. Hind, M.A. F.A.S. to Eliza, dau. of Rev. J. Stoddart, North-

ampton.—Rev. T. Jones, of Llandrindar, Glamorganshire, to Elizabeth, dau. of L. Morice, esq. of Aberllofwyn, Aberystwith.—Rev. John-Baines Graham, to Louisa, only dau. of late Rich. Thorley, esq. of Barton-on-Humber.—Rev. Sam. Lloyd, of South Cerney, Gloucestershire, to Mary, dau. of late W. Ankers, esq. of Tillidown House, near Dursley.

Sept. 1. John Jeffreys, of Blakebrooke, Worcestershire, esq. to Caroline, dau. of T. Davy, esq. of Gould-square, London.—2. Rev. G. Mathew, Vicar of Greenwich, to Mary, dau. of S. Enderby, esq. of Blackheath.—Capt. C. Graham, to Mrs. Fiddin, of the Parade, King's-road, Chelsea.—4. At Shrewsbury, Richard Smith, F.R.S.L. of Liverpool, to Marianne, 2d dau. of W. Egerton Jeffreys, esq. of Cotton-hill, Salop.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, W. Adair Carter, esq. to Eliz. Hyde, sister to J. Hayne, esq. of Haddon, Jamaica, and Burderop Park, Wilts.—J. Wm. Ogle, esq. to Anne, dau. of J. Scott, esq. of Bromley, Kent.—6. Jas. Reeves, esq. of Ely-place, to Jane-Mary, 2d dau. of H. Carington Bowles, esq. F.S.A. of Myddelton-house, Enfield.—Alex. Wardrop, esq. of Madras, to Jassie, dau. of late R. Burn, esq. Edinburgh.—7. Rev. T. Trevenan Penrose, to Susanna-Mary, dau. of the Rev. Joshua Brooke, Rector of Gamston.—Dr. Williams, of Bedford-place, to E. L. M. dau. of late J. G. Philips, esq. M.P. of Cwmgwilly, Carmarthenshire.—John-Sidney Farrell, esq. of Royal Artil. to Mary, dau. of late T. Baynton, esq. of Clifton.—Arthur Easton, esq. of the Board of Control, to Miss Catherine Raitt.—8. W. Warren Hastings, esq. of Gray's-inn, to Sophia, eldest dau. of Dr. Burrows, of Gower-street.—John Nelson, esq. of Doctors' Commons, to Caroline, 2d dau. of Dr. Burrows, of Gower-street.—9. Edw. Biddle, esq. to Jane, dau. of late T. Colchester, esq. Chatham.—Mr. W. Mackintosh Hutton, of Camberwell, to Elizabeth, dau. of J. Chapman, esq. of Putney.—At Caversham park, Sir T. Elmaley Croft, bart. to Sophia-Jane Lateward, only child of late R. Lateward Lateward, esq. of Ealing-grove.—George-James Clifton, esq. to Mary, dau. of J. Revans, esq. of Kennington.—Henry, eldest son of Chas. Rossi, esq. of Lisson-grove, to Catherine-Anne, dau. of late Rev. R. Wilson, Rector of Deaford, co. Leic.—J. Bayley, esq. F.R. and A.S. of Upper Harley-street, to Sophia-Anne, dau. of Right Hon. R. Ward, of Bangor Castle, co. Down.—John-Bate, eldest son of W. Cardale, esq. of Bedford-row, to Emma, dau. of late T. W. Plummer, esq. of Clapham.—11. J. Mitchell, esq. M.P. to Eliza, eldest dau. of J. Elliot, esq. of Pimlico Lodge.

OBITUARY.

OBITUARY.

KING AND QUEEN OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

July 8. Aged 22, Tamehamalu, Queen of the Sandwich Islands.—After the body had been embalmed, it was placed in a leaden coffin, and laid upon tressels in the Governor's (Poki's) bed-chamber till the 12th. The coffin was elevated about four feet from the ground, by tressels. On each side were wax candles placed at equal distances, and around were suspended the *hau manu*, or war cloaks, which are very beautiful, and composed of red and yellow feathers, curiously wrought. At the head of the coffin were placed her Majesty's cloak, and the *kaiti*, or fan plume, and on the lid the *rei utu mano*, or head and neck ornaments of the deceased. Bouquets of flowers were arranged on each side, and the floor strewed with rose leaves. The body was not embalmed by the usual process, but merely wrapped tightly in waxed linen, which is sufficient for its preservation. It was soldered in a leaden coffin, which was deposited in one of oak, covered with rich crimson Genoa velvet; the handles and mountings were of plated Britannia metal. In the centre of the lid was a large brass plate, on which is engraven the following inscription :

TAMEHAMALU ELI

No Na aina o awahi

Make I Pelekani

22 Makaiki Taiti

London 8 Kemahoe o ke Maikaiki

1824.

Underneath was the following in English :

TAMEHAMALU,

Queen of the Sandwich Islands,

departed this life in London, on the 8th of July, 1824, aged 22 years.

On each side of the coffin stood the Lady Companion of the deceased Queen, the Governor, Treasurer, and two others of the suite, and the interpreter at the foot.

The mortal remains of the Queen were removed at five o'clock from Osborn's Hotel, in a hearse and six, followed by some of the suite in a mourning coach, and deposited in a vault under St. Martin's Church, where it remained until removed for embarkation.

It is known that their Majesties were converted to Christianity, and when the melancholy intelligence of his consort's death was communicated, his Majesty was for a few moments deeply affected; he then looked upwards, and said, "She is gone to Heaven." After a pause he added, "I

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know that every thing that skill and care could do, has been done. I am grateful for it." The King understood English a little, and spoke a few sentences. The deceased Queen could read it well. Numbers of the nobility and gentry, and many distinguished Naval Officers, have left cards of condolence.

On the 14th, the King who had laboured under great illness, died, at the Caledonian Hotel in Robert-street, Adelphi. On the Tuesday morning his Majesty was considered somewhat better, and he passed a tranquil night, but in the afternoon he became worse, and at night it was found necessary to send for Dr. Ley, from his house in Mount-street. On the arrival of that gentleman he found that his Majesty was in a very low state, and death appeared to be approaching fast. The King, on seeing Dr. Ley, caught him by the hand, and said in his own language, "I am dying, I know I am dying." He continued very sensible, and knew all around him. Madame Poki, the Governor's lady, was particularly attentive to his Majesty; she supported his head from one o'clock till the time the vital spark had fled: Poki, the Governor, and the rest of the suite were supporting their Royal Master's legs at the foot of the bed. At two o'clock he became alarmingly worse, and he seemed then not to know any person: the Admiral was brought into the room, and was affected to tears. The King took no notice of him, nor of any other person about him. From that time till four o'clock he kept continually saying, "I shall lose my tongue, I shall lose my tongue," and just before he breathed his last, his Majesty faintly said, "Farewell to you all, I am dead, I am happy." After uttering these words, he expired in the arms of Madame Poki.

On the 18th, the undertaker and his assistants arrived at the Caledonian Hotel, to prepare for placing the Royal body in the temporary depository in the vault at St. Martin's Church. About five, a hearse drawn by six horses, and a mourning coach, drove up to the tavern, and the coffin was brought out on the shoulders of eight men, and placed in the carriage.

The Governor, Treasurer, Rives the Secretary, and Captain Starbuck, then entered the mourning coach, and the procession moved on at a funeral pace towards St. Martin's Church, where, on its arrival, the coffin was taken out and carried through the aisle of the church, and deposited by the side of Tamehamalu the late Queen. The

mourning

mourning coach then conveyed the suite back to the Caledonian Hotel.

A few days prior to the King's death, Mr. Rives, at his Majesty's request, prepared a testamentary document, but it was not signed till a few hours before his dissolution. The Governor, at the King's request, attested the will for his Majesty, he being so feeble he could not hold his pen, but upon Rives explaining to him that the document would be invalid unless he attested it in his own hand-writing, the King took up the pen, and, with assistance, made his mark, which was witnessed by Doctors Ley and Peregrine, besides the Governor and the rest of the suite.

Of his manners much has been said. During the voyage he was free and more conversational, and would "unbend" to participate in the general conduct or enjoyments of those around him; but on arriving in England he became more considerate in his demeanour, and evidently had no humble opinion of monarchical consequence. He seemed to consider that a King's word was law, or that it was his "bond;" and that the Monarch's decision, answer, or *fat*, should not be pronounced without the amplest reflection—as involving a step that could not be retraced. If any question or subject of importance were submitted to him, he would not return an immediate answer; he would turn round to reflect, and perhaps might not return an answer for some minutes, or till another part of the day. And whatever might have been his occasional demeanour on ship-board, he did not "relax" on shore; he always seemed mindful to sustain the dignity of his station.

The physicians noticed a gradual increase in his Majesty's disorder since the lamented death of his Royal consort; and on the afternoon of Monday last, after her Majesty's remains had been deposited in St. Martin's Church, he made some anxious inquiries of his attendants if they had seen her safely entombed; on being answered in the affirmative, he said he was happy, and that he hoped he should soon be with her.

His Majesty, immediately after the death of the Queen, requested, should he fall a victim to his disorder, that his body and that of his wife should be conveyed with as much speed as possible to his dominions.

The body laid in state precisely in the same manner as that of her Majesty.

The following dispatch to the Prime Minister of the Sandwich Islands, announcing the demise of his Majesty, was forwarded to Falmouth:

"*Osborn's Hotel, London, July 15, 1824.*

"Dear Friend—It is very sorrowful news for you, but being the will of Heaven, we must submit. I mentioned in my letter, dated July 9, the death of our good Queen. The King, having lost his consort, was much

agitated by the fatal shock, and, unable to support the weight his manly bosom experienced, he died, my dear friend, and left us to lament the virtues we so often admired in him. You well know my feelings, and the reason I have to deplore the loss of such true friendship. All the physicians could do, all we could say by way of consolation, availed nothing; he told me more than once, that all the support the English nation could give him was in vain. The fatal bargain, my dear friend, was made, and he sunk to rise no more. Their bodies will be removed to the Sandwich Islands, to give you and the whole of our nation satisfaction that every thing was done by the English Government and private gentlemen to promote our comfort, and assist our unfortunate Monarch. Even the King of England sent his own physicians, and the noble Duke of York his surgeon; and every thing that England produced was at our command. You will much regret, with myself, that circumstances prevented his having an interview with the King of England, who kindly expressed his hope (through his physicians) that our King would console himself, and not sink under his affliction, and that his most gracious Majesty would give our King an interview as soon as his health was restored. I hope you are well; and that we shall be able to continue to labour for your welfare, is the wish of

Yours, truly,

JOHN B. RIVES.

To Mr. Pitt, Prime Minister at the Sandwich Islands, or Krimaku."

VISCOUNT HAMPDEN.

Aug. 20. At his house in Green-street, Grosvenor-square, aged 78, Thomas Trevor Hampden, Viscount Hampden, and Baron Trevor of Bromham, D.C.L. and Grand Cross of the Royal Guelphic Order. His Lordship, who was born in September 11, 1746, was the eldest son of Robert the first Viscount, Ambassador at the Hague in the reign of George II.* (an eminent classical scholar, and author of "Poemata Hampdemiana," edited in 1792, from Bodoni's press at Parma, by his second son the Right Hon. John Trevor, now the third Viscount), by Constantia, daughter of Peter Anthony de Huybert, Lord of Van Kruningen in Zealand, who died June 15, 1761. He was educated with the rest of his family at Westminster School, to which he always felt strongly attached; afterwards a student at the University of Oxford; and soon after coming of age, in 1768, elected M.P. for Lewes, which he represented till the dissolution of that Parliament in 1774. August 22, 1783, he succeeded his father in the

* Vide particulars of him, vol. LIII. pp. 718, 803.

title; and although a supporter of Mr. Fox's celebrated India bill in December 1788, and of the claims of the Prince of Wales to an unrestricted Regency in 1789, in all the momentous questions of later years during the war, Lord Hampden, though seldom a speaker in either House of Parliament, gave a uniform support to the Tory interest, both in Bedfordshire, Sussex, and Buckinghamshire, where his estates were chiefly situated, and in which latter county he inherited the residence of his renowned ancestor, John Hampden, a name ever dear in the annals of English freedom. His first wife, to whom he was married on June 18, 1768, was Catherine, only daughter of Gen. David Grange, confidential Secretary to the late Queen Charlotte, who died May 26, 1804; and his second, whom he married June 12, 1805, daughter of George Brown, esq. of Edinburgh, sister to Lady Wedderburn and the Hon. Mrs. Alexander Hope, who now survives him. He had no issue by either. He is therefore succeeded by his only brother John, born February 24, 1749, late Envoy at the Court of Turin; married August 5, 1778, Harriet, only daughter of late Rev. Dr. Burton, Canon of Christ Church, Oxford, the present and third Viscount.

The remains of the late Viscount Hampden were interred in the family vault at Glynde, near Lewes—the funeral attended by a few old friends of the respected Nobleman, and the coffin borne by eight labourers, attired in their usual Sunday dress of a clean white round frock, as ordered by his Lordship.

EARL OF TYRONE.

July 8. In Mansfield-street, Portland-place, to the inexpressible grief of his disconsolate parents and family, and the unfeigned sorrow of a numerous circle of relations, whom he had fondly attached to him by his uncommonly amiable disposition and endearing manners, at the early age of fourteen, before he had attained to manhood, died George De la Poer Boreford, Earl of Tyrone, eldest son of the Marquis of Waterford. This excellent youth was seized with an inflammation in his bowels, which unhappily terminated his earthly existence, after an illness of three days only. Descended from a long illustrious line of ancestors, he gave fair promise to uphold their fame, and to do honour to his race.

His remains were conveyed to Ireland for interment in the family vault at Curraghmore in the county of Waterford.

CHARLES LEBRUN, DUKE OF PLACENTIA.

Lately. At his country seat near Dourdan in France, at the advanced age of 86, Charles Lebrun, Duke of Placentia, Peer of

France, and Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honour, better known as Third Consul during the time of the Consular Government. He was successively member of the States-General, of the Constituent Assembly, and of the Council of Ancients. After being Buonaparte's colleague in the Consular Government, he became one of his favoured servants during the empire, occupying the place of Prince Arch-Treasurer, Governor-General of Liguria, of Holland, and other high offices.

On the 20th of April, 1800, he had the misfortune to lose his wife.

REAR-ADMIRAL CUMING.

Lately. William Cuming, esq. Rear Admiral of the Blue, and a Companion of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath. This gallant and highly respected officer was a native of Totness in Devonshire, and after having served twenty-three years as a Midshipman and Lieutenant, was made a Commander in 1795. In 1796 he commanded the *Albatross* store-ship, attached to the Mediterranean fleet; and as a reward for his services on that station, was posted by Earl St. Vincent into his own flag ship the *Victory* of 100 guns; and was made a Post Captain 13th of Oct. 1797. In Jan. 1801, he obtained the command of the *Russell*, 74, and soon after accompanied the expedition sent against Copenhagen, where, on the glorious 2d of April, he assisted at the capture and destruction of the Danish line of defence. He was afterwards employed off Cadiz, under the orders of Sir James Saunarez; and this circumstance gave origin to a friendship which continued until Admiral Cuming drew his last breath. In 1803 Captain Cuming was appointed to the *Prince of Wales*, a second rate, bearing the flag of Sir Robert Calder, with whom he continued to serve till the autumn of 1805, when that officer struck his flag. During the remainder of the war he commanded in succession the *Isis*, of 50 guns; *Sampson*, 64; and *Bombay*, 74; the latter was employed in the blockade of Toulon. He was nominated a C.B. in 1815, and advanced to the rank of Rear Admiral 19th of July, 1821. He married Katherine, daughter of the late Henry Lyde, esq. of Laventor, near Totness, but has left no issue. His remains were removed to his house at South Brent, and afterwards were interred in the parish church.

LIEUT.-GEN. J. S. FARLEY.

June 5. At his house in Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square, aged 77, Lieut.-gen. John Simon Farley. This officer was appointed Ensign in the 68th foot the 21st of April, 1768; he served with his regiment in Antigua, and succeeded to a Lieutenancy the 20th of March, 1772. In July he proceeded

ceeded to St. Vincent's, where he served till the reduction of the Chariba in 1773, and then returned to England. The 9th of Oct. 1778, he was promoted to a company. In November 1785, he proceeded to Gibraltar, where he did duty till November 1794, and then returned to England. In September 1794, he had the brevet of Major; and in 1795 was appointed to a Majority in the 68th, which he joined at Martinique in May of that year, and accompanied it in July to Grenada, and assisted in reducing the revolted inhabitants; after which, in 1796, he returned with the regiment to England. In 1798 he received the brevet of Lieutenant-colonel; and the 1st of March, 1800, the Lieutenant-colonelcy of his regiment. In January of the latter year he landed with the 68th at Martinique, from whence he accompanied it to Barbadoes, where it remained till June 1803, and then embarked for St. Lucie. He was present at the storming of Morne Fortunée, where he was afterwards left in garrison with his regiment till February 1805; when it was removed to St. Vincent's, and thence to Antigua, where it did duty till July 1806, and then returned to England. The 25th of April, 1808, he received the brevet of Colonel; and in July 1810, was appointed Brigadier-general; the 4th of June, 1811, he received the rank of Major-general. Major-gen. Farley was appointed to the Staff at Jamaica, in July 1809, where he remained till the summer of 1815. In 1821 he received his appointment to the Lieutenant-generalship in the Army.

This officer was fifty-six years in the army, above twenty of which were passed in service in the West Indies, yet "as time and chance happen to all men," he had only recently arrived at the rank of Lieutenant-general, while many of his superiors in military rank were not born when he entered the army.

MAJOR-GEN. DUGALD CAMPBELL.

Lately. Major-gen. Dugald Campbell. This officer entered the army on the 30th of April, 1783, as an Ensign in the 57th Foot. He served in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick two years and a half. He was promoted to Lieutenant March 20, 1788; and in 1790, received a letter of service to raise an Independent company, for which he was gazetted the 24th of January, 1791. These companies being disbanded shortly afterwards, and the officers placed on half-pay, he remained in that situation until permitted to give the difference between full and half-pay, and was appointed, July 1, 1793, Captain in the 46th Foot. He embarked with recruits for Gibraltar in 1794, and went from thence to the West Indies. He was there actively employed against the French and Charibs in St. Vincent's from March to December 1795, without quitting the field.

He embarked for England in July 1796, and shortly after his arrival was sent on the recruiting service; he remained on that duty nearly 12 months, and then joined his regiment, and in 1800 embarked for Ireland. He remained with the regiment, except during the periods he was employed as Inspecting Field Officer of the reserve then raising in the county of Cork, and embarked with it the 6th of January, 1804, for the West Indies, and arrived in March following at Barbadoes. Shortly afterwards he was sent in the command of this regiment to Dominica. He was appointed, Jan. 1, 1798, Major by brevet, and succeeded to a Majority in the 46th Foot, April 27, 1800. On the 25th of September, 1803, he obtained the brevet of Lieutenant-colonel. He was appointed Colonel in the Army the 1st of Jan. 1812; Lieutenant-colonel in the 3d West India regiment the 18th of August, 1812. He was appointed Colonel by brevet, Jan. 1, 1813, and Major-gen. June 4, 1814.

MAJOR-GENERAL L. MACQUARIE.

July.... At his house in Duke-street, St. James's, Major-gen. Lachlan Macquarie, late Governor of New South Wales. This officer entered the service as Ensign in the 2d battalion of the 84th foot, the 9th of April, 1777. He performed garrison duty at Halifax and other parts of Nova Scotia, in North America, for four years, from 1777 to 1781 inclusive. The 18th of January, 1781, he obtained a Lieutenantancy in the 1st battalion 71st foot. He did garrison duty at New York and Charlestown in North America, and in the Island of Jamaica in the West Indies for three years. He was reduced on half-pay the 4th of June, 1784; and appointed Lieutenant in the 77th regiment the 25th of December, 1787; and Captain the 9th of November, 1788. Captain Macquarie served in various parts of India from the 3d of August, 1788, to the 1st of January, 1803; he was present at the sieges of Cannanore in 1790, at Seringapatam in 1791, at Cochin in 1795, and at Columbo in 1796. The 3d of May, 1796, he received the rank of Major by brevet, and on the 12th of March, 1801, obtained a Majority in the 86th regt. of Infantry. He continued to serve in various parts of India and in Egypt during the above mentioned periods. He was present at the battle of Seedaseer, and at the siege of Seringapatam in India in 1799; he was on actual service in Malabar and in some petty engagements there, and was present at the siege of Alexandria in Egypt, in the year 1801. The 7th of November, 1801, he was appointed brevet Lieutenant-colonel, and on the 30th May, 1805, Lieutenant-colonel in the 73d foot. He served at home as Assistant-adjutant-general on the London Staff from July, 1803, till April 1805; and afterwards in India with the 86th regiment, in the field,

in 1805 and 1806. He returned home in 1807, to join the 73d regiment; and in May 1809, was sent out to New South Wales as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of that settlement and its dependencies. His high merits in this station we had occasion to notice in speaking of the present flourishing condition of that important settlement. See Part i. p. 397. The 25th of July, 1810, he was promoted to the rank of Colonel; and Feb. 21, 1811, to that of Brig.-gen. He was appointed Major-general June 4, 1813.

On the 11th of July, the remains of this lamented officer were removed from Duke-street, St. James's, attended by a most respectable assemblage of nobility and gentry. The whole proceeded to St. James's-square, up Regent-street, and Portland-place, entering the New-road by Park-crescent, where the procession dispersed, and the hearse then proceeded along the City-road, accompanied by the deceased's son, Master Lachlan Macquarie, his brother, Colonel Charles Macquarie, Sir Charles Forbes and his four sons, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Gray, Mr. Meiklejohn, and a few more friends in mourning coaches; and on arriving at Hermitage Wharf, the body was consigned to a vessel chartered for the purpose of conveying it to its last resting-place, among the General's ancestors, in the Isle of Mull.

SIR CHARLES MAC CARTHY.

Jan. 21. The death of this distinguished officer, in an engagement with the Ashantees, has been already recorded in Part i. pp. 453, 631. Sir Charles Mac Carthy was appointed a Captain in the Irish brigade, Oct. 1, 1796; Captain 52d Foot March 16, 1800; Major New Brunswick Fencible Infantry, April 14, 1804. This regiment was trained under his orders. That duty he discharged with singular ability; and succeeded as much in attaching to himself the affectionate esteem of the whole corps, as in bringing them rapidly to a high state of discipline. He quitted that colony amid the praises of his superiors, and the blessings of those who had been placed under his command; and he proceeded to display in a very different climate, and under circumstances of great novelty and peculiarity, the same admirable faculties in a still wider sphere. He was appointed Lieutenant-colonel of the Royal African Corps May 30, 1811. After Sir Charles had arrived at Cape Coast, and whilst he was making great preparations for invading the country of the Ashantees, the King of Ashantee sent Sir Charles his compliments, with a threat of soon having his head as an ornament to the great war drum of Ashantee!—It is a singular fact, that the subject of this threatening message was frequently adverted to by the late Sir Charles. When at the head of his troops, in alluding to the King of Ashantee, he once remarked in a jocular way to

some officers, "that fellow says nothing will satisfy him but my head," which created a laugh at the expense of the sable Monarch, but Sir Charles, looking seriously, replied, "you need not laugh, it might so happen." On another occasion, two days before the fatal action of the 21st January, he said in an ironical manner to two Ashantee prisoners who had been brought before him, "I hear your master wants my jaw-bones for his big drum; very well, I am going to give them to him to-morrow." Alas! how true the prediction!

Amidst the melancholy reflections suggested by the death of the gallant Sir Charles Mac Carthy, it is at least gratifying to observe with what intense affection his memory is cherished in a Colony over which he has so long presided. In recording the lamentable event which terminated his existence, the editor of the Sierra Leone Gazette with a feeling and energy which do him honour, breaks out into the following effusion of sentiment:

"Thus has fallen, by the hands of the ruthless savages, our noble, brave, and revered benefactor and friend—the friend of mankind, and the idol of every loyal and grateful heart within the Colony! While, therefore, with sincere yet unavailing regret, we deeply deplore his loss, we bow, with humble resignation, before the will of the ALMIGHTY DISPOSER OF EVENTS, who hath been pleased to visit us with this heavy affliction, satisfied that 'He doeth all things well.' To HIM must we look for that consolation and support in this trying and disastrous hour, which HE alone is capable of affording: we must call upon HIM to enable us to bear, as Christians, the loss of one who possessed all those qualities which could assure the fidelity and attachment of every class of inhabitants; and the memory of whose bright example as the true father of the people placed under his Government, will remain engraven in the hearts of the present, and be handed down to future generations. We ourselves, who have lived so long under his paternal government and care, and have so frequently witnessed the blessings which he has dispensed to all, and the beneficial effect produced by his talents and virtues, are, alas! too well aware of the loss we have sustained by this awful event. Under his mild and judicious administration, we have seen every endeavour to promote the spiritual and temporal welfare of the people; and have beheld the Colony, by his exertions and example, advance in a few years to a state of prosperity and happiness which has far outstripped the expectations of the most sanguine: while the greatest evil of the present melancholy catastrophe will be found to arise from the non-completion of those beneficial plans which our late Governor had formed for the welfare of Africa."

LIEUT.-

LIEUT.-COL. JOHNSTON.

Lately. At Shaldon Lodge, Hants, aged 45, Lt.-col. Arthur Johnston, late Assistant Commander of the Royal Military College, Farnham. This excellent officer fell a sacrifice to his exertions in the service of his country, during his residence in Ceylon, the effects of which baffled every effort of human power to overcome. He was appointed Lieutenant of the 102d Foot, May 17, 1794; of the 19th Foot, Sept. 3, 1795; Captain 3d Ceylon regt. April 7, 1804; Major 2d Ceylon reg. Nov. 30, 1809; Major, Royal Corsican Rangers, May 16, 1811 (in which he was on half pay); and Brevet Lieutenant. June 4, 1814.

SIR JOHN HILL, BART.

May 21. At three o'clock, at his seat, Hawkestone, Salop, in his 84th year, Sir John Hill, bart. He was the sixth child of Sir Rowland, first Baronet, by Jane, daughter of Sir Brian Broughton, of Broughton, co. Stafford, bart.; was born July 21, 1740, succeeded his brother Richard, 2d baronet, Nov. 28, 1808. Sir John Hill represented the Borough of Shrewsbury in Parliament 18 years; in the year 1811 he served the office of Mayor of Shrewsbury; and at the period of his decease he was Colonel Commandant of the North Shropshire Yeomanry Cavalry.

He married Mary, daughter of John Chambers, of Petton, co. Salop, esq. The happy parent of sixteen children, the majority of whom survive him, and six of whom have attained high rank and distinction in the service of their country, Sir J. Hill not only sustained a patriarchal character, but was especially distinguished by the most honourable appellation of "the Father of Heroes." As the head of a family proverbial also for its liberality and zeal in the furtherance of every work of charity and humanity, his decease will be a source of general and unfeigned regret.

He completed his 83d year on the 1st of August last, and he died easily and happily, after scarcely one whole day's illness. Sir John Hill is succeeded in the baronetcy and in his extensive estates by his grandson Rowland, one of the Representatives in Parliament for the county of Salop.

The funeral took place at Prees, May 28. The shops at Prees and at Whitchurch were closed, and every respect shewn to the memory of the deceased by the vast number of persons assembled on the occasion.

CAPTAIN MACPHERSON, R. N.

June 27. At Milltown Cottage, N. B. Capt. George Macpherson, R. N. He entered the Navy as Midshipman on board the *Dragon* (74) in 1800—served in the *Canopus* (flag-ship, successively, of Admirals

Campbell and Louis), on the Mediterranean station, and in Lord Nelson's memorable chase of the French fleet to and from the West Indies, preceding the battle of Trafalgar. In 1806, the *Canopus* was detached with Admiral Sir J. Duckworth, and was in the engagement off St. Domingo, when five sail of the line were captured or destroyed. On their passage to England, Capt. Macpherson was in the *Braave* prize-ship, which foundered at sea, and narrowly escaped with his life. In 1807, the *Canopus* was ordered to the Dardanelles, where Capt. Macpherson was employed in dislodging Turkish troops from an island off Constantinople—had the command of a boat, when the *Ajax* blew up, and saved the valuable life of the Captain (now Admiral) the Hon. Sir H. Blackwood. He then proceeded with the expedition under General Fraser to Egypt, and signalized himself in the command of gun-boats, at a very important position on the Lake Mareotis. In 1808 he was made Lieutenant, and superintended the fitting-out of the *Warspite*. He was shifted to the *Caledonia*, Lord Gambier's flag-ship, previously to the successful attack on the French squadron in the Basque Roads. In 1809, he volunteered to accompany the Walcheren expedition, and was actively employed in the command of gun-boats on the Scheldt—rejoined the *Caledonia*, and sailed with Admiral Pickmore, to the bay of Cadiz, where he again distinguished himself as a volunteer, in the defence of Matagorda: and soon after, while (with a very inferior force) gallantly preventing the escape of a French prison-ship, he received a musket ball through the left leg, and another in his breast; 200 of the enemy (out of 500 armed with muskets) were killed, and the ship burnt. He afterwards served in the *Egmont*, *Warspite*, and *Liffey*, where, on various occasions, his zeal, judgment, and ability, were highly conspicuous. In 1816 he was First Lieutenant of the *Glasgow* frigate, Capt. the Hon. Anthony Maitland, in the attack on Algiers; and after his return, he was promoted to the rank of Commander, and put on half-pay. Gifted with the advantages of a powerful mind, regulated by the most scrupulous sense of honour and devotion to the duties of his profession, he gained, in a high degree, the confidence of his superiors, and secured the admiration of every witness of his conduct. The same energy of mind and firmness of character which distinguished him as an officer, prompted him, in his retirement, to farther usefulness in the service of the public, as an active and faithful Magistrate. In the more private walks of life, his warm and hospitable disposition, cheerful though modest and unassuming manner, and his sincere and steady friendship, eminently fitted him to promote the happiness of social intercourse.

EDWARD

EDWARD JOHN FRASER, ESQ.

July 27. At Haslar Hospital, after a short illness, Edward John Fraser, esq. Midshipman of his Majesty's ship *Orestes*, nephew of Rear-admiral Percy Fraser, and sixth son of the late gallant Major-general John Fraser, who was killed at the battle of Deig, in November 1804, at which he commanded the infantry of Lieut.-gen. Lord Lake's army, and defeated, with total rout, the whole of Jessevout Rao Holkar's infantry and artillery, at a time when his Commander-in-Chief (in person) with the British Native Cavalry, was in pursuit of the same chieftain's cavalry force, which he came up with, and defeated in a signal manner, under the walls of Furrachabad, after a march of 54 miles in 24 hours, by which combined movements the Mahratta power was crippled for ever. The Marquis of Wellesley, in Council, announced the death of Major-gen. Fraser to the Court of Directors in England, in a despatch dated March 22, 1805, and entreated a monument to his memory, and a provision for his family, stating, that nothing more appropriate to his memory could be said than in the terms of the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Lake, who, in his general orders, stated that "advancing in front of the troops, his exertions animated to the arduous enterprise; that he continued to encourage them long after he had been wounded, and his voice impelled them, until a complete and glorious victory crowned and rewarded his exertions." The noble Marquis, in a personal address to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, in the same month of March, 1805, in the most energetic manner enforced the services of Major-general Fraser, and intreated his protection for his young family. See vol. LXXV. pp. 465, 466, 486.

JOHN PUGH, ESQ.

Feb. 23. At Malras, John Pugh, esq. barrister-at-law, and one of the Advocates of his Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature in that Presidency. His death is thus noticed in the Madras Gazette :

"Mr. Pugh had not been many months in India; but during the short period of his residence amongst us, he had acquired the respect and esteem of all who knew him. With the public he had established a character which none but men of superior abilities ever obtain; and his death has caused a vacuum which will not easily be supplied. No man ever practised in the Supreme Court whose opinions as a Lawyer were more relied upon, or whose talents and acquirements as an Advocate were more justly admired and respected. As an orator he was peculiarly eloquent and impressive. By the death of this excellent man, the various religious and charitable Institutions at Madras have been deprived of one of their most zealous and useful supporters. His loss will be long mourned, not only by his family

and intimate friends, but by all who were acquainted with the many amiable qualities he possessed."

He published "Remarkable Occurrences in the Life of Jonas Hanway, Esq." 1787, 8vo, third edit. 1798.

THOMAS KEITH, ESQ.

June 29. In the New-road, in his 65th year, Thomas Keith, esq. Professor of Mathematics, and author of many distinguished works. He was born at Brandsburton, near Beverley, in the county of York, in 1759. His parents were enabled to bestow on him a respectable education; but by their death he was thrown, while young, upon the world with but slender pecuniary means, and he engaged himself in a family as a private tutor. After spending a few years in this employ, he was induced, from the precarious and slender subsistence which was to be obtained in the country, as well as the favourable opinion which his friends entertained of his acquirements, to seek his fortune in London. He arrived in the Metropolis in the year 1781, where he soon became known; and his merits as a mathematician duly estimated, from the many works which his indefatigable industry produced. In 1789 he published "The Complete Practical Arithmetician." In 1791 an abridgment of this work for the use of young students appeared, but after passing through several editions it was suppressed. To the "Complete Practical Arithmetician," a key was afterwards added for the use of tutors; and shortly afterwards, his "Introduction to the Science of Geography." Besides these works, Mr. Keith published, in 1801, an "Introduction to the Theory and Practice of Plane and Spherical Trigonometry," a "Treatise on the Use of the Globes" in 1805, and the "Elements of Geometry" in 1814. He likewise wrote many articles in the various mathematical pamphlets which were published periodically, towards the end of the latter, and the commencement of the present century. Mr. Keith superintended several editions of "Hawney's Complete Measurer," "Pater-son's Roads," "Geography and History, by a Lady, for the use of her Pupils," &c. &c. In 1804 Mr. Keith was appointed, by the late King, to the situation of Secretary to the Master of his Majesty's Household. In 1810 to the "Professorship of Geography and the Sciences," to her late Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte of Wales; from whom, and from her Royal Highness the Princess Sophia Matilda (who with many other distinguished personages received the benefit of his instruction) he received the most flattering marks of attention and respect. In 1814 he was appointed by the Archbishop of Canterbury to the then vacant situation of Accountant to the British Museum, the duties of which he performed to

to the time of his death. In the month of November 1822, he was afflicted with an internal disorder, which ultimately caused his death. He ended his life with the most perfect composure and resignation, and retained almost to the last hour of it the exercise of those strong mental faculties and of those kind and gentle manners which had so much endeared him to his family and friends. He has left behind him, nearly completed, a new work on the "Science of Geography," intended for the use of schools.

REV. JOHN SIM, B. A.

Sept. 2. In the vicinity of London, the Rev. John Sim, B.A. late of St. Alban's Hall, Oxford. He was born Oct. 8, 1746, in the parish of Banchary Fernan, about 18 miles West of Aberdeen, and in the same county. He was educated at the public school, but whether this was the parish school, or the public Latin grammar school in Aberdeen, has not been ascertained. Two of his sisters being married, and settled in the immediate vicinity of Aberdeen, it is probable that his father moved there for the better education, and for the apprenticing of his sons. It is uncertain whether he was at college there; but if he were, and had continued the term (four years), it is most likely he would have taken the degree of M.A. Whether he was apprenticed to any business is also uncertain; but if so, it was doubtless the printing business. One of his brothers, two years older than himself, who died about eight years ago, served his apprenticeship to this business in Aberdeen, and was for many years employed in Mr. Strahan's office. At what period he came to London, and how he was occupied before going to Oxford, does not appear; but in 1772 he succeeded his friend Mickle the poet, as corrector of the Clarendon Press in that city. Subsequently he was settled at Chenies, Bucks, as Curate. While there he lived in habits of close intimacy with Wm. Lowndes, esq. of Chesbunt, Bucks, one of the Commissioners of his Majesty's Excise, which continued until the death of Mr. Lowndes (a memoir of whom from the pen of Mr. Sim has been inserted in our Magazine. At the hospitable mansion of his friend Lowndes, he was in the constant habit of meeting the principal surrounding gentry, and some of the first literary characters of the day. At this period, too, he was very intimate with Lords William and Charles Bentinck, and other branches of the Portland family; also with the late Sir William Jones.—From Chenies he went, as Curate, to Yarmouth in the Isle of Wight, where he continued four or five years; thence he removed to Devonshire, where he remained but a short time; and then removed to the neighbourhood of Stokenchurch, Oxon; but finding his voice fail, and feeling his strength unequal to

what he considered the due performance of his clerical duties required, he, from this time, being then about 60 years of age, declined all further service in the Church. Afterwards he resided in different parts of the country, moving about as health or inclination prompted; but always living rather secluded than otherwise. Latterly he principally resided in the vicinity of London, where he died, as already mentioned, on Sept. 2; and on the 6th, was interred in the burial-ground of St. Leonard, Shore-ditch.—By his will, he directed all the manuscripts of his friend Mickle, the unsold copies, with the copy-right of the life and poems of Mickle, which were published by him in 1806, to be delivered to the son of his old friend, Wm. J. Mickle.

The writer of this brief Memoir cannot conclude it without describing him in a few words. He was a sincere Christian, as the tenour of his life and the manner of his death bore testimony; the one being as free from reproach as man's sojourn here can be; the other, an edifying example of the holy influence of that religion whose precepts he had inculcated. He contemplated the approach of death with that serene and almost cheerful resignation which at such a moment the recollections of virtue only can inspire. He was a sincere friend, a most pleasant companion, and a good scholar; and having his mind stored with every variety of literary and convivial anecdotes, his company was eagerly sought by his friends.

REV. GEORGE WADDINGTON, M. A.

June 19. At Tuxford, Nottinghamshire, aged 70, the Rev. George Waddington, M.A. Vicar of that parish, and Rector of Blaby with Countesthorpe, co. Leicester. He was mathematical tutor to his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, in which capacity he attended his Royal Highness to America, and was appointed Chaplain to the Duke on the first establishment of H. R. Highness's household in 1789.—He was one of the sons of the Rev. Mr. Waddington, Vicar of Harworth, Nottinghamshire; and was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was elected a Fellow; and in 1789 was presented by his College to the Vicarage of Tuxford. In 1790 he married Anne, youngest daughter of the late Peter Dollond, esq. the celebrated optician, of St. Paul's Church-yard; by whom he has left two sons and two daughters.

In 1793 he was presented by the King to the Rectory of Sharnford, co. Leicester; which he resigned in 1798, on being presented to the Rectory of Blaby with Countesthorpe, in the same county. Mr. Waddington's two sons, George and Horace Waddington, esqrs. received the first part of their education at the Charterhouse, and are now both fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge; where they have much distinguished

quished themselves, and gained several academical honours. His eldest son, Mr. G. Waddington, has published a volume of his *Travels in Ethiopia*; reviewed in our vol. XCII. part i. pp. 425—432.

Mr. Waddington possessed a most retentive memory, and a great love for reading, by which he had acquired a considerable fund of learning and information, which rendered him one of the most agreeable of men, as he was favoured with an amiable disposition, and the perfect manners of a gentleman.

REV. JOHN SMITH.

In Demerara, in prison, and under an illegal sentence of death, just before an order for his liberation arrived from England, the Rev. John Smith, a missionary to that colony. He was born June 27, 1790, in the village of Rothwell, Northamptonshire. He had the misfortune, at a very early age, to lose his father, who fell while fighting the battles of his country on the plains of Egypt. His mother being then left destitute, he was deprived of the advantage of an early education, except that which he derived from an occasional attendance at a Sunday-school.

At the age of fourteen, he entered into an engagement to learn biscuit-baking. His master, however, dying, he was succeeded in his calling by Mr. Davies in the month of March 1806. To him John Smith was recommended by his former mistress. Mr. Davies consenting to take him, he was bound an apprentice, and continued in his employment until he was engaged by the Missionary Society in the year 1816. At the time of his being bound an apprentice, so much had his education been neglected, he was unable to write his name. His master, on perceiving that he appeared ashamed of his inability to write, kindly offered to instruct him. A copy-book was accordingly purchased, and copies were set by Mr. Davies, under whose care the improvement he made was exceedingly rapid. He was led to hear the Rev. John Stevens, of Prescott-street, Goodman's-fields; and in what was delivered on the occasion he seemed to feel some interest. A friend repeated an invitation to go again, and he consented to accompany him; until at length invitations became unnecessary, and he gave decided proof, that religion had gained an ascendancy in his estimation. After having for some time attended preaching at Tunbridge Chapel, he applied for admission, and was received as a member of that church. Here a Sunday-school being formed, he became a teacher; and, in this capacity, discharged his duty with conscientious exactness. In the science of music he also made a considerable proficiency, with scarcely any other assistance than that which imparted its first

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rudiments; and in the higher walks of literature, which he soon began to tread, an ardent desire for classical attainments was kindled, which no obstacles could ever repress. In the present state of the religious world, it is not to be supposed that diligence and talents like these could long remain unnoticed by those who are actively engaged in sending labourers in the missionary cause. He was soon distinguished as a person well qualified for the missionary department, and as such was accepted by the London Missionary Society, and placed under the care of the late Rev. Mr. Newton, of Witham, preparatory to his going abroad. Afterwards in the month of December 1816, Mr. John Smith was ordained a missionary to Demerara, to supply *Le Resouvenir*, the station occupied by Mr. Wray, before his removal to Barbicee. He sailed from Liverpool in the ship *William Neilson*, on the 30th of December, 1816, for Demerara, which colony he reached on the 23d of February in the following year, and he continued to labour there until his death. Scarcely had he landed before he received a specimen of the light in which, as a missionary, he was surveyed. Upon waiting on the Governor, he was met with a degree of coldness bordering on hostility; his Excellency observing,—“*If ever I know you, Sir, to teach a negro to read, I will send you out of the colony immediately.*” But, though watched with all the suspicious vigilance which this salutation was calculated to inspire, such was the care with which Mr. Smith conducted himself, that not even his most inveterate enemies were able to fix a blot on his character, until the fatal revolt which lately took place among the negroes; when, on the charge of being suspected of having promoted dissatisfaction among them, he was seized, committed to jail, tried by a court-martial, and condemned to death! From his long residence in Demerara, and the fatigues necessarily attendant on the duties of his station, Mr. Smith's health had been somewhat impaired prior to the revolt, his constitution having suffered from the enervating effects of the climate. The charges brought against him, therefore, occasioned a shock which he was badly able to withstand, and his long and close confinement tended to press with peculiar severity on a weakened frame, which nothing but relaxation and indulgence could restore. The power of enjoying either came too late; and in February last he expired, having languished in confinement from the preceding August.

MADAM RIEGO.

June 19. At her residence, Seymour-place, Little Chelsea, Donna Maria Theresa del Riego y Riego, widow of the late General Riego, who was put to death by the Spanish

Spanish King, after twice owing his own life to the general's interference. This lady was the daughter of Don Joaquin del Riego y Bustillo, and Donna Josefa del Riego Flores. She was born May 15, 1800, in the town of Tineo, in the province of Asturias, and was the eldest of seven children, having at the time of her death three brothers and three sisters living, all of whom were separated from her by the fatalities of civil war, except one sister, Donna Lucie. In her infancy, Donna Riego was adopted, as an object of peculiar care and affection, by her maternal grandfather, with whom she resided in the village of Funa; and in the year 1808, was obliged, together with himself and the rest of his family, to fly from place to place on the mountains of Asturias to avoid the incursions of the French armies. Her father and mother died in her early youth; and, in some few years after, she lost the affectionate relatives who had adopted her, upon which the care and guardianship of herself, and the other six children, devolved upon Don Miguel del Riego, Canon of the Cathedral of Oviedo, in which city he resided, and they with him. On the 15th October, 1821, she was married by proxy, according to the custom of the country, at Cangas de Tineo, to the General, to whom she was known from her infancy. In February 1822, they fixed their residence in the city of Madrid, but the political confusion, and continual alarms of the time having appeared to affect her health, the General proceeded with her in the month of September following to Grenada, with a view of effecting the re-establishment of her constitution by a residence in a more Southern climate. The convocation of the extraordinary Cortes for October 1822, obliged him to return to Madrid, and he parted from her—never to meet again! He placed her only for a short time, as he then fondly hoped, once more under the guardianship of his brother the Canon, who conveyed her to Motril, a place on the coast of Grenada eminent for the salubrity of its atmosphere. Being advised to remove to Malaga, the Canon accompanied her thither, in March 1823. A gradual improvement of her health had become perceptible; but here again she was destined to endure fresh afflictions, being obliged to seek shelter in Gibraltar in the month of June, to avoid the French army then advancing to the South of Spain. The General, ever anxious, in the midst of his public cares, for her comfort and security, directed that she should proceed to England; and accordingly she embarked, together with her attached sister Donna Lucie, and the Canon, on the 4th July, but, owing to unfavourable wind and weather, did not reach London till the 17th August. Now, at least, her sufferings found some rest, but the visitation that impended over her was

still more calamitous than all that had preceded it. Bereft of parents, separated from her relations, a fugitive from her native land, her anxieties still found a stay in the consoling hope, that she should one day or other enjoy the society of her husband, as the reward of her moral fortitude. Within three months after her arrival in London, the account of the execution of her husband reached her. Her frame could no longer rally; she wasted daily, under the influence of a tedious decline, and she closed her unhappy life in the embraces of her sister, attended by her protector, the estimable Canon, and several faithful Spaniards.

In her will she does justice to Great Britain, and directs her executor, the Canon, to assure the British people of the gratitude which she felt towards them for the sympathy and support which they extended to her in the hours of her adversity; but what makes the will peculiarly affecting, is her solemn attestation to the purity and sincerity of the political life of General Riego; for she states, that she esteems it to be her last act of justice and duty to the memory of her beloved husband, solemnly to declare, in the awful presence of her God, before whose judgment-seat she feels she must soon appear, that all his private feelings and dispositions respecting his country, corresponded with his public acts and professions in defence of its liberties.

T. BAINBRIDGE HERRICK, ESQ.

Sept. 24. At Cheltenham, suddenly, in his 69th year, Thomas Bainbridge Herrick, esq. of Merridale House, near Wolverhampton, Staffordshire. He was walking in his garden, fell in a moment, and expired without a sigh or groan. The cause of his death was an ossification of the heart. This highly respectable and amiable man was the youngest of the three sons of Wm. Herrick, esq. of Beaumanor Park Hall, Leicestershire (now the residence of his eldest brother, Wm. Herrick, esq.) and brother to John Herrick, esq. whose death is recorded in vol. LXXIX. i. p. 484. He married Mary, only daughter of James Perry, esq. of Eardsley Park, co. Hereford, by whom he has left one son and two daughters to lament the loss of one of the best of husbands and fathers.

MISS E. W. HILL.

Sept. 13. At Thorpe, near Norwich, having just attained her 23d year, Emily Wollastou Hill, eldest daughter of the late Money Hill, esq. of Waterden, Norfolk.

This very amiable and accomplished young lady was, a few days only previous to her death, enjoying, in the bosom of a happy family, and surrounded by friends, all the blessings attendant upon health. To do justice to her exemplary character is impossible; but it must be told that to the decided

cided principle, enlightened mind, and immense, amiable, and generous disposition which she possessed, was united every grace of person and manners that could adorn and go honour to the sex of which she was so great an ornament.

Lamented girl, how short on earth thy stay—

To thee, alas! how few brief years were given,
Ere thy pure spirit left its beauteous clay,
And upward wing'd its hasty flight to heaven.
G. T.

MR. JOHN-WILLIAM GALABIN.

Sept. 8. At his official residence, in the Bridge-yard, Southwark, aged 97, Mr. John William Galabin, formerly a respectable Printer, in Ingram-court, Fenchurch-street; at first in partnership with the very learned Mr. William Baker, and, after the death of that worthy man in 1785, on his own account. He was also for some years an active Representative in the Common Council for the Ward of Langbourn; but, long after he had passed the meridian of life, having given a good education to a numerous family, meeting with some heavy and unforeseen losses, he was greatly reduced in circumstances. Possessing good health, and sound animal spirits, he accepted the office of Corrector of the Press and Superintendent of the Printing-office of an old and intimate friend, where he continued happy and comfortable, till 1796, when, a vacancy happening in the office of Bridgemaster to the City of London, he became a candidate for it, and succeeded after a strongly-contested election. In 1802, on the death of Mr. Speck, he became the senior; and held that employment till his death. The office of Bridgemaster is of considerable importance, and of some emolument. It is in the gift of the Livery at large, a body consisting of at least 8000; and has from time immemorial been bestowed on some worthy Brother, who, having seen better days, has sunk into comparative distress from unavoidable events.—For many years Mr. Galabin was the regular editor of the "Court Calendar," commonly called "The Red Book," and also edited several editions of "Paterson's Roads." He had survived his eight sons, who died of consumption; and, melancholy to add, had outlived himself, having for nearly a year past entirely lost his recollection, inasmuch that, on the death of his wife, aged 95, which happened on the 28th of July last, he was scarcely conscious of the loss, and was with difficulty convinced that he had ever been married.

MR. ARTHUR KERSHAW.

Latelý. In a garret, Red Lion Passage, Fleet-street, aged 68, Mr. Arthur Kershaw. He was the son of a Methodist preacher,

and educated in Wesley's School at Kingswood, near Bristol. He was for a long time employed in London in a subordinate capacity by the booksellers, and, among other things was engaged to correct "Walker's Gazetteer." &c. He was principally employed by Sir Richard Phillips, to write for the Monthly Magazine, and for other works which he published. For the "Voyages and Travels," published by Sir Richard, he translated from the French a Tour over the Alps. "Had I listened," said he in 1823 of the writer of this article, "to the advice to my friends in my early years, I might have lived well in a humble state of society; for I was well educated; but, being over religious, and my mind not agreeing with the advice of my friends, I am now compelled to make the best use of the education I have received. I often repented of my conduct; but always too late: yet I trust that the Lord will in his mercy do something for me; as He has raised me up some friends who are endeavouring to provide for me."

He was thoroughly acquainted with the Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and French languages; the last of which he says "was the most useful" to him, as it "conduced most to his happiness [of which, alas! he had but a small share]; translations from that language being more wanted than from any other." "The sweets of the Latin and Greek languages," said he, "are not describable; but I have not been much called upon to show what knowledge I may possess in those languages, and to experience those sweets."

We may safely say that this hapless man has fallen a victim, like hundreds of literary hacks before him, to penury and want. When he expired he was destitute of the common necessaries of life; and the kind hand of Charity committed his mortal remains to the silent tomb. The benevolence of the Literary Fund Society (we ought to add) had some time previously prevented his earlier dissolution.

Goldsmith's epitaph on Ned Tutton may be justly applied to this unfortunate man.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS ENVIRONS.

Latelý. In London, Mr. Hubbard, formerly of Thorney, author of the History of Crowland Abbey, co. Lincoln. He was supposed to be the author of the Price Catalogue in the Gentleman's Diary for the years 1804, 1813, and 1817. He had been some years, and was at the time of his death, editor of the Farmer's Journal.

Near London, Major gen. Gabriel Dutton, M.P. for Northampton, and of the East India service. He resided at Everton in Northamptonshire, where he built a house.—He has left his property to his brother,

brother, Sir John Doveton, also an officer in the East India service.

June 9. At Blackheath, in her 18th year, Louisa Katherine, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. Sir Chas. Bagot, G.C.B.

June 20. In Charles-street, St. James's-square, John Byron, esq. son of the late Hon. George Byron, and nephew to the late Dowager Countess of Carlisle.

July 17. Of a fever, aged 4, Lady Frances Boyle, youngest daughter of the Earl of Shannon, born July 1820.

July 21. At the Priory, Stanmore, Lady Jane Gordon, eldest daughter of George Hamilton Gordon, Earl of Aberdeen, by his first wife Catherine Elizabeth Hamilton, eldest surviving dau. of the first Marquis of Abercorn, who died Feb. 29, 1812. Lady Jane was born Feb. 11, 1807.

July 22. In Clayton-street, Kennington, in her 66th year, Sarah, relict of Mr. Brookings Soady. She lived a widow upwards of 40 years. Her remains were interred at St. George's, Botolph-lana.

Aug. 18. In Stamford-street, aged 68, John Maud, esq.

Aug. 20. Aged 31, Charles George Grindlay, esq. third son of the late Rev. Dr. Grindlay.

Aug. 21. At Grove Hill, Camberwell, aged 22, Charles, fourth son of Jacob Geo. Wrench, esq. of that place, student of Lincoln's-inn, and of Christ College, Cambridge.

Aug. 24. At Lower Mall, Hammersmith, aged 50, Francis Francis, esq.

At Edmonton, aged 81, Elizabeth, widow of the late Rev. Joseph Gellibrand.

Aug. 25. At Gothic Cottage, Belmont-row, Vauxhall, aged 30, Miss Harriot Rowe.

Aug. 26. Emma, second daughter of Henry Cooke, esq. of Highgate.

In Cadogan-place, aged 22, Elizabeth Louisa, daughter of late W. S. Cooper, esq.

In Edwards-square, Kensington, aged 78, Mrs. Aspinall.

Aug. 27. In Fleet-street, aged 26, Mr. David Price, surgeon.

Aug. 28. At Pentonville, after a severe illness, Mr. Alexander Greig.

Aug. 30. Henry Barker, esq. fourth son of the late Rev. E. Barker.

Sept. 2. Aged 84, Mr. Moses Banks, of New Brentford.

Suddenly, at his house in Park-street, Dr. Luby.

Sept. 3. At Edmonton, Mrs. Susanna Morrice.

Sept. 4. In his 56th year, Charles Dupuis, esq. late of Park-lane, London.

Aged 73, at Kinsdon-house, Somerset-street, Catherine, wife of Aaron Moody, esq.

Aged 65, at Tavistock-place, Tavistock-square, Jesse Gregson, esq. of Moor-house, Hawkhurst, Kent.

Aged 75, at Edward's-place, Kensington,

J. Moore, esq. late of Vale-place, Hammersmith.

Sept. 5. Aged 83, Joseph Saxton, esq. of Rockingham-row, New Kent-road.

Sept. 6. Aged 67, at Sydenham, Andrew Lawrie, esq. of the Adelphi.

A. C. Carpue, eldest dau. of J. C. Carpue, esq. Dean-street, Soho.

At Eltham, Eleanor, eldest dau. of A. Tegart, esq. of Pall Mall.

Sept. 8. At Bishopsgate-within, aged 27, Mr. Hugh Blair Finlay, bookseller.

Aged 68, at Lambeth-ter. W. Trew, esq. BERKSHIRE.—July 28. At Southcote Lodge, aged 66, John Bockett, esq.

Aug. 18. John Bulter, esq. of Snelsmore.

Aug. 29. At Wantage, aged 27, Catherine, wife of Mr. W. H. Brind, of Pentonville.

BUCKS.—Aug. 30. At Ickford, Mrs. Mary Casemore, at the advanced age of 94.

In the same village are now living two of her brothers and a sister, all of whom are confined to their beds and unable to help themselves. The mother of the above died a few years since, at Ickford, aged 101.

CAMBRIDGE.—Aug. 30. Aged 25, Mr. H. Shaw, of Caius College, Cambridge, eldest son of John Shaw, esq. of Gower-street, Bedford-square.

DURHAM.—Aug. 20. At Bishop Wearmouth, Anne C. Morrison, dau. of the late James Morrison, esq. of his Majesty's Mint.

ESSEX.—Sept. 4. At Epping, aged 64, Mary Marsh; and on the 6th, W. Marsh, her husband, aged 66, members of the Society of Friends. He has been heard to express a wish that he might not long survive his wife.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—Aug. 13. At Clifton, Lieut. John Bushman, R. N. aged 28. He had sailed with Captains Ross and Parry, in the three North-west Expeditions, and was attached to the overland Expedition destined for Behring Straits, under Captain Franklin.

Aug. 23. At St. Michael's-hill, Bristol, Capt. Thomas Young, of the Royal Marines, aged 70. He was upwards of 50 years in the service of his country.

Sept. 2. At her house in Bishop-street, Bristol, aged 83, Susanna, relict of the late Edward Watkins, esq. of Alveston.

Sept. 19. At Clifton, in her 77th year, Mrs. Anne Toll, spinster, late of Northampton. Mrs. Toll was the last of a branch of the ancient family of that name in Hampshire and Northamptonshire. Her remains were deposited in Thornbury Church, in the family-vault of her last surviving brother Richard Newman Newman, M. D. of Thornbury Park and Clifton, Gloucestershire. Mrs. Toll's three brothers, viz. Charles Toll, esq. the Rev. Ashburnham Philip Toll, and Richard Newman Toll, all took the name of Newman by royal letters patent, agreeably to the will of their relation, the late Mrs.

Frances

Francos Newman, of Old Palace Yard, Westminster, and of Fivehead Magdalen in the county of Dorset. The deaths of the two former mentioned brothers are recorded in the Gentleman's Magazine. Mrs. Toll was niece to the late Admiral Toll, and sent to the late Capt. James Newman Newman, R. N.

HAMPSHIRE.—*Aug. 21.* Mary, widow of the late Joseph May, esq. of Hale House.

Aug. 26. At Lympington, aged 67, John Deane, esq. of Reading.

Aug. 27. At Martyr Worthy, Letitia Martha, infant daughter of the Rev. Sir H. Rivers, bart.

Aug. 28. At his brother's residence, at Amport, Frederick Marwood, esq. Barrister-at-law, youngest son of the Rev. G. Marwood, Canon Residentiary of the Cathedral Church of Chichester.

Aug. 31. At Christchurch, aged 59, George Adams, esq. who for 17 years was an active partner in the Christchurch and Wimborne Bank. Punctual and indefatigable in business, an affectionate husband, and kind master, he has left a void in the neighbourhood which will not easily be supplied.

Sept. 7. Aged 17, Charles, second son of Charles Lambert, esq. of Osborne House; Cowes, Isle of Wight, and Fitzroy-square, London. This promising young man was unfortunately drowned while bathing.

HEREFORD.—*Aug. 31.* Aged 74, at Hereford, Mr. W. Davis, Lincoln's-inn.

HERTFORDSHIRE.—*July 8.* In the 17th year of her age, Louisa, dau. of the Rev. Dr. Simpson, Rector of Baldock.

Aug. 30. At the Rev. Mr. Johnson's, at Datchworth, Herts. Alice, second dau. of late Rev. J. Linton, of Frieston, Lincolnshire.

Sept. 2. At Sawbridgeworth, Molly, relict of the Rev. John Laas, late vicar of Sawbridgeworth, and rector of High Roding.

Sept. 2. Aged 70, at Hitchin, William Wilshire, esq.

Sept. 4. Aged 76, Mark Harrison, esq. of Hastoe, near Tring, formerly of Finch-lane.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.—*Sept. 6.* At Bramp-ton, in his 90th year, William Palmer, esq. a Director of Greenwich Hospital, and upwards of 30 years one of his Majesty's Commissioners of the Navy. He was much respected, and his memory will long be cherished by his relatives and friends.

KENT.—*July 19.* At Bridge-hill House, near Canterbury, aged 74, Charles Louis de Secondat Baron de Montesquieu, grandson of the illustrious President de Montesquieu. Banished from his native country by the horrors of the French Revolution, he resided for 35 years in England, eminently distinguished for every virtue which can adorn human nature. Beloved by his equals, venerated by his inferiors, his memory will long survive him in the grateful recollection

of the poor, and the affectionate remembrance of his friends.

LANCASHIRE.—*Aug. 15.* At his father's house, aged 30, Thomas, second son of T. Grimshaw, esq. of Barrowford, near Colne, much and deservedly lamented by his disconsolate widow and numerous circle of friends.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—*Lately,* at the Dowager Lady Nelthorpe's, at Lincoln, in his 47th year, John Nelthorpe, esq. of South Ferry, second son of the late Sir John Nelthorpe, of Barton, Lincolnshire, greatly regretted by all who knew him.

July 30. At Healing, near Grimsby, aged 23, Elizabeth Anne, last surviving daughter of Lieut.-gen. Loft.

Aug. 15. Aged 15, Mary, dau. of Alderman Steel, of Lincoln.

NORFOLK.—*Lately,* at his house at Thorpe, near Norwich, Daniel Ames, esq. father-in-law of Henry Davis, esq. of Berkeley-square.

July 9. In her 80th year, Mrs. Esther Delph; on the 17th of July Mr. Aaron Delph, in the 48d year of his age; and on the 3d of August Mr. E. Delph, in the 83d year of his age. Mr. E. Delph was parish clerk of Marsham for more than 60 years, and ringer for the space of 70 years. The above three were father, mother, and son, who lived all in one house, which is now left desolate.

July 22. At Westacre High House, aged 42, Philip Hamond, esq.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—*Aug. 26.* In her 92d year, Anna, the wife of Mr. Joseph Cooke, surgeon, of Northampton. This venerable and respected couple had been married upwards of 60 years.

Sept. 4. At Northampton, in his 87th year, W. Kerr, esq. M. D. upwards of 60 years the principal medical attendant at the Northampton Infirmary. Of this distinguished physician we hope for an ample memoir.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—*Aug. 11.* At New-castle-upon-Tyne, aged 82, the widow of Lieut.-Gen. Skerrett, and the mother of Major-Gen. J. B. Skerrett, who was killed at the assault of Bergen-op-Zoom.

OXFORDSHIRE.—*July 30.* At Oxford, aged 59, Mr. Buswell, solicitor, St. Giles's.

Aug. 23. Mr. Coulthard, who lately fought a duel, died this day under the operation of extracting the ball, which was lodged in his shoulder on that unfortunate occasion.

Aug. 27. Richard, second son of Richard Smallbones, esq. of Hordley. He was a very promising youth, of genteel, unassuming manners, and truly amiable disposition.

SHROPSHIRE.—*Aug. 23.* At Bellevue, aged 75, James Male, esq. a magistrate and deputy-lieut. of the county of Salop.

SOMERSETSHIRE.—At Bawdrip, near Bridgewater, aged 90, William Crossman. He had kept his coffin by him for 50 years, and used it as a cupboard.

Aug. 25-

Aug. 25. At Ilchester, aged 25, Anna, wife of Henry Tuson, esq. solicitor of that place.

Aug. 28. At Dursley, in her 80th year, the relict of Wm. Vizard, esq. of that place.

At High Littleton House, after a short illness, Jacob Mogg, esq. deeply regretted by his family and friends.

Sept. 4. William Phelps, esq. East Pennard, a gentleman much respected by all who knew him.

At Kingsdon House, in her 73d year, Catherine, wife of Aarop Moody, esq.

STAFFORDSHIRE.—*Aug. 31.* At the extraordinary age of one hundred and eight years, Wm. Jetton of Wolverhampton. He was a gardener, and had for a number of years been employed in that capacity in the family of the late and present Mr. Molineux. During his long life he enjoyed almost uninterrupted good health and spirits, and with the exception of his hearing, which had of late become rather defective, retained full possession of his faculties. On the day of his Majesty's Coronation he presided at an entertainment given to a number of poor persons, and sung with true energy and feeling the National Anthems of *God save the King* and *Rule Britannia*. The illness which terminated his life was of short duration; for only eight days preceding that event he was enjoying his cup at the public house he usually frequented, the Chequer Ball, and there exhibited his failing strength in an ineffectual attempt to amuse the company with a song.

SUFFOLK.—*July 30.* At Earl Soham, in his 81st year, William Henchman, gent. for many years a medical practitioner in that neighbourhood.

Aug. 7. John Marriott, of Thorney-hall, Stowmarket, gent.

Aug. 10. Aged 10, Louisa, eldest dau. of Mr. I. Currie, surgeon, of Bungay.

Aug. 6. At Pakefield, aged 17, Jane-Anne, eldest daughter of the Rev. J. W. Cunningham, Vicar of Harrow.

Aug. 18. At the Glebe house, Tattingstone, Elizabeth Toundrow, youngest dau. of Rev. John Bull, Rector.

Aug. 23. At Hawstead Place, near Bury, Miss Metcalfe, eldest daughter of the late Philip Metcalfe, esq.

Aug. 25. At Evc, in his 82d year, James Prest, gent.

Sept. 6. At Woolpit, in his 45th year, George Fiske, gent. a Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery Drivers.

SURREY.—*June 10.* At Walton-on-Thames, in his 6th year, Henry-Charles, only son of the Hon. Henry Grey Bennes.

SUSSEX.—*July 28.* At Hastings, aged 52, the wife of Robert William Eastwick, esq. of Hans-place, London.

Aug. 2. At Beckley, Anne, relict of the Hon. Lieut.-gen. Murray.

Aug. 21. At Hastings, aged 61, the widow of the late Charles Hiett Hancock, esq. of Lower Clapton.

Aug. 28. Two days after his landing at Brighton, from the Mariner, Capt. Charles Young, Commander of the Fame, which ship was destroyed by fire at Bencoolen on the 2d of February last.

WARWICKSHIRE.—*Aug. 31.* At Leamington Priors, Rachel, wife of Edw. Hayward, esq. of Goldstone, Salop.

WILTSHIRE.—*Aug. 13.* At Farley, aged 19, Matilda, wife of Rev. C. F. Watkins.

Aug. 31. At Devizes, in his 77th year, B. W. Anstice, esq.

YORKSHIRE.—*July 5.* At Haslewood Hall, aged 72, Jane Lady Vavasour, daughter and sole-heiress of Wm. Langdale of Langthorpe, esq.; she was married in 1797 to Sir Walter Vavasour, bart. of Haslewood, of a very ancient family, who died Nov. 3, 1802, without issue.

July 28. In Brook-street, aged 57, Mr. Sharp, ship-owner, and one of the elder brethren of the Trinity-house of Hull.

Aug. 3. Aged 75, Mr. Robert Spence, of York, formerly a bookseller.

Aug. 5. At the house of her niece (Mrs. Rennards, Newland), aged 90, the relict of the late Mr. Jos. Jewitt, merchant, Hull.

Aug. 7. At Scarbro', aged 62, Mr. Thos. Headley, Governor of the Spa at that place, a very eminent sailor and commander in the merchant service, and much respected in life.

Aug. 25. At his house at Cliff, near Selby, aged 84, Mr. Thos. Brown.

Aug. 27. In her 71st year, the relict of the late Rev. John Ralph, of Halifax.

Sept. 6. Aged 72, Gawan Taylor, esq. for many years a partner in the firm of Messrs. Woodall and Co. Bankers, Scarborough, and one of the senior members of the Corporation of that borough; a man of the kindest disposition, and of the utmost integrity of character. It is a singular circumstance, and one that vouches strongly for the salubrity of Scarborough, that the ages of the twelve senior members of the Corporation average upwards of 70 years, notwithstanding two out of that number are comparatively young men.

SCOTLAND.—*July 28.* At Dun House, Miss Erskine, of Dun, only sister of the Countess of Cassilis, and daughter of John Erskine, esq. of Dunnottar, co. Kincardine, by Margaret, daughter of William Baird, of Newbyth, esq.

IRELAND.—*July 8.* From inflammation in the bowels, after an illness of two days, George, Earl of Tyrone, eldest son of the Marquis of Waterford by Susan-Hussey, only dau. and heiress of the 2d Earl of Tyrconnel (by Sarah, youngest daughter of John Lord Delaval): he was born April 27, 1814.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from August 25, to September 21, 1822.

Christened.		Buried.					
Males - 661	} 1386	Males - 641	} 1142	2 and 5	118		
Females - 725		Females - 501		5 and 10	47	50 and 60	83
Whereof have died under two years old		408			10 and 20	86	60 and 70
				20 and 30	71	70 and 80	72
				30 and 40	89	80 and 90	89
				40 and 50	81	90 and 100	5

Salt 5s. per bushel; 1½d. per pound.

AGGREGATE AVERAGE of BRITISH CORN which governs Importation, from the Returns ending Sept. 11.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
54 6	30 10	22 7	29 1	35 4	35 1

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, Sept. 20, 50s. to 55s.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, Sept. 22, 80s. 3d. per cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, Sept. 17.

Kent Bags	0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.	Farnham Pockets....	6l. 0s. to 9l. 9s.
Sussex Ditto	0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.	Kent.....	4l. 10s. to 6l. 0s.
Yearling.....	3l. 10s. to 4l. 15s.	Sussex.....	4l. 10s. to 5l. 12s.
Old ditto.....	0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.	Yearling.....	3l. 15s. to 5l. 5s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

St. James's, Hay 5l. 15s. Straw 3l. 3s. Clover 6l. 0s.—Whitechapel, Hay 5l. 10s. Straw 2l. 18s. Clover 6l. 10s.

SMITHFIELD, Sept. 20. To sink the Offal—per stone of 14lbs.

Beef.....	3s. 2d. to 4s. 2d.	Lamb.....	4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.
Mutton	3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.	Head of Cattle at Market	Sept. 22:
Veal.....	4s. 6d. to 5s. 4d.	Beasts.....	3,162
Pork.....	4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.	Calves	220
		Sheep and Lambs	22,270
		Pigs	200

COALS: Newcastle, 31s. 0d. to 39s. 6d.—Sunderland, 35s. 0d. to 40s. 0d.

TALLOW, per Cwt. Town Tallow 39s. 0d. Yellow Russia 37s. 6d.

SOAP, Yellow 76s. Mottled 78s. 0d. Curd 82s.—CANDLES, 8s. per Doz. Moulds 9s. 6d.

THE PRICES of SHARES in CANALS, DOCKS, WATER WORKS, INSURANCE, and GAS LIGHT COMPANIES (between the 25th of August, and 25th of Sept. 1824), at the Office of Mr. M. RAINE (successor to the late Mr. SCOTT), Auctioneer, Canal and Dock Share, and Estate Broker, No. 2, Great Winchester-street, Old Broad-street, London.—
CANALS. Trent and Mersey, 75l. and bonus; price 2,400l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 15l.; price 605l.—Coventry 44l. and bonus; price 1,300l.—Oxford, short shares, 82l. and bonus; price 900l.—Grand Junction, 10l. and bonus; price 350l.—Birmingham, 12l. 10s. and bonus; price 380l.—Neath, 15l.; price 410l.—Swansea, 11l.; price 261l.—Monmouth, 10l.; price 255l.—Brecknock and Abergavenny, 7l.; price 180l.—Nottingham, —; price 300l.—Cromford, —; price 450l.—Loughborough, 197l.; price 4,950l.—Ellesmere, 3l. 10s.; price 85l.—Dudley, 3l. 10s.; price 85l.—Old Union, 4l.; price 98l.—Barnsley, 12l. and bonus; price 375l.—Huddersfield, 1l.; price 42l.—Lancaster, 1l.; price 42l.—Stratford-upon-Avon, 1l.; price 55l.—Rochdale, 4l.; price 140l.—Kannet and Avon, 1l.; price 30l.—Regent's, price 58l.—Thames and Medway, price 40l.—Wilts and Berks, price 9l.—Portsmouth and Arundel, price 21l.—DOCKS. West India, 10l.; price 235l.—London, 4l. 10s.; price 110l.—WATER WORKS. East London, 5l.; price 165l.—Grand Junction, 3l.; price 75l.—West Middlesex, 2l. 10s.; price 75l.—FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES. Royal Exchange, 10l. and bonus; price 310l.—Globe, 7l.; price —.—Imperial 5l.; price 130l.—Hope, 6s.; price 6l.—Atlas, 9s.; price 9l.—Guardian, 10l. paid; price 10l. prem.—Kent, 3l. 10s.; price 75l.—Rock, 2s.; price 4l. 15s.—GAS LIGHT COMPANIES. Westminster, 3l. 10s.; price 75l.—Imperial, 40l. paid dividend, 3l.; price 65l.—Phoenix, 2l. paid; price 16l. 10s. prem.—Reverendy! Interest Society, 20l. paid; price 2l. 10s. prem.—Vauxhall Bridge, 1l.; price 37l.

METEO-

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From August 27, to September, 26, 1824, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Fahrenheit's Therm.						
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.
Aug.	o	o	o			Sept.	o	o	o		
27	60	67	60	30, 30	fair	12	60	66	50	30, 70	rain
28	60	70	61	, 05	fair	13	55	68	57	, 16	fair
29	65	79	66	29, 98	fair	14	57	66	66	, 12	cloudy
30	60	76	65	, 95	fair	15	65	73	61	, 17	fair
31	65	70	64	30, 02	fair	16	56	69	60	, 12	fair
S. 1	66	80	69	, 10	fair	17	57	69	60	, 22	fair
2	68	79	69	, 12	fair	18	60	71	60	, 10	fair
3	66	77	68	, 05	cloudy	19	58	66	60	29, 97	cloudy
4	66	74	62	29, 95	fair	20	52	60	52	, 91	rain
5	60	69	60	, 78	fair	21	56	66	56	30, 10	fair
6	60	69	60	, 55	showery	22	54	66	50	, 01	fair
7	60	67	60	, 59	showery	23	54	60	56	, 01	fair
8	60	66	50	, 55	showery	24	56	62	55	, 10	stormy
9	53	63	55	, 75	showery	25	56	57	45	29, 99	showery
10	53	66	57	, 86	showery	26	45	52	42	30, 05	fair
11	61	66	60	, 74	showery						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From August 28, to September 27, 1824, both inclusive.

Aug. & Sept.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols.	3½ per Ct.	4 per Ct. Consols.	New 3½ per Ct.	New 4 per Cent.	Long Annuittes.	India Stock.	Ind. Bonds.	Ex. Bills. 1000l. at 2d. per Day.	Ex. Bills. 1000l. at 1½d. per Day.
28	236	94 ¼	93 ¼	101 ¼		101 ¼	105 ¼	23 ¼		88 pm.	42 41 pm.	39 40 pm.
30	236	94 ¼	93 ¼		101 ½	101 106	105 ¼	23 ¼		88 pm.	41 pm.	40 39 pm.
31	236	94 ¼	93 ¼		101 ¼	101 105 ¼	105 ¼	23 ¼		90 pm.	41 pm.	
1	235	94 ¼	93 ¼	101 ¼	101 ¼	101 105 ¼	105 ¼	23 ¼		87 pm.	41 pm.	40 pm.
2	Hol.											
3	234 ¼	94 ¼	93 ¼		101 ¼	101 105 ¼	105 ¼	23 ¼	287		41 39 pm.	40 38 pm.
4	Shut	Shut	93 ¼	102	Shut	Shut	106 ¼	23 ¼	Shut	86 pm.	39 41 pm.	39 pm.
6			93 ¼	101 ¼			106 ¼	23 ¼		86 pm.	41 39 pm.	39 pm.
7			93 ¼	102			106 ¼			87 pm.	41 43 pm.	38 39 pm.
8			94 ¼	102			106 ¼			88 pm.	41 44 pm.	39 40 pm.
9			93 ¼	106			106				44 46 pm.	41 43 pm.
10			93 ¼	102			106 ¼		287 ¼		45 47 pm.	44 43 pm.
11			94 ¼	4			106 ¼			87 pm.	46 45 pm.	44 43 pm.
13			93 ¼	4			106 ¼		287 ¼	86 pm.	44 45 pm.	44 42 pm.
14			94 ¼	3 ¼			106		287 ¼	86 pm.	45 pm.	42 44 pm.
15			93 ¼	4			106 ¼		287 ¼	84 pm.	45 42 pm.	42 40 pm.
16			94 ¼	4			106			84 pm.	42 43 pm.	42 40 pm.
17			94 ¼	4			106 ¼			84 pm.	42 45 pm.	41 42 pm.
18			94 ¼	4			106 ¼			84 pm.	44 45 pm.	41 42 pm.
20			94 ¼	5			106 ¼				46 44 pm.	43 42 pm.
21	Hol.											
22			95 ¼	4 ¼			106 ¼			84 pm.	43 46 pm.	44 41 pm.
23			94 ¼	4			106 ¼		288	83 pm.	43 45 pm.	41 43 pm.
24			94 ¼	4			106			84 pm.	44 46 pm.	42 44 pm.
25			95 ¼	4 ¼			106 ¼			85 pm.	47 pm.	43 45 pm.
27			95 ¼	4 ¼			106 ¼			84 pm.	45 48 pm.	44 42 pm.

RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co. 104, Corner of Bank-buildings, Cornhill.

JOHN NICHOLS AND SON, 25, PARLIAMENT STREET.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

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M. Herald--Ledger
Brit. Press--M. Adver.
Courier--Statesman
Star--Globe & Travel
Sun--Brit. Traveller
St. James's & Gen. Eye.
Eng. Chronicle
Commer. Chronicle
Packet--Even. Mail
London Chronicle
Mercant. Chronicle
Lit. Gaz.--Lit. Chron.
Som. House Gazette
Courier de Londres
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Colchester--Cornwall
Coventry 2--Cumberl
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Dorchest.--Durham 2
Essex--Exeter 4



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Hunts--Ipswich 2
Kent 3--Lancaster
Leeds 3--Leicester 2
Lichfield--Liverpool 6
Macclesf.--Maidst. 2
Manchester 7
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Norfolk--Norwich 2
N. Wales Northamp.
Nottingham 2--Oxf. 2
Oswestry--Pottery
Plymouth 2--Preston
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Salisbury--Sheffield 3
Shrewsbury 2
Sherborne--Stafford
Stamford 2--Stockport
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Suff. Surrey--Sussex
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and a View of PEEL HOUSE, the Birth Place of Bp. Smith.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS and SON, at CICERO’S HEAD, 25, Parliament Street, Westminster;
where all Letters to the Editor are requested to be sent, POST-PAID.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

We fully appreciate the good and pious intent of the "rebuke," sent by our old and valued Correspondent, R. C.; but facts are stubborn; and we need only refer him to engravings of undoubted representations of the Trinity (though of a different design to those in our last Number) in vol. LVIII. 9; LXIII. 321; and to one of the Father and the Holy Ghost, perhaps the upper portion of another representation of the Trinity, in vol. LVI. 375.

Dr. A. CLARKE feels obliged to X. Y. both by his compliments and enquiries, and begs leave to state, in answer to his request, that what he justly terms "the heavy task still remaining to be executed," is in progress; though from the circumstances to which X. Y. so feelingly refers, the task is not likely to be either so soon or so well executed as otherwise might have been expected.

A. jun. of Huddersfield, has in his possession a small silver medal, about 2½ inches in circumference, of the following description. On one side is a head of Charles I. with the legend CAROLUS D. G. MAG. BR. FR. ET HIB. REX. On the reverse is a Death's head, above which is a celestial crown, with a scroll inscribed GLORIA attached, and under it the Royal Crown, with a similar scroll inscribed VANITAS. There are also the initials C. R. The legend round the whole is BEATAM ET ETERNAM SPLENDIDAM AT GRAVEM, alluding to the two crowns. There is no date upon this medal. He requests information as to the time when it was struck? It appears to have been in commemoration of the martyrdom of Charles, and is in excellent preservation.

LAPIS observes, "The Whittington Stone now standing on Highgate Hill, to which R. R. refers, p. 200, no doubt may have been placed there by Mr. Finch, the mason, though by whose order, and at whose cost, was, I believe, never known. Some land, I have always been told, lying on the left hand side in ascending the hill, and probably just behind the stone, is held on the tenure of keeping the stone in repair; and when the officious interference of S— removed the stone and pavement surrounding it, a new one was immediately placed there of smaller dimensions, though it was never known by whom."

In vol. LXXXIV. p. 120, B. E. states, "It is recorded by an old historian, that at the second battle of St. Albans, Feb. 17, 1461, there were slain 2300 men, of whom no nobleman is remembered, save Sir John Graie, which the same date was made Knight, with 12 others, at the village of

Colaeie.' (Holinshed, vol. III. p. 660.) If any of your numerous and learned Correspondents can give the names or any account of the above-mentioned 12 persons so knighted, and whether any or all of them were made Knights-banneret, it will greatly oblige."—B. E. says, "No answer or notice having been taken of the above, we are requested to repeat the enquiry, and further to remark, that the same historian adds,—'The Queens caused the King to dub his sonne Prince Edward Knight, with 30 other persons, which the day before fought on her side, against his part.' (Hol. ut supra.) Are the names of these 12 and 30 Knights recorded in the history or account of the battle of St. Albans, or elsewhere? And are there any particulars extant of the said Sir John Graie? The author of Historic and Allusive Arms, p. 70, mentions a person who 'had the rare honour of being made a Knight Banneret by K. E. IV. after the second battle of St. Albans, 1461;' but he does not state the authority.

ERENETES will be much obliged by being informed where the following anecdote is to be found. It is related by the Translators of our Bible in their excellent Preface to the edition of 1611; but he has endeavoured in vain to ascertain whence they took it.—"Therefore, as Demaratus of Corinth advised a great King, before he talked of the dissensions among the Grecians, to compose his domestic broils (for at that time his Queen and his son and heir were at deadly feud with him); so all the while," &c.

R. I. wishes to obtain information respecting the Baskerville family of Eardisley Castle, co. Hereford; and in particular a solution to the following statement in an old pedigree, *John de Baskerville ma.....dra sister to Wm. 3^e Conqueror*.—What sisters had the Conqueror? It is stated in Price's Hist. of Leominster, that 'Eardisley was a castle in possession of the Baskervilles, who were related to the Conqueror;' but how they were related is not there shown."

The continuation of London Pageants is unavoidably postponed till next month.

ERRATA.—Vol. XCIII. i. p. 576, in price of Stocks, June 21—Reduced should be 94½.—XCIV. ii. 133, a. l. 17 from bottom, for act read cut.—P. 136, b. l. 3, after principal, add "upon the interest only."—P. 212, b. l. 6, read tablet; l. 26, read executioner.—P. 327, b. l. 6, from bottom, in some copies, for run read even.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

OCTOBER, 1824.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

CONSECRATION OF THE NEW GOTHIC CHURCH, CHELSEA.

MR. URBAN, *Chelsea, Oct. 20.*
ON a former occasion (see *Gent. Mag.* vol. xc. ii. p. 293) I furnished you with an account of the ceremonies attending the laying of the first stone of our new parish Church, and it is now with much pleasure that I am enabled to describe the Consecration of this beautiful Gothic structure.

The Church being dedicated to St. Luke, great exertions were made to complete it on the anniversary of the patron Saint, which was happily effected; and it is worthy of remark that no accident has happened to any of the workmen during the whole progress of the building, embracing a period of four years and a half.

The Church is situated nearly in the centre of the parish. The West end is neat and elegant; it has a porch with two lateral Gothic pavilions, through which admittance is gained to the body of the Church. The interior is a handsome specimen of architecture, consisting of a nave and two aisles, the latter divided by six Gothic arches, supported by pillars of admirable proportions; the organ loft is a fine specimen of this style; the stone ceiling, which is groined, is imposing and well executed. The pulpit, of carved oak, is placed on the South side, and the reading-desk on the North, agreeably to modern fashion, but contrary to ancient usage. Adjoining the East end is a spacious vestry room. The organ, which is placed at the West end of the Church, is considered one of the finest in this country; it was purchased of Messrs. Gray and Son. The Church has a peal of ten bells, cast by Mears of Whitechapel. In concluding this brief description, it may be remarked, that the whole edifice is well deserving of an inspection by the admirers

of Gothic architecture. The architect, Mr. John Savage, has here erected a noble monument to his fame.*

The parishioners were admitted into the Church by tickets, and by eleven o'clock it was filled in every part, and the elegant appearance and dresses of the female part of the congregation presented a most beautiful and interesting scene. The Bishop of London, attended by his chaplain, arrived from his palace at Fulham, at ten minutes after eleven o'clock, and was received at the door of the Church by the Chancellor, Registrar, Rector, Churchwardens, and Church Trustees, who attended his Lordship to the vestry. The Bishop then proceeded in the same order to the front of the altar, where the Rector presented to him the petition, which his Lordship noticed, and ordered the Registrar to read, which being done, the Bishop then proceeded to the Consecration, and, with the Clergy and others attending him, walked in procession as before down the middle aisle of the Church, and returned up the same to the communion table, alternately repeating the 24th Psalm. "*Domini est Terra.*"

The Rector then presented to the Bishop the act of Parliament, which his Lordship placed upon the communion table, and standing on the North side thereof, turned to the con-

* Mr. G. Hawkins has published a large folio print, representing a South-west view of the church from the original drawing of Mr. Savage, and dedicated it to Dr. Wellesley the Rector. The dimensions of the building are at one corner, and a small plan at the other. It may be worthy of remark, that there were no less than 32 designs given in by different architects for this church.—On a future occasion we may have an opportunity of giving an architectural description of this beautiful edifice.—EDIT.

gregation,

gregation, and said, "Dearly beloved in the Lord, forasmuch as devout and holy men, as well under the law as under the gospel, moved either by the inspiration of the blessed Spirit, or the express command of God, or by their own reason and sense of the natural decency of things, have erected houses for the public worship of God, and separated them from all profane and common uses, in order to fill men's minds with greater reverence to his glorious majesty, and affect their hearts with more devotion and humility in his service, which pious works have been approved and graciously accepted by our heavenly Father; Let us not doubt but He will also graciously approve of this our Godly purpose, of setting apart this place in a solemn manner to the performance of the several offices of religious worship; and let us faithfully and devoutly beg His blessing on this our undertaking, and say" [then the Bishop knelt down and repeated a prayer.]

The Bishop then standing up, turned towards the people, and repeated another prayer; after which, being seated, he directed the sentence of Consecration to be read; which being done, his Lordship signed and promulgated the same.

The Curate then began the Morning Prayers suitable to the occasion, viz. Psalms lxxiv. cxlii. and cxliii.; 1st Lesson, 1 Kings, chap. viii.; 2d Lesson, Heb. chap. x.; and 6th, 7th, and 8th verses of Psalm xxvi. with Gloria Patri.

Then the Bishop read the Communion Service; and after the collect for the King, repeated another suitable prayer. His Lordship then read the Nicene Creed, and gave notice for the celebration of the Holy Communion on the next Sunday, after which the 100th Psalm was sung.

The Rev. Dr. G. V. Wellesley, the Rector, preached a most excellent and appropriate sermon, taking his text

from the 16th chapter of St. Mark, and the 15th verse.

Mr. Atwood, Organist to the King, presided at the organ. The Choristers of St. Paul's Cathedral attended, and performed several ANTHEMS, the TE DEUM, and JUBILATE, with great effect.

The service being thus ended, the Bishop and Clergy adjourned to the vestry, and after partaking of some refreshment the procession moved down the middle aisle in the following order: Verger, Vestry Clerk, Church Trustees, Bishop and Chaplain, Clergy two and two, &c.

His Lordship expressed his approbation of the appearance of the Church in the most handsome terms, and said he should notice this beautiful structure in the proper quarter. The whole ceremony passed off in the most agreeable manner. Every one appeared delighted and satisfied; the gratification being much augmented by the fineness of the day, which drew together a great concourse of people, who conducted themselves in the most orderly and peaceable manner.

Yours, &c. T. FAULKNER.

Mr. URBAN, *Great Surrey-street,*
Oct. 1.

I AM induced to offer some observations on the sculptures which your Correspondent (p. 209) thinks were intended to exhibit the Personification of the Trinity. I have in my possession a sculpture in alabaster of the same description as those engraved in your Miscellany, purchased about 50 years ago at a sale of the Rev. Mr. Wickham of Hornington in Somersetshire. The middle figure corresponds exactly with that in the engraving No. 2 in your Miscellany. This figure I consider is intended for a representation of the image or face of the Saviour*. On the right hand of this image is St. Peter; it corresponds very much with the figure represented

* In confirmation of this, in the Catholic books of Heurs, of Anthony Verard and Simon Vostre, of the date of 1607 and 1618, are divine offices *De Sanctâ Facie Domini*, illustrated by a figure of St. Veronica holding a piece of fine white cloth, having a representation of Christ with features similar to the engravings imprinted on it. The prayer too is addressed directly to the miraculous image as an object of worship. "Salve, sancta facies nostri Redemptoris, in qua nitet species divina impressa panniculo nivei candoris, dataque Veronicæ signum ob amoris."

It may be worth noticing, that in the same volume the Trinity is thus represented: The Father and the Son are seated, each with a hand on a book; and between them, above the book, the Holy Ghost is represented by a dove.

in the engraving No. 1, differing only in having the tonsure, in the head and the hair on each side flowing off the shoulders, holding in his right hand a key, and in his left hand a piece of a rock or stone, emblematical, as I conceive, of his being the head and successor of Christ's church on earth. On the left hand of the image or face stands a mitred Patriarch or Bishop, holding in his right hand a pastoral staff surmounted with a cross, while the left hand is pointing to the image, two of the fingers touching the forehead above the eye. The heads of St. Peter and of the Patriarch are both of them turned towards the image. On the top is the head of an angel*. At the bottom is the figure of a lamb, as represented in the engraving No. 2, which I conceive to be emblematical of the Saviour, who in Scripture is called the Lamb of God. I am inclined to think that all these representations are intended to designate the image and face of the Saviour, and the figures surrounding the image are meant to be emblematical.

The sculpture here described has been painted in different colours, and is not probably older than about the year 1490 or thereabouts. It appears to have been attached to some place, by its having two small holes perforated on the back; probably it may have formed an altar in some chapel dedicated to the Saviour, or it may have been fixed in the wall of some house situated in the corner of a street where passengers passing by might see it, and be reminded of their Redeemer.

In the catholic times it was usual to place images of the Saviour and of the Virgin Mary in such situations: as an instance, when at Walsingham in Norfolk the last summer (the place once so famous for a chapel to the Virgin Mary, denominated our Lady at Walsingham), I saw in the wall of a house leading to the church, carved in stone, a representation of Christ taking down from the Cross, one figure lowering the body, and another receiving it. With the assistance of the owner of

the house, I cleared away the white-wash that surrounded it, and found a very neat brick frame, in which it was enclosed, and which I brought out to view, and have left the whole a pleasing object for the admiration of the Antiquary. T. A.

Mr. URBAN, Oct. 2.

I HAVE perused with great pleasure the Rev. Mr. Duke's elaborate dissertation in your Magazine for September, p. 200, upon the singular sculptures which have been generally supposed to represent the Syrian legend of the image of Christ; but tho' great credit is due to that gentleman for the attention he has paid to the subject, and the learning he has brought into his service, I can by no means admit that his hypothesis respecting the Trinity is "indubitable."

It will, I think, be granted that the ancient representations of sacred and mystical subjects were in general uniform; I am therefore induced to form an opinion contrary to Mr. Duke, from the following circumstances. 1st. From the ancient well-known representations of the Trinity. The few which have escaped the hands of fanaticism and ignorance differ widely from those before us, yet resemble each other as closely as if formed from one design. 2d. The idea of putting a child for the Holy Spirit instead of a dove is novel, and unsupported by any authority; and 3dly, The face is not so aged or venerable as that which is given to the first person. Neither do I see that the countenance in either specimen differs so widely from the well-known likenesses of our Saviour, as Mr. Duke supposes, and which, it is to be remarked, are uniformly full-faced.

That the face within the discus is that of the second person, is, I think, evident, from the accompaniment in all the specimens; and also (though I advance an opinion in opposition to such high authorities with great diffidence) that these sculptures were intended to impress on the minds of the beholders the great work of salvation

* CLERICUS of Camden Town, in reference to Mr. Duke's description of the child upheld by angels (fig. 1), says, "the three figures are intended to represent the Virgin Mary and Joseph with the child Jesus. The face of the Virgin and the figure and dress of Joseph are similar to what I have before seen." He then remarks that these sculptured ornaments are very common in Spain and Italy. He considers that Mr. Duke was straining his hypothesis rather too far to convert these figures into the Holy Ghost! EDITOR effected

effected by the mediation of the Saviour, and his glorification. Under this idea we see the most prominent object on the relieve is the countenance of that Divine Being attended by the Apostles Peter and Paul, the two most eminent of the followers of their Divine Master, the Virgin Mother, and St. Catherine, the legendary spouse of Christ, symbolic of the union between the Saviour and the Church; the latter being represented by the Virgin Catherine. This is the general outline of all the specimens. The minor variations and additions I will now endeavour to account for. In fig. 1, and in the Encyclopedia, we find an episcopal figure substituted for St. Paul. This deviation may have arisen from the vanity of the diocesan or some mitred dignitary who set up the sculpture, in allowing his own portrait to oust the Apostle of the Gentiles, at the same time that his respect for St. Peter's successor preserved that saint in his proper station. In fig. 2, the sculptor has been more bold, and displaced both saints, substituting patrons, from whom he probably expected some more immediate benefit, as we commonly see the face of some lady coeval with the painter marring the countenances of the Madonnas of the old masters. The small figure at the bottom of No. 1, is certainly meant for the Saviour rising from the tomb, the stone being just thrust aside, and while the resurrection is depicted at the foot, the group at the top of the design very properly displays the ascension of our Lord, who is as frequently represented under an infantine figure as otherwise; and that this is intended for our Saviour is clear, from the peculiar figure of the oblong medallion which forms the back-ground, a figure to which some mysterious meaning was anciently attached, which is still the common form of episcopal seals, and in old sculptures always accompanies the figure of our Saviour, when represented in a glorified state. (See vol. xci. ii. p. 501.) Here then the artist has added to the divine countenance the last graced scenes of our Saviour's earthly ministration, when he threw off mortality, and shone refulgent in his dignified glory as the second person in the sacred Trinity, which resplendent appearance the face in the discus is intended to represent. In No. 2, the

child held up by angels is again seen, though without the medallion; in the same style a soul was represented in ancient sepulchral monuments, as being carried to Heaven, as in the tomb of Aymer de Valence at Westminster; and here, as in No. 1, I understand this to be the Ascension. In the second specimen engraved, and also in another alluded to by Mr. Duke, a lamb occupies the lower part, which needs no farther comment than the words of St. John quoted by Mr. Duke, and is therefore appropriately put to show that the face above is meant for the "Lamb of God."

Yours, &c.

E. I. C.

NEW CHURCHES.—No. III.

IN the review of Robinson's Mickleham Church in Sept. Mag. p. 339, some general remarks are made on the subject of New Churches, which, if not explained, may lead your readers into an erroneous notion of the expense of building Churches. If I understand your reviewer rightly, he estimates that a congregation of any extent may be accommodated at the rate of 1*l.* per head. I find, on looking at the estimates of the several new Churches, that 9*l.* per head is the usual average; and surely none of those edifices are remarkable for lavish expenditure; they are mere meeting-houses with steeples; no 6*l.* capitals to the columns. I fear your reviewer has confounded the providing of additional accommodation in old churches with the building of new ones: in such case I am ready to admit that in a large half-occupied building, like many country churches, two or three hundred additional persons may be accommodated, particularly in free seats, at even less than 1*l.* per head. But I would ask your reviewer what kind of building, allowing him to choose his material, could he erect for 700 persons at the charge of 700*l.*? Even the plainest meeting-house would cost more. We hear that the new Meeting for Mr. Irving is to cost 10,000*l.* which is upwards of 5*l.* per head; and surely the Scotch Kirk are the last to introduce expensive ornaments. It should have been ascertained what additional amount the several parishes enumerated are to contribute. It is probable that at Earles Heaton, only the *site* was provided by the inhabitants,

ants, and the building erected wholly by the Commissioners; if this is the case, your reviewer is unfortunate in his selection of a building which in expense is only on a par with many others. As to cast iron, when sudden frosts are banished from the country, it may be useful; at present I should greatly fear the congregation might be saluted on a winter's day by the falling of a volute or console (no gentle visitant) on their heads.

I shall proceed in my succeeding communications with some observations on such of the New Churches as are completed, and also occasional notices of ecclesiastical edifices of a different character. E. I. C. *

(*To be continued.*)

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 4.

SURELY every one must lament the manner in which the West front of Lichfield Cathedral † has lately been restored. The whole of that beautiful façade is now of plaster, appearing with all its original ornaments,—at least a resemblance of them,—excepting the statues, the greater number of which having been utterly destroyed, can never be replaced. The figures of the Kings immediately over the doorways, and extending the entire breadth of the front, have, however, been repaired with tolerable accuracy.

The proportions and design of this noble member of Lichfield Cathedral are highly imposing and elegant, and the style of its architecture is superb, without intricacy or excess. The architect made an admirable choice of ornaments, and he employed them to the enrichment of his building with profound skill and taste. But it is to be regretted that the material used in the construction of a church that was designed for remote posterity, is so susceptible of injury from the operations of time, that very few of the minute external carvings present uninjured specimens of the delicate workmanship by which they were originally dis-

tinguished. The stone is of a red hue, but not so dark or brick-like as the masonry of Chester Cathedral, whose interior exhibits in a slight degree the coarseness which renders the exterior so ragged and inelegant.

The interior of Lichfield Cathedral is as perfect in its construction and carving as the interior of Lincoln Cathedral, and it is scarcely inferior to any other church in the beauty of its arches and columns, the elegant variety and richness of its windows, the simple grandeur of its stone roof, and the just proportions of its various ailes.

It may justly be remarked of Lichfield Cathedral, that the architect made a more equal distribution of ornaments between the exterior and interior than is to be found in almost any other edifice of the same scale. Salisbury, tho' less harmonious in this respect, is not less deserving our admiration. But the splendour of York is not limited to the outside of the West front: the interior of the same wall, and the side walls of the nave, are adorned with arches and tracery of incomparable beauty. The spaces between the windows and doorways in the West front of Lichfield Cathedral are entirely covered with deeply recessed niches, or shallow arches, both prepared for the reception of figures. The peculiar lightness of these bold and truly architectural features admitted a greater number of them into the design, without the effect of gaudiness, than could be accomplished in any subsequent style of the Pointed architecture. In the earlier styles there were only a few carved ornaments, and though many mouldings, they were so skilfully clustered, that their general effect and their detail were equally admirable. The object lately in view at Lichfield was doubtless to repair what time had defaced among these exquisite embellishments; and as the most ornamented part of the exterior of the edifice, the W. front was chosen for the experiment, which I have already mentioned as just completed. It has been proved by more instances than one that external reparations in plaster are not attended with the proposed success. At all events, the fashion of repairing stone buildings with plaster is mean and despicable. The operation a structure must necessarily go through before it is coated with this detestable substance, is more destructive to its appearance

* We should be obliged if E. I. C. would favour us with his address.—EDIT.

† A view of the West front of Lichfield Cathedral is given in vol. lxxx. ii. 408, from a drawing by the late J. Carter, F.S.A. It is also accurately represented in Buckler's Cathedrals.—EDIT.

pearance than the united injuries of time and violence for many centuries. The West front of Lichfield Cathedral, already roughened by antiquity, was hatched and chipped till it resembled a huge rock in which we could here and there discover a feature which seemed to proclaim the fabric a work of art. Thus prepared, the walls were plastered, and the arches and ornaments formed in some instances according to antient authority, and in others according to the judgment of the plasterer. I could point out several instances in which a presumptuous deviation has been made from the original; among the ornaments, the most conspicuous occurs in the arch of the principal West doorway, whose beautifully wreathed foliage differed on the sides, they are now both alike,—the foliage of the left hand side is imitated. No attempt having been made to assimilate the colour of the plaster to that of the masonry, the most glaring contrast appears between the old and the new work. While the former is rich and various in its hues, and strongly marked with every other venerable character, the latter is white, sleek, and jointless;—a stiff copy of the original;—a representation of the ancient ornaments without the character and feeling which marked the work of the chisel;—in short, a second-rate specimen of plaster,—of a material derogatory to architecture, and recommended only by the economy of its expence.

Lichfield Cathedral is an ill-fated building. It was sadly dilapidated in the seventeenth century, and again mangled by Wyatt; and it is now undergoing so extensive a patching and plastering, that it is to be feared very little of the ancient work will remain untouched on the exterior. The restoration of the parapets of the low ailes is much to be commended, and the substitution of plain pinnacles for crocketed ones is much to be censured. Those which have been removed were in no danger of falling, and who would not rather have seen the original mouldering spirits, with a crocket here and there, than a tall plain obelisk, without the least indication of their ancient beauty? If this cropping system is pursued throughout the repairs, Lichfield Cathedral had much better remain to be deprived of all its ornaments by time.

If, instead of plastering the West

front, a small sum had been annually expended in the exact and substantial restoration of the pinnacles and parapets, the grand West doorway, or the outside of the choir, the whole might have been accomplished in the most creditable manner.

The writer of this article is well acquainted with Lichfield Cathedral, and he can declare that much elegant sculpture in the West front was defaced or destroyed to make room for the plaster. The sacrifice of the perfect ornaments for those which are obliterated, cannot surely be admitted as judicious, and would with difficulty find a defender, yet this is the favourite system at Lichfield; and if the same had been practised at York, that glorious edifice would not have commanded the admiration it now so generally excites.

The plaster is now falling from the walls of the new Church at Mitcham in Surrey, and if a similar accident happens within a few years to the new front of Lichfield Cathedral, its promoters must openly avow the vexation and disappointment they now labour to conceal. B.

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Mr. URBAN, Oct. 20.

HAD I. F. (p. 129) consulted your General Index, vol. 5, p. 53, for the Freckenham bas-relief, he would have seen a reference to vol. XLIX. p. 128, where is given satisfactory evidence that the Bishop performing the miracle on the horse, is St. Eloy; and which is confirmed to me by having lately seen the same subject in an old illuminated missal representing that Saint, whose name is to be found on the Romish Calendar, under the date of the 1st day of December. St. Loy appears to have been the original name (in Latin, *Elisius*), from whence the modern name *Louis*. The missal, which is beautifully illuminated, is in the possession of Sir John Pringle Dalrymple, Bart.

Dr. Meyrick (part i. p. 40) asserts, that Grose thought the shield (Frontispiece to his Treatise on Armour) was of *Roman* workmanship. Surely Dr. Meyrick did not read the explanation which Grose gave of the print; for he there says that he considered the shield to be a performance of the *fifteenth* century; a supposition which coincides with Dr. Meyrick's discovery.

Yours, &c.

C. S. B.

Mr.

MEMOIRS OF LOUIS XVIII.

THE life of Louis XVIII. exhibits a striking picture of the changes and chances of all sublunary things. He was born Nov. 17, 1755, and was the second son of the Dauphin, son of Louis XV. a prince of great promise, who did not live to mount the throne of his ancestors. He was first saluted by the title of Count of Provence, but on the accession of his brother Louis XVI. to the throne in 1774, by ordinary Court etiquette he became known by the title of Monsieur. From early boyhood he showed a great inclination for study; and in his closet he imbibed opinions adverse to the system and principles on which France was then governed. In 1771 he married Marie Josephine Louise, of Savoy, who died in England, 1810, and is interred in Westminster Abbey. There is no doubt but that Louis was favourable to the revolution at its first breaking out; but the horrible proceedings on the 5th and 6th of October, 1789, opened his eyes to the atrocious conduct of its promoters. He remained in Paris, however, till June, 1791, when—more fortunate than his unhappy Sovereign, who failed in a similar attempt, made at the same time—he succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the revolutionary ruffians who were set to guard the Royal family, and reached Coblenz in safety.

After the murder of Louis XVI. in 1793, his brother became *de jure* Regent of the kingdom, during the minority of Louis XVII.; and after the death of that martyred prince, in 1795, King. From this latter period, and not from that of his restoration to the throne in 1814, Louis always dated the commencement of his reign.

Louis and his brother, Count D'Artois, were not able to rally round their standard a sufficient number of emigrants to defend their rights; and Louis proceeded to Germany; from thence went to Turin, to his father-in-law, the King of Sardinia; and subsequently retired to Venice, where he continued to reside, till a requisition was received from the French government, which compelled him to leave that state. Accompanied only by two officers, he now proceeded to the head quarters of the Prince de Conde, at Riegal. (See vol. LXVI. p. 429.) Here he learnt, at the same moment,

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the news of the assassination of the Duke d'Enghien, and the gift of the Collar of the Golden Fleece, to Buonaparte, by Charles IV. King of Spain. Louis, as a French Prince, had received the insignia of that order; which he immediately returned, with a spirited letter, to the Spanish monarch. In 1798, Paul, Emperor of Russia, acknowledged the royal fugitive as King of France and Navarre; and invited him to Mittau, where he resided some time in the ducal castle, surrounded by almost regal pomp. (See vol. LXVIII. p. 246.) He afterwards resided in a splendid manner at St. Petersburg. (See p. 245.) With his usual caprice, however, Paul soon withdrew his protection, and ordered the unfortunate Monarch, with all his countrymen, to quit Mittau, and the Russian Dominions. By this order, many Frenchmen were involved in the greatest distress, and the heroic Duchess D'Angouleme, who resided with her uncle, sacrificed what few jewels she possessed, to procure the means of travelling for the King, and to administer to the immediate wants of her countrymen.

[We are enabled to present to our readers (see Plate I.) a faithful portrait of Louis XVIII. taken when he was in the prime of life. It was engraved for the gratification of some of his faithful followers, but never before published.]

Louis now obtained leave to reside in Poland; and, whilst living at Warsaw, on the 26th of February, 1803, a person waited upon Louis to persuade him and all the members of his family to abdicate their rights to the throne of France. The Envoy moreover observed, that Buonaparte would secure indemnities to his Majesty, and even a splendid establishment. To this unjust proposal the members of his family, with the King at their head, returned very spirited replies (see vol. LXXIII. p. 470, 680). While there, an agent was employed to poison the King and all his family, which diabolical plot was disclosed to Baron de Melleville, by the person employed. The full particulars respecting this affair, are inserted in our vol. LXXIV. pp. 776-777.

At the peace of Tilsit, Louis came to England, where, as the Count de Lisle, he resided in the quiet retreat of

Hartwell,

Hartwell, till British perseverance and British valour had opened for him a path to that rich inheritance of which he had been deprived.

In April 1814 Buonaparte was compelled to abdicate the throne of France, which he formally performed at Fontainebleau. In consequence of this, Louis XVIII. regained the throne of France, and his entry into London and Paris, and subsequent events, are recorded in vol. LXXXIV. i. pp. 400-402; 609-611. The daring and successful attempt of Buonaparte, on his return from Elba, once more made Louis a fugitive (see vol. LXXXV. i. pp. 266-271), but the Victor's glories were extinguished for ever at Waterloo; and Louis once more was restored (see pt. ii. 71, 75).

Since that period, the King of France has had no couch of roses to repose on. The contentions of the various parties into which France was divided, kept the country in a perpetual agitation; and perhaps his easy tranquil temper, and the conciliating policy he adopted, tended more than any thing else, to produce, in the end, that almost general acquiescence in the support of the existing Government, which is now the prevailing sentiment in France.

We have thus given a hasty sketch of the public life of Louis XVIII. Further anecdotes of him may be seen in our Magazine, vols. LXXXIII. i. pp. 273-4; LXXXV. i. p. 458; ii. 169, 171-73; 362-64; LXXXVI. ii. pp. 264, 358, 449-50, 483; LXXXVIII. ii. pp. 169, 265, 553, 622, &c. &c.

It is said in the French papers, that Louis met his death with firmness; and considering that he had drained the dregs of life, and had moreover a grand part to perform, it is by no means improbable. Of all the accounts given of his death, the following appears to be the most correct.

“It is true that the King during his long agony, and the days which preceded it, observed extraordinary firmness, resignation, and greatness of soul. This is the more remarkable, as for several years past, being a victim to the most cruel sufferings, his temper has been soured, and he had frequent fits of impatience; and it might have been imagined that this disposition would have become more evident as the pains increased.

“Except during the crisis and fainting fits, his head was perfectly clear; he spoke with mildness to those who were about him.

A contradiction sometimes irritated him. He complained very much of the etiquette which the Gentlemen in Waiting did not forget to observe, even in those moments which were the most painful to him. As far as he was able, he put off the moment when the Priests were to be introduced into his apartment. At last he perceived that they were going to appear in spite of him. He immediately resigned himself, and listened to the Mass with much attention; but when it was ended, he said that M. de Croix, who performed, had not shewn sufficient unction. He suffered quietly the last sacraments to be administered to him. When they came to the prayers of the dying, he said, ‘You are in too great a hurry, I know myself better than the physicians do.’ He was in the right, for they were obliged to recommence the same prayers three times. The physicians thought that the last agony would be much more prompt, and every new crisis made them say that the fatal hour was come. However, on Tuesday morning, the King said, ‘I shall not die before Thursday.’

“The disorder was horrible; the legs were a mass of corruption. He had on his feet enormous excrescences like sponges. All the pains were in the belly and stomach. For above two months he had not been able to hold up his head; it fell on his breast. The upper part of his loins were nearly paralysed, the vertebral muscles were wholly relaxed; up to the moment when these new evils attacked him, his stomach had very well digested a great number of aliments, but that organ ceased its functions as soon as the upper part of the body doubled upon itself. M. Portal, his Majesty's first physician, said, according to his usual form of speech, ‘if the King could resolve to eat lying down, and to live lying down, he would still reign a long time.’ ‘How! could you have me reign in bed?’

“Among his servants there was one named Usquenet, or Lasquenet, to whom he was much attached, and to whom he has reserved considerable advantages. No other person was dexterous in assisting him to change his position in his bed. The King said to the Count of Artois, ‘I almost regret that you are so active; I would recommend Lasquenet to you.’

“The King had not wished to see the children of France, whatever the Journals may say; it was against his will that they were brought to him. After they were gone he said—‘Why did you bring those children to me? If they were fifteen years of age, the sight of their old uncle dying would remain impressed on their memory; but at their age my sight will only make disagreeable impressions, without any advantage to them, for they will forget this last interview; it was not worth while to make the children cry.’

“Monsieur

"Monsieur came frequently to the King's bedside. The day before his death, the King said to him—"Judgment will soon be passed on my reign; but whatever may be the opinion that shall prevail, I assure you, brother, that every thing I have done has been the result of long deliberation. I may have been mistaken, but I have not been the sport, the slave of events; every thing has been conducted and argued by me."

"The Duchess of Angouleme never came into the King's chamber but in tears. 'If you knew,' said he, 'what I have suffered for the last three years, you would not weep; you would rejoice.'

"Profound affliction prevailed in the Thuilleries. The servants, who had so often felt the effects of their Master's impatience, sobbed aloud. The Chief Officers of the Palace, the Priests did not quit the bed of the dying monarch; in the night of the 15th Count d'Artois remained in an adjoining room, and they went several times to announce to him the death of his brother before it had taken place. At length, at three minutes past four in the morning of the 16th, M. Portal visited the patient, and declared that all was over:—"Go, and tell his Majesty," said the High Chamberlain, Prince Talleyrand. At this information the new King rushed into the chamber, where his predecessor had just breathed his last!

"The witness who has related to us all these facts, said to us, I have seen many court tears—they would not deceive me, but those which Charles shed were sincere. He almost laid himself down on the bed of the deceased, exclaiming, 'and I, too, am so old!' After this burst of sorrow, the Prince, composing himself a little, said to the Chamberlain, 'What is to be done!' 'Sire,' replied Talleyrand, 'I am here to attend to these things; you have need of repose—retire.' 'And you, too, want rest.'—'Retire, retire! I conjure you, Sire!' The King took the hand of his brother, kissed it, and withdrew.

"The attendants had despaired of preserving the King's body from total dissolution. It is hoped, by certain chemical processes which will in the end change the colour, to preserve at least the masses.

"Those who saw him the day before yesterday exposed to the view of the people, were surprised to find him so reduced; he was covered up to the breast only with a white cloth, which perfectly showed the contour of the body. As he died with his mouth open, a bandeau was passed under the chin to keep it closed. The face was yellow, and the hands white as alabaster.

"His Majesty was born with a perfect organization of the upper part of his body; the development of his head and chest indicated an herculean stature. The organization of his lower limbs had not the

same perfection. They always presented rounded forms, soft consistency, and a little weakness. They did not hinder the King, in his youth, from taking the exercise of walking, hunting, and riding, but with age his limbs increased—they became weak and impotent, and the King was obliged successively to renounce all sorts of exercise, except in carriages. Such was the state of the King when he left Hartwell. These infirmities increased in the course of the few last years, by the effect of the gout and erysipelas, to which his Majesty was very subject; it was thenceforward easy to foresee that he could not triumph over all these causes of dissolution. However, the excellent organization of the upper parts long struggled with success against this bad constitution of the lower ones. Every thing that the state of the king required was counselled, and observed by him with confidence and exactness beyond bounds. Never, perhaps, were attentions carried farther, nor had a more evident influence on the prolongation of life; it was impossible that art could do more than it has done under these circumstances."

The number of persons that passed through the apartments of his late Majesty on Thursday, is computed at fifty thousand. Notwithstanding this immense concourse, not the slightest disorder occurred. On Friday also the number was very great. The spectators were admitted in parties of twelve, who, after passing by the corpse, descended by the staircase on the side of the terrace which leads to the lower gallery. At the head and foot of the bed were seated the Grand Chamberlain and the Grand Almoner of France. On the right and left were twelve Marshals in full costume. The persons attached to the Almonry, and those belonging to the Chamber, filled the rest of the apartment.

The funeral of his Majesty took place on Thursday, Sept. 23. The troops wore crape on the arm, the drums were muffled, and the instruments of music ornamented with the symbols of mourning. The procession set out with the sound of cannon, and the bells of all the Churches pealed the funeral knell. The carriages occupied by the great officers were covered with black cloth. At the doors and on the hammercloths were suspended the arms of France and Navarre, richly emblazoned. The housings of the horses were black, adorned with fleurs de lis in gold, and tears in silver. The carriages occupied by the Dauphin, the Duke of Or-

leans,

leans, and the Duke of Bourbon, were covered with black cloth. The housings of the horses were of black cloth, with silver fringe and magnificent plumes. The funeral car was remarkably rich. The upper part formed a canopy, surmounted by the crown of France, supported by four seated genii, each holding an inverted flambeau. The canopy was adorned with velvet, enriched with fleurs de lis in gold, and supported by four angels bearing palm branches. The coffin was covered with a rich pall, ornamented with a silver cross. At the head was the crown of France, and at the feet the sceptre and hand of justice. The number of troops was about 11,000. Upon reaching that ancient burial place of the Kings of France, the Royal remains were presented by the Grand Almoner to the Dean of the Royal Chapter, preceded by the Canons and Clergy. The Royal coffin was temporarily placed under a canopy erected in the midst of the Choir, ornamented with the Royal mantle of cloth of gold, and surmounted by the Crown covered with crape. In advance of the coffin were the sceptre, the hand of justice, and the sword, and it was surrounded by two Gardes de la Manche, five Heralds at Arms, and four of the King's Guards. The body was followed by Prince Talleyrand, Grand Chamberlain; the Duke d'Avray, Captain of the Guards; the Duke D'Aumont, and the Duke de Blacas, Chief Gentleman of the Chamber; and the Chief Gentleman of Honour near the King. Next came the Dauphin, the Duke of Orleans, and the Duke of Bourbon, in deep mourning, and wearing long mantles. At the reception of the remains the usual prayers were recited. After the *Magnificat* the body was conveyed to the Chapel of St. Louis, which has been converted into a *Chapelle Ardente*, and where it will remain for thirty days before it is deposited in the vault of the Bourbons.

In the programme of the ceremonial to take place on that occasion, it was announced, according to long-established usage, that "a number of the Clergy with lighted tapers will follow on foot." At the funeral of the Duke of Berri there were at least 800 Ecclesiastics in the procession, and the number of professors of the clerical persuasion has not diminished within that

period; yet, on the present occasion, to the great surprise of the good people of Paris, not one was seen following the corpse of Louis XVIII. It appears that this extraordinary neglect on the part of the priesthood has arisen from a contested point of jurisdiction between the Grand Almoner, who is wholly a Jesuit, and the Archbishop of Paris, who inclines in favour of the liberties of the Gallican Church. The quarrel broke out openly on Thursday, in consequence of a right claimed by each to perform the service over the late King at St. Denis. Neither of them would yield, and consequently all the Priests, attached to either party, absented themselves from the funeral procession. This tenacious adherence to rights long considered obsolete, is a tacit indication of the wishes and power of the priesthood, who testify their belief, at least, that with the new reign the period of their ascendancy is again arrived.

Louis XVIII. was a very fair scholar, being well skilled in Latin and Greek. He is said to have written a Comedy and two Operas, which he procured to be acted, concealing the author's name, and getting others to adopt them. However various may be the opinion as to his merits as a Sovereign, he is allowed by all to have been an exceedingly pleasant companion, and an amiable man.

His successor, Charles Philippe, was born in 1757, and is therefore in his 67th year. He possesses, however, a great deal of mental and bodily activity. He was married to Marie Therese, of Savoy, who died in 1805. By this Princess he had two sons, the Duc d'Angouleme, who now takes the title of Dauphin, and the late Duc de Berri, who was assassinated in 1820. (See vol. xc. i. 167.)

◆◆◆

Lake House, near
Mr. URBAN, Amesbury, Wils., Oct. 1.

I N my letter of the 11th of March last (part i. p. 311), I flatter myself, that the many arguments I advanced, tended to demonstrate, that the venerable temple of Stonehenge (generally considered as Druidical) was not, in *origine sua*, surrounded by woods and groves. The above letter was in answer to one dated Jan. 9, under the signature of H. W. of W——r. (part i. p. 9.) That gentleman, in support of the opposite opinion, cited Rymer's

Fœdera;

Fœdera; and, expressing himself at a loss to conceive from whence the annual allowance of 40 oak trees, granted by Edward II. (A. D. 1307) to his sister Mary, could be derived, concluded, that they were obtained from a wood surrounding Stonehenge, supposed by him to be alluded to in Domesday book.

In support of my conjecture, however, as to their being the produce of Bentley Woods, I refer to an ancient record, met with by Sir R. C. Hoare, in his researches for the History of the county, and alluding to the above-mentioned grant in the following words, "pro Mariâ, filiâ Regis Edw. I. apud Ambresburiam commoranti de XL roboribus, singulis annis è forestâ de Chute et Bokholt ad focum cameræ suæ," &c. &c.

The above two forests have been for ages, perhaps, disafforested, but their sites are still occupied by many disconnected, yet neighbouring woods. The forest of Chute was situated about ten miles to the North-east of Amesbury, and that of Bokholt (or in modern orthography, Buckholt,) about eight miles South-east from the same place. Bentley woods formed a part of the latter forest; and bordering on them, there is still an extra-parochial farm called Buckholt farm. Thus, Mr. Urban, I must take leave of this question, so far as it relates to the individual temple of Stonehenge, having, I trust, evinced to your readers, that Stonehenge was in its most early æra, raised on, and surrounded by an expansive and open plain, and also having pointed out the *locus à quo* of the forty oak trees allowed by Edward II. to his sister, and which apparently presented so insurmountable a barrier to the confirmation of my proposition.

Since, Mr. Urban, I last addressed you, the interesting question, whether those ancient circles of stone, generally attributed to the Druids, were or were not surrounded with woods and groves, has undergone much discussion by several writers. The result has not, however, disproved my assertion, that the sites of those stone temples were ever in the most open countries; and I must confess, with Merlin, that S. R. M. by his ingenious reasoning, has not succeeded to reconcile to my mind the difficulty started in the letter referred to. At the same time, I cannot agree with Merlin, in thinking that by the expression of ancient au-

thors (as relative to Pliny and Tacitus, when compared with Cæsar, &c.) I have "conceded too much." I cannot admit of *modern ancients*, at least within the æra of the twelve Cæsars.

S. R. M. assuming the ancient structures of stone in this country to be Druidical temples, acknowledging the truth of the asserted fact, that they "are ever found in the most open and campaign countries," and yet that "ancient authors represent the Druids as resorting to woods and groves," endeavours to avert this inconsistency by reference to the history of the apostatizing Jews, who, leaving the true religion, went over to the neighbouring heathen; for this purpose he quotes Hosea, ch. iv. v. 13, "they sacrifice," says Hosea, "upon the tops of the mountains, and burn incense upon the hills," one Druidic practice, says S. R. M. and "under oaks, and poplars, and elms," another Druidic practice. He then adds the following quotation from Ezekiel, ch. vi. ver. 13: "their altars upon every high hill, in all the tops of the mountains, and under every green tree, and under every thick oak, the place where they did offer sweet savour to all their idols;" these passages, however, appear to me by no means appropriate; they are, as I conceive, merely circumlocutory; they are only meant to convey, by a periphrasis, to the mind of the reader, that in the neighbourhood idolatry reigned triumphant, that the altars of the heathen covered the face of the country, that they extended over hill and dale, throughout the plain and the grove. These passages were never surely intended to convey any contra-distinction; and I must beg permission to add, that I think S. R. M. will find it difficult to prove, that it was "a Druidic practice" to burn incense on hills, a "Druidic practice" to burn incense under oaks, and poplars, and elms, or a *Druidic practice to burn incense at all*. In a subsequent part of his letter he infers, with the Rev. Mr. Davies, that the mythology of the Druids became extended by its junction with the Sabæan worship of the sun and moon, imparted to them by the Phœnicians; for this inference I can see no reason. The worship of the sun and moon probably ever led the way in idolatry, and I am at a loss to imagine the previous "*more simple mythology of the Druids*," to which he alludes; when this supposed union took

took place, he asserts, the groves became deserted, though still considered sacred, as their altars yet remained; and that it was rendered necessary for the purposes of astronomy and astrology to raise their temples in the open country.

Their altars, or the remains of their altars, are not to be met with in our many aboriginal woods and forests; and their temples (if *their* temples) are usually found in situations, which we may presume, from the ungenial soil, &c. to be at a remote distance from their groves of oak. This observation brings me to remark on the quotation of S. R. M. from Pliny (Nat. Hist. Lib. 16, ch. 44), "Jam per se roborum eligunt lucos, neque ulla sacra sine eâ fronde conficiunt." I have little confidence in the assertions of the marvellous Pliny, but, assuming it to be a fact, that they ever used the oak in their sacred rites, it is more reasonable to presume, if they removed their altars and temples from the woods and groves, it would be to their immediate vicinity, rather than to distant plains and moors.

Thus, I hope, that S. R. M. will pardon me in the candid declaration, that he has not as yet succeeded in reconciling to my mind "the resort of the Druids to woods and groves, with the fact, that those structures of stone, usually denominated Druidical temples, are ever found in the most open and campaign countries."

My assertion, that stone temples are ever found so situated, seems generally assented to; but an endeavour has been made to explain this fact by your Correspondents, on the gratuitous assumption, that the surrounding expanse has been caused by the destructive axe and mattock of the ruthless Roman; this assumption has been already answered in my last letter, by the reply, that there is no record of such a destruction by the Romans, and no reason to presume it; independently of which, many of such stone structures exist in those distant countries into which the Romans never penetrated, and which are *likewise* found on plains, on heaths, and moors.

Your Correspondent V. however, (in part ii. p. 40), not satisfied with the proved fact, that plains and open countries are the sites of stone temples, still cries out, "let us to the woods repair;" yet unconvinced (as it seems by his seventh query), he still credits the belief, that the Romans denuded the

grounds surrounding the existing temples, by the destruction of the sacred groves, whilst he passes by unnoticed the ungeniality of the soil to produce those groves; enough, however, has been said on this part of the subject, but his first query opens a farther field for enquiry.

I readily acknowledge, that "a large portion of our island was covered with woods in the days of Druidism." All countries in an aboriginal state present an alternation of woods and plains; this was both the case, as is well known, with America and with New South Wales, and the general features of this country continue nearly the same; the woody regions still remain the most wooded, and the campaign parts are still the most open and campaign. Nature hath not *interchanged* her soils with the progress of years. Many of the aboriginal forests and woods, New Forest*, the forests of Dean, Rockingham, Charnwood, Bere, &c. still as such, exist; many yet also retain their general names, but from the change of the state of society, are broken into well-defined, and bounded modern woods and copses, their gigantic and venerable habitants being swept from their bases, and their places supplied with the planted underwood of the hazel, ash, &c.; others have altogether lost their names, but such woody regions are still known in many counties by the general appellation of "the woodlands," but in none of those forests, in none of those woody regions are the altars of the Druids, or their stone temples to be met with; but here your Correspondents will say, "the Romans have destroyed them;" they will thus make, I presume, in the one instance, the Romans to have destroyed the groves and spared the temples; in the other, to have destroyed the temples and spared the groves. "The mouse, that always trusts to one poor hole,

Can never be a mouse of any soul."—Pörr.
We find the temples, *mirabile dictu!* where we ought not to find them; and where we should meet with them, alas! they are not to be found.

Let us, however, leave the forests and woods, where we may search in vain, and again visit the sites most

* New Forest received its name not from its being planted, as vulgarly supposed, by William I. but from its being by him first afforested; it was a wooded region long before his days.

ungenial for timber, the plains, the heaths, and the moors; and here we do find the ancient temples of stone, the groves rooted up (as your Correspondents aver), the temples still remaining, but assuming (what I do not admit) the aboriginal existence of the groves, why should the Romans have rooted up the comparatively unoffending trees, and left the temples standing? Within these holy Cirques, "Where Druids, auncient preests, did ryghtes ordain,
And in the middle shed the vycims bloude."

CHATTENTON.

if they were *perchance* Druidical, the early Britons sacrificed, and most probably slaughtered their unfortunate victims (I doubt much, however, their human sacrifices); yet, the Romans leave them standing! they cut down the groves, and leave untouched the precise scenes of superstition and barbarity! and yet, how easily could these have been destroyed! The Temple of Rowright, for instance, consisting of slab-like laminar stones from about four to six or seven feet high, might with ease be demolished by one man in a few hours.

In the Isles of Scilly, the Hebrides, and the Orkneys, your Correspondents will find ancient temples of stone, but will they meet with woods and groves? Will they aver, will they believe, that such temples in those isles were at any period surrounded with woods and groves? Again, in Russia, Denmark, and Sweden, they will find these venerable temples; but although they may meet in those northern climes the forests of pine, yet will they find concomitant groves of oak, clothed with the parasitic missetoe? (first brought to the notice of the world, as possessing the partiality of the Druids, by the credulous, the marvellous Pliny.) I presume not. Let them, however, not rest satisfied with my assertions, let them satisfy themselves, let them range the native forests and woods of Britain, let them extend their travels throughout the continent of Europe, let them again and again explore the inmost recesses of its forests and woods "from Dan even unto Beersheba," for a peregrination equal in duration to the siege of Troy, yet I suspect, I strongly suspect, that so far as regards stone temples, they will on their return exclaim, that "all is barren."

EDWARD DUKE.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, Oct. 6.
HEMINGBURGH, or Hemingborough, on the banks of the Ouse, midway betwixt Howden and Selby, is remarkable for possessing one of the handsomest village Churches in the county of York. It stands on a rising ground, and is built in the form of a cross, being composed of a nave and chancel, with a transept or cross aisle, and presents a pleasing specimen of the style of architecture prevalent in the middle of the fifteenth century. The exterior walls are supported by neat buttresses, garnished with grotesque machicolations, and finished by an embattled parapet; some of the side windows are square-headed, but the greater part are low-pointed, and adorned with tracery of various designs. Two large pointed windows lighting each end of the transept, and extending nearly its whole breadth, are divided into five bays or lights, each having their heads filled with parallel tracery. The entrances are through a porch on the South side of the nave, and a lesser doorway on the same side of the choir; that at the West end, once the principal entrance, is now walled up. Over the one leading to the choir is a representation in bas-relief of two angels pointing to a figure in the centre of the arch, which is sadly mutilated, but supposed to be intended for the Holy Virgin; on the verge of the arch is inscribed, in the old Gothick character, "*Ave gra plena, d'n's tecum. Ecce! ancilla domini.*" The interior of the Church is divided into three aisles by a double row of clustered pillars, supporting bluntly pointed arches. The clerestorial galleries extending through the nave and transept, are pierced with windows of similar designs to those in the lower part of the fabrick. The roofs are of oak, and divided by groins into square compartments.

In the middle of the Church, and resting on four pointed arches, is a neat square tower, which measures from the ground to the top of the battlements, about 60 feet; above this a beautiful octangular stone spire rises to the amazing height of 126 feet (its diameter at the base being 24 feet, and no part above six inches thick), making a total altitude of 186 feet above the pavement of the Church, and forming a notable object for many miles round.

On

On the floor of a Chapel in the North aisle of the chancel, belonging to the family of the Babthorpes*, is an emaciated figure, or skeleton, in stone; and against the wall, an altar or table, of rich workmanship, of the same material. Against the wall of the Chapel, on the South side of the choir, are an helmet, crest, &c. and an ancient banner emblazoned, *Gules*, besanty *Or*; below, on a funeral escocheon—1st, *Ermine*, three besants *Or*. 2nd, *Azure*, three lions rampant *Or*. 3rd, *Argent*, a cross pancee borded *Gules*. On a scroll, "Dame Lenox Pilkington, sole daughter and heiress of Cuthbert Harrison, of Acaster Selby, Esq. Died the 17th day of July, A. D. 1706." On a curious oak screen which separates this Chapel from the middle aisle, are inscribed in the Gothic character, "Orate pro an Whal Benefactoris istius ecclesie," &c. &c.

On a brass in the choir, is

"Here lieth the body of Mrs. Jane Smith, who departed this life April the 27th, 1674."

Near to this, another brass,

"Here resteth the body of Thomas Bevell, late Vicar of this Church, who departed the 14th of November, Anno Dom. 1677, ætatis sue 84."

Under the tower,

"Here lieth interred the body of the Rev. Mr. Marmaduke Easdale, who was 35 years Vicar of this Church, and departed this life, Nov. the 5th, 1741, aged 81."

The antient carved stalls or seats of the prebendaries, are still remaining on each side of the choir. The font is circular, without much ornament, and apparently Anglo-Norman; near thereto, is a flat stone, sculptured with a cross and sword. In the tower hang five bells, dated 1730. An organ and gallery were erected in 1718. At the North-east corner of the Church, and forming part of it, is a school-house. A history of this parish, with lists of the prebends, &c. is appended to Burton's "Monasticon Eboracense."

Yours, &c. J. * * *

Mr. URBAN, Oct. 7.

THE following question relative to the precedence of Esquires by office, is taken literally from Harl. MS. 1433, and is written on the first

* The family of the Babthorpes, now extinct, had their residence at Babthorpe, about a mile South-east of Hemingburgh; the site of the hall, moated round, is still visible.

leaf of the Visitation of Surrey. The signatures appear to be original autographs.

CLIONAS.

QUESTION.

"Whether an Esquire by office shall take place of another Esquire by office, who was made Esquire by virtue of the said office six or seven years after, although the latter may be the more ancient gentleman."

ANSWER.

"Their office being of equal rank and quality, he that is first an Esquire by office, shall take place of him that is made Esquire afterwards by virtue of the said office, although the later may be the more ancient gentleman.—Signed by

JOHN BOROUGH, Garter Principal King of Armes.
WILLIAM LE NEVE, Clarencieux.
HEN. ST. GEORGE, Norroy."

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 27.

THAT a question, supposed to be at rest, should be revived at stated intervals, is, as your excellent Correspondent observes (p. 127), "most extraordinary." Surely, there can be no need of further witness, or *myself* could testify, that upwards of thirty years ago, and when an Under-graduate of Worcester College, Mr. *Moss* favoured me with a visit; and the conversation happening to take that turn, *he distinctly avowed himself to be the Author* of the lines in question ("The Beggar's Petition"); and proceeded to rehearse *them* in my hearing. I think he also added, "that some one had endeavoured to deprive him of this child, &c. *tulit alter honorem*," or something to this effect; and that "he regretted he had sent it forth anonymously." Of these last particulars I am not so sure; but of the former I am positive; and, though at this distance of time, both his manner and remarks (for they were somewhat peculiar) are still comparatively fresh in my recollection.

In consequence (and *before* I had heard or read a syllable of controversy on the subject), I erased the word "*Anon.*" affixed to this poem in my copy of "Elegant Extracts," and inserted the name of *Moss*; nor do I conceive it possible that I should alter it to that of *Webster*; for however an author may be allowed to demur or even to mystify an enquirer, as to the owning or denying any anonymous production, no man, one would hope, of *literary*, much less of *moral* character, would *deliberately claim* what himself has never written. W.

Mr. URBAN, *Malmesbury, Sept. 1.*
THE drawing accompanying this communication (*see Plate II. fig. 1.*) represents a door-way in the Abbey at Malmesbury. It is in the screen that divides the nave from what remains of the transept, and was discovered at the time the late reparations were being carried into execution in that venerable fabric. *Fig. 2* is the architrave; and *fig. 3* the cornice.— This screen, as all those who are acquainted with the Abbey know, now supplies the place of an altar-piece, and does not separate the transept from the choir, but divides the nave from what once was the transept. The lofty arch leading from the nave into the transept is now walled up, and it is against this lofty blank wall that the screen is situated. I am not enough of an Antiquary to speak positively upon the subject, but I believe the place occupied by this screen was that usually appropriated to the rood loft; whether there was a screen in this situation when the Abbey was entire, of course cannot be ascertained; if there was, it must either have been destroyed or removed, and the present one erected in its stead. The form of the arch I believe denotes it to have been of the time of the Tudors: added to this, the cornice is decorated with the heraldic bearings of the house of Lancaster, as the Portcullis, the united roses, &c. all which evidently show that the work was posterior to the union of the two houses, by Henry VII.'s marriage with the heiress of the house of York. Immediately over the door-way, in the centre of the screen, and in the cornice, are the Royal Arms with the lion and a wivern, a dragon as supporter. From a note in Rapin, it appears that the gold coin of Henry the Eighth had the Royal arms with these supporters on the reverse; it should hence appear that this screen was erected in that Monarch's reign. Leland, who travelled in his reign, says that the great tower or spire over the transept was gone and had fallen down, "in memoria hominum," an expression that would lead one to suppose that the destruction of the tower was not very recent, and had probably taken place before the reign of Henry VIII. It is not, however, easy to conceive what could have induced the erection of this screen in its present

situation, if the tower had then fallen, as it could have answered no purpose whatever, unless they had begun to restore the Abbey previous to the dissolution; and perhaps this screen was one of their first efforts for that purpose, but all is conjecture. No subject has, however, more engaged the attention of Antiquaries, than the different periods at which the Abbey was erected; this is more particularly the case with the beautiful South porch, which has been universally and enthusiastically admired; nothing certainly can exceed its elegance. Mr. King, in his *Munimenta Antiqua*, attributes it to Aldelhm; but it must be obvious to every one, that such a work as this could only be the production of persons possessing much greater skill than we can suppose our Saxon ancestors of the seventh century to have been possessed of. No doubt the South porch is an imitation and improvement of the Saxon style; and I think there is every reason to believe that this Southern porch, as well as the grand Western entrance, were both erected in the twelfth century. There is a fragment only of the Western entrance remaining, but both porches appear to have been of the same æra, and extremely similar. The ornamental parts of both consist of sculptures of Scriptural subjects; and what is remarkable, they both appear to have been erected after the completion of the Abbey. The great South porch completely conceals one of the windows of the South aisle of the Abbey, and partly hides another; and at the Western entrance it appears that the work was completed subsequently to the original building, as the lines or courses of masonry in the work of the pillars and arch-work above do not run in line or correspond with the courses in the masonry on the sides of the entrance; and this circumstance is also to be observed in the framing (I know not the technical expression or term) of what remains of the great Western window, as well as in many other instances, in different parts of the Abbey. Hence it must be extremely difficult for any one to say when the Abbey was erected; such liberties having been taken with the original structure. There is an engraving of the fragment remaining of the great Western entrance in

Britton's *Architectural Antiquities*; and also in your vol. LXXXIII. ii. 322, from a drawing by Mr. Carter; but Mr. Britton's is the most correct. On the capital of one of the remaining pillars, as represented in Mr. Britton's plate, may be discerned something like a Sagittarius; on the pillar, however, it is very visible, distinct, and well preserved.

Mr. Moffatt, in his *History of Malmsbury*, p. 66, says, "there is a relic of the circular arch of the grand Western entrance. The pillars are round and plain from the base to the capital, and here commences elegant sculpture. It has a few bas-reliefs remaining in good preservation. One of the figures, a Sagittary, has been particularly admired by the Antiquary." Now as the Sagittarius was an armorial bearing of King Stephen (my authority is Wright's edition of Heylin's *Help to English History*), is it not extremely probable that both these porches were erected in that Monarch's reign, and that by the potent and wealthy Bishop Roger of Salisbury? He is known to have been much at Malmsbury; he was the wealthiest subject in England, and of course the most capable of executing such elegant and costly works. Previous to their disputes he was the great favourite of Stephen, and a principal instrument in the election of that Monarch to the English throne. It is therefore, I submit, extremely likely that it was this Bishop who erected these porches, and ornamented them with the heraldic insignia of his patron and Sovereign.

What I have said I think is confirmed by Mr. Moffatt, who in his *History*, p. 25, says, "previous to the accession of Stephen to the throne, Roger Bishop of Salisbury, an ambitious prelate, had taken to himself the custody of Malmsbury Abbey. Whilst it was in his hands he fortified the town with walls and a castle;" and adds, "that Camden informs us, that he erected both in this place and at Salisbury structures for cost very chargeable, and for shew very beautiful. The stones were set in such exact order, that the joints could not be seen." I think this observation of Camden must refer to the erection of the porches, and with what I have stated, in a great measure decide the question as to the period when the elegant porch of our venerable Abbey was erected.

B. C. T.

Mr. URBAN, *Tewkesbury, Oct. 2.*
HAVING lately observed in the Church of Tewkesbury some broken mullions and tracery in the space between the modern altar-screen and that which originally backed the more ancient termination to the chancel, I determined thoroughly to explore the recess. After diligently removing the lumber it contained, among which were several three-quarter bases of columns, portions of mullions, cornices, and open screen-work in the pointed style—a bed of brickbats, stones, mortar, and dust, at least two feet in depth, appeared as a flooring. In carefully examining this accumulation of rubbish, three mutilated effigies were disinterred, which, from the plain surface at their backs, and the mortar still partially adhering, must once have been fixed against some tomb, chapel, or screen then existing in this Church. A drawing of these I herewith send you, and think the sculptural execution will fix their date toward the close of the 16th century.

Fig. 4. Is clothed in a tabard of arms, round which is a studded girdle sustaining an ornamented pouch or scrip; the legs are cased in greaves, and a hawk, retained by tasseled jesses, perches on the left hand. A mantle, figured green, clasped on the centre of the chest, falls in easy folds down the sides of the figure. The arms on the surcoat are those of Despenser, impaling the chevrons of Clare, each in their proper heraldic colours: from these we may suppose the person represented to be Hugh Despenser the younger, who married Eleanor eldest sister of Gilbert, the last male heir of the Clares. The head in the drawing was fortunately picked up from among the broken stones where it was completely buried: whether it belongs to *Fig. 4* is not certain; it is mustachioed, and has been painted in accordance with the rest of the figure. This figure measures two feet by nine inches.

Fig. 5. is similarly clothed and decorated: but here the mantle is fastened on the shoulder—a perfect Toga, and the scrip pertaining to the girdle omitted. The left hand (gauntleted) and arm support—what, I am at a loss to define; except that it is a square, joined to which, by a link, hangs a smaller object, and from this depends a bar once grasped in the right hand; now, with the arm, broken away, but leaving traces of the fingers against

the

the body. From the well-preserved clarion on the right breast, this may have been intended for Robert the Consul and Earl of Gloucester, natural son of Henry the First, who bore in a field, Gules, three clarions, or rests, Or, two and one: as blazoned in the North-west window of the chancel.

Fig. 6, is but a small part of another effigy; yet enough remains to show the chevrons of the Clares impaling the clarions of Robert the Consul. This coat must belong to the first Gilbert de Clare, who married Amicia, second daughter of William, son and heir to the said Robert. The left hand of this figure holds a fragment of what might have been a branch or some such ornament.

Fig. 7. The relative size of four stone brackets, sufficient to uphold the foregoing and another effigy.

Fig. 8. Piece of an open screen, with a double-moulded cornice, and a grotesque countenance coloured as life. There are three other portions, differing in the moulding, which is a single twisted band.

Now, Mr. Urban, may we not con-

clude that these fragments, or at least the figures, formed part of a tomb or chantry, commemorating one of the Lords of Tewkesbury subsequent to the De Clares, pompously adorned with representations of several of his illustrious ancestors, and erected in the now demolished Chapel of our Lady: as they cannot possibly have belonged to any monumental structure at present in the Church, unless it be the splendid Chapel erected by Isabel, grand-daughter and sole surviving heiress of Sir Edward Despenser, in honour of her first husband, Richard Beauchamp Earl of Worcester. And even these *nothing but the figures* could have pertained.

Georgius.

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 4.

IN continuation of my account of Farnworth, co. Lancaster, in your two last Numbers, I forward the annexed view of Peel House, the birth-place of Bishop Smyth, as it appeared in 1819, when it was occupied by Mr. Samuel Woolrich. The engraving was obtained through the favour of the late Mr. Gregson*, of Liverpool.



Among the worthies of Brazen-nose College, enumerated by Mr. Chalmers in his History of Oxford, a fair proportion, doubtless, were natives of Farnworth and its vicinity. Richard Barnes, Bishop of Carlisle, and afterwards of Durham (who died in 1588), was born at Bold, and Fellow of Brazen-nose, and most probably owed his previous education to Farnworth School. See his life in Hutchinson's Durham, vol. i. pp. 480 *et seq.*

But a native of Farnworth, one who rivals even Bishop Smyth, appears in the person of Richard Bancroft, Bishop of London, and Archbishop of Canterbury from 1604 to

1610. He was born in this township in September 1544, being the son of John Bancroft, Gent. by Mary, daughter of John Curwyn. He owed his rise to his uncle, Hugh Curwyn, who, when Archbishop of Dublin, made him a Prebendary in that Cathedral. But when Curwyn was translated to Oxford, his nephew also sought English preferment. See his life in numerous works.

Bold is a large township in Prescott parish, about four miles from that town, and as many from Warrington, the seat of the Bolds, as it is said,

* See our Obituary for this month.

from

from the Saxon æra §. The old Hall is a curious edifice of ancient date, and now used as a farm-house. Not far from it is the modern mansion, which was built from the design of Lenni, a celebrated Italian architect; it is now the residence of the Prince and Princess Sapieha. Thomas Patten, Esq. of Bank Hall, Warrington, married in 1757 Dorothea, second daughter of Peter Bold, Esq. His son, Peter Patten, Esq. on the death of his aunt Anna Maria (the eldest daughter), in 1813 succeeded to the Bold estates, and assumed the family name. He was F. R. S. and F. S. A. His eldest daughter was, a few years back, married to Prince Sapieha, a Polish Noble.

Among the Bradshaw papers at Marple in Cheshire, is a letter dated Dec. 1649, addressed to Peter Bold of Bold, Esq. (who is mentioned in the epitaph of his son Richard, p. 298, b.) It is from Henry Bradshawe, the elder brother of the President, congratulating the Commonwealth on the acquisition of Mr. Bold for a friend, and Mr. Bold on the comfort and honour which he and his family would reap thereby, though the daily trouble thereof might be more than his tender years might well admit of. See Ormerod's Cheshire, iii. 410.

The Bolds of Upton, Cheshire (see Ormerod, ii. 265, 266), were a junior branch of the Bolds of Bold.

Bank Hall, the ancient seat of the Pattens, is a capital mansion at Warrington, built by Thomas Patten, Esq. (Col. Patten Bold's grandfather) from a design of Mr. Gibbs, the well-known architect.—Colonel Bold's town-house was in Harley-street. A pedigree of the Pattens (of which family was William Patten, *alias* Waynflete, Bishop of Winchester), compiled in 1769 by Ralph Bigland, Somerset, and Isaac Heard, Lancaster, with additions to nearly the present time, is printed in Mr. Gregson's Fragments, pp. 190—193. To it may be added, that Thomas Patten, Esq. Colonel Bold's father, died March 19, 1806, at the advanced age of 86; that Colonel Bold's second sister, Lettice, died unmarried, Dec. 22, 1817 (see vol. LXXXVII. p. 632); that his daughter Dorothea was married, April 23, 1823, to Henry Hoghton, Esq. only son of Sir Henry Philip Hoghton, of Hoghton Tower, Lancashire, Bart.; and the alliance

§ See a pedigree of the family till 1613, in Gregson's Fragments, p. 188.

with the Prince Sapieha before mentioned.

NÆPOS.

P. S. On searching Randle Holmes's MSS. in the British Museum (Harl. MS. 2129, p. 79) I find that Bishop Smyth's "picture" was, in 1635, in the East of the Cuedley quire, and under it these words:

"Orate pro a'i'a D'ni Will'i Smith, ac p' a'i'abus p'entam suor'.

"In the several quarries in the window be these letters **W. S.**

"In the North window are the arms of Penkett, A. three birds B."

ON THE CHIVALRY OF THE MIDDLE AGE.

MR. URBAN, *Bath, Oct. 2.*

STORIES of Chivalry have at all times been admired. And, indeed, the imagination is so irresistibly charmed by them, that, notwithstanding the extensive diffusion of the spirit of Philosophy, works of this description are sought after in preference to others of more acknowledged utility. They are admired by reason of the passions they describe and the emotions they excite. An author, therefore, who employs himself upon this species of literature is sure of success, by delighting his readers with lively and florid descriptions of the blandishments of the tender passion; especially if his narration be founded on history. On these grounds it is thought that an *Essay upon Chivalry* may not be displeasing to your readers.

The ancient Greeks had already a species of chevaliers. Their heroes at the time of the Trojan War, by their romantic feelings and feats of arms, resembled the knights of the Middle Age. There always existed a sort of chivalrous spirit in the ardent imagination of the wandering Arab. His lance was always raised, and his favourite horse ready to bear him to the face of danger. It is true that among the Arabs, the women, who lived apart from the men, could not enter deeply into the interests of these warlike heroes; but, on the other hand, there would result a greater purity of intention, and more respect and adoration would be elicited from these lovers of the desert. Witness their poems, which breathed the most refined expressions of gallantry.

At the time of the crusades, the chivalrous spirit of the Arabs became amalgamated with the heroism of the knights of Europe, which, joined at length

length to religious fanaticism, produced the romantic character of chivalry, which prevailed among us for many ages. The Knights of Europe were originally feudatory nobles, or other proprietors, who, in the time of war, mounted a steed in the service of their lord. They were distinguished by a helmet, adorned with the figure of a crown, or of some animal. The King wore a helmet of gold or gilt; his attendants of silver, the nobility of steel, and the lower order of iron. In the time of battle the face was protected by a little grating, called the visor. To this part of the helmet was joined the chin-stay, to which was attached the collar, and to this last the gorget, or neckpiece; the whole of wrought iron. The gorget and the cuirass were connected together. This principal part of the armour, as well as that which protected the arms and legs, was composed of little rings of iron. The cuirass was worn upon a doublet of silk or skin, lined with woollen; upon the outsides of it, princes and persons of distinction, wore a coat of arms, richly emblazoned upon gold or silver cloth, which descended to the knee; and as the horse was also richly caparisoned, the rider thus mounted was not unlike an equestrian statue of iron. On his left arm was a shield secured by a ring; its shape was varied according to the caprice of the wearer, but the generality of them were large at the top, and gradually diminished to a point. They were made of wood, covered with leather, and on the outside of it was seen the escutcheon, that is, a representation of the armorial bearings of the knight.

On his right arm was carried his principal weapon, a lance; made of pine or ash; large at the grasp, but terminating in a sharp iron point, and adorned with a bandrol or little flag. The lance couched, he advanced to the combat, and endeavoured, by a vigorous thrust, to dismount his antagonist; and when fortunate enough to lay him at his feet, drew a poignard to terminate his existence, if he refused to supplicate his mercy. When the combatants had broken their lances, they grasped their immense swords, to cleave with this heavy and destructive instrument, the helmet, the armour, or the shield, of the adversary. Their violent and reiterated blows produced sounds most dreadful, which Tasso,

Ariosto, and others, have compared to the roaring of thunder. The Knight was followed to the tournament, or combat, by four or five young gentlemen of his own rank, called pages or varlets; names which were sometimes also given to the esquires. The domestics of the most inferior order were called base varlets, and were appointed to attend the horses, &c. &c. The Esquires were always in immediate attendance upon their lords, and assisted to equip and disarm them, and when away from the place of action, carried the buckler and lance.

The more vassals a prince or noble had at his command, the greater number of esquires had he in his retinue. If his revenue was sufficient to enable him to equip a certain number of men for the service of the State, and maintain them at his own expense, he was honoured with the title of Banneret. A Banneret was distinguished by a square flag, borne by the principal esquire, while that of the other knights was prolonged, and terminated in two points, like the bandrols which were used in the ceremonies of the Church.

Such was the equipment of a Chevalier of Europe when he hastened into Syria to rescue the tomb of Christ from the hands of the infidels. At this epoch it was considered expedient to form a species of regular militia of the corporations of knights. And as their principal design was the protection of pilgrims who travelled to visit the holy places of Palestine, or to take care of the hospitals, it was necessary to enter into a communication with the ecclesiastical body. From whence arises their analogy with the religious orders. Like the monks, they adopted a particular habit, elected superiors, who were called masters, framed laws for their mutual interests, and, like the monks, made vows of obedience and chastity. The ceremony of installation was conducted with an imposing solemnity.

At that time the chivalric mania began to increase rapidly; it was the noble pursuit of every young gentleman who panted for glory and honour. After having passed the first seven years of his infancy under the eye of his mother, he was placed under the protection of some noble friend or relative to finish his education, and to avail himself of the advice, counsel, and assistance of his patron: and it

was

was considered a great honour conferred upon the person so selected to superintend the conduct of the future warrior.

The first principles that were instilled into his mind were, the love of God, and the respect due to the sex; while the matrons and maidens of the castle instructed him in the science of gallantry. It was not, however, till he had attained his fifteenth year, and was declared capable of bearing arms, that he could become an esquire. Sometimes this title was conferred upon him with great pomp; his devout parents, bearing lighted tapers, conducted him to the altar, where he was girded by the priest with a consecrated sword. But the young nobleman was not yet allowed to participate in the honour of the combat; he could not give, or even accept a challenge, and was merely allowed to act upon the defensive in case of personal assault. It was his duty during the combat to supply the knight his lord with horses and refreshments, and to be an inactive spectator of his exalted achievements.

The day before that on which a tournament was held, was celebrated by jousts, or trials of skill to exercise the young esquires, and the conqueror obtained the privilege of associating on the next day, with the noble Knights who were to figure in the lists. In the castle of his patron, the young Esquire was obliged to receive and attend upon all the noble visitors. Such was his occupation till he had attained his 25th year, the age required for admission into the order of Knighthood. Still, in imitation of the religious orders, he prepared for his installation by rigid fasts, and nights spent in prayer, with a priest and sponsors in the Churches and Chapels, and at length received the sacraments of penance and the eucharist, with the most exemplary piety. The other preliminaries were baths, emblematical of the purity of the soul, and white habits, which were also its symbols.

These devotional exercises concluded, the young candidate, attended by his relatives and friends, repaired to the Chapel, where, kneeling at the foot of the altar, he was equipped by the Knights in attendance, and sometimes by matrons and maidens of distinction. The old Chevalier who conferred the dignity upon him, then gave

him three strokes upon the shoulders or neck with the flat of the sword, to remind him that blows could not be received there without dishonour. The helmet was then placed upon his head, his arms presented to him, and after a short prayer, he flew with eagerness to the horse prepared for him, galloped with animation round the circle, brandishing his lance, and the ceremony was concluded. After his reception, the new Knight pronounced his vows, which were, to sacrifice his life in defence of the Church and its ministers, the widow, and the orphan, and never to refuse the combat when virtue was insulted, or innocence oppressed.

Sometimes his enthusiastic valour induced him to make most extravagant vows; such as, to be the first to plant his standard upon the walls, or the highest tower of a place besieged. To throw himself in the midst of the enemy, to strike the first blow, &c. &c. The solemn engagement he had made, imposed upon him the honourable task of consecrating his whole life to defend the weak, and to punish the wicked. Neither was he less engaged in times of peace than in those of war; for occasions were not wanting which compelled him to fulfil the duties of his knighthood. The slightest offence, or the least imputation cast upon his honour, obliged him to challenge the offender to single combat. The mode of giving a challenge was by throwing down a gauntlet, which the opponent picked up as a mark of his acceptance of it. Sometimes they were impelled to single combat by vanity only; at others, merely to please a woman*, or to revenge the outraged honour of one of the sex; but in all these rencontres, loyalty was to be rigidly adhered to.

In time of peace the Tournament was his most delightful occupation. The exercises of the noble cavalry gave birth to these public military feasts. It is said that Tournaments were held at the court of the fabulous King Arthur, who instituted the order of the Round Table; and we read descriptions of such games in the history of the German people, divided into

* In 1414 Jean de Bourbon, in honour of his lady, made a vow with sixteen other Knights, to wear a fetter upon the left leg every Sunday, till they should have fought, and made an equal number of captives.

Roman provinces; and of something more nearly resembling them in the time of the Carolingians. They insensibly acquired the greatest consideration, and were celebrated with the most imposing pomp.

The illustrious and great King of the Germans, Henry the First, feeling the necessity of a well-exercised cavalry to resist the invasions of the Hungarians, contributed much to bring them to perfection. It is probable that under his reign, various regulations were made, which being concentrated, became at length the established order of the Tournament. However, towards the middle of the 12th century, this name was not given to these chivalric exercises. The word, which comes from *Dorno*, signifying in the Celtic tongue a combat, was unknown to the Germans, and it is probable that Tournaments were most in vogue in France at that period. Geoffroi de Previlby, a French gentleman, who lived at the latter end of the 11th century, transmitted to his country the regulations of King Henry the First concerning them, and brought them into great repute by certain refined improvements which he introduced, so that in a short time they became a principal diversion at the courts of the most powerful princes in Europe.

To be admitted to the combat required the fulfilment of certain conditions. In Germany none were eligible who could not prove their four quarters. The necessity of this proof began to be insisted upon at a time when many acquired nobility by an imperial warrant. The noble inhabitants of the towns, and even patricians, were inadmissible till they had formally renounced all the rights and privileges of a burgher. And all were excluded who had sinned publicly against God or their neighbour. This law banished from the lists heretics, felons, blasphemers, murderers, robbers (although many noblemen at that time were literally robbers), adulterers, those guilty of sacrilege, and even noblemen who had married women of mean birth: also, whoever was known to have oppressed the widow or the orphan. It will easily be perceived by this account, that the rules were formed by the priesthood. The Chevalier who wished to enter the lists, was obliged to wear upon his escutcheon the helmet he had inherited from his ances-

tors, with its ornaments and appendages; this was called the blason or armorial shield, and whoever had appeared as an actor at a Tournament, was not only regularly entered, but received a certificate of his eligibility.

The Tournament at that time was one of the most brilliant spectacles imaginable. The neighbouring fields were covered with superb tents and pavilions. Around the arena, which was closed on one side by palisadoes, and on the other by drapery, scaffolds were erected, on which were constructed boxes and balconies, richly adorned with superb tapestry, flags and streamers. At a given signal, the most animating martial music introduced the Knights most superbly mounted and caparisoned, attended to the barriers by their respective Esquires. Each of these Champions received from the lady who was the principal object of his tenderness and affection, some device, with a part of the ornaments she wore, as a bracelet, a knot of ribbon, a girdle, or a veil. This precious pledge was immediately attached either to his helmet, his buckler, or his lance, to stimulate him to signalize himself, and achieve something worthy of her approbation. If by any accident he happened to lose this ornament, she quickly supplied him with another; and the eagerness with which the ladies furnished their noble lovers with new pledges of their affection, was such, that at the conclusion of the entertainment they sometimes appeared nearly destitute of decent covering, and had no other consolation in this unpleasant dilemma, than that of seeing others of their sex in a similar situation.

Judges were appointed to decide the honour of the combat. Two Knights of established loyalty were elected to this office, by the Prince who gave the entertainment. They fixed the time and place, and regulated the conditions of the Tournament, and the nature of the arms to be used. It was their duty also to examine the armorial bearings and the titles of those who presented themselves. They were distinguished during the combat, by a white wand. There were also (principally in France) Marshals and other officers appointed to attend the scene of action, and render assistance to those who required it. The Heralds and other subalterns were commissioned to

remark

remark the progress and issue of the combat, in order to report an exact and faithful account of it. The judges inspected the combatants, previously to their going into action. The lances were not to be sharpened, or the swords adapted to cut or thrust. It was considered disgraceful to be dismounted by an adversary; and some having taken the precaution to secure themselves to the saddle, severe penalties were inflicted upon those who should have recourse to such unfair practices.

Various laws were instituted to regulate the combat. A Knight could not try his skill with an inferior, neither was it legal to direct the lance otherwise than at the visage, or the armour of an opponent. He who lifted the visor, or took off his helmet, ceased to be exposed to the attacks of the assailants. If it happened that one was beset by many, a Chevalier, appointed by the ladies, shook a wand adorned with some female ornament over the object of their pursuit, to shew that they took him under their protection, and the pursuers were obliged to desist; but, at the same time, a severe reprimand was given, to him who had the imprudence to challenge many.

The combat concluded, the Princes or the oldest Knights proclaimed the conquerors. The ladies, too, congratulated the successful Champion, and bestowed upon him some mark of their respect for his valour and address; as, a sword, a pair of gold spurs, or some similar present. He was then conducted from the field by a pompous and splendid retinue; and very often, the delicate hands of the most lovely females were employed in removing his ponderous armour. But it often happened, that he who expected to be covered with glory, retired covered with wounds, and fatal consequences have sometimes resulted from this diversion*.

Many accidents likewise occurred by over-crowding the scaffolding,

* Henry the Second, King of France, in a brilliant Tournament which took place at the celebration of his sister's marriage with the Duke of Savoy, wished to try his skill with Count Gabriel de Montgomery, who wounded him in the eye. In spite of all the skill of his attendants, he died eleven days after, June 29th, 1559, after a reign of twelve years.

which has even fallen in and crushed the combatants. The Popes therefore endeavoured to suppress them. Innocent the Third refused the rites of sepulture to those who should lose their lives in engagements of this sort. But Philip the Second, of France, by dint of earnest entreaties, obtained from Pope John XXII. the abrogation of this severe law.

The fatal accident of Henry II. King of France, gave a mortal blow to Justs and Tournaments; added to which, the use of cannon and other fire arms having necessarily changed the mode of warfare, military exercises also underwent a revolution, therefore they have not been celebrated since the 16th century.

W. R. TYMMS.

(To be concluded in our next.)

MR. URBAN; *E. Grinstead, Sept. 20.*

AMONG the many curious and at present unexplained circumstances in the natural history of Insects, we may consider the total absence of particular tribes in certain seasons, while in others they appear at their wonted time in vast and unusual numbers. Wasps in this district have of late afforded a striking example of this irregularity. For many years past these troublesome insects have been very numerous in the early part of the autumn. They usually appear in August, become very plentiful in September, and disappear by degrees in October. Towards the close of the summer 1821, they were so numerous as to become quite a pest; during September every window was full of them, and several thousands of nests were destroyed in the surrounding neighbourhood. Hornets were likewise more common than usual. In 1822 the wasps again appeared at the usual time, but in no very prodigious quantities. Last year both wasps and hornets were again plentiful, the country abounded with them far and wide, and as usual a great many nests were destroyed. This present season has not produced above one single wasp, at least as far as my observations have extended. Having travelled during the last fortnight on the Continent, I noticed the same total absence of wasps and hornets. A single instance occurred of a wasp who entered the carriage in which I was travelling in Flanders, and was noticed as a curiosity, no others having been seen.

On

On my return, I found that not a single wasp had as yet been seen here.—Whether or not the same scarcity of insects, usually so troublesome at this time, has been observed in remote countries, I am unable to say; but the observations of your Correspondents in different parts of Europe would be interesting. For there is an old saying, that plenty of wasps indicates plenty of fruit; and this has certainly been a very bad year for most sorts of fruit, both in the British Isles and on the Continent, at least in France, Flanders, and the more temperate parts of it. I could observe similar failures in the expected appearance of other sorts of insects in particular seasons if it were necessary. The cause of their absence is curious. Are they gone elsewhere? or do wasps sometimes remain dormant over a whole season? Perhaps they may be subject to certain occasional epidemics, whereby in certain seasons they are destroyed. I have noticed the failure of bees in some years, when whole hives of them have been found dead on the ground, without any apparent cause.—This season has produced a great abundance of ants, and also slugs, snails, and almost all the climaceous reptiles. T. F.

MR. URBAN, Nottingham, Sept. 1.

IN reference to my former communication respecting Land Steam Conveyance (Part i. p. 417), allow me to lay before your readers a few more remarks on this important subject.

If public attention could be roused in order to examine impartially into the present policy of our inland con-

veyance, every individual would soon be persuaded of the absolute necessity of an entirely new system of national intercourse. There is no branch of political economy which so imperatively demands particular attention in every district, and none so worthy of national support, as the facility of communication from town to town throughout the united kingdom. Yet, from the very general nature of this improvement, few persons seem sensible of its importance to individuals; this is proved by perseverance in a system, where want of skill in the direction of all our roads, their accumulating debt, and, generally, bad condition, are the only characteristic features.

The national importance of this improvement cannot fail, in process of time, to attract universal attention both at home and abroad. The great facility and economy in our daily communication by steam-packets afford the most perfect illustration of this scheme: but, however excellent the present system of steam-packets may appear, the superiority of land steam-conveyance will be still more apparent, as it unites in a tenfold degree every advantage which steam-packets, canals, coasting-traders, and turnpike-roads now yield.

The expence attending these different modes of conveyance, compared with that of a General Iron Rail-way, must eventually rouse astonishment in every thoughtful mind. How our engineers can still waste their time and the public money in *delusive canal speculations*, and on the present miserable system of roads*! Why may not the same facility and dispatch be

* In adverting to the Iron Rail-ways proposed to be laid down betwixt Liverpool and Manchester, and other important places, a contemporary journal offers the following judicious remarks:—"Hitherto Rail-roads have been used for very limited purposes, and whenever they are spoken of it is in connection with coal-pits and stone quarries; but they are now to be applied for the purpose of conveying merchandize over very extended lines of country; and thus they are becoming an object of great national interest. Rail-roads, as hitherto worked by horses, possess very little, if any, advantage over canals; but Rail-roads, worked by the loco-motive steam-engine, have so decided a superiority, both as regards time and expence, that there can be no question but they will be generally adopted whenever a new line of conveyance has become necessary, either from an increased trade, or from the exorbitant demands of canal proprietors.—By the loco-motive engine 50 tons of goods may be conveyed by a ten horse power engine, on a level road, at the rate of six miles an hour, and lighter weights at a proportioned increase of speed. Carriages for the conveyance of passengers, at the rate of 12 or 14 miles per hour. For canals it is necessary to have a dead level, but not so for Rail-roads: an engine will work goods over an elevation of one-eighth of an inch to the yard. Where the ascent or descent is rapid, and cannot be counteracted by cuttings or embankments, recourse must be had to permanent engines and inclined planes, just as recourse is had to locks for canals; but here again the

given on land as we now find in daily practice by steam-packets? Let our engineers answer this simple question.

It behoves gentlemen to reflect before they subscribe to the specious Ship-canal between the English and Bristol Channel, or to any other canal; for the time is fast approaching, when Rail-ways must, from their manifest superiority *in every respect*, supersede the necessity both of canals and turnpike-roads, so far as the general commerce of the country is concerned; therefore, Gentlemen, I say, beware of Canals; yea, even of Ship-canals!

The expence of making a canal is considerably more than that of a Rail-way, and the experience already had of our canal conveyance cannot fail to convince every impartial reader, after due observation; that the heavy expence attending the construction and repair of canal boats, with all their multifarious tackle, men's wages, horses and their keep, must render the transport of merchandise much dearer than by an *improved* Rail-way, which so peculiarly combines both economy of time and of labour. The few hands required to superintend a gang of waggons on the Rail-way, compared with those employed in the conveyance of the same freight by a canal, can only excite the astonishment of every one, how our engineers should have so particularly directed their attention to this latter system in preference to the former. The almost insurmountable difficulties attending the construction of our canals (with the pleasing serpentine direction of most of them), such as locks, tunnels, reservoirs, towing-paths, &c. have seemed to attract the skilful spirit of our engineers, in preference to the less expensive, more simple, and profitable method which a General Iron Rail-way presents.

Rail-ways are very commonly used for levelling of roads, and removing the ground on the formation of canals: this peculiar property demonstrates the great facility and economy which would attend the construction of a General Iron Rail-way, instead of

the partial application of Rail-ways as a mere auxiliary to roads and canals. Steam-packets were originally intended as auxiliaries to the sailing packets; but the former have, from their great superiority, already become nearly the sole conveyance for mails across the channels; the inference, therefore, is clear; that so soon as public prejudice shall be overcome, our inland conveyance may be conducted on the same improved principle by the application of mechanical power on *improved* Rail-ways, instead of the ridiculous management of all our roads, and the intolerable conveyance by canals, now so highly praised and extolled by the blind partizans of the times.

Notwithstanding the numerous improvements this plan may introduce into every county, and the great increase of inland trade to arise from the immense capital which it would cause to be circulated in every direction, there may be individuals, as well as some few companies, whose interest might be effected; but it cannot be expected that the accomplishment of so great a work can be obtained without trespassing upon some few establishments. The public benefit, however, will be so very general, and the national interest will so far preponderate, as to render any attempts to impede its adoption futile and abortive. The present proprietors of coaches, caravans, and waggons, are, from their experience, establishments, and connexions, best adapted to benefit by a General Iron Rail-way.

The proprietors of the *few* canals which do answer will have the greatest reason to complain (and they, no doubt, will raise their selfish clamour to the highest pitch); but, in common with the rest of society, they must of course submit to any superior method of improving the conveyance or transport of merchandise, just as the coasting vessels do to the established steam-vessels. With respect to those canals which do not answer, and those that never can, the sooner they are abolished in toto

Rail-road system has a great advantage; the inclined plane causes no delay, while locking creates a great deal. Two Acts of Parliament have already been obtained, namely, the Stockton and Darlington Act, and the Moreton Act. On these lines, which exceed thirty miles each, it is intended to adopt the loco-motive engine, and they will both be very soon ready for the conveyance of goods. There are also three or four other Rail-roads projected. The discovery of the loco-motive engine, it is said, will be almost as important to the trade and commerce of this country as the discovery of the steam-engine itself." EDIT.

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the better; it is unreasonable to expect that the public will give them the smallest encouragement from this time; for the free discussion of the present plan will soon win the majority in its favour, as the more it is examined, in every respect and particular, the more evidently will its manifold advantages appear.

In my former communication I described the great advantage to be derived from supplying the city of London with coal by this conveyance, in preference to the employment of vessels; the same economy and dispatch might also be obtained in supplying the corn-markets of the Metropolis, and of every other town; and if a candid and impartial examination were adopted in order to contrast the present pitiful methods of conveyance with that which improved Rail-ways would afford, I feel confident of gaining the immediate support of all those engaged in commerce and agriculture. The tedious delay attending the conveyance of goods by coasting traders, the numerous wrecks every winter, the enormous expences so peculiar to the shipping interest, and the further detentions by canals (such as the total stoppage to commerce when they are undergoing repair, and in time of floods, or frosts, or draughts), greatly retard the intercourse of the country, and consequently enhance the transport of merchandise. Rail-ways are free from all these objections, and the great speed with which journies might be made, would enable the proprietors of steam-caravans and waggons to reduce the present charge one half, as their returns would be so rapid: indeed journies might be made from London to the interior towns in half the time taken up by boats from Gainsborough, Selby, and Hull, without reckoning all the time lost by the circuitous passage trading-vessels make from London to these ports. Surely the wholesale dealers in colonial produce cannot long be indifferent to the importance of this improvement, which would enable them to supply the grocers of the country towns at one half the present charge of carriage, and in one quarter of the time.

By a direct communication of Land Steam Conveyance throughout the interior of the united kingdom, and the present facility of crossing the channels by steam-packets, we may confi-

dently promise ourselves the certainty of thus performing the whole conveyance or transport of goods and persons by the sole power of steam, both by land and water.

As this alteration in the conveyance of vehicles by land will tend to improve all commercial connexions by the approximation of the various branches of commerce and manufactures with their source, so in like manner would the domestic convenience of individuals residing in the vicinity of London be much improved, the immense population spread around this great city going to and fro every day by the numerous stages might be conveyed with greater personal accommodation and safety in one half the time, and at one half the expence now incurred; the circumjacent country is particularly well adapted for a Rail-way in every respect, therefore I should have thought it as likely for this plan to have commenced at the Capital as soon as at Birmingham, Manchester, and Liverpool. Between these three places a Rail-way is about to be laid down for the general introduction of Land Steam Conveyance; and I hope that the Citizens of London will be zealous in promoting an object so highly beneficial to themselves as well as to the whole country.

Had a Rail-way been laid down instead of the Regent's Canal, the merchants and the public in general would soon have acknowledged its superiority, and the proprietors would not have had to repent of their subscriptions. London most particularly requires a new system of communication with the manufacturing and commercial districts; the commerce of London must decline in consequence of the tedious delay and heavy expence which attend the exportation or importation of merchandise here, compared with the North; and in order to enable the Metropolis to hold its wonted rank as the chief commercial city, it must carefully watch and patronize in the South every improvement of the Northern ports: in every view of the subject, the City of London would reap the greatest benefit from this project. The East and West India merchants, indeed all merchants of London, might negotiate in the populous towns and villages of the North on the same terms as those resident there.

From the particular attention which
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the publick and Government are now bestowing upon steam-navigation, it follows, of course, that a similar conveyance on land must also command general notice, if we may judge by comparison, how much greater interest it would yield the community in every respect. At the first view of this plan, individuals are disposed to ridicule it as chimerical; this, indeed, is the lot of all new schemes, but it should at the same time be remembered, that it is the peculiar privilege of the ignorant to ridicule what they do not understand. The lighting of towns with gas was no doubt ridiculed by thousands who now hold shares, and nightly enjoy the benefit of that *luminous* project.

Whatever attempts may be made to bring steam-carriages, or other mechanical vehicles into use, on the ordinary turnpike roads, few of the numerous obstacles and inconveniences which present themselves against their introduction need only be stated, to convince every one of the impropriety of such a measure; these new steam-carriages, on descending the steep hills of our ordinary turnpike-roads, would, on the slightest accident happening to the machinery, be dashed to pieces; the small weight drawn by one steam-engine, and the dilatory rate of speed, compared with what the same engine might effect on an improved iron railway, are sufficient to shew the folly of the attempt; therefore, it must be evident, the only likely way of success is so to form our road that it may be adapted for the peculiar construction of mechanic power, by a perfectly even and solid surface, so as to accelerate the speed of carriages with a less propelling power, and consequently diminish the expence of conveyance.

To give the necessary encouragement to the rapid improvement of mechanic power, the common turnpike roads should be left as they now are, without any further waste of public money upon them in delusive schemes, and a perfectly new system of conveyance began upon, more consonant with the spirit of the times, and better

adapted to the immense intercourse and increasing traffic of this great commercial nation.

As a Select Committee was appointed by the House of Commons, to examine into the merits of steam-navigation, the same attention from Government to the present plan would be productive of the utmost good, as an impartial consideration of the comparative importance of the two systems, steam-navigation and land steam-conveyance, could not fail to produce a favourable decision in behalf of my plan.

Communications have already been made to Government, to the General Post-office, to the Board of Agriculture, and to the Corporation of the City of London; and it is hoped that the rail-way about to be laid down between Birmingham, Manchester, and Liverpool, may stimulate the wealthy inhabitants of populous districts to exert their influence; and, by calling public meetings in their respective neighbourhoods to canvass this new project, promote its extension from town to town. The profit to be derived by the publick from this scheme, may be computed from the enormous annual expediture now wasted in purchasing and feeding unnecessary horses; but it is only through the most candid and most impartial examination into the effects likely to result from the adoption of this measure, that its vast importance to the nation, as well as to individuals, can be properly known.

Every day's experience serves more and more to convince me that no conveyance which the most improved canal, or ship-canal, or public road, now affords, or may afford, can be compared with this simple mode of conveyance, the application of mechanical power on *improved* rail-ways: indeed, as wasteful expediture and want of skill are the only characteristic features of Canals and Turnpike-roads, so are the opposite extremes of economy and skill combined, alike descriptive of the Rail-way*. T. GRAY.

Author of "Observations on a General Iron Rail-way."

* Mr. Stephenson, of Newcastle-upon Tyne, has laid down the line between Liverpool and Manchester; the distance is 83, $\frac{1}{4}$ miles. The surveys are nearly complete, and the Committee entertain not the least doubt of being ready for the next Session of Parliament. Independent of the great benefit the commercial interest will derive from the project which, both as regards time and cheapness, will prove most important, the landed interest in the vicinity of the line will also derive very great benefit. The communication will be so cheap and rapid, that a distance from a market for produce, or for supply

ON METROPOLITAN COURTS OF
REQUESTS.—No. VII.

(Concluded from part i. p. 604.)

ESPECIAL care has been taken in the several acts for the establishment of the various Courts of Requests, to prevent these Courts from exercising jurisdiction in any case where a sum certain was not claimed, or where a decision would involve other points of greater consequence than the recovery of a debt of trivial amount. That this restriction was caused by a distrust of the judgments of the Courts of Requests, is an incontrovertible fact; the Legislature was unwilling to entrust a Court, formed as has been previously described, with the power of determining any other than the plainest cases. Questions which required any very extensive information, or superior intellectual endowments, were expressly excepted from their authority; at least every practicable means was taken to effect that object; but entirely and wholly to exclude difficult questions from these Courts was impossible. Cases which involved necessarily in their decision the determination of some more important point than that of mere debt, must perpetually recur, notwithstanding the precautions taken to guard against their introduction; and it would of course, therefore, be better to endeavour to form a Court possessed of sufficient ability and acquirements to decide such cases, than partially to exclude them from the jurisdiction of Courts of Requests.

The present great inconvenience is frequently caused by the inability of these Courts to entertain suits where a question of damages is involved; such, for instance, as suits for breaches of contract, or for actual damage done. The injured party has no resource to which he can repair for redress, but the highest Courts of Judicature; the injury he has sustained is probably of small amount, and if his desire of justice be not stronger than his prudence, he acquiesces in the injustice rather

than incur such heavy and disproportionate expenses in his pursuit of a recompense for his injuries; it would, therefore, perhaps be advisable, to empower Courts of Requests to decide actions of damages under certain restrictions, as well as actions of debt; in fact, to entertain all personal suits whatever, where the debt or damages claimed does not exceed 40*l.*; beyond which sum, no Court of this description ought to be suffered to exercise jurisdiction, upon any pretence whatever.

The public inconvenience occasioned by this limitation of the powers of Courts for the recovery of small debts, has been partially remedied in some instances by the transfer of the jurisdiction over such cases to the Justices of the Peace, who are empowered in many cases to enquire into injuries sustained by breach of contract, &c., and to oblige the offending party to make a compensation for the damage he has done. Many other expedients have been tried to supply the place of a proper tribunal for the decision of demands of the nature alluded to; but most certainly, it would be better to keep the civil and criminal justice of the country distinct from each other, to prevent the mixing and mingling of both jurisdictions, and to submit such kind of questions to the determination of a Court composed of five members impartially selected, than leave them to the decision of a single Magistrate, whose interests, whose prejudices, or whose connexion with the parties, may pervert his judgment.

The ancient law of England confined the office of a Justice of the Peace almost entirely to the inquiring into offences; it did not frequently permit him to exercise a summary jurisdiction; it regarded such a power with the greatest jealousy; and, therefore, only gave the Magistrate authority to commit or bind over offenders to another tribunal. But, at the present day, the cases submitted to the summary jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace are almost innumerable. No reflecting

of manure, will amount to very little. New Collieries will be opened, and coals will be much reduced in price. The public in general entertain wrong impressions respecting rail-ways; they never hear them mentioned without referring to such as are seen in the neighbourhood of coal-pits or stone-quarries. But such improvements have taken place that they are no longer the same things; besides which, a rail-way without a loco-motive engine, is something like a cart without a horse, a trade without a profit, or a canal without water.—*Gore's General Advertiser, Liverpool, 12th Aug. 1824.*

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person will make the least objection to the transfer of the authority to decide in such cases, from the Justices to a Court of Requests, composed impartially; at least, that the latter Court should exercise a concurrent jurisdiction.

A considerable part of the attention of the different Police Magistrates in the Metropolis, is occupied in the adjudging of penalties incurred under a vast number of Acts of Parliament: Courts of Requests might here likewise beneficially assist the Magistrate in the discharge of his duties.

The writer cannot conclude his letters upon the subject of Metropolitan Courts of Requests, without expressing his hope that some Member of the Legislature will endeavour to introduce into Parliament, in the next Session, some remedy for the grievous evils at present attendant upon these Courts. He has devoted considerable time and attention to an enquiry into the subject, and through the kindness of Mr. Urban, has presented the result of his enquiry to the public. If it be thought inadvisable to adopt the remedy he has proposed, he hopes that some means will be taken to remove the abuses he has pointed out, and thus an effectual service will be done to a very large portion of the labouring classes of the community.

If a Committee of the House of Commons is obtained, very little anxiety need be entertained for the result. The characters of some of the persons connected with Courts of Requests would now, as it has hitherto done, prevent any alteration in their constitution, because the evidence of the utter inadequacy for the purposes they were instituted, and of the manifold injustice daily committed by them, would be so clear and convincing, that even their most attached and ardent admirer would be compelled to withdraw his objections to a reform; and let it be remembered, that such a reform might be accomplished without any expense to the publick, while the expenses of the suitors in the Courts would be considerably reduced. The attainment of these objects, together with what is of infinitely more importance, the administration of substantial justice, ought surely to occupy a portion of the attention of the British Legislature; and in the confident expectation that another Session of Par-

liament will not be suffered to elapse without very material alterations in the present constitution of Courts of Requests, the writer concludes this Series of Letters.

A BARRISTER.

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JOURNAL OF A SHIPWRECKED
SEAMAN.

(Concluded from p. 208.)

March 5, 1760.

TWO Moors were detected stealing some white linen out of the Emperor's summer-house; they were put in irons for two or three days: then the Emperor sent for them to punish them, which was put in execution after this manner:—There was a long pole drove in the wall, whereupon they were hung by the irons that were upon their legs, which put them in such pain and agony, that they bit and scratched one another like two cats; the Emperor present, which afforded him sport. His eyes being glutted with inhuman revenge, he ordered them to be pushed off; one of them being a white man and an officer, had his hands and private parts cut off; the other being only a negro, had his hands cut off at the wrists. They were both laid on a dung-hill, and nobody to relieve them upon pain of death; and the longest liver was to eat the other. The white man died directly, the negro lived in the greatest agony imaginable for two or three days.

March 14.—The Emperor sent for Captain Barton, and desired him to get every thing ready for our journey to Salle, our Ambassador being expected there shortly; he also told the Captain that no Englishman taken under other nations' colours should be released.

March 25.—Some slaves being at work on a high wall, one of them fell over, and was hung by his irons until he was dead, before the other two who were chained with him could give him any assistance.

March 29. The Moor who went to Tituan with Tilledado the Jew, arrived at Morocco. He brought some letters to the Emperor. In four or five days after, the Emperor sent for the Captain, and told him the Ambassador had agreed to give him his demand, which was 225,000 dollars; the Captain told us the Emperor was very well satisfied, and sent men to get camels

camels and mules to carry us on our journey.

April 5.—The Emperor went on a party of pleasure for four or five days. He gave orders that all Christian slaves should have two holidays, it being Easter.

April 9.—The Emperor came to Morocco with all his attendants. In the afternoon he sent for the Captain, and desired him to pay for the mules and camels which were to carry us, for we should go on our journey in a day or two.

April 10.—We received orders to knock off work, and to return our working tools belonging to the Emperor. The Captain gave every man 12 blankeens to buy necessaries for our journey. The next day he gave us 15 more, which we laid out in fruit and other trifles, fearing we should get nothing to buy on the road.

April 13.—We loaded the camels and mules with our baggage. We were ordered to go to the Emperor's palace to be counted; there were in number of us 320 men, three women, and two children, one of whom was got in the country. We left behind us two of our people, viz. Francis Kennedy, seaman, and John Deal, soldier, on account they could not be moved. We set out from the Emperor's palace at 9 o'clock in the morning, accompanied by Muley Dress, the Emperor's brother, with other Morocco gentlemen, and some English gentlemen, about four miles from Morocco, at a small bridge, where we alighted and refreshed. Here Muley Dress and the other gentlemen took their leave and departed, excepting Mr. Elliot, who of good nature took upon himself to accompany us. At their departure we were put under a Bashaw and a guard of 100 soldiers, to guard us safe to Salle: we crossed some mountains to the Northward, and had very troublesome travelling with our camels; at night we stopped at a well of water and a town of tents, where we rested that night.

April 14.—At sun-rise we proceeded on our journey, and had very pleasant travelling. The country is more fertile, and better stocked with cattle than any place we have ever seen before in Barbary. In the evening we pitched our tents on a place between two ridges of mountains, where there were two towns made of tents, named

Akhamma, where there was a fine run of water; for it was our care to pitch near such places. The Captain hearing there were necessaries to be bought, gave every man three blankeens to buy whatever he thought of, and a great many went to the towns, and were used very well by the inhabitants, who were very glad to see them.

April 15.—Proceeded on our journey, and passed through a fine valley and by several towns made of tents. There were fine flocks of cattle. About one o'clock we stopped and pitched our tents near several towns like the former. In the evening we were joined by a Bashaw from Tokalak, and one of our carpenters, who had been there some time at work. He informed us that Lieut. Harrison whom we buried there on our journey to Morocco, the day after we left the place, had been dug up and burnt by the Turks. Here we had fresh camels to carry us on our journey to Salle.

April 16.—About eight o'clock in the morning we proceeded on our journey, and travelled over very high mountains. In the evening we stopped and pitched our tents near a large river named Moorbeach, about two or three miles to the Westward of which is an ancient building called Bellows, which the Emperor's grandfather resided in during his banishment from Morocco.

April 17. At seven o'clock in the morning we began to cross the river on floats made of sheep-skins, blown up like bladders, and lashed to a small raft of sticks. This machine they call *algrubers*. At our first seeing them we were afraid they would not be sufficient to carry us over; but we found they would answer the purpose very well; they will carry over five or six people at a time, and five or six hundred weight of baggage. When they are going over loaded, two Moors lay hold of one end, and paddle it over with their feet, their lower parts being entirely in the water: when they arrive at the other side, they take it up on their shoulders, and carry it up the river, on account of a strong current running; if they have no luggage on it, they lay on the algruber on their bellies, and paddle it over with their hands. As for the camels and mules and horses, the Moors swim them over without any trouble at all. Our people

people crossed the river in about eight hours, bag and baggage, which was very wet with hard rain; and crossing the river, we pitched our tents to dry, and reated the remainder of the day.

April 18.—Set forward on our journey, and were used very ill as we passed by a town by the inhabitants. Our officer complaining to some of the guards, they desired us to alight and fight them, which we did, driving the whole town before us, to our entire satisfaction. The principal ringleader of them was a d—d ill-looking fellow, by them deemed a saint, which made them so forward to engage in this quarrel. Our worthy friend Mr. Elliot, who behaved like a gentleman of true Christian courage, lost about 40 ducats in this quarrel. One of the principal mutineers being seized, was brought before the Bashaw, who ordered him to pay the money, on penalty of having his head cut off, which he did. We travelled over several high mountains. At four o'clock we pitched our tents by a run of water, about a mile from a town.

April 19.—At five this morning we set forward and had very pleasant travelling. This day we travelled near 40 miles. At night we pitched our tents near a town, which hath six four-pounders mounted on the wall. It is built four square, the inside being gone to decay. In the middle is a jama or church, the body being in ruin, nothing remaining but the steeple, which is of a tolerable fashion. This is counted a very rebellious part of the country; for they beat this Emperor and his arms off several times, when he went to demand his tribute, which used to be paid him yearly.

April 20.—About six in the morning we set forward. About 10 o'clock, we saw the sea; travelled along the shore, and passed by an old castle called *Mussera*, which had two guns mounted on it, but is gone to ruin. We also saw two ships at sea, the sight of which made our hearts to leap, being in hopes they were our ships that were coming to carry us off. About three o'clock we stopped near a small sandy bay; most of our people went in to bathe, which yielded much refreshment to our weary limbs, we all being greatly fatigued. We also went up to their towns to buy fowls and other necessaries, the inhabitants using us very well. During our journey on the

road, the Captain gave three blankens a man each day.

April 21.—At sun-rise we proceeded on our journey, and travelled along shore. Our camel-drivers began to quarrel with us, because we would not alight to let them ride, upon which they fell to striking. We now being in a fair way of getting our liberty, were willing to return them some of their former kindness; when at Morocco, several got down from their camels, and beat them without mercy. The cowards, though five to one, and in their own country, had not the courage to face us. The Guards, seeing the quarrel, came a head of us, and fearing their countrymen would come off the worst, drew their swords, and put a stop to it. The Bashaw ordered the camel drivers to be drove a-head to prevent any further trouble. At noon we came in sight of Salle; the Guards kept firing their muskets, and made great rejoicings, until they came to the gates of the city, where the Governor stood ready to receive us, who conducted us to an old castle, where we pitched our tents in the yard, the rooms of the castle being so dirty, we could not lie in them. Upon the Governor's receiving the Emperor's letter, he seemed very well pleased, and told us we should be very well used, and gave us liberty to go about the town wherever we thought proper. At our arrival, we found the Commodore in the road with three men of war, viz. the *Guernsey*, of 50 guns, the *Greemont* frigate, and *Terror* bomb.

April 22.—Our Captain hoisted English colours at a fort down by the water-side. The Governor ordered a gun to be fired as a signal to let the Ambassador know we were arrived. At 10 o'clock a boat came within hail of the shore, with a Lieutenant in her, and he told us, as soon as the weather permitted, they would fetch us on board. There came into the road a man of war, who saluted the Commodore. Departed this life Ensign Bolton, who came here some time ago on account of his health. The next day we interred the deceased after a very decent manner.

April 24.—This morning it looking like to be bad weather, the wind being along the shore, the Commodore and other ships stood to sea. Departed this life Robert Johnston, seaman, who

who also came here on account of his health. The next day we interred the deceased after a very decent manner.

April 26.—The Commander came to anchor, the weather being fine and a smooth bar. We expected to have gone on board, but the wind blowing on shore, the bar became rough. The Captain hoisted an English ensign at the castle, and a gun was fired as a signal for a boat to come on shore; accordingly the Commander sent a boat, and the Captain prevailed with the Governor to let him go, but was obliged to have a Danish merchant bound for his return; his reason of going was to know how the Ambassador designed to send the money on shore for our ransom, and how we should be disposed of on board the ships.

April 27.—This morning made a signal for Captain Barton to come on shore; the boat came, but the surf running so high, he could not land. The Governor desired our Lieutenant to hail the boat, and tell him he had received an express from the Emperor with fresh assurances concerning some English people who were slaves in Morocco, which had been taken under other nations' colours, and that they should be delivered to the Ambassador, at his landing with three Englishmen deserters from Ceuta; the Governor also told him, when the weather would permit, he would send the Ambassador's packet off in one of his own boats. Captain Barton also told the Lieutenant that every thing was agreed on very well.

April 29. About three o'clock in the morning the Terror bomb weighed and went to sea; the Governor was afraid that Captain Barton was gone in her. At five o'clock in the morning the Governor made a signal to be repeated for a boat to come on shore; but no boat appearing, made him the more impatient, and ordered another signal, upon which a boat came with our Captain in her. We were informed the Ambassador and the Governor could not agree about the money coming on shore, and that the Governor was going to send an express to the Emperor about it, which made us very uneasy about it, for fear we should be sent back. Our Captain, after he had been with the Governor and Danish Consuls, desired us to make

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ourselves easy, for there was no fear of our going back to Morocco, as every thing was agreed on, and assured us we should embark the next day, if the weather permitted.

April 30.—Early this morning we made a signal for a boat, as the wind was along shore and a smooth bar; but the tide not answering our purpose, hindered us embarking. Our Captain called the people who were to go on board first, viz. 169 men in three boats belonging to the Emperor. At nine o'clock a boat came to the rocks, and our third Lieutenant got liberty to go on board. The wind began to freshen, made us afraid we should not be able to go off next day.

May 1.—A fine smooth bar, but the tide not answering, put a stop to our going off. The Captain informed the Governor the Ambassador expected us on board the day before; the Governor said it was not his fault, but the weather's.

May 3.—The Commodore's boat came on shore with our third Lieutenant in her. He informed the Governor that the Ambassador was very uneasy about our not going off, and said he had like to have rolled away his masts the night before, there being such a great swell. At nine o'clock he sent off some corn, sheep, and fowls, with his compliments to the Ambassador, and said he would send half the people on board this day, if the weather permitted. Came on shore Captain Edwards of the Villiour frigate at noon; three boats belonging to the Governor came down the river, and immediately embarked 169 men, all in good health. At three o'clock in the afternoon one boat returned with the money answerable, viz. 113,000 dollars; our people carried it to the Danish Consul's to be counted. The other two boats that went on board with the people returned. The joyful day was at last come which we long wished for. Captain Edwards of the Villiour, and Captain Moor of the soldiers, stayed on shore all night.

May 4.—The Villiour's cutter attempted to come on shore, but the wind blowing fresh, she could not cross the bar, it being rough. At noon the Commodore fired two guns, and accordingly weighed with the two frigates, and stood out to sea; the two Captains remained on shore.

May 6.

May 6.—It still continuing to blow hard, the ships were obliged to keep the sea. During the time we had been here, the Captain gave every man three blankens a day; every thing being excessive cheap, we lived extremely well, and having all the liberty we could expect from the Governor, we lived quite merrily, so as we almost forgot we were in a country where we had been used so ill.

May 10.—The Guernsey and Villiour frigate came to an anchor; in the morning the Commodore sent a boat on shore, with his compliments to Captain Barton and the Governor, upon which Captain Edwards went on board.

May 11.—We got every thing ready to go on board, but the bar being so rough, the Moor sailors were afraid to cross it.

May 13.—Fine weather and a smooth bar, being all in readiness, waiting for the tide to answer. About ten in the morning we began to embark in three boats belonging to the Governor. As soon as we got over the bar we came to an anchor to wait for the boat the money was to come in; as soon as the boat put off, Captain Barton made a signal for them to go on board the boat he was in; the Commodore and all his attendants came in his barge and other boats to compliment Captain Barton on board. We got on board the Guernsey about one o'clock in the afternoon. After a tedious and miserable slavery of 17 months and 14 days, we were set free. None but such as have been in our unhappy condition can conceive our inexpressible joy at this our deliverance from those cruel tyrants to all poor Christians who unfortunately fall into their hands. When we came on board we found our people, who had been released ten days before us. We were soon divided; for the Ambassador sent 108 on board the Villiour frigate, who sailed directly for Gibraltar. We that were released last remained on board the Commodore until we could get the other poor slaves, some of whom had been masters of merchantmen and passengers, who were taken under other nations' colours, though all English.

May 16.—It blowing hard, we were obliged to slip our cable and go to sea in company with the Terror bomb.

May 21. We came to an anchor in Salle Road. The next day joined us the Gibraltar man of war from England. Our Captain got some slops for us. We often sent our boat to the rocks for news.

May 24.—Came Don Pedro, and Captain Burn, two English gentlemen slaves, with a packet from the Emperor to the Ambassador. A fresh breeze blowing, we were obliged to slip and go to sea.

May 29.—Came to an anchor in Salle Road, and Captain Don Pedro went on shore with the Ambassador's answer to the Emperor, but would not let Captain Burn go to the King, but he would send another. He sent him away in the Gremont sloop to Gibraltar. We sent the boat on shore, and found the slaves were come down. But the Governor would not let them come off until the Ambassador went on shore to conclude a peace. His orders were, not to go on shore until they were sent on board. The Emperor's agreement was to send off all English slaves for the sum of 225,000 dollars, but he was not as good as his word.

June 3.—Captain Barton and the Ambassador, with some more gentlemen, went to the rocks in the barge to talk with the Governor concerning the people on shore, whereupon the Governor sent on board John Deal, a soldier, who had been left on account of his ill state of health with Francis Kenedy, who died soon after we left Morocco.

June 5.—We were obliged to put to sea, and stand off until the 18th, when we came to an anchor.

June 22.—An order came for us to go to Gibraltar, and we were sent on board the Gibraltar, a 20 gun ship. No men in the world could behave better to us than what the Gibraltar ship's company did; not any of them who had any thing they could spare but what they freely parted with to us.

June 23.—Took our departure from the Guernsey, and arrived the 27th in Gibraltar; the people who had been sent in on board the Villiour frigate on their arrival were sent on board the Marlborough store-ship, which was kept to carry us to England.

June 29.—We were sent on board the Marlborough, and at 12 o'clock at noon we weighed anchor and set sail for England, under the convoy of the Rainbow

Rainbow man of war, in the company of 28 sail of merchant ships, and arrived at Spithead after a tedious passage of 40 days, and were ordered to perform quarantine for 42 days, which seemed very tedious to us.

FLY LEAVES—No. XXI.

A Jacobite relic.

MR. ELLIS, in his valuable and interesting publication of *Original Letters illustrative of English History*, has rested from his labours with giving one from the Chevalier de St. George to his consort the Princess Clementina, before their final separation. It brought to recollection the possessing the following rather homely effusion in manuscript, written upon their marriage by some devotee for another order of things.

Upon the Marriage of King James the 8th, and Princess Clementina Sobieski.

A PINDARICK ODE.

What secret force doth swell my thought
To mount above the liquid sky,
That I, poor swain, should fly so high,
With Pindarus I soare in air,
Whilst the inferior mobb doth stair,
Admiring such a rapine flight :
But King and Queen of race divine
In Hymen's sacred bands conjoyne
Which dims the vulgar sight.

O faithfull lyre screw up thy string,
To sound the transports of my heart,
Then Orpheus lyke new lyfe I'll bring,
To ev'ry soul, to ev'ry pair,
I'll put an end to force and fear,
Make schisme, rebellion disappear :
Tho' long with us they doe abound,
Our Scottish swains triumphing play,
Our Grampion hills I'll make this day
With joi—to resound.

Long thretty yeares cold Saturn sways
The scepter of this guilty land ;
The powers above no warmth doe raise,
Frosen conscience, virtues at a stand :
In vain our native king does stray,
To melt our hearts he fore'd gives way,
To tyrannie of Northern baurrs ;
Our purest blood he sighs to see
In streams and torrents flow, whilst he
To warmer cline repairs.

But, oh, the force of destinie,
To our night Aurora must succeed ;
Oh virtue of great sympathie,
Which could this happy event breed :
From line to pole yron loadstone moves,
No obstacle its force removes,

But constant to its center turns :
The charming Queen her looks could draw
From majestie, respect and awe,
With flames of love he burns.

Virtue, birth, bewtie, all combyne,
The object of his princely love ;
To frame his princess so divine,
That he resistless charms may prove :
Great God grant from his nuptiall bed,
Ofspring of heros to succeed,
For to sitt on the British throne,
That we with him in latter days
May live in plentie, peace, and ease,
And never be vndone.

Of all the virgins Europe boasts
This perfect maide was found alone,
Not of the number of these hoasts
Who had injur'd hir father's throne ;
Grand child to the great Polish head
Who did pull down the Turkish pryde,
The conquer'd Eagles quakket for fear ;
Whilst Christendom expyring lay,
'Twas his strong arme did gaine the day,
Made bondage disappear.

These oriental gemms the pryse,
And riches of the lunar powers,
In dowrie and in sacrifice,
She brings to him whom she adores :
He (whom usurpers doe berave
Of triple diadems) will have
The trophies of that glorious warr,
To scandall of all monarch's name,
To reprobate eternall shame,
Who dare his kingdoms share.

Thrice happie princess, live, rejoyce,
The King of men you doe possess :
Thrice happie King, great is your choice,
Of yow she's worthy, she's no less :
She'll sweeten all your bygon toils ;
She'll put an end to all our broils,
By matchles courage, witt and skill :
Her heart, her love, her lyfe you'll smooth,
You'll make raignes, you'll live, you'll both
Our prophesies fulfill.

With interest she'll usurpers pay
The boldness of their hellish greed ;
The Hollanders shall curse the day
That their State-holder did succeed ;
The Austrian line shall lose its place,
French politicks melt with disgrace,
The Zar the Sweed shall overtarne :
Our native rebells shall disapair,
From punishment they'll fly for fear,
Through rage their fates they'll mourn.

Sad Albion shall lift up its head,
Arm'd who chiefly did appear,
And tho' the attempt did not succeed
Yet endless glorie it doth bear :
By what a happy change we'll see
Returne in triumph majestie,
With tears whom lately we beheld
From our sad coast to saile away ;
And left us a distressed prey
By cruell force compelled.

O happie force which did preserve
Our King unto this happy day ;
For by his lyfe our lyves we have,
Which now in offspring can't decay :

Our

Our land is blest whilst Stewarts are,
These are the gods and we their care!

Our hearts by mutual ties are bound
To bless our Queen, then let's agrise,
As he's our father, so will she
Our mother still be found.

Haile, sacred princes, then receive
The Scottish nation for your own,
Your love, your favour, we doe crave:
Our gentrie will your guards compose,
Our warlike clans will fight your foes,
Our fairest Nymphs around yow stand;
So shall our land againe be free,
Our soul enjoys its libertie
Whilst JAMES and you command.

The unhappy star, which from his birth
Has influenc'd till this bright day,
Must vanish at this tyme of mirth,
And to your happy stars give way:
Reigne victory, they doe portend
Hell its dominions at an end,
A golden age will straight ensue;
For you're sprung of that hero's race

Who conquer'd still in ev'ry place,
So monsters you'l subdue.

Mean while, great Queen, indulge your love,
Make pompe and show of all your charms;
Love, be lov'd, and ne're remtve,
Till fruitfull pregnant from his arms,
In extasie your bliss I'll sing;
I'll make the echoing mountains ring,
Extend my voyce from shoare to shoare;
Both young and old shall never cease
To offer prayers and sacrifice:
Till heaven our King restore.

They smyle, this day 's composed of joy,
Graces favours from above,
This day's reserved for to destroy
What ere disturbs this scene of love:
This glorious day ends all debates,
And in our breast new lyfe creates;
Long'd for day of immortal fame,
Th' inamour'd winds do listening stay
For to embrace and bear away
QUEEN CLEMENTINA'S name.

EU. HOOD.

COMPENDIUM OF COUNTY HISTORY.

SUSSEX.

(Continued from p. 126.)

Seats; PAVILLION, BRIGHTON, HIS MAJESTY GEORGE IV.

PETWORTH PARK, Earl of Egremont, Lord Lieutenant.

Aldingbourne House, Ld. T. H. M. Howard.

Aldwick, Capt. Stewart.

Aldwick Cottage, Sir T. Brook Pechell, bt.

Arran Lodge, Bognor, Earl of Arran.

ARUNDEL CASTLE, Duke of Norfolk.

Ashburnham House, Earl of Ashburnham.

Ashcomb, — Boyce, esq.

Ashdown House, Hon. Mrs. Fuller.

Avisford House, Sir Wm. Houston.

Badworth Park, — Putland, esq.

Battle Abbey, Sir Godfrey Vassall Webster,
bart.

Bayham Abbey, Marquis Camden.

Beaufort, Mrs. Lambert.

Bignor Park, — Hawkins, esq.

Billinghurst, — Wood, esq.

— Charles Farrell, esq.

Binderton, C. Teasdale, esq.

Birsted Lodge, Bognor, T. Smith, esq.

Blomer, Sir Edw. Thos. Trowbridge, bart.

Bodiham Castle, Sir Godfrey Vassall Web-
ster, bart.

Bognor, Adm. Sir John Orde, bart.

— Sir Simon H. Clarke, bart.

— Dominick Browne, esq. M. P.

Bognor Lodge, Sir J. Harrington, bart.

Boorzel, John Roberts, esq.

Boxgrove Priory, Rev. Archdeacon Webber.

Brightelmstone, Sir M. J. Tierney, bart.

— Prince Hoare, esq.

— C. Tufton Blicke, esq.

— John Gray, esq.

— J. Chamier, esq.

Broadfield Lodge, W. Palmer, esq.

— Place, J. C. Disney, esq.

Bromham Park, Sir Wm. Ashburnham, bt.

Buckingham House, — Bridger, esq.

Burghill, near Lewes, T. Day, esq.

Burghurst, Earl Whitworth.

Burton Park, Lieut.-gen. Sir R. M'Farlane.

Buxted Place, Hon. Cecil Jenkinson.

Cannon House, Dowager Lady Selsey.

Castle Goring, Sir Timothy Shelley, bart.

Catsfield Place, J. Eversfield, esq.

Chichester Palace, Bishop of Chichester.

Clinton Hall, General Clinton.

Combe Place, Sir Geo. Shiffner, bart.

Compton Place, near Eastbourne, Lord
George Cavendish.

Cool Hurst, Earl of Galloway.

Cowdry Park, Poyntz Cowdry, esq.

Crabbet, F. Scaven Blunt, esq.

Crowhurst Place, J. C. Pelham, esq.

Cuckfield Place, Rev. Mr. Serjison.

Dale Park, near Arundel, Sir Wm. Lewis

Thomas, bart.

Danny, near Clayton, W. J. Campion, esq.

Den Park, near Horsham, Mrs. Eversfield.

Eartham, Rt. Hon. Wm. Huskisson.

East Bourne, Sir Thos. Maryon Wilson, bt.

— Davies Gilbert, esq. M. P.

F.R.S.

East Cliff, Brighton, Mrs. Wagner.

East Court, — M'Cleod, esq.

Edridge Castle, Earl of Abergavenny.

Fairlight Lodge, Dr. Robt. Batty.

Felpham,

- Felpham, Rev. Dr. Jackson.
 Finden, W. W. Richardson, esq.
 Field Place, Sir Timothy Shelley, bart.
 Firle Place, Lord Viscount Gage.
 Fletching, Uxfield, Lieut.-gen. Sir W. H. Clinton.
 Forest House, or High Beeches, Lord Somerville.
 Fowle Farm, Col. Malcolm.
 Glynd Hall, Viscount Hampden.
 Glyndbourn, — Tetty, esq.
 Goodwood, Duke of Richmond.
 Grayberry, Thomas Stafford, esq.
 Hall Place, near Leigh, Mrs. Harbroe.
 Halnaker Park, Duke of Richmond.
 Hammerwood Lodge, M. Dorrien Magens, esq.
 Hand Cross House, near Crawley, Gen. Blake.
 Hastings, Wastal Brisco, esq.
 ——— Francis Freeling, esq.
 Heathfield Park, Sir Charles R. Blunt, bart.
 Henfield, Wm. Borer, esq.
 Hicksted Place, W. Wood, esq.
 Highden, C. F. Goring, esq.
 Hollington Lodge, Wm. Cardale, esq.
 Holly Hill, Col. Young.
 Holmbush, Lord Erskine.
 Hooke, near Lewes, Sir Henry Poole, bart.
 Horsham, Peter Du Cane, esq.
 ——— Thornton, esq.
 Horsham Park, R. Hurst, esq.
 Horstead Place, Ewan Law, esq.
 Hurstmonceux Park, Geo. Wagner, esq.
 Kidbrook, Lord Colchester.
 Knepp Castle, Sir Chas. Merrick Burrell, bt.
 Knighton Park, C. H. Smith, esq.
 Lamberhurst C. Lodge, W. A. Morland, esq.
 Lancing House, J. M. Lloyd, esq.
 Lewisham Rye, E. J. Curteis, esq. M.P.
 Lymister, Arundel, R. Blake, esq.
 Malling House, Lewes, J. Baldock, esq.
 Maresfield Park, Sir John Shelley, bart.
 Middleham, Rev. J. Constable.
 Mitchell Grove, R. Watt Walker, esq.
 Mountsfield, T. P. Lamb, esq.
 Muntham, John Trower, esq.
 New Lodge, Horsham, — Aldridge, esq.
 Newtimber, — Wigney, esq.
 Nuthurst Lodge, H. Nelthorpe, esq.
 Offington House, — Daubuz, esq.
 Old Lands, near Crowborough, R. Holford, esq.
 One Place, L. Shadwell, esq.
 Parham Park, Lord de la Zouche.
 Park Farm, near Lewes, Chas. Payne, esq.
 Park Gate, Catsfield Green, Capt. Beddingfield.
 Pashley, Rev. Richard Wetherell.
 Peasemars Place, Mrs. Mascall, sister of E. J. Curteis, esq. M.P.
 Penshurst Place, Sir John Sidney, bart.
 Peppingford Lodge, W. Le Blanc, esq.
 Pitt's Hill, Petworth, J. Mitford, esq.
 Pixton House, late S. Jefferys, esq.
 Plashet Park, Lord Gage.
 Portslade, John Hall, esq.
 Preston, N. Kemp, esq.
 Ratton Park, Inigo Thomas, esq.
 Rose Hill Park, John Fuller, esq.
 Rowfaut near Worth Bridge, Rev. Dr. Bethune.
 Saint Hill, East Grinstead, — Berthouin, esq.
 St. Leonard's Lodge, R. H. Gordon, esq.
 Sandgate Cottage, Col. Evelyn Anderson.
 Seaford, Charles Rose Ellis, esq. M.P.
 Shanceroy, Sir Henry Goring, bart.
 Sheffield Park, Earl of Sheffield.
 Shernfold, Major By.
 Shoreham, Alex. Baring, esq.
 Slaugham Park, W. Haslewood, esq.
 Slinden House, Earl of Newburgh.
 Sompting, R. Barker, esq.
 Sompting Abbey, J. Crofts, esq.
 South Park, R. Allautt, esq.
 Stanmer Park, Earl of Chichester.
 Staplefield Common, — Cook, esq.
 Starborough Castle, Christopher Smith, esq. Alderman, M. P.
 Stoneland Park, Duchess of Dorset.
 Strode near Horsham, J. W. Commerell, esq.
 Terry's Cross, — Smith, esq.
 The Friars, Winchelsea, R. Stileman, esq.
 The Rocks, Uckfield, J. Jackson, esq.
 Tilgate Forest Lodge, E. B. Sugden, esq.
 Tilgate House, W. Lambe, esq.
 Up Park, Sir Henry Featherstonhaugh, bt.
 Walberton Place, near Avisford Hill, P. Prime, esq.
 Walston, J. Markham, esq.
 Wellingham, — Rickman, esq.
 Weshdean House, Lord Selsey.
 West Cliff, Brighton, M. Mocatta, esq.
 Westergate Cottage, Rev. James Tripp.
 West Grinstead Park, W. Burrell, esq. M.P.
 West Lavant, Gen. Dorrien.
West Stoke, Duke of Richmond.
Whiligh, near Lamberhurst, Geo. Court-
hope, esq.
 Wiston Park, C. Goring, esq.
 Windmill Hill, E. J. Curteis, esq. M. P.
 Woodfarm Lodge, W. Knowles, esq.
 Woolbeding, Lord R. Spencer.
 Wool Lavington, C. Dixon, esq.
 Worthing, Warwick House, — Ogle, esq.
 — Summer Lodge, Miles Stringer, esq.
 Yapton, Capt. Whyte.

Peerage. Dukedom to his Royal Highness Prince Augustus Frederick : Ashley, Barony to Earl Bathurst : Arundel, Earldom to Howard Duke of Norfolk : Ashburnham, Earldom and Barony to Ashburnham : Bathurst, Earldom and Barony to Bathurst : Bayham Viscounty to Earl Camden : Buckhurst Barony to Sackville Duke of Dorset : Chichester Earldom to Pelham : Firle Barony to Gage, Viscount Gage : Hastings, Marquisate and Barony to Rawdon-Hastings : Heathfield Barony to Elliot, Earl of St. Germain's : Sel-

sey Barony to Peachy; Tufton Barony to Tufton, Earl of Thanet; Wilmington Barony to Marquis of Northampton; Winchelsea Earldom to Finch.

Members of Parliament for the County 2; Arundel 2; Bramber 2; Chichester 2; East Grinstead 2; Hastings 2; Horsham 2; Lewes 2; Midhurst 2; Rye 2; Seaford 2; Shoreham 2; Steyning 2; Winchelsea 2; total 28.

Produce. Chalk; lime; marl; iron-stone; marble at Petworth; lime-stone, thought to surpass any in the kingdom; fuller's earth; and red ochre. Sheep; cattle; corn; timber; bark; hedge wheat.

Manufactures. This is not much of a manufacturing county. Its chief are, iron; wool; charcoal; gunpowder; paper; and the salt-works at Appledrum.

POPULATION.

Rapes 6. *Cinque Ports* 4. *Hundreds* 75. *Whole Parishes* 303. *Parts of Parishes* 4. *Market Towns* 18.

Inhabitants, Males 116,705; Females 116,314; total 233,019. *Families* employed in agriculture 21,920; in trade 15,463; in neither 6,182; total 46,565.

Baptisms. Males 35,169; Females 33,539; total 68,708.—*Marriages* 15,779. *Burials.* Males 16,846; Females 15,959; total 32,805.

Places having not less than 1000 Inhabitants.

	Houses.	Inhab.		Houses.	Inhab.		Houses.	Inhab.		
BRIGHT-HELM-STONE	}	4,659	24,429	Burwash	324	1,937	Northiam	198	1,358	
CHICHESTER				1,328	7,862	Bexhill	306	1,907	MIDHURST	247
LEWES		1,140	7,083	Pullborough	387	1,901	STEVNING	232	1,324	
HASTINGS		1,033	6,200	Westbourn	397	1,852	Hurst Perpoint	217	1,321	
HORSHAM		819	4,575	South Bursted	349	1,851	Hurstmonceaux	205	1,318	
Broadwater		738	3,725	Fant, alias Frant	282	1,727	Hellingsley	180	1,313	
RYE		616	3,599	Worth	266	1,725	Hailaham	172	1,278	
EAST GRINSTEAD	}	443	3,153	Fletching	253	1,690	Ringmer	169	1,271	
Battle				467	2,852	Wisborough Green	}	229	1,679	West Grinstead
Rotherfield		455	2,782	Heathfield	290	1,618			Girhurst	224
Petworth		466	2,781	Kirdford	208	1,602	Warbleton	169	1,167	
Mayfield		404	2,698	Buxted	163	1,509	Little Hampton	227	1,166	
Eastbourne		515	2,607	Hartfield	202	1,440	Shipley	151	1,159	
ARUNDEL		472	2,511	Maresfield	218	1,439	Uckfield	184	1,099	
Cuckfield		329	2,385	Framfield	237	1,437	Harting	200	1,072	
Wadhurst		370	2,136	Lindfield	245	1,410	Bosham	212	1,049	
Salehurst		288	2,121	Henfield	248	1,404	SEAFORD	217	1,047	
Ticehurst		259	1,966	Withyham	255	1,393	NEW SHORE-HAM	}	210	1,047
				Beckley	157	1,371	Sidesham			
				Billinghurst	239	1,369	Pageham	199	1,009	

HISTORY.

“ This place of War is Battel called, because in battle here Quite conquered and overthrown the English nation were, This slaughter happened to them, upon St. Celict's day*, The year whereof this number doth array.”

40. Arviragus when he threw off the Roman yoke fortified Hastings, being one of the most convenient places for invasion.
47. Flavius Vespasian, who was commissioned by Claudius to establish the Roman dominion in the maritime provinces in this island, accomplished his commission without much difficulty, and fixed his head quarters at a place now called Chichester.
472. Ella defeated the Britons at East Bourne.
477. Ella landed with his three sons, Cymer, Wlecing, and Cissa, and a considerable force at West Wittering, about eight miles southwest of Chichester. He soon made himself master of the adjacent coast, but found himself too weak to penetrate into the country, which was bravely defended by the inhabitants. He accordingly went home for fresh supplies, which in 478 arrived in such numbers as enabled him to undertake the siege of the capital of the Regni. The Britons used all their strength in defence of this important place, and so

* St. Calix, Oct. 14.

harassed the besiegers, that they were obliged to apply for more reinforcements, with which they took the city by assault; and in revenge, ordered all the inhabitants to be put to the sword, without distinction of age or sex. The rest of the district submitted without further opposition*. On his second coming from Germany, Ella landed at Old Shoreham, with the reinforcements which enabled him to accomplish the conquest of this province.

485. A hard battle was fought between Ella and the Britons "near Mercradesbourne," which lies near Pevensey. The great battle was probably between the camp at Burting-gap and East Bourne. The Britons fought with desperation, and the victory appears to have been doubtful, though claimed by the Saxons. It is certain, however, that Ella suffered so considerable a loss, as to retard him in his career of conquest, and to compel him to remain quiet for about five years, when he was recruited by new arrivals of his countrymen.
490. Ella besieged Anderida, and having gained it, he resolved to exterminate the inhabitants by fire and sword. A more complete destruction was never effected by human vengeance, and from this period may be dated the foundation of "Suð-Seaxnape."*
650. Ethelwald, King of Southsex, was attacked, vanquished, and taken prisoner by Wolphur, King of Mercia; but having at the court of the latter embraced the Christian religion, he was re-instated in his dominions. During his reign Ceadwella, a prince of the blood royal of Wessex, sought to usurp the supreme authority, but his designs being timely discovered and frustrated, he was obliged to quit the kingdom: upon which he fled to Anderida forest, now the weald of Sussex. Ethelwald afterwards expelled him from his territories, but in another engagement Ethelwald was defeated, and killed; Berthun and Anthun, two South Saxon nobles, compelled the invader to retire with great loss. When Ceadwella came to the throne of Wessex. He again entered the country with a strong army. He was opposed by Berthun and Athun, the former of whom was slain in battle, their forces were dispersed, and the whole province was miserably ravaged by the enemy.
668. Ceadwella annexed Southsex to the powerful kingdom of Wessex.
693. Brightelm was slain on the Down immediately about Brightelmstone, to which place he gave name.
803. Egbert, King of Wessex, annexed Southsex to his dominions.
876. The Danes returning from the siege of Exeter, in their way landing on the coast of Sussex, the men of Chichester sallied out and slew of them many hundreds, taking also some of their ships.
893. At the latter end of the year the Danish pirates arrived near Rye, took Apuldore in Kent, landed at Hastings, under the command of Hastings their leader, who fortified the place.
900. Kingly Bottom, near West Stoke, it is conjectured, is the site of that dreadful slaughter of the Danes by the men of Chichester. Their sea-kings, or piratical chiefs, were then probably slain, and interred in the burrows on the summit.
902. A battle was fought at Holmwood between the Danes and the Kentish men.

(To be continued.)

S. T.

Mr. URBAN, *Barnstaple, Sept. 16.*
I HAVE of late been perfectly convinced that the task of criticism is executed by steam or conjuration. Thus, Mr. Dibdin's LIBRARY COMPANION, a pretty tough volume to di-

gest, run in the course of a month's reading,—is no sooner out than it is in for such criticism as I have just mentioned. Some process of this kind must have been adopted in regard to two monthly publications which ap-

* Such is the account given by Mr. Hay in his History of Chichester; on what authority does not appear. It seems not improbable that he has transferred to this place an event (which belongs to the ancient city of Andenda) supposed by Mr. Dallaway to have occurred in 490.

peared scarcely within three days of the contents of these works going to press and the publication of the Library Companion.

One of these journals tells us that Mr. Dibdin's book contains "no natural and moral philosophy, no science nor archaeology, medicine, popular elementary books," &c. "and entirely omits to notice the books which are objects of universal concern and study."

Indeed!—are *Divinity, Ecclesiastical and Civil History, Voyages and Travels, Biography, Memoirs, Anecdotes, Philology, and Belles Lettres, Poetry, and the English Drama*, subjects merely for "public credulity to sport with?" and of which all notices "with little prejudice to knowledge, might lie mouldering in monasteries and on the shelves of second-hand booksellers?" I should think that the BIBLE at least is "an object of universal concern and study;" and that the historians of the ancient and modern world, the very BEST voyages and travels, the BEST and most amusing pieces of biography, as well as the BEST philologists*, poets, and dramatists, in our country, might be as valuable and interesting as any portions of the arts and sciences omitted by Mr. Dibdin, or even "elementary books of education."

The critic says, that the Library Companion contains only "an account of black-letter and absurd books;" whereas if any man will examine the complete Index to that work, there is scarcely an author of *celebrity* or *popularity* in the several departments treated of, but what will be found to have received perfect justice in the body of the volume.

A word now for the other publication alluded to. In a garbled account

of the historians of Great Britain, which occupy not fewer than 145 pages of the Library Companion, the writer says that he has "copied THE WHOLE, dull as it is." The fact is, he has not copied the *half*, having confined himself entirely to the early Latin historians and English chroniclers. He begins with the Saxon Chronicle, and ends with the Chronicle of Strutt. In round numbers, let us say that Mr. Dibdin has noticed fifty Chronicles in Latin, French, or English, relating to our own country; and who would expect *vivacity* in such a notice?

But it so happens that these fifty Chronicles do not occupy more than *fifty-two* pages of the hundred and forty-five devoted to British history; and that the remaining pages are occupied by the following writers, not one of whom is mentioned in the reviewer's extract, which professes to "copy the WHOLE, dull as it is."—The historians which succeed the Chronicles in Mr. Dibdin's book, are the following: Polydore Vergil, Speed, Slatyer, Daniel, Du Chesne, Milton, Whitelock, Brady, Tyrrell, Kenett, Echard, Sandford, Lord Clarendon, Rapin, Hearne, Sammes, Lewis, Ralph, Hume, Smollet, Andrews, Sharon Turner, and Lingard; these for Great Britain. For Ireland not fewer than *thirty-six* authors are named by Mr. Dibdin. For Scotland thirty; for Wales six; and Acts of Parliament, Records, and State Papers, occupy the remaining pages; the whole of which contain an account of a *hundred and sixty-two* authorities. Yet a writer who quotes only *fifty-two* tells the public that he has COPIED THE WHOLE!"

Yours, &c.

PHILO-BIB.

* Let us see, in these three departments alone, who are the authors noticed by Mr. Dibdin. In Philology and the Belles Lettres, we have Plato, Aristotle, Xenophon, Plutarch, Æsop, Athenæus, Lucian, Cicero, Seneca, Boetius, Apuleius, Aulus Gellius; Pliny, Petronius Arbitr, Quintilian, Plautus, Terence, Bartholomæus, Alain Chartier, Sir Thomas More, Sir Thomas Elliot, Roger Ascham, Sir A. Fitzherbert, Sir T. Wilson, William Thomas, Abraham Fraunce, Robert Greene, Thomas Raah, Gabriel Harvey, Thomas Dekker, George Whetstones, Stubbes, Braithwait, Peacham, Gervase Markham, Robert Burton, Cornwallis, James Howell, Sir William Temple, Dryden, Addison, Swift, Steele, De Foe, Dr. Johnson, Bacon, Boyle, Locke, Newton, and Milton. Are THESE the men whose works (recorded in the Library Companion) are fit only to "lie mouldering in convents, as objects of no concern or study?" In Poetry, there is every GOOD and READABLE author from Homer to Crabbe. In the English Drama, it strikes me that NOT ONE writer of note is omitted. And yet the public are told that the work in question contains none but "obsolete and black-letter authors!"

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

81. *The History of Modern Wiltshire. Hundred of Heytesbury.* By Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Bart. Folio. pp. 336. Nichols and Son.

WITH sincere pleasure we hail the publication of another portion of the History of Wiltshire, by the indefatigable Author of the preceding Hundred of Mere.

The present portion contains the Hundred of Heytesbury; to which are added, for the sake of clearer arrangement, several detached Parishes and Tythings from other Hundreds. The Volume is with singular propriety dedicated to the Marquess of Bath, as the Mansion and Demesnes of Longleat form so distinguished a feature in the work. The "Hundred of Heytesbury" not only exceeds the former Volume in the number of pages, but in the interest excited by the importance of the places described.

"It is," says Sir R. Hoare, "the most interesting Hundred within our County, and not to be rivalled, perhaps, in any other within the Kingdom. It is full of anecdote and antient record, and rendered amusing by the eventful life of Edmund Ludlow, the early history of the noble families of Hungerford, Thynne," &c.

The general History of the Hundred of Heytesbury is thus concisely given.

"This Hundred, independent of the additions which I have made to it for convenience of description and reference, contains one ancient Borough, thirteen other Parishes, and three Hamlets or Tythings. It is bounded on the East by the Hundreds of Warminster and Westbury, on the West by that of Branch and Dole: on the North by Swanborough: and on the South by Dunworth and Mere. There are within it 14 parish churches, and about 900 houses and cottages. The population of the whole Hundred was returned in 1801, at 4526; in 1811, 4620; and in 1821, at 5145.

"The soil of this Hundred is generally fertile, and seldom disappoints the hopes of the agriculturist, unless from some inclemency of season or other cause not peculiar to it. The high grounds are almost invariably chalk, and afford excellent pasture for sheep. The banks of the Wily and its tributary streams are rich in water-meadow, and between these higher and lower grounds are numerous compact and excellent farms,

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productive of every kind of grain. In the neighbourhood of Longleat the sand stratum, no longer overlaid by the chalk, is raised into ridges of some elevation, which give a pleasing variety to the ground of that noble domain: it is, however, more adapted to the growth of pine, beech, &c. than to purposes of agriculture, and of that propensity advantage has been taken; nearly the whole being occupied by plantations.

"The most remarkable circumstances in the disposition of strata in this Hundred is perhaps to be found in the neighbourhood of Chilterne. On a part of the Downs, at a considerable elevation, and entirely surrounded by the chalk, is a small ridge consisting of the purest white sand, intermingled with rounded pebbles of various sizes and colours, and which seem to have taken their present form from the long continued action of sea waters. It appears, indeed, to be a part of that *alluvium* which, in the neighbourhood of London, rests on the chalk; but it is here so widely detached from any thing similar, that I cannot omit to notice it.

"The civil history of this Hundred may be given in few words. It was always in the Crown till 2 Henry II. when the Manor of Heytesbury being granted to Robert de Dunstanville, he procured a Charter for the Hundred also, and they have ever since passed together."

"Ecclesiastically considered, the whole of this Hundred is within the Deanery of Wily; but the Collegiate Church of Heytesbury, with the three Prebends of Horningsham, Hill-Deverill, and Tytherington, are exempted from episcopal jurisdiction, and are peculiars of the Dean of Sarum.

"Of the fourteen Parish Churches in this Hundred, six are Rectories, three Vicarages, and the remaining five are Perpetual Curacies.

"The dissolved Priory of Longleat was a peculiar of the Dean: as is also the Hospital of Heytesbury."

In Biography the Volume is particularly rich, abounding in memoirs of distinguished families. That of General Ludlow is given at great length, and his Portrait re-engraved in a superior style by Worthington.

Under the parish of Horningsham occurs the noble Elizabethan Mansion of Longleat, built by Sir John Thynne, and improved by the present Marquess. Of this magnificent House an exterior view is given; and also an internal view of the grand Hall, both tastefully drawn

drawn by Mr. J. Buckler, F.S.A. The very detailed account of the family of Boteville and Thynne, with the Portrait of Sir J. Thynne, the founder of the Mansion, are worthy of commendation.

The Borough of Heytesbury leads the author to treat of its early lords, the Hungerfords; and the very minute account of this antient family is perhaps the most interesting article in the whole Volume. This family first settled in Wilts at Heytesbury, from which place it spread its branches over various other places in the West, &c.

"The family of Hungerford, of whom we find very little before the reign of Edw. II. began about the close of that reign to rise in wealth and importance. Considerable accessions had been made by the two heiresses of Heytesbury and Fitz-John; Robert de Hungerford, uncle of Sir Thomas, had acquired lands in North Wilts and Berks, and dying without issue, these descended to him. Sir Thomas himself, having been a citizen and merchant of New Sarum, married to his second wife Joan, dau. and coheir of Sir Edmund Husee, of Holbrook, Somerset, and thus acquired a great succession of landed property, but his own purchases in Wilts and Somerset far exceeded all the previous acquisitions of his family. He was escheator and sheriff for Wilts 30 Edw. III. and several following years. In 51 Edward III. he was Speaker of the House of Commons, being the first regular Speaker of that Body. 7 Rich. II. having fortified his castle of Farley Mountfort without the royal license first obtained, he was compelled to pay a fine of 1000 marcs to procure pardon. The following spirited Portrait of him [which we have been permitted to insert on the opposite page] still exists in the painted glass of one of the North windows of Farley Church, and on another are the initials of T. H. with the arms of Fitz-John scattered over with sickles, the well-known cognizance of this family."

The circumstances connected with Sir Thomas Hungerford's election as Speaker have been noticed by our intelligent Correspondent "H. W." in part i. p. 10. He was, it appears, steward and confidant of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, whose interest procured him his promotion. He was buried in Farley Church, Somerset, and a fine monument was erected to his memory by his son Walter, Lord Hungerford, in the Chapel of Farley Castle, the chief residence of the Family.

Many pages are occupied in relating

the life, and worthy acts, the last will, &c. of the celebrated Margaret Lady Hungerford, and her signet or seal is well-engraved by Basire. Two beautiful portraits of Walter Lord Hungerford deserve notice; especially the one where he is represented on horseback, clothed in armour, with helmet and plume upon his head, accompanied by a greyhound, leveret, and hawks. The following is engraved at the top and bottom of the portrait.

"Sr. Walter Hungerforde, knight, had in Queene Elizabeth's tyme, the second of her raine, for fouer yere together, a baye horse, a blacke grehounde, a leveratt; his offer was for fouer yere together to all Eynghlande not above his betters, he that shoulde show the best horse for a man of armes—a grehounde for a hare—a hauke for the ryer—to wine III hundred poundes, that was a hundred poundes a pese.—Also he had a gerfalcon for the herne in her Majesty's tyme, wich he kept xviii yere, and offered the lyke to fyve for a hundred pounde, and were refused for all."

There is another portrait of the same personage, holding a hooded hawk on his left arm, with this motto beneath it:

"Vive tibi, teque habita, nec grandia tentes,
Effugit immodicas parvula puppis aquas.
A^o Dⁿⁱ 1574, oct. 48.
Amicis Amicissimus."

This motto was most probably dictated by the unfortunate end which many of his predecessors met with.

We have dwelt the longer on the Hungerford family, from the interest it has lately excited among our Correspondents, occasioned by Sir R. C. Hoare's previous publication of "*Hungerfordiana*," reviewed in vol. xciii: ii. 330. See biographical notices of other worthies of the family in the same Volume, pp. 307, 508; vol. xciv. i. pp. 10, 136, 606, 607.

The present possessor of Heytesbury is Sir William A'Court, Bart. our very intelligent Ambassador in Spain and Portugal, of whose family an account, with a pedigree, is given.

In describing the parish of *Boyton*, the author gives a long and correct account of the unique and singularly-extensive Herbarium of Aylmer Boorke Lanibert, Esq. V.P. L.S. a gentleman universally known for his great skill in Natural History, more particularly of Botany.

Towards the conclusion of the topographical description, we are treated with



SIR THOMAS HUNGERFORD.

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. DIED 1398.

From Painted Glass in Farley Church, Somerset.

with a rich and well-executed plate of the style of decoration adopted in the reign of James I. in an apartment of the house of Harry Biggs, Esq. at Stockton.

The Chapter on "Biography" embraces a number of eminent men connected with Heytesbury Hundred, including memoirs of some living divines, particularly the Rev. Francis Skurray, and the Rev. Dr. James Ingram, the lately-elected President of Trinity College, Oxford.

It also contains the following tribute to the merits of the Rev. John Offer, whose death we sincerely deplored in vol. xcii. ii. 569. His abilities as an antiquary and a topographer were of the highest order. Much assistance was afforded by him in the present Volume, and there is no doubt, had his life been spared, but that his talents would have greatly facilitated the labours of Sir Richard Hoare in the succeeding portions of this arduous Work. We are happy, however, to find that "he has left behind him an excellent account of Wilton and its Royal Monastery, which will prove an everlasting memento of his abilities."

"JOHN OFFER.—With heart-felt regret I take up my pen to record the brief memoirs of my departed friend and coadjutor, whose loss will be ever regretted by the public, as the able historian of our county, and still more by me as a companion and assistant.

"Whilst engaged both at Imber and Warminster in the laborious and irksome task of usurage by day, he had recourse by evening and night to his more pleasing and favourite pursuits of antiquity, heraldry, and biography; by which in a short time he acquired all the requisites to form an able county historian. At a later period, when removed from the drudgery of a school, he applied his mind to deciphering the old English writings, and the Saxon language; of the former of which he made himself complete master, and of the latter had gained much knowledge; in short, he possessed all the acquirements necessary to form the topographer and biographer of a county.

"For the last twelve-months he was engaged in assisting Sir Thomas Phillips, Bart. and myself in our surveys and intended publications of the History of Wiltshire; but Providence, alas! put a stop to his researches and labours in December 1822, when he ended his days at the house of his Patron at Stourhead. The best medical assistance was afforded him; but his constitution had been weakened by daily and mid-

night labours, that it was not able to withstand the attack of a typhus fever.—He left two orphan sons, his wife having died some years before him."

The Volume concludes with the *Institutiones* and Public Records connected with this important Hundred.

We have often observed in the splendid works that issue from the press in the present age, that sufficient attention is not paid to the engraven subjects; for frequently much able engraving is bestowed on indifferent subjects, which lead not to historical information: but we cannot accuse the author of the present work of the injudicious selection of his subjects of illustration—for we find the Portraits of Edmund Ludlow, Sir Henry Coker, Sir Walter Hungerford—and views of the splendid Mansion at Longleat, and of the very interesting room at Stockton, &c. &c. We cannot quit this subject without noticing a new plan of shewing the architecture of Churches, by a woodcut explaining the dimensions, contents, forms of arches, whether pointed or round—a mode, which has, we believe, not hitherto been adopted by topographers, and which we strongly recommend.

The next Part, the Hundred of Branch and Dole, now in the press, will include Wilton House, the History of its Abbey, &c. and will terminate THE VALE OF WILY.

83. *Original Letters, illustrative of English History; including numerous Royal Letters from Autographs in the British Museum, and one or two other Collections. With Notes and Illustrations. By Henry Ellis, F.R.S. Sec. S.A. Keeper of the Manuscripts in the British Museum. Three vols. 8vo.*

MR. ELLIS, destined to be eminent in Archæological and Historic Lore, evinced, at a very early age, those superior talents which have led him on to fortune and to fame. His "History of Shoreditch," compiled at an age when the generality of school-boys have scarcely quitted their tops and marbles, is a well-digested and masterly production; which, in consequence, obtained for him the steady friendship of Mr. Gough, the modern Camden. Taking with him to St. John's College, Oxford, the habits of study and industry, acquired at Merchant Taylors' School, he soon became

came distinguished by Mr. Price, Librarian of the Bodleian, and by many other Literary friends. He was then offered a situation in that Bodleian library at Oxford. This he relinquished on receiving an appointment in the British Museum, that rich cabinet of national jewels. Here he has since luxuriated with the fondness of an epicure; and from it has now drawn those sparkling gems which the present volumes exhibit for the gratification of public curiosity. From his conduct too in the British Museum, it may be added, that Mr. Ellis was soon distinguished by that excellent judge and remunerator of meritorious industry, the present Lord Colchester.

Every body knows in how different ways the same story is told by various persons; and that the only true part of it may be the simple facts. It is an exhibition through coloured, or even distorting glasses, by which the real or important features of the portrait or landscape may be utterly spoiled. History, notwithstanding, is one of those things which people like to behold with their naked eyes; but, except in the annals of Holinshed, we never saw a History of England with our bare eyes. The fine philosophical disquisition of Hume is not a History, but a Lecture upon a History, which lecture is as applicable to the persons and circumstances, as the philosophy of Plato or Aristotle. The plausibility of Rapin merely relates to concatenation of narrative, a neat disposition of things, to marshalling, manœuvring; and posting events, like soldiers, at a review. Goldsmith, in his humble letters on English History, has, with his usual felicity, been more successful than even Hume himself as to his reflections, for he states the actual results of certain modes of thinking and conduct; though his ignorance of Archæology, and disregard of the essential *sine quâ non*, that contemporary thinking can alone illustrate contemporary action, disqualified him from profoundly tracing effect to cause. As to Carte's and other modern histories, they are, in point of fact, meritorious compilations of the Lexicon and The-saurus character.

It is well-known also, that when there are two or more motives of action, the ostensible is never the real one. Thus the enlargement of the New Forest, though a military mea-

sure, for the convenience of landing troops from Normandy, is often ascribed to a mere passion for hunting; and in the same manner the writer of history, from only Gazette narrative, without access to the private despatches and state-papers, is liable to the error of assigning motives, and drawing inferences, which have no reference to facts. This practice is quite common in Historical Writing; and it is just as absurd as Betterton's playing Catò in a bag-wig and court dress. These monstrous incongruities can only be avoided by Stevens's undeniable postulate in the elucidation of History, *viz.* that contemporary thinking can alone illustrate contemporary action.

With regard to facts, the *Fodera* of Rymer, place them upon an accurate basis. The utility of private letters in promoting a further approximation of History to reality is ably and luminously exhibited by Mr. Ellis in the following words. It is an excellent compendium of the obstacles which stick, like barnacles, to the uncoopered bottoms of our Historical State Yachts, however gorgonous may be their appearance.

“History, confined to the greater events which it records, is usually certain and true; but in the colouring which writers give it, and which they are proud to call the philosophy of History, it is too frequently erroneous. Characters are drawn by those who could not know the persons whom they describe: facts are imperceptibly perverted to the uses of party: and events which owe their origin to the simplest, are often traced back to the remotest causes. Thus circumstanced, History, however comprehensive in its view, partakes too much of the embellished nature of romance.”

To remove doubts, to verify facts, and to form a clear conception of particular events, the reader must seek subsidiary aid in the dispersed materials of History, of which ORIGINAL LETTERS OF EMINENT PERSONS IN THE STATE, form both the largest and most important portion; and they exist in an uninterrupted succession for more than five centuries.

“These bear the impress of their respective times, and, whilst many of them regard affairs, in which the writers were actively engaged, all afford a closer and more familiar view of characters, manners, and events, than the pen of the most accomplished compiler of regular history, even if he might be trusted, could supply.

“They

"They unravel causes of action, which, without their aid, would be impenetrable; and even throw new light upon parts of history, which superficial readers suppose to be exhausted." Pref. vii. viii.

The following is a good succinct account of Epistolary Correspondence in England.

"Prior to the reign of Henry V. specimens of English Correspondence are rare. Letters, previous to that time, were usually written in French or Latin; and were the productions chiefly of the great and the learned. The letters of learned men were verbose treatises, mostly on express subjects; those of the great, who employed scribes, from their formality resembled legal instruments. We have nothing earlier than the Fifteenth Century which can be called a FAMILIAR LETTER. The material too upon which Letters were written, up to the same period, was usually vellum: very few instances indeed occurring, of more ancient date, of letters written upon paper."

Concerning Royal Signatures, Mr. Ellis says,

"It is not irrelative to this part of our subject to mention, that the earliest Royal Signature known in this country, is at yet unpublished. It is the signature of King Richard the Second. It occurs once in the Cottonian Library, affixed to a paper, which concerns the surrender of Brest. It is *Le Roy R. E.* There is another document remaining among the Records in the Tower with a similar signature affixed."

The first Letter is a fragment from King Henry V. to his Chancellor, the Bishop of Durham. Under our ancient Kings, the Chief Justiciary was the Prime Minister. From the spirit of this letter, we find that our Henry V. was very like Napoleon, a strong-minded man, and a shrewd statesman; a character only to be overcome by necessity, and, of course, without weakness, for a real Statesman on public duty must have no more feeling than a gambler. He must be a rapacious miser, and get all he can from others. Indulgence of feelings, without something to get by it, is a mere affair of private life. Henry had two persons of royal blood prisoners in England at the same time, the Duke of Orleans, and James the First of Scotland. These unfortunate captives he kept in close custody; one that he might not be injurious to his views on France; the other, that he might have a stronger political hold upon Scotland. Edward II. during his imprisonment in Berkeley Castle, amused

himself with love songs; and these two other birds in cages, refreshed themselves with singing, in the form of amatory and pensive poetry.

It is an odd, though petty thing, that the *King only* uses the letter *y* as we do in the words beginning with that letter, whereas his contemporaries, Archbishop Chicheley, Robert Waterton, and Cardinal Beaufort, use the *z* instead, writing *zour* for *your*, and so forth; nor is *y* used, except as a vowel, in the middle of words, both for *i* and *e*. Edward the Fourth, however, and his correspondents also, use the *y* consonant, like us; and so it is also used in the Paston Letters. This is a trifling circumstance; but if the substitution of *z* for *y*, as an initial consonant was in common use in the reign of Henry V. and the early part of Henry VI. and if not wholly, at least greatly exploded under Edward IV. and his successors, then a very simple test, at least an auxiliary one, is gained concerning the age of a manuscript.

The sixth letter shows an important fact, *viz.* that the House of York probably gained the popularity and ultimate success, which placed that Dynasty on the throne, through the odium occasioned by the loss of the French conquests. It is true, that no greater misfortune could possibly have accrued to England, than the success of Edward the Third or Henry the Fifth, in their views of conquest, because the seat of Government would have been removed to Paris, and our happy island have been converted into a humble province; yet the people of that day considered the retention of Calais, and the subordination of France, because there was then no predominant navy, essential to their own national independence.

This general feeling is artfully worked upon by Richard, Duke of York, in the following letter, addressed to the Citizens of Shrewsbury, A.D. 1452.

"Right worshipful friends, I recommend me unto you, and I suppose it is well-known unto you, as well by experience, as by common language said and reported throughout all Christendom, what laud, what worship, honour, and manhood, was ascribed of all nations unto the people of this realm, while the Kingdom's Sovereign Lord stood possessed of his Lordship in the realm of France and Dutchy of Normandy; and what derogation, loss of merchandize, lesiou of honour and villany [meanness of thinking and conduct

duct suitable to a state of servitude is the Duke's meaning by *villany*], is said and reported generally unto the English nation for loss of the same; namely, unto the Duke of Somerset, when he had the commandance and charge thereof, the which loss hath caused and encouraged the King's enemies for to conquer and get Gascony and Gyanne, and now daily they make their advance for to lay siege unto Calais, and to other places in the Marches there, for to apply them to their obedience, and so for to come into the land with great puissance; to the final destruction thereof, if they might prevail, and to put the land in their subjection, which God defend [prohibit].” pp. 12, 13.

This letter explains all the ancient policy of our ancestors, in regard to French wars. That in the case before us, the aid of the Earl of Warwick was highly subsidiary, is well known; but how he and others of like character could influence the population to join in their perilous projects, can only be truly explained by other private letters. Sir John Fenn makes the following observation upon one of the Paston Letters:—“The possession of landed property seemed to depend entirely upon the number of men the possessor was able to bring together at a short notice,” &c. (Paston Letters, vol. IV. p. 80.) And the son of the Earl of Shrewsbury, in recommending his father to purchase Wilton Castle and the contiguous estate, assigns one reason, that it would put a thousand tall fellows under his command. (See the original letter in Fosbroke's *Wye Tour*, 2d edit.)

We shall dismiss this present notice with one remark. The moderns are fond of extolling the pre-eminent warlike glory and high character of the nation in the present day. We Antiquaries do not allow this eulogy, at the expence of our forefathers. When England single-handed had to keep down Scotland, Ireland, Wales, and France, and did so most effectually, its resources were far less, and its success equal; and, without depreciation, Edw. I. and III. Henry V. and that paramount rogue Oliver Cromwell, were Generals not inferior to Marlborough and Wellington.

(To be continued.)

84. Howard's *Life of Wolsey*.

(Concluded from p. 242.)

THE power of the House of Commons is the surest safeguard of the li-

berty of the people, because under the representative system, they are, to let off a truism, obliged to conciliate public feeling. But when the members were mere stipendiaries, unwillingly serving the office because they were assembled, generally, for the mere ungracious purpose of taxing the nation, and there were no monied or commercial interests to check the King and the nobility, it is *not* singular that the latter should use violence towards the Commons, but it is singular that they should oppose such a Monarch as Henry or his ministers. The *round robin* plan, upon this as on all other similar occasions, could be the only feasible mode of resistance; and this was accordingly done in the manner following. It is a curious fact in Parliamentary history.

“The Cardinal's influence in this very Parliament was soon ascertained to be not so weighty as he had imagined, owing, perhaps, in a great measure, to the publicity which appears now first to have taken place in regard to the debates of the House, and thus tending to form public opinion.”

It will appear from what follows, that the silence observed in or rather imposed upon the House, was not so much for public service, as that taxes and other measures of an unpopular kind might pass through Parliament and remain wholly unknown, or at least uncertain, with regard to the people at large, until they had actually assumed the form of laws; and resistance and expostulation became nugatory. It was the knowledge of the public that the Commons were in general only assembled for taxation and unpopular legislation, which often occasioned Parliaments to be convened out of London, through dread of riots; nor was there any restraint upon the servility of the Members, except the unfriendly reception which they would meet with from their neighbours and constituents when they returned home. As to privilege, that was violated with impunity, and not even dared to be complained of, before “High Life below Stairs” was converted into a tragedy in the days of poor Charles I. To proceed,—

“This publicity [of the debates] in fact became now so notorious, that Wolsey even dared to complain that he was aggrieved, and that there was nothing either said or done but what was blazed abroad in all circles, nay, in every ale-house. But some-thing

thing must be done; for a very large subsidy was now wanted; and so doubtful was the Minister of the question being carried, that he actually determined to be present at the debate himself, though a member of the Upper House. This intention was no sooner known to the Commons, than it became a matter of very serious debate, whether he should only be admitted with a few of the Lords, or with his whole train; when the Speaker put an end to the debate, by observing, that since the Cardinal had already accused them of the lightness of their tongues, for things spoken and disclosed out of doors, he thought the best mode would be to receive their visitor in all his pomp, with all his maces, his pillars, his pole-axes, his crosses, his Cardinal's hat, and the great Seal also; so that if, at a future day, he should complain that the debate on the subsidy had been promulgated, then they might with a better grace lay the blame upon his own followers as the reporters to the people."

"This plan was instantly adopted; and Wolsey actually went to the House in all this ecclesiastical and political state,—nay, he made a speech or rather an oration to the House in favour of the proposed subsidy, for the purpose of proving its necessity, and of showing that less would not suffice than the sum demanded. When he had finished, there was a dead silence in the House, at which he appeared astonished; and after a pause, he observed that there were many wise and learned men among them, and seeing that he was sent thither by the King himself for the preservation of the members themselves and of the whole realm, he thought he had occasion to expect a reasonable answer."

"Still all were silent, when Wolsey addressed himself individually to one of the members, Mr. Marney; but he was *dumb*, as were many others, to each of whom severally the Cardinal addressed himself, it having been previously agreed that no debate should take place, and that the Speaker alone should answer him. But even Sir Thomas [More] the Speaker did not yet break silence, until Wolsey again spoke to the House, saying, "Masters, unless it be the manner of your House, as of likelihood it is, by the mouth of your Speaker, whom you have chosen for trusty and wise, as indeed he is, in such cases to utter your minds, here is without doubt a marvellous obdurate silence." He then turned fiercely to the Speaker, and demanded an answer; when More *dropping on his knees* [to a subject, such was the custom of the times], pretended to excuse the silence of the Commons, on the plea that they were abashed at the presence of so noble a personage, who was able to amaze the wisest and the best learned men in the world: he then urged several reasons why no member had spoken,

as such would neither have been expedient nor agreeable to the ancient liberty of that House; and as for himself, although the members had unanimously chosen him, and trusted him with their privileges, still, unless every individual member would put into his (More's) head all their several wits, he alone was unmeet in so weighty a matter to give an answer to his Grace."

"Wolsey was so displeased with this speech, and with his general reception, that he instantly rose and left the House, and the very next day he sent for the Speaker to attend upon him in his gallery at Whitehall, saying to him on his arrival, "Would to God you had been at Rome, Master More, when I made you Speaker!" To which More replied, "Your Grace not offended, so would I my Lord; for then should I have seen those holy places which I have often and much desired." pp. 270-1.

Evasive answers could only be obtained from More, and Henry and his Ministers were checked for the time. It is, however, understood that Henry practised his tyrannies with impunity, because he made his Parliament the tools. The curious method by which he acted for this purpose, was that of making the person of the Speaker and principal members responsible for the measures of the House; and the following anecdotes will explain this, and show why Wolsey sent for More. It is well known that the bill for the Dissolution of the Monasteries sticking long in the House, Henry sent for the Speaker, and putting his hand upon his head as he knelt before him, said, "See that my bill pass by tomorrow, or this head shall not remain upon your shoulders." It is also known that he would threaten many of the members besides with the loss of their heads, if *his* bills, as he called some of them, were not passed*. Thus John Bull was obliged to succumb like other bulls, to a butcher!

Every body now holds the trained bands in contempt, but, as it appears, very unjustly. The King of Denmark was necessitated to take refuge in England, from the persecution of his subjects.

"An anecdote is told of the King during this visit, that speaks more in favour of the city trained bands of that day, than would readily have been granted to them at a later date, before they were superseded by the militia [*temp.* Charles II.]. It seems that after some stay at the court at Greenwich,

* *Biog. Brit.* vol. I. p. 386, ed. 2, fol. et alios.

he came to the Metropolis, where he was lodged at Bath Place; and having heard of the watche on St. Peter's eve, he desired to see it. In this he was gratified, being taken to a tavern called the King's Head, in Chespaide, accompanied by a long train of nobility, and there feasted by the City with a costly banquet. As soon as he had seen 'the watche,' he exclaimed, 'I would to God I had so many archers, pikes, and halberdiers, as I saw this night; then, I trust, I would punish such as have wrongfully dispossessed me of my realm and country.'" p. 279.

We are all prejudiced with an opinion that Henry would not brook the slightest contradiction; yet, among other instances, it appears (p. 332) that when an insurrection took place on account of an illegal demand of a *Benevolence*, he ordered all the insurgents to be pardoned. Wolsey instigated the measure, in defiance of an unrepealed statute, 1 Ric. III. and treated the law with contempt. (See p. 327.) Henry saw the obvious impolicy of teaching the people to disregard the law, from which a like disregard of authority and allegiance was soon likely to ensue. Goldsmith well notes that the favour and vengeance of Princes extend only to those about them; for as to the people, it is not true that the Crown could then do whatever pleased the Sovereign. Wolsey with all his power could not as he wished close up the road which leads from Kingston Bridge towards Hampton, but was obliged to leave Bushy Park thus separated from the grounds immediately belonging to the palace. (P. 350.)

The absurdities of popery and its possible operation upon personal security, appear from two cases adduced by Mr. Howard. One method employed for founding impeachments against the great was tampering with the confessors of those whom Ministers wished to ruin. Mr. Howard observes that

"The prevalence of such a practice, and the possibility of its recurrence, are strong arguments against the modern liberality of admitting Roman Catholics to high offices of power and confidence."

We would ask further, how can a man who admits such a weak thing as prostration of his reason and understanding to (it may be) an old woman in breeches, be fit for a Statesman, or

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a General, over whom there ought to be no such petticoat-like influence.

The absurdity alluded to is this. Pope Clement VII. was at one time a prisoner of war, and by way of inducing Providence to effect his liberation, Wolsey, the Prime Minister, "recommended all men to fast three days in the week!" a most unbecomable mortification, unless he had added to it a large importation of turbot, dories, and anchovies, and doled them out gratuitously. The result of such a silly ordinance was this:

"Few fasted; for the priests said their orders were to make the people fast, but not to fast themselves; and the laity insisted that the priests should be the first to fast, and to set an example, because the very cause of the fasting was for a priest. The consequence was, that no fasting took place, and the Pope was left to his fate." P. 369.

Something worse than folly was got up on the same occasion, in a pageant at Boulogne. A pretended nun, called *Holy Church*, was brought forward, a mock rape was perpetrated upon her by three Spaniards and as many Germans, after which "a Cardinal [Wolsey] her rescued, and set her up of newe againe." P. 380.

Such were the morals or honesty of the good old times, that Wolsey's "cubberd of plate" in the principal or presence chamber, was "even barr'd about that no man could come very neere it." P. 402.

It appears from p. 467, that English ladies spoke French fluently enough to converse in it in those days.

Kildare, during his defence of his conduct in Ireland, made (says Mr. Howard) a remark highly worthy of notice and attention at the present moment, saying,

"Little know you, my Lord, how necessary it is, not only for the Governor, but also for every nobleman in Ireland, to hamper his uncivil neighbours at discretion; wherein if they waited for process of law, and had not those lives and lands you speak of within their reach, they might hap to lose their own lives and lands without law. You hear of a case as it were in a dream, and feel not the smart that vexeth us." P. 420.

The fact is, that barbarians have no feeling for the lives or property of any other persons but themselves. They must be restrained, and cannot be civilized

vilized by law and morals until they have been first kept in subjection by direct power. How can any animal be tamed, unless he be first mastered? Yet the proclamation of martial law in Ireland, and Insurrection Acts, though measures essential to the preservation of life and property, are called in England acts of tyranny, which is just as absurd as to say that constables can answer the purpose, *under all circumstances*, of soldiers and sailors.

The late George III. had the keenest abhorrence of those who ever told him a lie; and it is obvious that there is no possibility of correct conduct under erroneous impressions. Wolsey, in his malice against the Emperor, told Henry untruths. It was detected; and the result was, that the King never placed confidence in him afterwards.

Mr. Howard is not of opinion that Wolsey committed suicide by taking poison, but that he died of a complaint similar to the modern *cholera morbus*, which the physicians seemed to know very little about, making great use of the word "Aduatine," and giving it as their opinion that he had but four or five days to live. P. 569.

We shall conclude with an illustration of English history, not, to our knowledge, before understood. Wolsey, in his last hours, makes numerous observations, tending to show that the people could never be kept in subordination, if the Reformation of Religion succeeded. The Romans conceived that the Establishment of Christianity would occasion the ruin of their supreme dominion; and it is evident, from the words of Wolsey (pp. 578, 579), that our Kings long before his day acted upon a persuasion that encouragement of Wickliff, &c. would have an injurious effect upon their temporal power and prudent administration.

As to Wolsey, we honestly own that we see in him, his collegiate foundations excepted, nothing which has conferred the smallest obligations upon his country. His character seems to us to be comprised in a very short compass, viz. that he had at heart no other view than his own aggrandizement, which he effected by being a complete tool of his Master. Nor does Henry, as plainly appears from this work, seem to have been so universally despotic, cruel, and ungenerous a per-

son as we commonly suppose. Wolsey, however, at last duped and deceived him, and of course thus placed his Master in his own situation, that of the tool. This, it is plain, would not be endured, and he fell for want of adhering to his original plan, of acquiring political station only as the representative of his Master, as inseparable from him as his shadow. Being only chief clerk in the firm, he tried to set up business for himself, upon his Royal banker's capital, was detected, and posted in the Gazette for his folly. Wolsey's is an every-day case in a different line; and we have, therefore, only in conclusion to say, that Mr. Howard's work is judicious, interesting, and satisfactory.

85. Horsfield's *History of Lewes*.

(Concluded from p. 239.)

WE concluded our last with remarks concerning the *Anderida Sylva*. Our author goes on to the Roman roads and stations, in which, as is common, there is great difficulty. The Romans would sooner go forty miles round for the sake of marching in an open country, than penetrate pathless woods. (See Cæsar, Bell. Gall. l. i. c. 41.) And wherever these cross the straight line of road, the right track may be almost irrecoverable. In general it turns to the right or left. The same difficulty as exists here from the interception of the *Anderida Sylva*, occurs on the Over-Severn side of Gloucester. Mr. Dallaway (page 63) has successfully placed *Ad Decimum* at Bignor; and it is to be wished that he would undertake the task of determining the intermediate stations between *Ad Decimum* and *Anderida Portus* by actual investigation of the ground; for the enormous gap of *forty-five miles* between the two stations named never existed in reality. Ten, or from ten to twenty miles were the utmost distances from station to station. If we understand our author correctly, he contends for Lewes being one at least of these lost stations. (See p. 64.) Sir R. C. Hoare is the most successful of the learned explorators of Roman roads; and our author may refer for an abstract of Sir Richard's rules concerning lost stations to Fosbroke's *Encyclopedia of Antiquities*, page 519. There are certainly evident traces of a Roman camp at Lewes; but according

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to the plan (pl. vi.) there had been a preceding or contemporary British settlement; for this is always a fair inference, where irregular valla or earth-works are connected with unquestionable Roman works. Keere or *Caer Hill* and *Street* are evidently British appellations, and the houses between *St. Andrew's* and *St. Mary's Lanes*, are built upon one of the *strigæ* (divisions where the tents were pitched) of the camp. Among the curiosities excavated was an urn, containing the bones of a cock. The former had a pointed bottom, like an amphora, because intended to be fixed in the ground (see p. 75); and as to the cock, the reason of its appearance here is not clear. The cock, as the symbol of courage, was consecrated to Mars; as also of vigilance to Mercury; also of Minerva and of Bellona, to whom Winckelman says (*Monum. 29*) it was also sacrificed; and again, to Esculapius by convalescents. Males among the Britons also offered a cock to Testa the British Hygeia, and females a hen. It is certain that Poliarchus (*Ælian Var. Hist. viii. 4*) raised monuments with epitaphs to his cocks, and it may be inferred, though it is far from certainty, from the bones of a horse and the skeleton of a boar also accompanying the remains of the cock, that the contents of the urn alluded to the favourite horse in boar-hunting, and of the cock in cock-fighting of the proprietor: the boar being added, because a remarkable one in a particular hunt. It is, however, certain that the ancients had urns in honour of favourite horses (*Montfauc. v. 48, 49*); that funeral urns with pointed bottoms were not uncommon (*Id. Suppl. 491*); that Bonanni appropriates urns of a form precisely similar to this to the poor (*Id. v. 38*); that the custom of placing in the tombs of the dead symbols and instruments of their profession is very ancient; and that the Gauls threw upon the funeral pile the animals, &c. of which the dead were fond when living. Nothing here said is, however, conclusive; for in the ornaments of tombs and accompaniment of funeral rites, many things are inexplicable, and to this and other branches of Archæology we may apply a query, similar to the following:

“*Claudere quæ cœnas lactuca solebat avorum,
Dic mihi, cur nostras inchoat illa dapes?*”

A new acquisition seems, however, to have been gained from this work, viz. a custom of the Romans to deposit urns of the dead in the valla of their camps, for it is to the *valla*, we presume, that the following passage is intended to apply:

“In altering the direction of the race-course on the downs above Brighton, in 1822, it was found requisite to cut through the Roman encampment before mentioned, when several urns of different sizes, the largest containing two-thirds of a bushel, and the smallest not more than a gallon, were found. Most of the urns were in a very perfect state, and filled with bones and ashes. An urn with similar contents was also found in a small barrow, standing on the outside near the earth-works of the entrenchment. Several Roman coins were picked up at the same time.” P. 43.

This adjacent barrow with only a single urn, shows that the addition of the tumulus was a mark of honour among the Romans, and that the urn contained the ashes of some eminent officer.

It appears that trinkets were kept in vases. In some of these *Sussex* barrows were found combs of ivory in a small contiguous urn. P. 42.

But the most remarkable discovery was certainly the following:

“In 1805, on opening a large prominence that had the appearance of a barrow, situated on the downs near Clayton windmill, the remains of a camp kitchen, evidently designed for the purpose of cookery, as it contained several fire-places. [A camp kitchen is engraved in *Grose's Milit. Antiq.* vol. II. pl. in p. 37, fig. 5.] This circular pile of stones was at least six feet high originally. A small vessel of unbaked earth, curiously dissected all round for the admission of air, and supposed to have been used for the purpose of burning incense, was found in the centre of the excavation. [Very possibly the air-holes were for burning charcoal within it, but this appropriation must depend upon the size.] Contiguous to this enclosed space, about a foot under the sod, eight large celts, dexterously chipped, were found.” P. 44.

In proceeding to the Middle Ages, the first peculiarity is an equestrian figure of Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, t. Henry III. who carries his own arms upon his shield, and those of his brother upon his banner, certainly an unusual thing. (p. 142.) The figure is taken from the painted window in *Chartres Cathedral*; and the circumstance probably originated

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in his brother being Constable of France.

In the Town Records, anno 1565, is this item,

"This year 13s. 4d. were disbursed by the constables for making a place for the Justices of Assize to sit yn, who kept the Assyses yn the towne yn somer last past." P. 194.

Hundred Courts and Sheriffs' Tournes were certainly held in open places in ancient times, but the idea (as we understand the passage) of the Assizes being held in a booth or open air in the 16th century, is at least a rare thing.

She-executioners are equally rare.—In 1712 is the following entry: "Paid Goodwife Palmer to wip a man at the Sessions, 1s." P. 208.

The speedy method which was taken to destroy the Monasteries is well described in the extract from an original letter :

"We brought from London seventeen persons, three carpenters, two smiths, two plumbers, and one that keepeth the furnace. Ten of them heweth the walls, about the which are the three carpenters. These made props to underset where the others cut away; the others brake and cut the walls. These men are exercised much better than other men we find in the countrie. A Tuesday they began to cast the lead," &c." P. 242.

Thus it appears that there were fellows in London who exercised the direct trade, at least upon occasion or for the time, of *monastery-destroyers*.

The walls of Lewes Priory had from one end to the other square spiracles, intended for drying the walls, a very necessary consideration, especially those of extraordinary thickness. P. 248.

The site of Lewes Castle agrees in almost every respect with those upon which the Saxon castles were raised, for the site is exactly like those of Maldon and Witham, engraved by Strutt. It is also distinguished from every other castle in the kingdom by an artificial mound of earth raised at each extremity of the base court. (p. 253.) In the next page an explanation of these double tumuli are given, as probable, but it is not accordant with any known Anglo-Saxon specimens. In the Barbican (called here the outer gate-way) were, it is said, two portcullises. In general, the two supposed portcullises was a portcullis and a *herse*; a defence somewhat si-

milar, and described in the *Encyclopedia of Antiquities*, p. 819.

The font in the Church of St. Anne is shaped like a barrel, the body adorned with fretwork, and an upper and lower band or fascia of rounds and quatrefoils. (p. 267.) It is astonishing to see the variety of patterns used in ancient fonts. Whitaker's *Richmondshire* has a curious collection, square, round, conical, &c. &c.

In p. 272, it is presumed that the Church of St. John's was originally built by Alfred, both for worship and defence. The height of the old narrow lights on the top of the church wall, and close under the roof, seemed to denote that it was built for both purposes; and the church-yard and glebe consisting of an old fort.

In pl. xx. No. 12 is a headless armed figure, supposed (p. 278) to be a representation of a knight of the Warren family. No tradition remains of who he was, nor is it known to whom the arms belonged, which are quartered with those of Warren. (p. 279.) The arms quartered with Warren are two pales*. The Warren family were extinct long before the æra of this figure. The armour, and even the shape of the lion's head at the feet, is precisely a resemblance in fac-simile of the monumental brass of John Fossebrook in Cranford Church, Northamptonshire, who died in 1418. It is engraved in the *Encyclopedia of Antiquities*, p. 783. The colours do not appear to be distinguished in the arms. Lithographers should recollect this important particular.

Here we must leave this copious and well-written work, which does Mr. Horsfield great credit. The plates are tasteful and elegant lithographs. They are also numerous. We hope that a plate of St. Anne's font, and plans of the earthworks, which are numerous, will be added to this work, and sold as a Supplement.

86. *Cytopgraphia; or the Printer's Instructor, INCLUDING AN ACCOUNT OF THE ORIGIN OF PRINTING, with Biographical Notices of the Printers of England, from Caxton to the Close of the Sixteenth Century; a Series of Ancient and Modern*

* [Or] two pales [Gules] belong to *Ingram*. But the arms are not engraved with distinction of tints; and the ordinaries are too simple to be identified *per se*.

Alphabets and DOMESDAY CHARACTERS.
Together with an Elucidation of every Subject connected with the Art. By J. JOHNSON, Printer. 8vo. 2 vols.

PRINTING is one of those arts which we may suppose would have almost succeeded the knowledge of writing in alphabetical characters. It wanted only a stamp of each distinct letter, and then to work, like a post-master with town-marks. But nothing of the kind occurred; for the Chinese method mentioned by Du Halde is no more than wood-engraving (see p. 2), mere seal-cutting in cameo, of which many instances may be seen on ancient rings. Such an invention grows out of carving on hard substances. But the idea of stamping by *moveable* letters to supersede manuscript, is the precise definition of modern printing, and to whom we are really indebted for this useful invention has been a point in dispute. This uncertainty originated with the first printers who, because large sums were usually paid for manuscripts, published their works as such; nor was the invention a matter of publicity till the unavoidable expences compelled recourse to persons of property, "from the union of whose names a degree of doubt has arisen to whom the merit [of the invention] really belongs." (p. 5.) Accordingly Laurence Jansz Coster of Haerlem, John Guttenburgh and others of Mentz, Guttenberg and Mentilius of Strazburg, and Nicholas Janson of Venice, have been severally called the inventors. Mr. Johnson settles the claim in favour of Guttenburgh of Mentz; and in p. 57, we have the copy of a medallion, in which John Guttenberg, jun. is made *the reputed inventor*; John Faust *the promoter*; Peter Schoeffer *the improver*; and though last, not least, John Geinsfleisch, or Guttenberg, sen. *who unquestionably produced the first printed book*. It is, however, pretty clear that the profit likely to accrue from the sale of Bibles and school-books in particular, first gave birth to the invention, as a good mercantile speculation. This appears from the following curious circumstance:

"John Fust, or Faust, a goldsmith at Mentz, was one of the three artists considered as the inventors of printing; it is not certain that he did more than supply the money for carrying on the concern. In 1460 Faust carried a number of Bibles to

Paris, which he and his partner Schoeffer had printed, and disposed of them as manuscripts. At this time the discovery of the art was not known in France. At first he sold them at the high price of 600 or 600 crowns, the sum usually obtained by the scribes; he afterwards lowered his price to sixty, which created universal astonishment; but when he produced them according to the demand, and even reduced the price to thirty, all Paris became agitated. The uniformity of the copies increased their wonder, the Parisians considering it a task beyond human invention; informations were given to the Police against him as a magician; his lodgings were searched, a great number of Bibles were found and seized; the red ink with which they were embellished, was said to be his blood; it was seriously adjudged that he was in league with the devil; whereupon he was cast into prison, and would most probably have shared the fate of such whom ignorant and superstitious Judges condemned in those days for witchcraft. He now found it necessary, in order to gain his liberty, to make known the discovery of the art. This circumstance gave rise to the tradition of 'The Devil and Doctor Faustus,' which is handed down to the present day. It is uncertain when Faust died; he was at Paris in 1466, and it is strongly conjectured that he fell a victim to the plague, which then raged in that capital." P. 16.

Guttenburgh was born about 1400. In 1421 he took up his residence in Strasburgh as a merchant, but in 1430 returned to Mentz. The ineffectual attempts had first been made with wooden types and blocks, but these

"Being not sufficiently durable, and not altogether answering their expectation in other respects, the two brothers [Guttenburgh] commenced cutting *metal types*; while these were preparing, they printed several books of frequent use, such as the *Tabula Alphabctica*, the *Catholicon*, the *Donati Grammatica*, and the *Confessionaria*; these were printed with separate wooden types and wooden blocks." P. 16.

After a labour of seven or eight years, an edition of the Bible printed with large *cut metal* types was completed, and published in 1450 by Faust and Guttenberg upon 637 leaves. It is the first important specimen of the art. There is a copy upon vellum in the Royal Library at Berlin. Five copies are also known upon paper. (pp. 16, 17.) The Paris Bibles were the second edition of 1462, which had cost 4000 florins before the third quarterion (or quire of four sheets) was printed. (p. 17.) It is said that the

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first printers did not subjoin their names and inscriptions at the end of their books till the year 1457. They continued till Faust either died or left off business. (p. 18.) The person who discovered the method of casting the types and completed the art, as it now remains, was Peter Schoeffer, the first servant of Guttenberg and Faust, who became son-in-law to the latter: these three kept the art a secret for some time, till at length it was divulged by their servants, whose assistance was required in the concern. P. 20.

"The first book printed with the improved types was *Durandi Rationale* in 1459; however, they seem to have had only one size of cast letters; all the larger characters which occur being *cut types*, as it plainly appears by an inspection of the book. Faust and Schoeffer continued to print a considerable number of works till 1466; particularly two famous editions of *Tully's Offices*. They took more impressions on vellum than on paper in their earliest works, which was the case with their Bibles and *Tully's Offices*. This was soon inverted; for paper being introduced, they took but few impressions on vellum, which were more for curiosities than for general use. How long Faust lived is uncertain; but in 1471 we find that Schoeffer was in partnership with Conrad Henlff, and a kinsman of his master Faust. He printed several books after the death of his father-in-law; the last of which that can be discovered is a third edition of the *Psalter* in 1490, in which the old cut metal types were used. Indeed Guttenberg never used any other than either 'wooden' or 'cut metal types,' till the year 1462.

"We are informed that the Mentz printers, in order that the art might not be divulged, administered an oath of secrecy to all whom they employed; this appears to have been strictly adhered to until the year 1462, at which period the city was sacked and plundered by Archbishop Adolphus; its former rights and franchises were also abolished; amid the consternation occasioned by this extraordinary event, the workmen of the Mentz press, considering their oath of fidelity no longer binding, now became free agents, and spread themselves in different directions; by this circumstance, the hitherto great mystery was rapidly carried through a considerable portion of Europe; the places which received it early, after some time, commenced a contention for the merit of the discovery." P. 22.

Mr. Johnson's work is very properly, in conflicted questions, a statement of the various evidence, in the *Thesaurus* form, not a regular historical di-

gest, which would better suit uncontroverted facts. The sum, therefore, of what we have quoted appears to be simply this. The Guttenbergs, finding that it might prove a profitable concern to invent a substitute for manuscript, yet so assimilating it as to deceive the public, first made the experiment with wooden types, and not finding them durable and satisfactory, resolved to try those of metal, which were at first cut, not cast. Not being able to complete their design for want of friends, Faust, who had that "inescapable convenience," the only possible philosopher's stone, supplied the deficiency. Thus established in the main point, capital, Schoeffer perfected the invention, and the new art spread from Mentz over Europe in the manner detailed. This is, as we conceive, the statement of Mr. Johnson; but the subject is remarkably intricate and confused, because authors without end tell different stories, and the entanglement is so great, that, except dates of the existence of the several parties that had fortunately furnished a clue, the matter must have rested in the unsettled state in which it had remained, till Mr. Dibdin's and Mr. Johnson's work appeared. It is needless, perhaps, to say that the statements of the latter are substantially the same as those of Mr. Dibdin (*Typographical Antiquities*, i. lxxxvii. seq.) and that printing from wooden blocks was a different art, being in fact no other than letter engraving on wood, and far earlier; for (says Mr. Dibdin, p. lxxxix.) "the great trial or point seems to have been, not the cutting or casting of letters, but, 1st, the discovery of some kind of metal of that precise quality on which letters could be quickly and correctly cut; and 2dly, the making of them fusile or separate, so as by a rapid multiplication of the same letter, to execute any work of any extent."—Another passage from the same work, p. lxxxvii. is very curious, and is necessary to complete the foregoing abstracts: "In the archives of the city of Mentz, Schoepflin discovered a document of the process carried on by Guttenberg against one George Dritzchen, from which we learn that the former had promised to make the latter acquainted with a secret art that he had recently discovered. In the same document mention is made of *four forms* kept together by two *screws* or

or *press-spindles*, and of letters and pages being cut up and destroyed, to prevent any person from discovering the art."—Oberlin, in his *Exercices de Bibliographie*, p. 44, thus translates the German passages that relate to the fusile types, "Go, take away the component parts of the press, and pull them to pieces, then no one will understand what they mean. Guttenberg intreated him to go to the press, and open it by means of two screws, and thus the several parts would separate, that these need only be placed under the press, and no one would understand any thing about them. Guttenberg sent him to bring together all the different forms, which were pulled to pieces before him."

There has been a difference of opinion concerning the material of Guttenberg's first types; but most authors think that they were composed of wood. (Dibdin, lxxviii.)

Here we shall leave the matter for the present.

87. *Venice under the Yoke of France and of Austria: with Memoirs of the Courts, Government, and People of Italy; presenting a faithful Picture of her present Condition, and including original Anecdotes of the Buonaparte Family. By a Lady of Rank. Written during a Twenty Years' Residence in that interesting Country; and now published for the Information of Englishmen in general, and of Travellers in particular. In 2 vols. 8vo. G. and W. B. Whittaker.*

IN spite of the bad taste every where prevalent in these Volumes, and notwithstanding the singularly tawdry style in which they are written, we have yet been much *informed* by their contents, and amused by the descriptions they convey. It is, we think, easily to be seen that 'the Lady of Rank' furnished the materials, but whether or no his Satanic Majesty found the "*Cook*," we will not take upon ourselves to determine. Quitting our culinary allusion, however, we are sorry that much valuable information should be overlaid and buried in heaps of trash of the most common-place, and not unfrequently of a very disgusting quality. The merits of the work might have been compressed in a small 8vo. or less. The Marchioness, by whom it is understood the book is indited, would have better consulted her Literary reputa-

tion if she had been less anxious about the quantity of her volumes, and more solicitous to restrain the cacoethes of her amanuensis. In this spirit of book-making, we have dissertations upon subjects of which the writer seems most profoundly ignorant, and lectures upon characters (he) is most incompetent to discuss. The verisimilitude of a foreigner of rank communicating an account of her own country (for the Marchioness Solari is an Italian) is utterly lost; and we strongly suspect that facetious Lady would hardly recognise her lively features through the solemn mask of pedantry and dullness by which she is concealed. The apology for her style, as "delivered in a foreign tongue," is perfectly ridiculous. We had ten thousand times rather have perused her work in such *English*, although *defiled*, as her residence in this country had permitted, than in the rambling and immethodical volumes before us.—But the chaff must be sifted.

That this interesting portion of Europe was destined to pass under the Yoke of the Oppressor, and that its recent struggles for Liberty were so feeble and so faint, may well excite the deepest feelings of sorrow and of indignation in those to whom the love of country is dear.

The following is the author's account of the present degraded state of Venice under Austrian oppression.

"No Venetian, however, is permitted to serve under the Austrian government, but as *un'Alunno*, and without pay. The Germans, nevertheless, are employed in all the departments of the state, both at Venice and in the Terra Firma, and receive regular salaries; although many of them, from their entire ignorance of the Italian language, are incapable of performing their duty towards either their sovereign or the public." P. 83.

"Commerce, navigation, agriculture, as well as all the useful arts and sciences, are now mere non-entities at Venice. The exorbitant excise and custom duties, together with other vexations, have deterred all merchant vessels from trading to that port, since it has been under the 'paternal' government of Austria. I must, however, except a few boats bringing salt-fish, red-herrings, and dried sprats. If, therefore, the poor forlorn Venetians stand in need of a barrel of coffee, or a hoghead of sugar, they must patiently wait until they can procure it from Trieste at second or third hand.

"Though it is not uncommon for a vessel to reach Venice from the last-mentioned port in the short space of eight hours; yet,

from

from the numerous obstacles thrown in the way by the custom-house officers, it is at least as many days before it can be unloaded. The commercial regulations adopted by Austria have occasioned a decrease in the import and export trade of Venice, to the extent of thirty thousand florins per month." Pp. 88, 89.

The portrait that follows is in a bolder style :

"To behold regions on every side thus rich and populous, groaning under a yoke forged for them by hordes of drowsy, lubberly Austrians, who come down in droves from the Tyrolean mountains at all seasons of the year, with packs on their backs, containing scarcely a second garment, to the dismay of the poor Italian, who therein foresees, with renewed anguish, the augmentation of his own miseries, and the metamorphosis, in the space of two or three years, of these beggarly intruders, into stern, and hard-hearted, and wealthy proprietors—to behold, I say, this fine, intelligent people mixed up with the dull, clod-hopping Germans, reminds one of the amalgamation of lead with quicksilver; the jumbling together of masses the most heterogeneous. We often hear of the marriage of a beautiful and accomplished female to a clumsy boor or a drunken sot; and of the union of a man of sober disposition and enlightened understanding with a fiery virago, a very Xantippe, who stamps and storms about the house, while the worthy husband is calmly occupied in solving some difficult problem appertaining to the regions of intellect—recalling to our recollection the actual existence of the iron age, and the wars of the Titans against heaven—the attempt, in short, to repress and subdue spirit by gross and inert matter." Pp. 136, 137.

The following comparison between Italian and English genius is a happy effort both in thought and composition :

"Not that I would insinuate any thing derogatory to the renown of my countrymen—a renown, however, which I fear they have derived more from their golden than their mental talents. Invention, genius, sublime flights—these are gems which are rarely to be found in English soil. Warped and circumscribed as her children are in matters appertaining to brilliant imagination, their several manufactures are ably wrought, neatly polished, and skilfully finished. On the other hand, the Venetians, though capable of erecting the most gorgeous edifices, will leave the very window-frames in so incomplete a state, that they will not ward off the weather. The truth is, that scarcely any articles but those of right down domestic utility are called for in England, whose people are a kind of

Quakers or Methodists, with regard to the blandishments of existence; while the more southern inhabitants of Europe, like the ritual they profess, delight in splendour and pageantry.

"Perhaps I shall be excused for observing in this place, by way of illustration, that the British legitimate character, in the sphere of intelligence, bears along with it few portions of excursive imagery. It is neither copious in the lineaments of invention and originality, nor prolific in the charms of novelty. Milton, who was educated in Italy, and Shakspeare, with all his merit, borrowed freely from the Italians, both with regard to the subject, the thought, and the expression; as well as most copiously from the Holy Scriptures. If Dante, Ariosto, and the *Novellieri* were carefully examined, together with the Bible, much of what those two English poets have written would not be found so very original, as many have hitherto imagined them to be. Not that I would insinuate that Shakspeare, for energy of language, for depth of thought, and for aptness of similitude, is not, *par excellence*, the greatest of poets; but, as a reformer of morals and a queller of the tumultuous passions, little, I think, can be said in his praise. Revenge and murder, and war and havoc, are demons by far too familiar with him.

"In didactic poetry, and in the science of moral philosophy, the English appear to me to have left the rest of the world far behind. For close metaphysical reasoning; for geometry; for calculations in matters of finance; and for a knowledge of the arid sciences, of every description, connected with political economy, they bear away the palm. The very shopmen in England display instances of cool sagacity, which, though bottomed on sheer craft, are nevertheless admirable, and fully equal to the *astuzia* of a member of the French *corps diplomatique*." Pp. 179, 180, 181.

Among the festivals of Venice may be numbered the celebrated Marriage of the Sea, which is thus described :

"Its numerous festivals rendered Venice one of the most interesting cities in the universe. Amongst others, there were those of Santa Marta, San Rocco, il Redentore, la Salute, San Marco, Corpus Domini, and the Assensione; on the latter of which days the Doge used to go to Lido, a small island two miles from Venice, near the entrance of the Adriatic, for the purpose of espousing that sea, in the Bucentoro, a vessel somewhat resembling the ancient Greek and Roman gallees. It was richly carved, and covered with fine gold in basso-relievo, lined with the richest crimson silk velvet, trimmed with gold fringe and tassels, and furnished in the most elegant and costly manner, with beautiful Venetian mirrors, crystal cut

cut ornaments, large pier glass windows, with Venetian blinds and crimson silk curtains. It used to be towed out by a number of the *barajouoli*, richly dressed in the ancient Venetian costume, with caps and sashes of different colours, all bearing the Doge's livery. The Doge was habited in his ducal robes, his coronet, and the other insignia of his high office. The whole body of the senators, with their wives and families, magnificently attired, joined the procession in gondolas, together with all the foreign ministers, and often a hundred thousand persons, coming not only from the Terra Firma, but from the extremity of Italy, and even of Europe; so that the water, from the ducal palace of the Piazzeta to Lido, was actually covered with boats, filled with youth and beauty, in all their most seductive shapes and appearances, forming an entire carpet of boats of all descriptions; besides peottis, in the shape of ancient temples and triumphal cars, representing the courts of Jupiter, Venus, Mars, Bacchus, Apollo, together with Neptune, and the rest of the marine deities; so that it was scarcely possible to discover a foot of water.

"The ceremony was called the marriage of the sea. The Doge, on his arrival at the mouth of the harbour, came on deck, and being surrounded by the senate, he took from his finger a gold ring, and throwing it into the sea, he pronounced these words, '*Desponsamus te, Mare! in signum veri perpetuæ dominii;*' that is, 'We espouse thee, O sea! in token of real and perpetual dominion.'

"The Doge and senate then returned in the same order to the ducal palace, where a sumptuous banquet was prepared, consisting of all the delicacies of the season; and at the close of which each senator was presented with a large tray, or basket, filled with the choicest fruits and sweetmeats, to take home to his family. This was indeed a day of festivity and triumph for the Venetians, and turned out highly lucrative to all classes of the inhabitants." Pp. 242, 243, 244.

To every thing *Buonapartean* the author has an incurable hatred—the anecdotes of this personage every where resembling the kicks bestowed by a certain nameless animal in the fable on the dead lion. The following is a solitary exception, and for this reason probably more nearly resembling the truth.

"It was Buonaparte's constant practice to employ thousands of the labouring poor on the high roads; not as they now are engaged, from necessity, in waylaying and in plundering the unoffending traveller, but in keeping those roads in good order, and in repairing the fortifications and the pub-

lic buildings. The revenues of the Venetian states were principally spent by the French amongst the inhabitants, in affording encouragement to the fine arts, in erecting schools for the education of youth, in maintaining academies for men of science and literature, and in giving salaries to persons of the bar, for devising means for the more prompt administration of justice.

"Napoleon, too, whenever an author had the good fortune to meet with a *Mecenas* ready to present a work to him, and to say a good word in behalf of the writer, would, as I have before observed, always take a hundred or two copies, and never fewer than fifty, on his own private account; besides making his staff subscribe for another hundred, by way of giving encouragement to literature. With the present Emperor of Austria, however, and with some of his brothers—who certainly understand *crucemente*, the meaning of the verb *avere*, but not the meaning of the verb *dare*—the only return they make to a poor author on such an occasion, is a letter of thanks—that is to say, *soddisfanno tutti gli Artisti, à modo loro, con grazie*—which said *grazie*, as all the world knows, is very unsubstantial diet!" Pp. 353, 359.

The Second Volume is occupied with details of the several Italian States. The character of the Neapolitans is, upon the whole, pretty faithfully given; and the imbecility of their unhappy Monarch very accurately depicted.

The following are characteristic traits.

"Ferdinand's principal minister and tutor was the celebrated Marquis Tessel: but the possession of talents, and the capacity of infusing those talents into the minds of others, and especially into the minds of absolute princes, are two distinct things; to which are to be added, Ferdinand's aversion to study, and his excessive love of amusements; in which he was cordially encouraged by the individuals who administered the government during his minority. So that few opportunities were afforded the juvenile Monarch of cultivating his intellects; and, though the most active in the pursuit of amusements of all sorts, he was, from habit, the most idle and the most careless with regard to business or mental improvement. Nay, on his marriage with the Arch-Duchess Caroline of Austria, he scarcely knew how to sign his name; and that princess was actually the first to teach him so to read and to write, as to make himself understood.

"Even after his marriage, so naturally averse was he to occupy himself with the cares of the State, that, at the instance of her mother, the Empress Maria Theresa, Queen

Queen Caroline took into her own hands the reins of government, excepting that portion of it which she bestowed on the Marquis Gallo. For so doing, the king being one day displeased with him, said, 'Ah, Gallo, Gallo; se non fosse per quella gallina d'Austria,' meaning the Queen, 'vi farei vedere chi sono.' The Marquis's office soon after devolved on the notorious General Acton, the son of an English doctor, residing in the South of France—a circumstance which gave birth to the *jeu de mot*, '*Hæc rex, hæc regina, hæc hæc et hoc Acton.*' That the witty insinuation was fully justified by facts, will hereafter abundantly appear." Pp. 47, 48.

Of the "Skyy influences" of this delicious climate the "*immortal Canova*" seemed most sensible, as the following anecdote will show.

"The immortal Canova, when at Vienna, and in the zenith of his celebrity, courted and flattered by all that were distinguished for birth, for rank, and for talent, being one day at Prince Rezzonico's, was asked, why he appeared so low-spirited? 'I do not know,' said he, 'what is the reason; but, when I am in my *studio* at Rome, working all day long with my paper cap on my head and my apron round my waist, I feel my lungs expand, my heart at ease, my spirits light as air, and my vigour increased by contemplating the surrounding objects. These delicious sensations keep the body and mind in harmony with each other. Since I have been here, though I have certainly met with nothing but what has been calculated to flatter, in the highest degree, my *amour propre*, I am, nevertheless, like the unfruitful soil of the North, sterile in genius, in health, and in spirits, and feel as if I had the seven mortal sins on my shoulders.'" Pp. 97, 98.

The following absurd story is a fair sample of the trashy matter with which these volumes abound, and exhibits the large demands which the Lady of Rank is disposed to make on English credulity. It relates to Madame Letitia Fesch, the mother of Buonaparte.

"I must, however, do one piece of justice to Madame Letitia. On her being informed of the arrest of the unfortunate Duke d'Enghien, she flew to her son Lucien, and begged of him to accompany her to the Tuilleries. When arrived there, she made use of all the authority over the First Consul, which a mother might be supposed to possess. She pointed out to him the danger to himself of committing so foul, and at the same time so useless, a crime, upon the person of a prince, who was so highly esteemed by all France. Finding that all her entreaties only strengthened her

son's determination to order the immediate execution of his bloody purpose, she threw herself on her knees before him, and implored mercy for the unfortunate prince. Not being able to free his hands from her powerful grasp, Napoleon actually spurned his mother from him; and Lucien, in endeavouring to stop the progress of any further violence, would have been struck also, had he not warded off the kick, by giving the aggressor a tremendous blow between his mouth and nose, which levelled the little man, as well as his mother, with the ground.

"The noise occasioned by the scuffle brought Josephine into the apartment, who assisted in wiping away the blood from her husband's face. But, though in great pain from the violence of the blow, Buonaparte had scarcely been seated, before he exclaimed, 'I'll make all my brothers and sisters princes and princesses, except you, you vile wretch!' The above circumstance, singular as it may appear to those who are unacquainted with the family, may be relied on as a fact; and it most probably was the original cause of Napoleon's treating Lucien with such marked indifference; for he was the only one of his relations, who dared to reproach him with misrule, and an abuse of the authority which he had arrogated to himself." Pp. 200, 201.

With this we conclude our extracts; nor can we refrain from here entering our protest against the system of compilation, of which this work is an egregious specimen. The public have a right to find, what the author professes to give, and it is degrading to the Literary character to swell that into two volumes, which might honestly be compressed into one. This is the vice of the present age of publication, and if it were not an evil which must work its own timely cure, we should not be restrained by the fear of giving offence in any quarter from a more free exposure of the system. It has been stated, and we believe with truth, that many of the Scotch novels owe their oppressive tediousness to this influence.

With respect to the Volumes under our immediate notice, we can only repeat that there are many clever things, many amusing anecdotes, and many national traits, but they are all buried in rubbish, which none but a critic by profession will condescend to clear away. A mere perusal of the contents of the chapter would shew the total want of every thing approaching the "*lucidus ordo.*" That the "*raw material*" has been furnished by a person
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of some consideration, who has been long familiar with the country and inhabitants described, is beyond all doubt, but that it has been worked up by an English hand, of no very good taste, is equally clear.

As a work of entertainment (and not unfrequently we suspect of *imagination*), it is much too long, and too laboriously wrought. As a travelling companion it is quite useless.

We shall be glad on some future occasion to render this accomplished Lady that praise which her own talents are so well calculated to demand; but on the present, we think she has been unfortunately advised.

89. *A Sermon, preached at the Parish Church of Kensington, on the Sunday following the Funeral of the Rev. Thomas Rennell, B. D. late Vicar of that Parish, and Prebendary of Salisbury. By Joseph Holden Pott, A. M. Archdeacon of London. Printed by request of the Parishioners. 8vo. pp. 31. Rivingtons.*

AFTER a masterly Commentary on 2 Thes. i. 10, "When He shall come to be glorified in his saints, and to be admired in all them that believe," the venerable Preacher proceeds with equal animation and fidelity to the delineation of the exemplary character of his Predecessor in the Vicarage of Kensington; and, from long and uninterrupted habits of unreserved friendship, no one was fitter for the delicate task.

Our limits preclude long extracts from a single sermon; but we cannot refrain from selecting a few beautiful passages:

"Great then, and first in place as well as value, are those advantages of early introduction to the paths of hope; early education in every branch of useful knowledge: great are the advantages of the parent's house, the Christian parent, in whose privileges the child partakes: great are the advantages of the Christian seminary, the seat of sound instruction and proficiency: great are the advantages provided in all ways for the Christian household; the hallowed exercises of the congregation and the closet; the courts of worship and communion; together with the mutual duties subsisting between those whose part it is to lead or to follow; to tread together in one way, the way of truth and righteousness, the path which leads to happiness and glory.

"All these collective blessings crowd

upon the mind as this momentous subject lies before us; and who, then, can sufficiently describe the happiness which forms the sure result where such advantages are found to meet; where they follow with a regular succession, and flourish with a just increase from the tender year to the seasons of maturer growth; from the first obedience rendered to the parent and preceptor, to the noble emulations for an answerable progress in: all good attainments, until the daily exercise of every duty shall take place in every calling and under every fit relation in which men can exist, or in which they can be placed."

"To trace for a moment the several portions of a day not drawn out to its utmost length, but which has not fulfilled its term without its signal uses and propitious character, let us mark the chief traits of its progress. The two well-placed and well-endowed enclosures which the regal hand and wise munificence of the pious Henry raised within the precincts of our native country, furnished the first shelter for the plant which crowned their culture with its early blossoms, and its seasonable fruit. They received him from the parents' house: a house how eminently graced with well-earned honours, and with fair repute on both sides; and how well requited in its offspring, for parental succours and example! They received him from a father's hand, who, with the happiest advances, had trod the same course for which the youthful candidate was then preparing. They received him from a mother's hand, descended, in the nearest and the first degree, from one whose high station did but serve to set forth and display the light which shines still with undiminished lustre and advantage on the walks of that Profession, whose honours he repaid by the public boon of his accomplished studies in their last results; by volumes which still lend their stores to the Student and the Sage, and keep their place on every shelf where the best treasures of each learned faculty are stored, and will be found in every hand which can direct its choice aright, whilst improvement for the mind, and directions for the rules of practice, shall continue to be sought. The early exercises of the school, in a son descending from such parents, and so trained, served first to distinguish the hopeful scholar, who, in due time, was to rise to higher forms of honour in the chief seats of academic learning, receiving such new marks of distinction from those whose part it is to confer them in scenes of competition, where no false pretension can prevail; where each man takes his own place by his own indubitable privilege, proved by trials which leave no room for any casual rise, and admit no partial judgment. It was no light mark of such distinction to be drawn forth for the vindication and defence of Christian prin-

principles, as a public advocate, to whom the heads of one chief seat of all good learning in this realm, could confide so grave a charge."

We are aware how much these extracts suffer by their being torn from the well-digested Discourse; but we must add a few more lines:

"The course which we have traced in part from its early hour of promise to its active moments of employment and of public service, would be brief indeed, and incomplete, if the later periods of it, the last hours of a loan of life so profitably put to use, were not regarded. If they remain for notice, the draught will prove in these features also, however briefly touched, consistent and entire. And how, then, were these hours of declining strength connected with foregoing days of well-spent service? To the prayers and duties of the sick bed, the Christian exercises which yielded nothing of their vigour to the weights and languor of a sensible decay; to these, the labours of the pen were added; and the last hours of life gave another manual for the use of those for whom many a former warning had been furnished, in order to recal the wandering or deluded son of thoughtless folly, or to confute the cavils of more settled unbelief."

89. *Five Sermons on the Errors of the Roman Catholic Church, preached in St. Peter's Church, Dublin. By the Rev. Chas. Robt. Maturin. 8vo. pp. 163.*

ELEVATION of sentiment does not necessarily accompany high education and superior station; nor does the ignoble feeling of envying or oppressing come within the definition of meanness, though it is the most flagrant exhibition of it. A truly high-minded man views a person of superior intellect, as he views other fine works of Nature. He invites no self-degrading sensation; he cultivates his reason; he checks low passion, and dishonourable motives; he aims at the high reputation of wisdom and character. He especially disdains envying a dog, because he has got a bone to gnaw; and the feeling is not more laudable which would deprive a curate, with a family, (and such we believe is Mr. Maturin), of the preferment which enables a man to enjoy alternately a joint and a hash, and a new coat once a year. This is a most sneaking and miserable sort of envy, like grudging a cook-maid her perquisite of kitchen-stuff; yet to such an envy are men of genius

exposed, and to overcome it they should aspire to be perfectly wise, because prudence is the grand agent of worldly prosperity.

For these reasons, because seriously affecting his interests in life, we have been sorry to see publications by Mr. Maturin, which, without illiberality, have committed him in relation to his clerical character; for, if he expects preferment through that profession, he ought not, in prudence, to have written inconsistent books. Tragedies and Novels, published by Clergymen, should be intended for high moral or religious impression, like the *Father and Daughter* of Mrs. Opie, or the *La Roche* of Mackenzie. *Nullum numen abest si sit, &c.*; but we hope the imprudence is gone, and that in future we shall see the evident high powers of Mr. Maturin employed as they are in the work before us. Though heavy writers may mean well, they will never be read, and of course do little good. But such brilliancy, such energy, such originality; in the whole such splendour of eloquence and genius, as these sermons show, will not fail to command personal; and the wise and the good will know that the intention is also excellent, namely, the check of folly and mischief in exposure of the baneful results of Popery. If, as is undeniable, men have a civil right to be silly; yet such silliness may become a public evil; and the palliation or encouragement of Popery be as absurd as to recommend us to retain the habits of children when we have become adults. The following extract will prove our affirmation.

"It is not from this country that we are to take our estimate of the Roman Catholic Church—here, under the eye of a more enlightened community, her laity are reserved and circumspect, and her priests cannot, as in other countries—play such fantastic tricks before high heaven, as might make angels weep. Look to where she has established her head quarters—look to Spain—to Portugal—to Italy—what a picture do they present? A Clergy without learning—a nobility without education—a commonality without occupation—a population without subsistence—a mass of mendicants without number—and a country without a national character, save that of indolence, beggary, sensuality, and superstition—a country that unites the widest extremes of mental and moral degradation, and combines all the refinements of vice, with the simplicity

city of the profoundest ignorance—where the libertine rushes reeking from the brothel to the confessional, and the shrine gives alternate shelter to the penitent and the assassin—a country, where the native, the born vassal of the deadliest of despots—priestly power—dare not even call his *soul* his own—where he lives without one generous purpose—one lofty thought, one glorious aspiration after mental distinction or moral utility—nay, even one improvement in science, or one effort of imagination; for the latter would consign his book to the Index Expurgatorius; and the former, his person to the prison of the Inquisition—in a word, where those who slumber on the surface of the ground, scarce differ from those who slumber below it, and the tenant of the soil is like the tenant of the grave. Such is the picture of Italy, the head quarters of the Romau Catholic religion—such are the effects of that religion, where it is permitted to reign unbounded and uncontrouled.” Pp. 154, 155.

90. I. *The Christian Traveller directed in his Journey through Life, in an Address to the Inhabitants of North Aston, Oxfordshire.* 12mo. pp. 44.—II. *The Christian and the Christian Name, practically Illustrated, in an Address to the Children of the School, established by Sarah Sophia, Countess of Jersey.* 12mo. pp. 83.—III. *The General Judgment, its importance and application shewn.* 4to. pp. 14. By the Rev. Henry Wintle, A.M. Rector of Somerton, Oxfordshire, and late Fellow of Pembroke College, Oxfordshire.

MR. WINTLE is a conscientious and amiable Clergyman, who does not desire to make a sinecure of his profession. He pronounces a wish, in his sermon, (pref. p. iv.) as follows, “Should the business or pleasures of life ever tempt me to the omission of duty, may what is here written, under divine permission, recal me to recollection and repentance.”

It is not to be expected, that in pastoral addresses, like these, there can be those novel curiosities with which we wish to entertain our readers. The addresses are affectionate, solemn, impressive, and soundly theological. Reason and feeling are severally used in a temperate (which is in fact the Apostolical) form, and the positions severally advanced, are corroborated, or wound up, by apposite scriptural quotation. But there is a literary merit in these tracts, which we sincerely believe that our author never meditated. It is the high character of the style,

all proper words in proper places. Englishmen do not in general write good English; and we have read English books by foreigners, who have lived in the country, without a fault, because they wrote the language grammatically, by study. But Blair adds, that to a good style, and precision of expression, there must be a clear conception. To this we venture to add short sentences, and single ideas and their connections within that sentence, not two wigs on one head; not two riders upon one horse. We do not think, that in the extract which we shall now give, that there is a single error in the style.

“Suppose a criminal, arraigned in a crowded court, and upon his trial for life or death. View him degraded from his rank in society, fettered and exposed. Where are now the gay visions of his former thoughtless life? The hand, that instrument of the wicked mind, is held up to designate and point him out to public notice. Fruitless are the emboldened look and appearance of bravery. The mere semblance of innocence cannot here deceive. Wait but a little moment and you may judge from his outward demeanour what must be his internal feelings and sensations. The commotion of the inner man will shew itself. His conscience, hitherto neglected, perhaps desired, has him now at great disadvantage, and takes its ample revenge, by instantly laying open to him, in one view, his guilt, his judgment, and his execution. He had foolishly yielded to temptation; he had wickedly indulged the evil propensities of his nature. He knew, as every one must know, good from evil, but his knowledge was of no avail. His neighbour's property was taken; possibly cruelty was added to injustice, and his person attacked, and the image of his maker defaced. Laws both human and divine were despised and trampled on, and every imagination of the thoughts of his heart was only evil continually. But his career of wickedness is run; proofs, irresistible proofs, of his guilt are adduced. In vain does he deny the facts; in vain are the witnesses questioned and confused. The matter is thoroughly sifted, the truth of the offered testimony is confirmed; his secret practices are now disclosed, and he is deemed unfit to live—and oh! how unfit to die! Judgment speedily follows; the criminal, dismayed, confounded, and condemned, is led away as an example and a reproof.” P. 5.

Hundreds per annum are paid to private tutors, in order to teach Homerkins of wealth how to grind Homer in a mortar; but not a farthing to
good

good authors for the purpose of breaking in senators in *posse* or *esse*, to their proper business; yet one year's instruction under such men as Mr. Wintle would confer more indispensable qualifications upon these youngers, if accompanied with instructive reading, than could be possibly obtained from any labour foreign to views in life.

91. *A Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Sarum. By the Rev. Chas. Daubeny, LL.D. Archdeacon of Sarum. 8vo. pp. 69.*

WE remember to have seen in Barnett's Memoirs, that if any dissenting student had read the works of Archdeacon Daubeny, he was considered in the same light as a man who had dealt with the Devil would have been by our ancestors. The Archdeacon is an argumentator of the first class; a Jupiter Tonans, whom Titans cannot resist. In the present charge he incontrovertibly shows (p. 22) that Unitarianism shamefully mutilates Christianity, by making the Fall of Man, and the Atonement, no part of its doctrine. Indeed Mr. Belsham (p. 43) affirms that Christ (whatever St. Paul may affirm to the contrary) was no more an High Priest than he was an Husbandman. To these gentlemen the Archdeacon applies the following remark of Dr. Johnson, concerning Hume and other sceptical writers.

"Truth will not afford sufficient food for their vanity, so they have betaken themselves to error. Truth, Sir, is a cow, which will yield no more milk, and so they are gone to milk the bull." P. 49.

The Archdeacon touches (p. 17) upon Methodism, "that parent of error and insubordination, visionary delusions, and enthusiastic extravagances;" and then proceeds (p. 29) to Popery.

We are sincerely glad to see once more in print this Giant refreshed.

92. *Of the Use of Miracles in proving the Truth of a Revelation. By the Rev. J. Penrose, M. A. formerly of C. C. Oxford. 12mo. pp. 86.*

THERE is a view of Miracles, which we have often taken, and which we do not recollect to have been noticed. It is the custom, which prevailed among the Orientals, of considering the power of working mira-

cles a necessary and indispensable accompaniment of sovereignty and claims of power; and without which, or at least the reputation of it, influence over the publick mind at large would have been impracticable. It is plain from Suetonius (Vespas. vii.), Spartean (in Hadrian), and Col. Light's Travels, that such an opinion has obtained from the days of Serapis to the present time; nor, from the supposed efficacy of the royal touch has it been long extinct in England. Without agreeing with Huet, that Moses and Serapis were one and the same, or going further into the subject, we are satisfied with opining, that there existed, *humanly speaking*, a political or prudential necessity for the annexation of miracles to the promulgation of Christianity. The necessity is admitted throughout the Old Testament, in the cases of the Egyptian Magicians, the worshippers of Baal, and many others. The people were to be convinced of actual divine interference, as a matter of necessary proof. The new light which Mr. Penrose has thrown upon the subject, is a demonstration of our utter inability to distinguish between conformities to the laws of Providence, and aberrations from them. Mr. P. says,

"It has been sometimes justly observed, that the redemption by Christ, though to us a doctrine of revelation, may to superior beings appear no less natural, that is, no less in the common course of God's Providence, than any other the most common event. And so also the miracles, which are to us the evidences of revelation, of the revelation which teaches us that very redemption, may be no less agreeable to that course of nature which is settled in the divine order of things. The conclusion, therefore, must rest entirely undisturbed, that since we know not what that divine order is, nor what the laws impressed by God on the creation, we cannot argue from or know of any deviation from them." P. 70.

Mr. Penrose is a ready reasoner in a close and logical form; but we cannot forbear conscientiously declaring, that we consider his *data* to be very convertible, and that the impression left upon our minds was a doubt whether he was writing for, or against (which was certainly not his intention) the authenticity of Scriptural Miracles. In our judgment, the question lies in a nutshell. God may and does employ miracles, to "prove his own acts, or to sanction those done by his agency.

agency. Uncontrollable laws of Nature there can be none in measures or regulations of pure volition. In more correct language, properties are conferred upon certain objects, and those properties may be suspended or altered in one or more individuals of a genus, temporarily for a specific purpose, without any destruction of the usual characteristics of such objects, or interruption of general order, or the common course of things.

93. *Some Account of the Life and Publications of the late Joseph Ritson, Esq.* By Joseph Haslewood. Triphook.

MR. HASLEWOOD introduces this very acceptable little work by the following apposite remarks.

"As the works of an Author become popular, an inquiry is naturally excited respecting his habits and manners; and hence an interest arises from a consideration of the character before us, to trace the origin of that mode of study, or excitement of research, which enabled him to produce the many amusing and enlightened volumes, that either appeared with his name, or are attributed to his pen. But while in the life of a traveller biography is collaterally supplied with novelty and adventure, while in that of a statesman it is rendered interesting by immediate connexion with political information and national history, the domestic habitude of the recluse scholar will usually be found sterile of incident, wanting in diversity, and seldom, if ever, varying sufficiently to reward the venial inquisitiveness of personal curiosity. The common routine of a literary man, occupying for many years Chambers in an Inn of Court, whose egress and regress formed little more than visits to public libraries or book-auctions, without any such auxiliary assistance as is now commonly and often injudiciously resorted to, of social conversations, or private correspondence, can only be expected to lead to a mere minute record of his various publications."

A spirited Memoir of this industrious Collector, but severe Critic, is given in Mr. Surtees's "History of Durham," vol. III. whence it was copied into our vol. xciii. ii. p. 523. To Mr. Surtees's Memoir is annexed an exact Catalogue of all his publications, communicated by his nephew, J. Frank, esq. This Catalogue is given in the book now before us, accompanied with critical and explanatory remarks of great interest, particularly

those on the *Bibliographia Poetica*, which we extract.

"This volume was intended as a register of every poetical writer, whether of celebrity, or only known by a complimentary induction poem, sheet ballad, or other promiscuous poetical effusion, to the close of the 16th century. The plan was too comprehensive to attain perfection in a first edition, notwithstanding the very powerful assistance he obtained from some of his literary friends. Respecting this assistance, the following particulars have been communicated by Mr. Park, upon express sollicitation, and therefore are given in his own words:

"[In a letter, dated Gray's Inn, 27th Sept. 1800, Ritson imparted thus to me, with his original MS. of the *Bibl. Poet.*: 'I avail myself of your obliging permission to transmit my very imperfect MS. of *English Poets*: you cannot possibly treat it with too much severity. My chief objects, you will perceive, are *names, titles, and dates.*'—In another, dated 1st October, he wrote: 'I forgot to mention that you were, in fact, the innocent cause of the defective compilation before you; and, consequently, that whatever trouble you may have with it you have brought upon yourself. It was suggested by a list of *initials*, which you had communicated to Mr. Steevens, and which obliged me to hunt through so many different books, that I was determined to have some sort of a Dictionary to refer to once for all. Such was the illegitimate conception of this literary hantling.'

"I remember that Steevens told me, he should present my memorandum to Ritson, with a sort of defiance as to his power of appropriating the initials, which I had extracted from several of the poetical miscellanies printed in the reign of Elizabeth, and he put the paper into his snuff-box for such purpose.

"On returning Ritson's MS. with my addenda, he wrote thus, with a glowing excess of thankfulness, in a letter dated Nov. 10, 1800:

"'A severe cold, added to my habitual complaints, deprives me of the pleasure of making my personal acknowledgements for the inestimable favour you have conferred on me, by augmenting, illustrating, correcting, and every way improving my little imperfect Catalogue, with a knowledge, accuracy, and minuteness, peculiar to yourself; and which have given it a value and importance to which it could otherwise have had no sort of pretensions.'

"The MS. with such additions as were then made, went into the amicable hands, and passed under the careful and corrective eye of Mr. Douce, who added (so far as is recollected at this distance of time) about

as much to the original as I had done. Ritson expressed high and just satisfaction at this valuable improvement of his work, and sent the first draught of a prefatory advertisement to me, which contained a joint acknowledgment to Mr. Douce and myself for our united assistance. In a note, which still remains in my copy, dated Jan. 31st, 1801, he said: 'Will you have the goodness to run your eye over my prefaces (at which I am a miserable hand), and make freely your judicious alterations and corrections.'

"This I did, and blotted out with my pen a severe sarcasm against Warton's mendacious 'History of English Poetry,' which Ritson forbore to reinstate. But very soon afterward, having behaved with so much un-courteousness to Mr. Douce, as to occasion some discordancy, that gentleman's name was suppressed in the prefatory acknowledgment; and I then desired (if I recollect aright) that my own should be omitted, which was accordingly done; though he chose to retain a personal compliment more fitted for Mr. Douce than for myself.

"In a MS. note before Ritson's own copy of 'Bibliographia Poetica,' he there proposed: 'If there shall be a second edition of this book, instead of Mr. or Mister, shall be used *Master*, as in former times; and now recently adopted in the black-letter Acts of Parliament, which is a grand restoration.' This mode of address he afterwards used in a note to me, and it was thought, very naturally, to have been designed for my son, then a boy of ten years old. T. P.]

"The defects and imperfections of this work have been far too hypercritically animadverted on, and without due reflection as to the extreme difficulty of obtaining information on subjects that are chiefly dependent on casual discovery, and frequently altogether beyond the attainment of the most diligent enquirer: but it is far easier to perceive chasms in these and similar researches, than to fill them up as needed; and of this Ritson was a much better judge than any of his censurers. The compiler of this useful and elaborate work very modestly and appropriately termed it "*A Catalogue of English Poets*," while the critics seem to have, either erringly or willingly, mistaken bibliography for biography.

"If the omissions appear to be many, they would be found principally such as could only be gradually supplied from the discoveries of later research; and the existing edition, while it forms the nucleus of a standard one, will ever sustain its character for correctness and utility.

"It remains to be remarked, that the pages of the last two works were more than usually disfigured by an unpleasant affectation of orthography, formed, as it is supposed, on a self-originating system. Occasional de-

viations from common rules of spelling are to be found in most of his volumes, which, as he advanced in life, obtained a stronger hold upon his fancy, and so increased and multiplied, as to threaten to render much of his text in appearance obsolete, if not unintelligible. The magnitude of the task, joined with his own unfortunate restlessness and irritable disposition, prevented (if it was ever worth pursuing) any settled plan, or methodical arrangement: nor, from his printed works, is any rule discoverable, or any outline so defined, as to indicate the extent of that plan when perfected."

In the Appendix is printed Mr. Ritson's "*Versees addressed to the Ladies of Stockton*," first printed in the Newcastle Miscellany, 1772, and afterwards at Newcastle, 12mo, no date. These amatory Versees were published in a youthful fervour before he left Stockton, which was so early as his twentieth year. It appears certain that the Orthography of *Versees* was not adopted by him so early as the year when the lines were first printed.

94. *Second Letter to a Friend in Town and other Poems.* By Chandos Leigh. 8vo. pp. 44. Lloyd and Son.

MR. CHANDOS LEIGH is an exception to the *oracular dictum*. He is "*Poeta fit*," and therefore a *fit* Poet. We remember his early crudities, and the very feeble indications of poetical temperament which they exhibited. There is now a mechanical correctness about him, and an acquired style (if we may hazard the expression) both of thinking and of writing, the result of study rather than the offspring of inspiration. The Epistle before us certainly reminds us of some of the satirical effusions of Pope. His allusions to the prevailing foibles are frequently happily expressed, and the whole Poem is a specimen of right feeling, and of a discriminating mind. We hail with sincere pleasures such proofs of the love of intellectual exertion; so rare in a man of high fashion and of large fortune; and though we trust these latter considerations could never bias our opinions, yet we confess we have a high gratification in awarding praise, where it has been honourably earned by those who have so many seductions to combat, and such strong temptations to become indolent and sensual. The little poem entitled the Queen of Golconda's Fête is elegantly fanciful, and rich in embellishment.

95. *Forget*

96. *Forget Me Not; a Christmas and New Year's Gift for 1825.* pp. 384. Ackermann.

THIS elegant little work having been eminently successful, has already excited a spirit of rivalry; and, as might have been anticipated, different imitations have appeared, professing to be annual tributes of friendship and affection; "but," says the editor, "notwithstanding the competition last year, of two rivals for public favour, so little did their claims affect the popularity acquired by the *Forget Me Not*, that a very large impression was exhausted before the arrival of that season for which it is more particularly destined."

This volume, like its predecessors, is interspersed with miscellaneous pieces in prose and verse. The former are light and amusing; being evidently intended for the table of the drawing-room rather than the closet of the student. The poetical pieces are of the first-rate standard, being the productions of Montgomery, Barton, Neele, Wiffen, Bowring, &c. We have given a specimen in our poetical department, p. 360.

The embellishments are judiciously designed; and the *Madonna of St. Sextus*, engraved on steel from the pencil of Raphael, for delicacy, softness, and general effect, is exquisite indeed. "Among all the *Madonnas*," says Professor Böttinger, "created by the sublime pencil of the great master Urbino, none is more divinely conceived than this. What human talent and skill are capable of accomplishing, Raphael has achieved in this picture, which may be pronounced truly unique." The original is now in the Royal gallery at Dresden.

96. *The Butterfly Collectors' Vade-Mecum; or, a Synoptical Table of English Butterflies (dedicated to the Rev. Wm. Kirby, A.M. F.R.S. and F.L.S.) illustrated with two coloured Plates.* 12mo. Longman and Co.

THIS is a useful little work on a popular and interesting subject, which we with much pleasure introduce to the notice of our readers. We have not yet forgotten the youthful days when the beauty and variety of the Butterfly tribe attracted our admiration, and lured us into many an ar-

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dent and fruitless chase. Entomology, through the talent and research of Kirby, Spence, and "other eminent Naturalists, has become a favourite and fashionable pursuit;" and although, as is justly observed, "the study of every class in Natural History, is indisputably attended with peculiar advantages, yet it may safely be affirmed that it is from the knowledge of the characters, metamorphoses, and various modes of life which insects are destined to pursue, that a more intimate acquaintance may be obtained with the laws of Nature, and veneration for the great Creator of all, than can be derived from the contemplation of any other class in the animated world." The most fascinating branch of this study is, perhaps, that of the *Genus PAPILO*, to the description of which this publication is confined. The Editor in the preface observes, that "from the many additions which have been made by scientific Entomologists to the List of *English Butterflies*, since the publication of the *Aurelian's Pocket Companion* by Harris in 1775; as well as from the circumstance of that work having been long out of print, and therefore difficult to be procured; it is presumed that the admirers of this pleasing branch of Natural History will be interested in the appearance of a *Vade-Mecum*, which is partly extracted from "*Hawarth's Lepidoptera*," a work of great merit and expence, but which is not now easily obtained." The above extracts will sufficiently evince the utility of this little work, which is executed with taste and ability, and which we heartily wish the success it merits. It contains, among other interesting matter, directions for collecting and preserving Butterflies, and is, by permission, inscribed to that able Entomologist, the Rev. Wm. Kirby, as an acknowledgment for his accurate and valuable remarks.

97. *Cambridge Classical Examinations.* 8vo. pp. 149.

DEAN Monk has here published the Exercises which he gave out as R^{egius} Professor of Greek, to the candidates for Classical Honours in the University of Cambridge. The importance of learning to the grand interests and political elevation of the Nation,

Nation, and the propriety of the Clergy being the working bees in laying in such a store of valuable honey, is evident, because the professions of Law, Arms, and Physic, have their own appropriate studies, which cannot be neglected without indispensable detriment to the publick. Doing good, and teaching the elements of Christianity, are not, however, consumptive of time; and therefore the Church has always been deemed a proper profession for the reception and encouragement of talent. In Greek Literature, to which these Exercises chiefly allude, there is a subtlety and simplicity united, the famous *αφιλουα*, which by a kind of chemical operation upon the process of thinking, performs a similar act to that of Nature in the creation of diamond. No appellation, even

from metaphor, can convey an accurate idea of the astonishing energy of Demosthenes. It is a mountain in motion, bearing down and crushing every sense but wonder. The sprightliness and delicacy of Anacreon is a musical air, the effect of which is the very essence of abstract luxury; but we must give up this capering on high ropes, lest we should have an unlucky fall. We shall, therefore, end with complimenting the learned and able Dean for his judgment and taste in the selections, (Hume's character of Richard III. in p. 57, excepted, because it is common-place and superficial) and for his integrity, because it is evident from the difficulty of the tasks imposed, that no favour but the *Palmarum qui meruit, ferat*, must have biased the election.

98. Miss ISABEL HILL has acquired a certain degree of literary reputation, which, if her production of *Zepha, or the Amulet, a Poem*, do not endanger, we hardly think it will confirm. The subject is a most repulsive one; in accordance, we presume, with the principles of the Byron school, and we are really sorry that a writer of Miss Hill's hitherto acknowledged good taste should have been misled by its false attractions. The blaze of a lofty genius may throw a lustre around its very aberrations; but the effect will be but transient and momentary. There are indications palpable and manifest of the poetical temperament in this production, clouded as they are by many obscurities, but something more than indications is expected from a writer in her third appearance, and we entreat Miss Hill not to waste her fine talents upon subjects unworthy their exertion.

dex at the bottom of each lesson. This little work is well calculated not only to assist the tutor in the discharge of his arduous duties, but also to awaken the interest of the pupil in the commencement of his classical studies. A very useful and copious vocabulary concludes the volume.—The same industrious author has likewise issued a second edition of his *Moral and Religious Discourses*, for the use of schools and private families. They breathe the purest principles of morality and virtue.

99. *Monody on the Death of Lord Byron*, by THOMAS MAUDE, B. A. is an effusion 'warm from the heart' and 'faithful to its fires.' The death of this nobleman is a theme on which few are able to speak. His was the spirit (as he said of Napoleon) 'antithetically mixed,' and it requires almost a genius varied as his own to do him right justice; we turn with loathing from 'sentimental pipings' over such a tomb; and we must wait the happiest hours of poetic inspiration for a dirge worthy of the grave of Byron. In justice to Mr. Maude, however, we must add, that his lines are creditable to his feelings and his talents.

101. *Xenophon's Expedition of Cyrus, and the Retreat of the ten thousand Greeks*, has been translated into English by N. S. SMITH, the translator of Tacitus. The original Greek which accompanies the English will afford much facility to the student of that language, and the historical illustrations convey much useful information. The style is free and easy.

100. The *Dilectus Lectionum*, by Dr. ALLEN, of Bath, consists of a Selection of Lessons, intended to exemplify the rules of the Eton Latin Syntax, with a parsing In-

102. *Letters to Young Ladies* on their entrance into the world, contain useful advice for that smiling season of life when the buoyant spirits of youth, just emancipated from the discipline of the governess, requires a judicious directing power to check its exuberance and guide its heedless steps, when the work of *self-education*, if not already commenced, should henceforth occupy the mind, happily and profitably so employed. "Education," the authoress well observes, "is a word of serious import, often talked of, but little understood, and must, to be effective, be prolonged beyond the time usually allotted for youthful studies." To the Letters are added Sketches from real Life, intended to convey some point of duty, or direct the attention to some error or evil disposition. These Tales are, we think, inferior to the Letters.

103. Mr. SMITH'S *Grammar of Criticism and Logic* is a book which begins with the humblest elements, and proceeds to the most difficult and final improvements of language. Such books are useful to numerous persons who have not had the advantage of liberal education, and yet may be placed in states of society where badness or ignorance of composition may be disgraceful to them. All the rules of Blair may be got up from Fosbroke's *Grammar of Rhetoric*; and practice of the exercises; but a previous knowledge of the common rules of Grammar and construction is, of course, necessary. Such a work is Mr. Smith's, which is very copious.

104. The Author of the *Immediate, not Gradual Abolition of Slavery*, is too intemperate for a political writer. He takes the matter up, as the Catholics did their religion in the days of Mary, and would treat the Planters and Proprietors as they did the Protestants.

105. Mr. MAUDE'S *Village Grammar School*, and other poems, are full of interesting sensations and agreeable allusions.

106. Mr. BOUILLY'S *Tales for Mothers* point out the errors into which maternal love may lead them. What Mrs. Opie's

Father and Daughter is to unmarried girls, this truly excellent book is to young wives; and we are fully persuaded that every one who reads it will be of our opinion. The tales have such a natural display of incidents, consequent upon the follies prescribed, that they confer high honour upon the talent of the author, and fill the mind of the reader with valuable instruction.

107. Miss MANT'S *Young Naturalist* may be classed among those very good books which it is the honour of the age now to get up for the instruction of young people.

108. Mrs. LANFEAR'S *Letters to Young Ladies* may not only be fully recommended to those for whom they are written, but also to the other sex, as the best source from which they can learn properly to appreciate female society.

109. *The Religious World Displayed*, by the Rev. ROBERT ADAM (Senior English Chaplain in the Island of St. Croix), is abridged from his larger work for the convenience of juvenile readers. From a cursory view, it seems rather calculated for reference than for perusal; but in every respect more eligible than Mr. Nightingale's partial work on the same subject.

LITERATURE, SCIENCE, &c.

Ready for Publication.

An Epistle to Archdeacon Nares, V. P. of the Royal Society of Literature; from R. Polwhele, an honorary Associate: written at Newlyn Vicarage, near Truro.

Narrative of Lord Byron's Voyage to Corica and Sardinia during the Summer and Autumn of the year 1821. Compiled from Minutes made by the Passengers, and Extracts from the Journal of his Lordship's Yacht the *Mazeppa*, kept by Capt. Benson, R. N. Commander.

The Opinion of the Catholic Church for the first three Centuries, on the necessity of believing that our Lord Jesus Christ is the True God. Translated from the Latin of Bp. Bull. By the Rev. T. RANKIN.

Time's Telescope for the Year 1825, to be published with the Almanack.

The Minister's Last Appeal to his People; a Farewell Sermon, preached in the parish Church of Louth, on Sunday, Sept. 12, 1824. By the Rev. R. MILNE.

The moral Government of God vindicated, in Observations on the System of Theology taught by the Rev. Dr. Hawker, Vicar of Charles, Plymouth. By ISALAH BIRT.

Part III. of Sermons and Plans of Sermons. By the late Rev. JOSEPH BENSON.

Hien Wun Shoo; or Chinese Moral Maxims, with a free and verbal Translation,

affording examples of the Grammatical Structure of the Language. Compiled by J. P. DAVIES, F. R. S.

The 23d Number of FOSBROKE'S *Encyclopedia of Antiquities*. One more Number will complete this interesting Work.

No. XI. of the Elizabethan Progresses.

Specimens, selected and translated, of the Lyric Poetry of the Minnesingers, of the Reign of Frederick Barbarossa, and the succeeding Emperors of the Suabian Dynasty; illustrated by similar Specimens of the Troubadours, and other contemporary Lyric Schools of Europe.

Recollections of Foreign Travel, on Life, Literature, and Self-Knowledge. By Sir E. BRYDGES, Bart.

A Voyage performed in the Years 1822-23-24; containing an Examination of the Antarctic Sea to the 74th Degree of Latitude: and a Visit to Terra del Fuego, with a particular Account of the Inhabitants. By JAMES WEDDELL, Esq.

A View of the Present State of the Salmon and Channel Fisheries, and of the Statute Laws by which they are regulated. By J. CORNISH.

The History of the Administration of the Right Hon. Henry Pelham, drawn from authentic sources; with private and original Correspondence, from 1743 to 1754. By WILLIAM COXE, F. R. S. F. A. S.

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Illustrations of Lying, in all its Branches. By AMELIA OPIE.

Memoirs of Painting, with a Chronological History of the Importation of Pictures by the Great Masters into England, since the French Revolution. By W. BUCHANAN, Esq.

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Wallador: freely translated from the English of Walter Scott," translated from the German.

Sylvan Sketches. By the Author of "Flora Domestica."

A Greek and English Lexicon, principally on the plan of the Greek and German Lexicon of Schneider. By J. DONNEGAN, Member of the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh.

A Collection of Poems, entitled "Bay Leaves." By T. C. SMITH.

Village Farrier; being a compendium of the Veterinary Art.

Village Lawyer, or every Englishman his own Attorney. By HENRY COOPER, Esq.

The Art of Brewing, on Scientific Principles. Adapted to the Use of Brewers and Private Families; with the Value and Importance of the Saccharometer.

Preparing for Publication.

Joannis Miltoni Angli De Doctrina Christiani, Libri duo posthumi, nunc primum typis mandati; edente C. R. SUMNER, M. A. At the same time will be published, uniform with the above, A Treatise on Christian Doctrine. By JOHN MILTON. Translated from the Original, by CHARLES R. SUMNER, M. A. Librarian and Historiographer to His Majesty, and Prebendary of Worcester.

Mr. DIBDIN is employed on a Second Volume of his Library Companion; which will appear in the course of next year. It will embrace every topic of Literature, Philosophy, the Arts and Sciences, omitted or only slightly noticed in the Volume already published.

Stemmata Anglicana, or a Miscellaneous Collection of Genealogy: shewing the Descent of numerous Eminent and Baronial Families, whereof neither Dugdale, Collins, Edmondson, nor any other Peerage Writer, has hitherto made mention. By T. C.

BANKS, author of the "Dormant and Extinct Baronage of England, &c. &c. &c.

The Gaelic Dictionary, by Mr. ARMSTRONG, which was destroyed at the late fire at Mr. Moyes's, is again proceeding.

The Rev. Mr. FRY's History of the Christian Church, which was also destroyed at the late fire, will shortly make its appearance.

A Course of Sermons for the Year; containing two for each Sunday, and one for each Holiday. By the Rev. J. R. PITMAN, of the Foundling and Magdalen.

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The History of Italy, from the fall of the Western Empire to the extinction of the Venetian Republic. By GEORGE PERCEVAL, Esq.

A History of Art, and Biography of its Professors. By Mr. GEORGE SOANE.

M. M. A. THIERS and F. BODIN's History of the French Revolution.

Captain R. SOUTHEY's Chronological History of the West Indies.

Dr. WORDSWORTH's Inquiry upon the question, "Who was the Author of the Icon Basilike."

"Tales of Irish Life," with Illustrations, by Mr. George Cruikshank, engraved by Messrs. Thompson, Hughes, and Bonner, in their best style.

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Mr. FAULKNER has issued proposals for publishing by Subscription, a South-west View of the New Gothic Church of St. Luke, Chelsea, from an Original Drawing by an eminent Artist.

Urania's Mirror, or a View of the Heavens, consisting of Thirty-two large Cards, on which are represented all the Constellations visible in the British Empire.

A Manual of Pharmacy. By W. T. BRAND.

Picturesque Views of the Principal Monuments in the Cemetery of Pere la Chaise, near Paris; also a correct View of the Paraclete, erected by Abelard: accompanied with concise descriptive Notices. Drawn by JOHN THOMAS SERRIS, Marine Painter to his Majesty, and H. R. H. the Duke of Clarence.

The Mirvan Family, or Christian principle developed in early Life.

The Botanic Garden, or Magazine of hardy

hardy Flower Plants, cultivated in Great Britain. By B. MANNA.

Le Nouveau Tableau de Londres de Leigh, ou Guide de l'Etranger dans la Capitale de l'Angleterre.

Edinburgh, The Modern Athens. By a Modern Greek.

An Explanatory Dictionary of the Apparatus and Instruments employed in the various Operations of Philosophical and Experimental Chemistry.

Suicide and its Antidotes, a series of Anecdotes and actual Narratives, with suggestions on Mental Distress. By the Rev. SOLOMON PIGGOTT, A. M. Rector of Dunstable.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS*.

Mons. Crevier, in his History of the University of Paris, observes, that Mayence, Strasbourg, and Harlem, had, for some time, disputed the honour of the invention of printing; yet so, that till that time almost all the learned had agreed to allow it to Mayence; but that in 1740 Mons. Schepflin, who was then of the University of Paris, in a memorial read before the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, defended the claims of his country (Strasbourg), and by such new proofs, that he did not see how we could help dividing the claim between Strasbourg and Mayence, by giving the first essay of the art, in its more gross state, to Strasbourg, and its perfection to Mayence.—Crevier does not mention Harlem as having any claim, at least as making any part in the memorial of Schepflin—and, long before, in an edition of Livy, 1518, printed by Schoeffer, Faust's son-in-law, the invention is given to Mayence, as well in a patent to the printer, by the Emperor, and the Dedication of Ulrich Hatten, as in an Epistle by the editors, and in Erasmus's Prefatory Address; and it has been observed that Erasmus, a learned Dutchman, would never have given his opinion against his own country, had its claim rested on the smallest authority.

Yet, after all, these learned men have not been sufficiently provided with their *distinguendum est*. Meerman proves, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that Harlem had wooden *beechen* types, and that Laurentius printed books with them before metal moveable types were introduced at Mayence, or any book printed there; that after metal types were introduced, the improvement was so considerable, and the work wrought on them so complete, that the others, on blocks, and moveable wooden types, were overlooked and slighted, or perhaps scarcely known to have been: hence an after-improvement obtained the name of an inven-

tion, and he who first printed with metal types was called the first printer. As to Strasbourg, Meerman observes, there is no certain proof of a single book having been printed there, till the dispersion of the printers in 1562.

But to whichever of these three countries, and on whatever ground the crown of distinction, the honour of the first invention of printing is conferred, and in whatever year it is dated, that it was introduced in the University of Paris in 1470, there is no doubt: the first printed book dated at Oxford is of the date 1468 or 1478; but the first at the University of Cambridge not till 1521.

For the earlier period of introducing printing at Oxford, and the later at Cambridge, we shall be found in harmony with the Oxford historian; and also, that we may not be thought to keep suspicious company—with a late learned Librarian of Cambridge. And as Dr. Middleton aimed to do credit to his office (having been just before appointed University-Librarian), and could never have thought that the best way to effect that was to do injustice to the University; as he was possessed of such opportunities for inquiry, and such motives for pursuing them; he would, no doubt, have brought forward his earlier dates, could they with any shadow of evidence have been produced. We may then fairly conclude there is no authentic testimony of any book being printed at Cambridge till the year 1521.

Mr. George North, formerly of Bene't College, an Antiquary of some repute, thought he had made a discovery of a book printed at Cambridge as early as 1478; for, if his Letter on the supposed discovery contained his complete meaning, and that it did, Mr. Ames's Reply to it clearly shows, he must have confounded, in an absent moment, *compilatum* with *impressum*, or *arcusum*.

Yet this discovery excited not only the surprise, but the triumph of Mr. North himself. "If this discovery," says he, in his Letter to Ames, "proves new to you, I must bespeak its being inserted in your book, that this University may not for the future be so triumphed over by her Sister Oxford, on the false notion of being so very late before she had the useful art of printing."

This printed book of which Mr. North speaks, is a *codex impressus*, in folio: it is among the MSS. given by Archbishop Parker to Bene't College; it was compiled at Cambridge, in 1478, and printed at St. Alban's in 1480. The complete colophon of the book *printed*, as given by Ames, from a copy in the possession of Dr. Mead, is as follows:—"Rhetorica Nova Fratris Laurentii Gulielmi de Saona Ordinis Minorum. Compilatum autem fuit hoc opus in alia Universitate Cantabrigie anno Domini 1478, die

* From Dyer's Privileges of the University of Cambridge.

die et 6 Julii: quo die festum Sancte Marthe recolitur sub protectione Serenissimi Regis Anglorum Edwardi quarti." To the copy printed at St. Alban's, is added, "Impressum fuit hoc *præsentis* opus Rhetorice facultatis apud Villam Sancti Albani anno Domini 1480." I suspect there is no authority for saying it was printed at Cambridge; or if any, not before 1521. There is certainly none, I suspect, for saying this work was printed at Cambridge in 1478, but what is grounded on the mistake just mentioned: there is no notice of any thing like a printing-house till many years after.

Of the origin and progress of Printing in England, in general, it is not necessary now to speak. Caxton is spoken of by most as the first who practised it here. Mr. Carter says he was a Cambridgeshire man, and took his name from Caxton, in Cambridgeshire (Dr. Fuller, from Caxton in Hertfordshire—some error of the press, I suppose); and adds, that he might have erected a press at Cambridge, under the care of one of his servants. But without producing other reasons against the assertion of Caxton's being a Cambridgeshire man, his own testimony is sufficient: "In Fraunce was I never, and was born and lerned myne English in Kent, in the Weeld, where English is spoken brood and rude." The fancy of his possibly erecting a printing press at Cambridge is equally without foundation, as we have already seen is that about the first printed book at Cambridge in 1478. Caxton settled as a printer at Westminster, where he continued printing from about the year 1470 to 1495, as is generally said, and was buried at Westminster. Of all the books printed by him, of most of which there are copies in the University Library, not one was printed at Cambridge; and what is no less worthy of remark, the first book put forth, in *usum Cantabrigie*, was printed by Winand, or Wynkyn de Worde, in 1518, in London. An early printed book of the greatest note at the time, written by one of our Cambridge Doctors, was printed at Paris as early as 1506; it was afterwards printed in London, and twice at least at Oxford, and never printed at Cambridge at all.

AMERICAN LITERATURE.

The publication of books is so much cheaper in this country than in Great Britain, that nearly all we use are American editions. According to reports from the custom-houses, made under a resolution of the Senate in 1822, it appears that the importation of books bears an extremely small proportion to the American editions. The imported books are the mere seed. It is estimated that between two and three millions of dollars' worth of books are annually published in the United States. It is to be regretted that literary property here is held

by an imperfect tenure; there being no other protection for it than the provisions of an inefficient Act of Congress, the impotent offspring of an absolute English status. The inducement to take copy-rights is therefore inadequate, and a large proportion of the most valuable American books is published without any legal title. Yet there were 125 copy-rights purchased from Jan. 1822 to April 1823. There has been eight editions, comprising 7500 copies, of Stewart's Philosophy published here since its appearance in Europe thirty years ago—500,000 dollars were the capital invested in one edition of Rees's Encyclopedia. Of a lighter kind of reading, nearly 200,000 copies of the Waverley novels, comprising 500,000 volumes, have issued from the American press in the last nine years. 4000 copies of a late American novel were disposed of immediately on its publication. Five hundred dollars were paid by an enterprising bookseller for a single copy of one of these (the Waverley) novels, without any copy-right, merely, by prompt republication, to gratify the public eagerness to read it. Among the curiosities of American literature we must mention the itinerant book-trade. There are, we understand, more than 200 waggons which travel thro' the country laden with books for sale. Many biographical accounts of distinguished Americans are thus distributed. Fifty thousand copies of Mr. Weem's Life of Washington have been published, and mostly circulated in this way throughout the interior. Education, the sciences, the learned professions, the church, politics, together with ephemeral and fanciful publications, maintain the press in respectable activity. The modern manuals of literature and science, magazines, journals, and reviews, abound in the United States, though they have to cope with a larger field of newspapers than elsewhere.—*Ingersoll on the Influence of America on the Mind.*

DISCOVERIES IN AMERICA.

Mr. T. Nuttall, honorary member of the American Philosophical Society, and of the Academy of Natural Sciences, has lately published a Journal of his Travels into the Arkansa Territory. His prime object was to furnish a sketch of the natural history of the countries watered by the river Arkansa, previous to its joining the Mississippi. This last forms an extraordinary basin, comprehending a vast bed of waters, in a channel strikingly grand, and through a rich variety of scenery. It receives a number of tributary currents, some as large as the Danube, before its efflux into the Gulf of Mexico. It extends from the Allegany and Apalachian mountains, which border on the ancient territory of the United States, to the rocky mountains that separate it from New Mexico, and from the other regions along that

that side of the Continent. The whole of this tract, formerly occupied by numerous tribes of natives, is now replenished with European establishments, which cannot be surveyed without emotions of tranquil pleasure. Mr. Nuttall set out from Philadelphia in 1818; and, after crossing the chain of the Allegany, arrived at Pittsburgh, built on the banks of the Ohio, at the confluence of the Monongahela and the Allegany. Excellent roads lead to it from all the Eastern countries, and it is considered as an entrepôt for those situated on each side of the mountains. More than a hundred vessels of all descriptions were on the Ohio. Steamboats and coal-barges were impatiently waiting for the rising of the waters, then very low. Pit coal is in great abundance about Pittsburgh, and is a considerable source of gain. Here Mr. N. took his passage in a vessel, proceeding down the Ohio, till in five days he arrived at Wheeling, a commercial depôt for those parts of Virginia. He visited the Swiss colonies of Vevay and Gand, where attempts have been made to cultivate the vine, but without success. He came next to Louisville, in Kentucky, a large and flourishing town, with a number of banking-houses; their credit was at that time in a depreciated state. He then passed the Falls of the Ohio, the falls of which was much inferior to the expectations he had formed. The steam-boats of New Orleans, which come up the Ohio, as far as Shippingport, below the Falls, are from 300 to 500 tons; their passage back is effected in eighteen days. This traveller at length reached the mouth of the Ohio, and entered the Mississippi. The lands adjacent to these two rivers are not inhabited, on account of the inundations; but they abound in game. Here the navigation becomes difficult, and often dangerous, from the trees dragged along by the current, which, meeting with obstruction, adhere to the bottom of the river, forming a sort of dyke or rampart in the channel. The banks both of the Mississippi and Ohio are interspersed with plains, woods, hamlets, rising towns, and Indian camps. After a navigation of twenty-four days on the Mississippi, Mr. N. entered the Arkansas. The first habitations that he discovered formed a part of a little French settlement, where the land was under culture, producing wheat and cotton. Advancing further, the vegetation seemed to be monotonous, and mostly covered with immense forests, where no pathway could be discerned. The author afterwards traces an outline of the ancient population on the banks of the Mississippi. This is borrowed from a Narrative of the Expedition of Ferdinand de Soto, who sailed from Cuba, in 1539, with 1000 men, and, landing in Florida, penetrated to the Mississippi, and explored many parts of the adjoining regions: of those that attended him, only

118 returned. The author has arranged and shaded, with distinctness and precision, two most interesting topics,—the gradations of a civilization, rapid in its progress; and the primitive aspect of countries and inhabitants, as yet unexplored.

A leaf of a most valuable and ancient manuscript, entitled the *Exon Domesday Book*, preserved among the Records and Charters of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter, was lately restored to its proper place, having been accidentally found at some distance in the country, after being missing, it is said, upwards of a century. About eight years since the above MS. was printed in 500 pages folio, in a Supplement to the *Exchequer Great Domesday Book*; when the learned editor and antiquary, HENRY ELLIS, Esq. had occasion to regret in his Preface the imperfection caused by the lost leaf.

The destruction of Lord Byron's own Memoirs, and the suppression (for the present at least) of his Letters, has naturally tended to increase the desire of obtaining any authentic particulars respecting the private life of so eccentric an individual; and public curiosity is likely to be amply gratified in this respect, his conversations for a considerable period during his residence at Pisa, having been faithfully recorded by one of his most intimate friends. The historian is Captain Medwin of the 24th Light Dragoons—a poet himself, and a cousin of the late Percy-Bysshe Shelley.

Several coins have been lately dug up at the recently discovered Roman villa, at Wiginton, the seat of G. Cobb, Esq. in Oxfordshire. They are all, we understand, of the Lower Empire; and those we have seen are small brass, and, for the most part, in a very bad state of conservation. The following are the only ones we have been able to decipher:—Two of Constantine the Great, struck about the year 308, and, as appears by the letters on the reverse, at the mint in London, erected by that Monarch. On the obverse is the legend CONSTANTINUS AVG.; and on the reverse, S. P. LON.—One of Flavius Julius Crispus Caesar, son of Constantine the Great, who was poisoned by order of his father, anno Dom. 326. On the obverse is the legend CRISPUS NOBIL C.; and on the reverse, an altar with a globe upon it, and VOTIS XX. On one side of the altar is the letter F. and on the other B.; the whole is surrounded with the epigraphic BEATA TRANQUILLITAS P. LON. (P. LON. is an abbreviation of the words *Pecunia Londinensis*). And one of Constantine the Second (coined about the year 389). On the obverse is the legend CONSTANTINUS JUN: NOB: C:; and on the reverse, a building surmounted with a star.—*Oxford Paper*.

Mr. M'Donald, we understand, has invented a "Self-moving Machine" for travelling on roads, which has carried seven persons; it is propelled by means of treadles:

dies : a man sits behind working the same, and there is a fly-wheel acting upon two cog-wheels, which operate upon a square axle. The man behind has no hard labour, as from the velocity of the fly-wheel, together with the aid of a lever, which is in the hand of a person in front steering, he has not often to put his feet to the treddles. Mr. M'Donald intends, when he shall have improved the friction of the body of the carriage, to present the same to the Society of Arts; and, as he desires to receive no emolument for the same, he hopes it will come into general use.

STEAM ENGINES.

The immense price charged for steam engines in France has deterred many per-

sons of limited capital from employing them. There are not more than three steam-engine manufactories in France, the largest of which is in Paris, and belongs to Casimir Perrier, and other French and English capitalists. The engines are there charged double the amount which is paid in England. In intrinsic quality they resemble our own; but although this manufactory is superintended by an Englishman, the French workmen know so little how to handle iron, that the engines are any thing rather than specimens of perfection, as to outward appearance. Many private gentlemen in France have had small steam-engines erected on their grounds for the more plentiful supply of water; one on an estate near Paris, which cost upwards of 80,000 francs.

SELECT POETRY.

TO MUSIC.

(From Ackermann's "Forget me Not,"
reviewed in p. 353.)

NYMPH, we woo thee, from the steeps
That bend o'er Tiber's classic wave,
Where Rome's dejected Genius weeps
In anguish o'er her Brutus' grave.

Come to our land—thy altar here
Shall lighten with a nobler flame;
Thy wreath a greener verdure wear,
A deeper worship love thy name.

Leave olive-grove and vineyard-bower:—
Here breathes at morn as sweet a gale,
Here falls the dew as soft a shower,
Here nun-like Evening glides as pale.

Here—here alone, man's hallow'd form
In native grandeur stands sublime—
Bold, dark, and mighty as the storm
That thundering sweeps his Northern
clime.

A mingled wonder, wild and brave!
Stern as the wintry ocean's roar,
Yet softer than the murmuring wave
That sleeps along its summer shore.

And woman—loveliest woman—here
From roseate lip, and diamond eye,
The living star that lights his sphere,
Beams love, and peace, and purity.

Come from the land of monkish gloom—
Land of the bigot and the blind!
Come from the slave's and tyrant's tomb,
And know the Lords of human kind.

R. M.

THE DEATH OF ALFRED.

ALFRED—HIS CHILDREN—ABP. PLEGMOND.

ALFRED.

MY life is waning fast; the hand of Death
With icy chillness freezes up my blood,

And warns me to take leave of things below.
I feel a consciousness that now brief space
Lies between me and the eternal world.

ETHELGIFA.

O say not so, my father, many years
May yet be yours;—you cannot leave us
now,—

Now when in tranquil peace the nation rests,
And you at length might taste domestic joys.

ALFRED.

It must not be,—Heaven knows my dearest
wish

Has been to spend a calm and quiet age
In the society of those I love;
But I am call'd to fairer happier climes,
To render an account of all my deeds
To Him who gave me here so hard a part
On this world's stage to act. Be it your
prayer

That I may not be found in that account
A lacking servant.—Now attend, my son,
And mark my dying words: I leave with
thee

A crown,—'tis fair and specious to the view,
And is of most men envied; but thou'lt find
That, like the diadem girt round the brow
Of Him, the Lord of all, it is a crown
Of thorns; anxiety and watchful care
Brood in its orb and in its circle rest,—
Yet may'st thou lull these ever-waking fiends,
And gain repose, by paying strict regard
To justice and impartiality;
Thus wilt thou gain thy people's confidence,
And lighten half the troubles of the crown.
Remember always that the Monarch lives
But for his subjects, that his only thoughts
Should be how best he may improve the
State,

Defeat its enemies, and keep himself . . .
From Royalty's temptations; 'tis not wealth
Or fame that he should covet, save the fame
Of being styled the Father of his People.
In war be bold, yet cautious; let not zeal

Lead

Lead to intemperate rashness ; let not fear
 Restrain thee from the noble strife of arms.
 From Fabius learn the advantage of delay,
 From Cincinnatus bravery in fight,
 And moderation after conquest gain'd.
 In peace prepare for war, amend the laws,
 See justice be to none denied ; the Prince
 Who makes distinction between Peer and
 Serf

At his tribunal, may well fear the day
 Himself shall stand before the bar supreme :
 And chief of all, my Edward, trust in Him
 Who is the stay of Princes, for 'tis He,
 And He alone, can make thee justly reign,
 Can quell thy enemies, improve thy State,
 And bless thee here with all prosperity :
 Promote his worship, and his temples trust
 To men of learning, piety, and truth ;
 That their instructions, blessed to the State,
 May make thy people loyal, true, and brave.

EDWARD.

I trust my reign is distant still,—but yet
 Deep in the tablets of my heart I'll write
 These wise commands,—your own example
 join'd,

May make me wield thy sceptre with less fear
 Than, uninstructed, I had dar'd to do.

ALFRED.

To you, Ethelward, scarcely need I speak,
 A life recluse as yours is far from harms
 Attendant on all others,—yet beware,
 Lest, captivated with the dazzling charms
 Of science and of study, you forget
 Your country has a claim upon your heart,
 Your head, your arm ;—be ready to defend
 That country, even to your latest gasp.
 My daughters, to your brothers I commend
 you ;

They will protect you, love and cherish you ;
 Let the example of the saint that bore you
 Be ever in your minds ; then will you bless
 Your husbands, country, families, and selves.

(To PLEGMOND.)

Father, I thank you for your many cares,
 In gratitude I now confess your love
 Has been most pleasant to me ;—you, my
 son,

Esteem this holy Prelate as your friend.
 Now farewell to the world !

ABT. PLEGMOND.

My Royal Sire,
 Your life and piety scarce need the help
 The Church would grant you in this trying
 hour ;

Yet would I warn you, none are sinless here,
 And yours has been a busy sphere of life.

ALFRED.

I thank thee, Father. It has been my aim
 To serve my Maker, yet I've often fail'd,
 And in my dying hour need much the love,
 The pardon, and compassion of my God,—
 And may be hear me now. Eternal God !
 Author of all my good, I feel thy power

GENT. MAG. October, 1824.

Upon me, and would look to thee for help ;
 My task in life has been most difficult ;
 Thou know'st the temptations of a crown
 Are numerous and great, and I have sin'd
 In thought and word and deed, more than
 my tongue

Can tell,—yet thou art merciful and true,
 Let then the merits of thy only Son
 Atone for all my crimes,—see, see, there
 stand

A host of angels waiting to receive me ;—
 Children, farewell !—I come to thee, O Lord,
 Receive my soul,—my country,—and my
 God ! H.W.

STANZAS,

By LORD BYRON.

I HEARD thy fate without a tear,
 Thy loss with scarce a sigh ;
 And yet thou wert surpassing dear—
 Too loved of all to die.—
 I know not what hath sear'd mine eye ;
 The tears refuse to start ;
 But every drop its lids deny
 Falls dreary on my heart.

Yes—deep and heavy, one by one,
 They sink and turn to care ;
 As o'erbrown waters wear the stone ;
 Yet dropping harden there—
 They cannot petrify more fast
 Than feelings sunk remain,
 Which, coldly fixed, regard the past,
 But never melt again.

ON THE DEATH OF LORD BYRON.

By J. FOSBROKE, Esq.

THINE was that restless curbless soul
 Whose wandering burthen o'er the
 world

Was doomed its giant course to roll,
 By fate impell'd, by passion hur'd.

Thine was that dark ambitious breast,
 That knew not where its hopes to lay ;
 Abhorring nought so much as rest,
 A spirit warring with its clay.

Thine was the stern and outward frowns,
 That low'rs on all it can't compel,
 The kingly crest, without the crown,
 That makes the bosom more than hell.

The spirit thine that ne'er could brook
 A rival at its haughty throne ;
 Thine was the knee that ne'er could "crouch"
 Its pregnant hinge," but stood alone.

Thine was the eye that dar'd to gaze,
 And penetrate the inmost heart ;
 To mock the throne's imperial blaze,
 And hurl at all a fearless dart.

Thine

Thine eye,—the eagle's on the peak,
That fain would dwell too near the Sun,
To drink its beams, and on its beak
To sip the lightnings as they run.

Thine was that wizard sullen mind
That seeks prescience of its fate,
Too much foreknowing e'er to find,
The guerdon of a tranquil state.

Thine was the fallen archangel's song,
Whose notes claim more than earthly
away,
The harmony of spirits wrong,
That Heaven and Hell alike obey.

Thou then art gone, thou wondrous man!
Whose genius' phantom huge and grand,
Encircled in its boundless span,
Far distant sea, and shore and land.—

But though thy gloomy troubled shade
Its sayings dark shall wake no more,
From earth thy glories ne'er shall fade,
Till earth itself is quench'd and o'er.

Thy land is darkened, that thy blaze,
"Self-exiled Harold!" fades afar,
The star, once flashing through its haze,
Has found at last its fated bar.
Cheltenham, May 16, 1824.

LINES TO B. B.

(*Who signs himself "A sincere though unknown Friend," on receiving "The Remains of Robert Bloomfield," just published.*)

HALL, unknown gen'rous friend! to thee
are due [mine
My grateful thanks—and fain the hand of
Would cull one flow'ry scion—such as you
Amidst thy laurel'd chaplet would entwine.

Come, GRATITUDE! thou heaven-born maid
divine, [spire
Shed o'er me thy soft influence, and in-
My lowly Muse to weave at Friendship's
shrine he lyre.
An amaranthine wreath,—come strike

In grateful strains a friend unknown, sincere,
Demands the tribute! —Pity's stream-
ing eye [bier!
Embalms with tears lamented Bloomfield's
Where watchful angels ever hover nigh!
Base Envy's frown shall ne'er obscure his
fame, [tal name.
While Virtue sheds her ray on his immor-

T. N.

BACCHANALIAN SONG.

LET others sing of Love, but I
Will sing of something better;
Cupid's darts I do defy,
And scorn his galling fetter.
Wedlock is an empty theme,
The joys so quickly fly,

'Tis like a sick man's flatt'ring dream,
Who wakes to misery.

Then welcome Bacchus, welcome wine,
With all your train of pleasure,
I'll wreath around my head the vine,
And wish no greater treasure.

And may no cypress o'er my tomb
Its mournful branches spread,
But grapes destroy the mortal gloom,
And flourish on my head.

ERONENSIS.

LINES

By a Sister on the Re-appointment of her Brother to his Command in the Mediterranean, 1824.

TO the tale of thy glory I listen'd with
joy,
Thy praise sounded sweet in mine ear;
But think not that honour without its alloy,
Which tells me our parting is near.

Oh! 'tis sad, ere we feel the fond welcom-
ing kiss,
To be told the short time you remain;
And to feel that as transient as sweet as our
bliss,
When so soon we must sever again.

Yet believe me I ne'er will lament the de-
crece,
Which sends thee with honour away;
Tho' sad is the thought of that parting to
me,
Who so fondly would wish thee to stay.
Leinster-street, Dublin. J. H. R.

EPITAPH

In the Churchyard of Lancing, Sussex.

Sacred to the Memory of John Gomery, aged 16 years; William Harwood, aged 15; and James Tate, aged 10, who were killed by the falling-in of a Chalk Pit on Lancing Downs, the 29th of July, 1822.

WHERE yonder chalky cliff extends its
side,
We from descending torrents sought to hide,
The treacherous pit o'erwhelming laid us
low,
And life forc'd out by one tremendous blow.
At once from light, from friends, from kin-
dred torn,

Our sorrowing parents o'er our ashes mourn.
O thou who treads't this consecrated earth,
Let our sad fate to solemn thoughts give
birth!

Then conscience ask, should death this day
await,
What, O my soul, would be thy future
state!

HISTO-

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

SPAIN.

Letters from Madrid confirm all that has been stated of the wretched condition of Spain, and of the tardy but earnest endeavours of the French to introduce a better system. It is said that on the 1st instant the French Commander-in-Chief represented to the King, that unless certain demands made by the French Government in August were complied with, the French would withdraw from Madrid; to which his Majesty is said to have replied with apathy,—"If they withdraw from Spain I must follow them." The prisons of Madrid are filled with persons suspected of Constitutional principles; a soldier was shot on the 7th for professing such, and another was hanged on the morning of the 8th. On the 4th inst. four Royalist Volunteers were murdered at the village of Villaderva, about a league from Madrid, and on the following day a strong body of Royalist Volunteers were sent against the village, whose inhabitants are reputed Constitutionalists, with a threat of razing it to the ground. Notice had been given to all persons who had belonged to Secret Societies, and who were desirous of availing themselves of the amnesty, to make their claims before the Archbishop, Bishops, or Priests of their districts; but this notice was considered a snare for those who had belonged to such Societies. A party of Constitutional Guerrillas entered the town of Tarracon, about twelve leagues from that city, and put to death the Alcalde, three others of the civic authorities, and seven of the townspeople, and effected their retreat. This daring act was in revenge for the punishment of two of their comrades, who had been put to death at Madrid, for being concerned in a movement in favour of the Constitution.

The celebrated bandit, Long Beard, *alias* Joyme, has at length paid the penalty of his crimes. As he was conducted to the gallows, he confessed that he had with his own hand assassinated 120 individuals, and that he had buried a young woman alive! His execution had been delayed in consequence of the threat of his brother Alfonso, who swore he would burn and destroy every thing, if Joyme's life was taken. Alfonso, however, being killed in a fight, no further ceremony was used, but Joyme was immediately hung.

A Proclamation, said to have been issued by the Minister of Police at Madrid, transcends in wickedness and stupidity any of the monstrous productions of the reign of *Rolespierre* and *Marat*. This is nothing less than an order addressed to the police,

commanding them, under pain of death, to be earnest, vigilant, and zealous—in what? In exterminating the friends of the subverted Constitution. There is an enormity of guilt in the bare conception of such a project, which even its vast absurdity cannot palliate. The extermination of a great division of a nation is a scheme of sublime iniquity, which few minds could devise. Ferdinand has, we believe, no other rivals in the fame which such a design confers, but Nero, the League, and the authors of the Irish massacre in 1641. The latest accounts from Spain unhappily prove, that this Royal denunciation is no "*brutum fulmen*." The dogs of slaughter have already been let loose upon the defenceless inhabitants of Andalusia, Arragon, and Navarre. Murder has indeed so far arrested its arm, at the capital, as to spare the *wives and infant children* of the Constitutional Deputies, upon condition of betaking themselves to flight in 24 hours. These barbarities are indeed links in the chain of events, which will ultimately draw on an exemplary retribution. Every act of cruelty perpetrated by the nefarious Government of Spain will but by so much abridge the interval to a real fundamental revolution—a revolution which will be universal and final; the conclusion of which, though probably not very remote, will, we venture to predict, never be seen by Ferdinand and his Priests. They have, indeed, given a lesson of plain understanding, though of gloomy import, to future revolutionists.

GREECE AND TURKEY.

Letters have been received from Smyrna, dated the 2d of September, which state the discomfiture of the Turkish fleet. From these it appears, that about fourteen days prior to that date, the Captain Pacha embarked a body of troops at Scala Nuova for the purpose of attacking Samos, which would have been effected but for the appearance of about twenty-five Greek armed vessels, accompanied by several fire-ships, which made sail towards the Turkish squadron. The fire ships, under the command of the famous Canario (see p. 3), took effect on a large frigate, and she, with two smaller ships, was burnt to the water's edge. This created such an alarm among the Turks, that they made immediately a precipitate retreat.

Instead of destroying Samos, the Captain Pacha is said to have been nearly destroyed himself, and out of sixty-four vessels, is reported to have been only able to save eleven. Such was the terror inspired by the Greek fire-ships, that great numbers of the Turkish

ish sailors threw themselves into the sea, from vessels which were not, in fact, attacked.

The difference which existed between the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands and the Greek Government, respecting an obnoxious Proclamation by the Greeks, has been amicably adjusted. A new Proclamation has been issued, by which all Ionian and English subjects are again enjoined to observe the strictest neutrality.

The Americans are proceeding to succour the Greeks. They have sent a remittance of upwards of 8000*l.* through the house of Baring and Co. which has been remitted to Greece; and it appears by a letter from Achille Murat, son of the late Joachim of Naples, who resides at New York, that they are sending to Greece a fine steam-vessel, fitted out as a frigate, to aid the Greeks. The novelty of such a weapon cannot fail of rendering them important services.

TURKEY AND PERSIA.

German papers to the 8th inst. state, that hostilities had re-commenced between Turkey and Persia, and that the army of the Persian Prince, Mehemet Ali, threatened Bagdad, and that serious troubles had broken out in Syria. At Lattakia and Tripolis the Mutselims of the Pacha of Aleppo had been expelled, and the Emir of the Druses, united with Mustafa Berba, was marching against St. Jean d'Acre to join the Pacha of that city.

EAST INDIES.

Letters from Bombay of the 21st of June, afford some intelligence of the progress of

the war with the Burmese. The British expedition against Rangoon, the principal sea-port of the Burmese, succeeded in its object, and took possession of the place after a little resistance from the forts and batteries; but the Burmese continued to make a resistance in the neighbourhood in small detached parties. On the other hand, the Burmese had gained some successes on the side of Chittagong, where there was a very small Company's force to oppose them. Two large ships had been ordered to proceed from Madras to Chittagong with troops, to meet the enemy in that quarter.

AFRICA.

Intelligence has been received from Cape Coast Castle, dated the 12th July, communicating the details of an action with the Ashantees, in which the latter sustained a signal defeat. The battle took place on the 11th of July. The Ashantees were commanded by the King in person; and the British allied force by Lieut.-Col. Sutherland. Our loss was estimated at about 500 killed and wounded, principally Fantees. The loss of the Ashantees is not stated; but the force they brought into the field was calculated at nearly fifteen thousand men. It seems that the field-pieces which we were enabled to employ, and from which grape and canister shot were fired, caused great havoc as well as consternation. The avowed intention of the Ashantees was to take the Castle, and the battle was fought within three quarters of a mile from the shore. When the *Thetis* left Cape Coast, on the 22d July, nothing had been heard or seen of the enemy since the battle, although parties had been sent out in search of them.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

HAWKING.—A very interesting exhibition of this species of amusement (which in the olden time was so favourite a sport in England), lately took place in the neighbourhood of *Amesbury*, and was witnessed by a numerous field of sporting gentlemen and others attracted by curiosity. The hawks, six in number, were remarkably large and fine young birds; and their owner, Colonel Thornhill, directed the sport of the day, in the presence of Sir H. Vivian, Sir Francis Burdett, Mr. Mills, and other gentlemen. The scene of action was an extensive field of turnips, in which it was known there was plenty of game. The Colonel's falconer and assistant brought the hawks to the field hooded, perched upon a frame; the sportsmen and spectators were ranged outside the field; a fine bird was then taken from the perch, unhooded, and permitted

to fly. The hawk immediately towered, and hovered over the turnip-field, with his eye intently bent upon the plants in search of prey; he beat over the ground with evolutions similar to those of a pointer upon the ground. After a few minutes had elapsed, Colonel Thornhill directed some boys to enter the field for the purpose of disturbing the birds, and a partridge at length arose, which was instantaneously seen by the hawk, though at a very great distance. The hawk, darting after it, struck it to the earth, but the partridge recovering, flew as it were for protection amongst the spectators; here it was pursued by the relentless hawk and killed. The other hawks were severally let loose, and all but one of them killed a partridge each. Some were killed out of the sight of the spectators, and it is highly worthy of remark, that the hawks had been so well trained, that they invariably returned to the falconer at his call, and when out of his sight and hearing,

he attracted them by throwing into the air a lure, something resembling a stuffed partridge. The above exhibition afforded a most gratifying specimen of this ancient and very curious sport.

The following view of the number of members in the *Methodist connexion* in England and Wales, with the proportion they bear to the population of each county, is extracted from Mr. Haigh's Map of "The Methodist Circuits," published in the present year.

	Population.	Circ.	Mem	One in
Berkshire	131,977	5	1,233	111
Bedford	83,716	4	1,790	47
Buckingham	134,068	3	993	134
Cambridge	191,900	3	1,223	99
Corwall	257,437	11	12,891	27
Cumberland	156,124	5	2,459	63
Cheshire	270,098	6	5,909	46
Devon	439,040	13	4,524	94
Dorset	144,499	4	1,450	99
Durham	207,673	7	6,039	34
Derby	213,333	9	6,148	34
Essex	280,424	4	1,478	189
Gloucester	335,843	7	4,744	71
Hampshire	282,203	4	1,976	143
Herts	129,714	0	0	0
Hereford	103,221	3	868	119
Huntingdon	48,771	2	680	72
Kent	426,016	13	6,505	65
Leicester	174,671	6	4,380	40
Lincoln	283,058	16	11,640	23
Lancaster	1,052,859	22	20,776	51
Middlesex	1,144,531	3	7,542	152
Monmouth	71,833	3	886	82
Nottingham	186,873	5	4,680	40
Northampton	162,483	6	2,412	67
Norfolk	344,368	2	5,315	64
Northumberl.	198,965	5	3,035	65
Oxford	134,327	4	1,800	71
Rutland	18,487	0	0	0
Sussex	232,227	4	1,100	211
Surrey	398,658	1	1,600	249
Suffolk	270,542	5	1,725	151
Somerset	355,314	10	5,735	62
Stafford	341,823	10	3,903	85
Shropshire	206,266	5	2,633	78
Wiltshire	222,157	5	1,941	115
Westmoreland	51,359	1	424	121
Worcester	184,424	5	1,980	93
Warwick	274,392	2	1,935	130
York	1,175,251	48	50,976	23
Wales	117,108	18	8,684	81

The above numbers, it must be observed, are actually Members joined in connexion, and it is estimated that the Methodist congregations are six times as many individuals as there are members upon their class paper.

A sect has sprung out of the Southcoctarians, which has adopted the Jewish rite of circumcision. A coroner's verdict of manslaughter was returned against Mr. H. Lees, of *Ashton-under-line*, for having circumcised a collier's child, 14 days old, in consequence of which it died six days afterwards.—At Trent, Yorkshire, a woman, whose

husband was a proselyte to this sect, refused to allow her child being circumcised; and a crowd which had assembled took her part, and prevented the operation.

About the village of *Millbrook*, a considerable sect named *Bryannites*, has lately sprung up, whose teachers and leading men claim not only the power of casting out devils, but pretend to possess a still more dangerous power—the power of seeing into the future world, and ascertaining the lot of the inmates thereof. In the application of this power, they of course see all those who think as they think in Paradise, while all those who do not belong to their persuasion, or who, after having been joined to them, leave their association, are seen amidst hell torments, by which means the simple are gained, and the doubting alarmed, and bound to their creed. Some distressing instances of the effects of these anathemas have occurred. In the midst of their religious meetings they are caught in trances, when the males and females are all huddled together and thrown into a dark cellar, where they remain till a spirit moves them. One of the fraternity having fallen dangerously ill, his wife, not one of them, sent for the clergyman of the parish to visit him, and read the prayers for the sick by him. This the clergyman, a very worthy man, went readily to perform; but, upon his arrival at the house, his entrance was opposed by a man decent in his appearance, judging from his dress, who assured him that he was too late; that all was over, and the devil dislodged from the sick man. I saw him (the devil) myself, said the *Bryannite* Pastor, come out of the man, pass through this window, fly over the house, and next over the adjoining heights, to his proper abode; and my brother, added he, is now watching at the bedside of the defunct, lest Satan return by stealth, and enter him again. The clergyman, notwithstanding every effort made to get into the house, believing the man to be, as he really was, still alive, was compelled to give up the attempt, and next day, before he returned, the poor man had actually expired.

Sept. 29.—A sad catastrophe has been the result of ballooning. Mr. Sadler made his thirty-first ascent from *Bolton*, accompanied by his man servant; they prepared to descend at Church, about four miles from Blackburn, when the balloon caught a tree, and Mr. Sadler was thrown out of the car, he being suspended by one leg, and at length the balloon struck against a chimney, and Mr. Sadler fell to the ground from a height of about thirty yards; he was conveyed to a public-house; several medical men attended, when it was found his skull was dreadfully fractured, and several of his ribs were broken. He lingered till eight o'clock the next day, when he died. The balloon, lightened of Mr. Sadler's weight,

rose rapidly to a considerable height, and again descended near Whalley, about three miles from the place of the accident, and the car coming in contact with some rails, the man jumped out, and had his left arm fractured, and received other injury.

Oct. 13. *Manchester* has been in a state of extreme agitation, on account of a terrific accident which occurred. About nine o'clock part of the uppermost floor of the fire-proof cotton-factory in Salford, recently erected by Mr. Nathan Gough, gave way, owing, as is supposed, to the breaking of two of the iron beams by which it was supported. The bricks of which the floor was composed, together with the machinery upon it, and the fragments of the iron beams falling upon the next floor, carried down a portion of that also, and so on to the next floor, down to the ground-floor of the factory, which is six stories high, burying in the ruins all the work-people who happened to be standing on those parts of the floors which gave way. About 250 persons, principally children, were employed in the factory; and the scene, for some time after the accident, was dreadful beyond description. The thick cloud of dust raised by the fall of the arches rendered it impossible for some time to see the extent of the mischief, or to form any conjecture as to the number of persons who had suffered by it. Parents were running about in every direction, in a state of distraction, calling for their children, and wringing their hands when none answered them. At first few persons dared to go near the scene of mischief, from a fear lest the other parts of the floors, or the walls of the building, which were considerably shaken, might fall upon them. After a short time, however, seeing that no further fall took place, a number of men were in-

duced to lend their assistance to extricate the unfortunate persons who were buried under the ruins. A number were got out alive, but all more or less injured; and about twenty dead bodies, chiefly of women and girls, were dug out of the rubbish.

A desperate affray took place at *Chelsea*, on Thursday, Oct. 7th, between several watchmen and three dragoon soldiers. The latter were drinking at the Bedford Arms, Pont-street, Chelsea, when they quarrelled with some of the company, began to fight, and ultimately cleared the house of all but the landlord, who would not quit his bar. The first watchman that entered the house to take them into custody, was felled to the ground with a poker; a reinforcement of fifteen watchmen, headed by two constables, then arrived to secure the soldiers, when a battle ensued, and the watchmen were beaten off. At length a file of soldiers from Knightsbridge Barracks was procured, and the offenders were secured. The watchmen who first entered the house, and who is in a dangerous state, was taken to St. George's Hospital. One of the soldiers is much wounded.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

COVENT GARDEN.

The popularity which attended the production of the German piece, called *Der Freischutz*, at the English Opera, has induced the managers of this theatre to bring it again before the public. It has met with extraordinary success. The scenery is very beautiful, and to those who delight in horrors, the incantation and closing scenes cannot fail of being singularly attractive; but they can afford little gratification to the true lovers of the drama.

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

War-Office, Sept. 17.—50th reg. of Foot, Major N. Wodehouse to be Lieut.-col.—Capt. H. Custance to be Major.—Cape Corps: Lieut.-col. H. H. Hutchinson to be Lieut.-col.—Unattached: Major H. M'Laine to be Lieut.-col. of Infantry.—Brevet: Major J. M'Donald to be Lieut.-col. in the Army.

Sept. 21.—John Lowther, esq. of Swillington, Yorkshire, created a Baronet.

A. W. Fitzroy Somerset, esq. to be Page of Honour to his Majesty.

Foreign-Office, Oct. 1.—Geo. W. Chad, esq. to be his Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Saxony.

C. T. Barnard, esq. to be Secretary to his Majesty's Legation at the Court of Saxony.

Andrew Snape Douglas, esq. to be Secretary to his Majesty's Embassy at the Court of the Netherlands.

Gibbs Crawford Antrobus, esq. to be Secretary to his Majesty's Legation at the Court of the Two Sicilies.

War-Office, Oct. 1.—91st reg. Brevet Lieut.-col. J. Macdonald to be Lieutenant-colonel.

Whitehall, Oct. 8.—Viscount Strangford, his Majesty's Ambassador at the Sublime Porte, created a Baron of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron Strangford, of Clontarf, co. Dublin.

The 4th Regiment to bear the word "Niagara," and the 82d Regiment the words "Vimiera," "Vittoria," "Pyrenees," "Nivelle," and "Orthes," on their colours

colours and appointments, for their splendid services at those places.

Oct. 16.—The 24th Regiment of Foot to bear on its colours and appointments, the words "Salamanca," and "Victoria," and the 60th Regiment to resume the motto—"Celer et Audax," formerly borne by the Regiment for their distinguished bravery—the former at Salamanca and Victoria, and the latter in North America, under Major-gen. Wolfe in 1759.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. John Still, LL.B. Stratton Prebend, in Salisbury Cathedral.
 Rev. T. Brown, Hemingstone R. Suffolk.
 Rev. W. Fortescue, Nymet St. George's R. Devon.
 Rev. W. French, D.D. Creetingham V. Suffolk.
 Rev. Wyndham Jeane Goodden, Nether Compton with Over Compton RR. Dorset.
 Rev. M. Hare, Liddington V. Wilts.
 Rev. Chas. Henry Hodgson, Keynton St. Michael V. Hants.
 Rev. Jas. Hoete, Longham Perp. Curacy, and Wendling Perp. Cur. Norfolk.
 Rev. Spencer Madan, Bathaston V. Somersetshire.
 Rev. J. C. Matchett, a Minor Canon of Norwich Canopy, and St. Augustine R. and St. Mary Curacy, Norwich.
 Rev. Bennett Mitchell, B.D. Winsford V. Somerset.

Rev. William Oliver, Fulford Chap. Stamford.
 Rev. J. H. Seymour, Horley-cum-Hornton V. co. Oxford.
 Rev. J. B. Smith, Bamburgch Perp. Curacy, near Horncastle.
 Rev. H. Taylor, North Moreton V. Berks.
 Rev. E. Thurlow, LL.B. Langham St. Mary R. Suffolk.
 Rev. John Toplis, South Walsham St. Lawrence R. Norfolk.
 Rev. James Vaughan, M.A. Walton in Gordan R. Somerset.
 Rev. Wm. Villers, Minister of the new Chapel at Kidderminster.
 Rev. Andrew Alfred Daubeney, B.A. Chaplain to the Duke of Clarence.
 Rev. James Allan Park, Chaplain to Mr. Justice Park.
 Rev. T. Dyer, Chaplain to Lord Teynham.

DISPENSATIONS.

Rev. John Lewis to hold Rivenhall R. with Ingatestone R. both in Essex.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Richard Jenkyns, D.D. Master of Balliol College, to be Vice-Chancellor of Oxford.
 Rev. Sidney W. Cornish, Master of Grammar School of Ottery St. Mary, Devon.
 John Garratt, esq. Alderman, elected Lord Mayor of London.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 7. At Rio de Janeiro, the Empress of Brazil, a dau.—12. At Brixton, the lady of Sir Fred. Fowler, bart. a son.

Lately. At Tunbridge Wells, Lady Cochran, a son.—The lady of Right Hon. Lord Churchill, a son.—At Colinsays, the wife of Rev. J. Dampier, a son.

Sept. 3. At Florence, the wife of John Craufurd, esq. a dau.—5. At Dun, Lady Anne Baird, a dau.—9. At Sandwich, the wife of Rev. W. Elwyn, a son.—13. At Loughton, Sussex, the wife of Col. Downman, R. H. Artillery, C. B. a dau.—14. At Mitcham Grove, Mrs. Geo. Matthew Hoare, a dau.—At Caenby Hall, near Lincoln, Mrs. W. Peel, twin daughters.—In Cold Harbour, Gosport, the wife of Capt. W. Richardson, R. N. a dau.—15. At Buckhill, near Glasgow, the wife of Major Stephenson, 6th Drag. a son.—In Regent-street, Mrs. J. Wray, a dau.—At Hamsey Rectory, Sussex, the wife of Rev. Geo. Shiffner, a son.—At Harrow, the wife of Rev. Dr. Butler, a dau.—16. The wife of Rev. Rich. Stephens, B.D. Vicar of Belgrave, co. Leic. a son.—17. At Woolwich, Mrs. W. Stace, a son.—18. At Kirtlington, Oxon, the wife of Rev. W. Berry, a dau.—19. In Gower-

street, the lady of the Hon. Chas. Law, a dau.—22. At Londonderry, near Bedale, Yorkshire, the wife of Rev. Rich. Anderson, a son.—At Hawarden, Lady Charlotte Neville, a son.—23. Mrs. John Frederick Archbold, of Burton Crescent, a dau.—24. At Quermore Park, near Lancaster, Mrs. Charles Gibson, a son.—At Ensham Hall, Mrs. John Ruxton, a son.—Mrs. J. P. A. Lloyd Philipps, of Dale Castle, Pembrokeshire, a son and heir.—25. Mrs. Joshua Blackburn, of Liquorpond-street, a dau.—Mrs. W. A. Urquhart, of Park-place, Camberwell-grove, a son.—26. At Teignmouth, the wife of Lieut.-gen. Dilkes, a dau.—27. At Cavan, Ireland, Mrs. George Courtenay Greenway, a daughter.—In George-st. Portman-square, Mrs. C. Derby, jun. a dau.—30. At Boulogne, the wife of W. Hamilton, esq. H. M. Vice Consul, a son.

Oct. 1. At Cambridge, the wife of Mr. Serjeant Frere, Master of Downing College, a dau.—2. At Sevenoaks, on her way to Hastings, Lady Eardley Wilmot, a son.—6. At Compton House, Berks, the wife of Capt. W. B. Dashwood, R.N. a dau.—7. At Nole Cottage, Isle of Wight, the wife of Capt. Olivier, 32d reg. a dau.—At Wheatfield, co.

co. Oxford, the wife of Rev. C. Spencer, a dau.—Mrs. W. Bedford, of Euston-place, a son.—12. At Roehampton, Mrs. A. Brymer Belcher, a dau.—At Chapel-house,

Atherstone, the wife of Rev. C. G. Okover, a daughter.—18. At Hampstead, Mrs. John Bowyer Nichols, of Parliament-street, a son.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 2. Ralph Hale Gaby, esq. of Chippenham, to Miss Farmer, of Bath.—3. At Hanover-sq. Sir W. Chatterton, of Castle Mahon, co. Cork, bart. to Georgina-Henrietta Maria, dau. of Rev. Lascelles Iremonger, Prebendary of Winchester.—At Dalzellodge, Fifeshire, Robert, son of Hon. Rob. Lindsay, of Balcarra, to Frances, dau. of Sir Rob. Henderson, of Stratton, bart.—At Iping church, Simon Fraser Cooke, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law, to Jane, dau. of late J. Piggott, esq. of Fitzhall, Sussex. [Mr. Cooke, by Royal permission, has taken the name and arms of Piggott.] —5. Mr. G. P. Hester, solicitor, of Oxford, to Mary, dau. of Rev. W. Hazel, of Parkhouse, Wallingford.—7. At Marylebone, T. Roysse Morgell, esq. 8th Royal Irish Hussars, to Lady Mary Balders, widow of Major Balders, of West Baslam, Norf.—At Southampton, G. Heneage Walker Heneage, of Compton-house, Wilts, esq. to Harriet-Sarah, dau. of late W. Webber, of Binfield-lodge, Berks, esq.—At Marylebone, J. Walpole Wallis, esq. to Lady Mary-Isabelle-Bowes Lynn.—9. Rev. T. Attkins, of Langley, Berks, to Caroline, only dau. of Capt. Newman, of Milbrook, Hants.—14. At Cranford, Hon. G. C. Grantley Fitzharding Berkeley, 6th son of late Earl of Berkeley, to Caroline-Martha, dau. of late Paul Benfield, esq.—17. Earl of Kinnoull, to Louisa, dau. of Adm. Sir C. Rowley, K.C.B.—At Ormesby, Norfolk, Rev. T. H. Copeman, to Agnes-Hester, dau. of T. Fellows, esq.—Rev. W. Grant, Minister of Duthil, to Mary, dau. of late Dr. Garloch.—19. John Clark, M.D. Physician to the Forces, to only dau. of Dr. Gilchrist, Dumfries.—21. Rev. Thos. Wyatt, of Wroxton and Balscot, to Eliz. dau. of S. Newington, esq. of Goodhurst, Kent.—Rev. T. E. Bridges, D.D. President of Corpus Christi Coll. to Jemima-Sarah, 3d dau. of late Geo. Welsh, esq. of High Leck, Lanc.—24. At Donhead, Wilts, John Jones, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, and of Pentre Mawr, Denbighshire, to Marianne, youngest of late W. Burlton, esq. of Wykin-hall, Leic.—Rev. Henry, son of J. Blayds, esq. of Leeds, to Elizabeth, dau. of T. Meade, esq. of Chatley-lodge, near Bath.

Lately. Rev. John Barlow, to Cecilia-Anne, dau. of E. Law, esq. of Horsted-pl. Sussex.—Rev. Robert Clowes, Vicar of Knutsford, to Catherine, only dau. of Rev. T. Jee, M.A. Vicar of Thackstead.—Rev. W. W. Greenway, Rector of Newhold Verdon, co. Leic. to Emma, dau. of J. Mayo,

esq. of Coleshill.—Rev. W. Thursby, Vicar of All Saints, Northampton, to Eleanor-Mary, dau. of J. Hargreaves, esq. of Ormerod-house, co. Lanc.—At Chipping-Sodbury, Rev. David Jones, son of Vicar of Llanspythid, Brecon, to Katherine, dau. of late William Veel, esq. of Alkerton-house, Gloucestersh.—At Wilton, near Taunton, Capt. Loftus Owen, 78d Reg. to Mary-Sophia, dau. of late Gen. Sir A. Torrington, bart.—Rev. John Peglar, to Harriet, dau. of Rev. J. Davenport, D.D. Vicar of Stratford-upon-Avon.—Hugh Chudleigh Standert, M. D. of Taunton, to Euphemia, dau. of Major-gen. John Murry, late Lieut.-Governor of Demerara.—At Budleigh, Devon, Dr. P. Mere Latham, son of Dr. Latham, to Diana, dau. of Hon. G. A. Chetwynd Stapilton.

Oct. 1. At Walthamstow, Rev. J. Bridges Ottley, to Caroline, dau. of late B. Travers, esq.—2. James Norman, esq. Artillery-place, to Charlotte, dau. of H. Wylie, esq. South-street, Finchbury-sq.—4. George Pearse Manley, esq. only son of late Rev. Dr. Manley, of Felton, Gloucestershire, to Mary, dau. of Rev. Henry Jones, of Tyloch, Rector of Blangeinwen, North Wales.—At Penmark, Glamorganshire, Thos. William Booker, of Pentrych, esq. eldest son of Rev. Dr. Booker, Vicar of Dudley, to Jane-Anne, only dau. of late John Coghlan, esq.—Joshua Aldridge, esq. of Brimpton, Berks, to Anne, dau. of late Mr. J. Shrubbs, of Benson.—5. Hon. and Very Rev. Dr. H. L. Hobart, Dean of Windsor, to Charlotte-Selina, dau. of R. Moore, esq. of Hampton Court Palace.—Robley Dunghinson, M. D. Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Medicine in the University of Virginia, to Harriett, second dau. of John Leadam, esq. of Tooley-st.—12. Rev. Geo. Winstanley, M. A. Rector of Glenfield and Kirby, co. Leic. to Mary-Frances, dau. of Rev. Mr. Birch, of Ragby.—18. Henry Lyster, esq. of Rowton Castle, co. Salop, to Lady Charlotte Barbara, dau. of Earl of Shaftesbury.—Geo. F. Smith, son of Leny Smith, esq. of Sydney-house, Humerton, to Penelope, dau. of late R. G. Spedding, esq. of Harefield, Middlesex.—14. Richard Bulkeley Philipps Philipps, esq. of Picton Castle, Pembroke, to Eliza, dau. of J. Gordon, esq. of Hanwell.—Henry, eldest son of Henry Streatfeild, esq. of Chiddingstone, Kent, to Maria, dau. of M. Dorrien Magens, esq. of Hammerwood-lodge, Sussex, and widow of late J. Pepper, esq. of Biggoda-house, Essex.

OBITUARY.

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ADMIRAL RUSSELL.

July 22. Suddenly, in his carriage, at Great Canford, near Poole, Thomas Macnamara Russell, esq. Admiral of the White. This officer was descended, on both sides, from respectable and once opulent families. His father (an Englishman) went over to Ireland, where he married a lady of that country, and settled. Mr. Russell was born, we believe, about the year 1743, and his Christian name Macnamara was derived from his paternal grandmother. At the early age of five years, he had the misfortune of losing his father; and, through either the fraud or mismanagement of his guardians, all the fortune which had been left him was dissipated by the time that he reached fourteen.

Our officer entered the service at an early period of life, and after serving *fourteen* years as Midshipman, was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. During the war with the colonies, he served on board the Albany, Diligent, and Raleigh, principally on the coast of America, and distinguished himself on several occasions.

The pilot once ran the Albany upon a rock, at some distance from the land, to the westward of the bay of Fundy. On this occasion Lieutenant Russell requested and obtained from his Commander, the Albany's boats, armed with volunteers, to cruise for vessels to lighten and get her off; or should that be impracticable, to save her stores, and to cover their own retreat to Halifax. In the course of seven or eight hours he returned, with no fewer than four fine sloops and schooners, some laden and some in ballast, which he had cut out from under a very heavy fire from the shore.

From the Albany, Mr. Russell was removed to the command, as Lieutenant, of the Diligent brig, of 8 three-pounders. In this ship, whilst cruising off the Chesapeake, he engaged and took the Lady Washington letter of marque, of 16 six-pounders, richly laden, from France.

Mr. Russell was removed from the Diligent, to be first Lieutenant of the Raleigh, commanded by Captain (afterwards Admiral) Gambier. In this ship he was engaged in repelling the French attempt upon Jersey (under the command of Captain Ford and Sir James Wallace) in 1779.

After this service, Lord Shulldham, who was then Port Admiral at Plymouth, honoured Lieutenant Russell with the command of Drake's Island, with two or three hundred seamen and marines. His Lordship flatteringly termed this the *Post of*

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Honour; it being, as he observed, the advanced *Post of Great Britain*, whilst the combined fleets kept the Channel.

Lieutenant Russell next served in the Raleigh, at the siege of Charlestown; on the reduction of which (May 11, 1780), Vice-Admiral Arbuthnot, the Naval Commander in Chief, promoted him to the rank of Master and Commander, in the Beaumont sloop.

From the Beaumont sloop, Captain Russell was made Post in the Bedford, of 74 guns, then bearing the broad pendant of Commodore Affleck*. He soon after removed into the Hussar, of 20 guns; in which ship he cruised successfully against the enemy, by taking and destroying a large frigate near Boston, laden with masts and naval stores, for the French fleet; a large brig privateer, of 18 guns; a letter of marque, of nearly the same force; and several smaller prizes, beside the Sybille frigate, the capture of which demands more particular notice.—The Hussar had only 20 guns, and 116 men, 13 of whom were on the sick list; but La Sybille had 38 guns, and 350 men; circumstances which rendered the odds far greater in favour of the Frenchman; and which, consequently, contributed to place the bravery and skill of Captain Russell in a more conspicuous point of view. The loss of the Hussar was, three killed, and five slightly wounded; that of La Sybille, forty-two killed, and eleven wounded. Schomburg, in his "Naval Chronology," is incorrect in his statement of this engagement.

We shall here insert Captain Russell's official letter relative thereto.

"Hussar, off Sandy Hook, Feb. 6, 1783.

"Sir,—On the 22d of last month, in a fresh gale and hazy weather, lat. 36° 20' in soundings, I chased a sail standing to the westward, with the starboard tacks on board, wind N. N. W. On my approach, she displayed an English ensign reversed in her main shrouds, and English colours over French at the ensign staff. Having likewise discovered that she was under very good jury-masts, had some shot-holes in her quarter, and not supposing that French tactics contained a *ruse de guerre* of so black a tint, I took her to be what her colours intimated—a distressed prize to some of his

* It was on the 20th of May, 1781, that the Commodore hoisted his pendant in the Bedford; but Captain Russell's commission was dated on the 11th of that month.

Majesty's

Majesty's ships: every hostile idea vanished; my mind was employed in devising means to succour and protect her; I declined the privilege of my supposed rank, and stood under his lee to hail. At that moment, by a pre-concerted and rapid movement, he put up his helm, aimed at laying me athwart hawse, carrying away my bowsprit, raking, and then boarding me*. I felt the error of my credulity; ordered our helm hard-a-weather, shivered, and shortened the after-sails †. The Hussar obeyed it—saved me from the murdering reflection of a surprise—baffled in part the enemy's attention, and received only a half-raking fire; which, however, tore me to pieces forward, and killed two of my men. By this time both ships were by the lee forward, and almost aboard each other. I called loud, to stand by to board him. It had the desired effect; he put up his helm—wore off—the Hussar closed with him—and a fair engagement commenced before the wind. He yawed frequently; the Hussar kept as close and as parallel to him as possible: in about forty minutes his situation appeared disagreeable to him; his fire grew less frequent, and soon after contemptible. At the hour's end it ceased; and, under cover of our smoke, he extended his distance, put his helm a-star-board, got his larboard tacks on board, and fled to windward. To avoid a raking, to jam him up against the wind, and bring our larboard guns to play, two of the other side having been rendered unserviceable, I followed his motions, exchanged a few shot with him on that side; but, to my great mortification, found my fore-mast and bowsprit tottering, and no head sail to govern the ship by, as you will see by my enclosed defects. However, we chased and refitted as well as we could, and found we gained on the enemy, it having fallen less wind.

"The haze dispersed, and a large ship; which we at first took for an enemy, but afterwards found to be the Centurion, appeared to windward, and a-stern withal; and to leeward, a sloop, which by signal I knew to be ours. After about two hours' chase, the Hussar got up abreast of the enemy, gave him one broadside, which he returned with two guns, and struck his

* The French officers, when prisoners, confessed that it was their intention to put the crew of the Hussar to the sword for *daring to chase them in so contemptible a ship.*

† At this moment, Captain Russell was pouring cold shot, by hand, amongst the enemy; by one of which the French Commander's shoulder was grazed. Another killed one of the boarders, and broke a leg of a second. The assailants fled. Sixty of them, with helmets, &c. were dispersed by the above-mentioned cold shot, and marine musketry.

colours; the Centurion, then about long random shot astern, and the Terrier sloop about four or five miles to leeward, under a pressure of sail, which does honour to Captain Morris †.

"The prize is la Sybille, a French frigate of 38 guns, twelve of which he hove overboard when he first fled, and 350 men, commanded by Monsieur le Comte de Kregarou de Soemaria.

"In justice even to the Captain of the Sybille, it must be owned that all his evolutions (as far as my little ability enables me to judge) were masterly; and, in one instance, bordering on a noble enthusiastic rashness. Nor did he fly until the men in his magazine were breast high in water, and all his powder drowned, by some low shot which he received early in the action. It is, therefore, Sir, with great pain and reluctance, that I inform you that this officer, commanding a ship of more than double the Hussar's force ‡, in perfect order of battle; for, under the then circumstances of wind and sea, he derived great and obvious advantages from being under jury-masts ||—an officer of family and long rank, adorned with military honours, conferred by his Sovereign for former brilliant services, has sullied his reputation, and, in the eye of Europe, disgraced the French flag, by descending to fight me for *above thirty minutes*, under the ENGLISH COLOURS, and *instead of distress*, above described: for which act of base treachery, and flagrant violation of the law of nations ¶, I have confined him as a state prisoner, until, through your mediation, justice and the King's service are satisfied."

From the circumstances of peace taking place just at this period, the above letter was never published. Perhaps, also, from motives of conciliation on the part of Great Britain, it was thought politic not to give it to the world, as it certainly bore extremely hard upon the French Commander.

As it was intended that this letter should appear at the Court of France against Count Kregarou, it became necessary to have it legally authenticated, which was accordingly done.

We shall now proceed to relate some circumstances, which, though not of a nature to be inserted in an official letter, are highly interesting.

‡ Afterwards a Vice-Admiral.

§ At the time when she was taken, La Sybille was considered as the finest frigate in the world. In addition to her very select crew, she had 33 Americans on board, as passengers and supernumeraries.

|| La Sybille had lost her masts in a severe action with the *Magicienne* frigate, on the 17th of the preceding month.

¶ See Vattel on the *Law of Nations*, Book III. chap. x. p. 69; on Strategems:

When

When the Captain of *la Sybille* delivered his sword to Captain Russell on the *Hussar's* quarter deck, he commenced a speech, with much pomposity of style and manner, saying:—"Accept, Sir, of a sword, which was never before surrendered. Conceive my feeling, on being reduced to it by a ship of less than half my force:—but such a ship! such a constant and continued tremendous fire!"—Captain Russell answered:—"Sir, I must here humbly beg leave to decline any compliments to this ship, her officers, or company, as I cannot return them. She is indeed no more than a British ship of her class should be. She had not fair play: but Almighty God has saved her from the most foul stroke of the most perfidious enemy.—Had you, Sir, fought me fairly, I should, if I knew my own heart, receive your sword with a tear of sympathy. From you, Sir, I receive it with the most inexpressible contempt. And now, Sir, you will please to observe, that, lest this sword should ever defile the hand of any honest French or English officer, I here, in the most formal and public manner, break it."—Here, sticking its point in the deck, Captain Russell bent it double, broke it, and threw it from him, as a degraded thing; then, turning to his officers, said:—"This is not meant as an example for you;—you will ever be British officers; heroes in every virtue, as well as in the valour with which you have supported me on this occasion. Accept my grateful thanks, my hearty thanks, for your glorious support!"

At this moment, a strong box, containing about 600*l.* was brought on board the *Hussar*; and another, filled with plate, &c. The French officers, in a body, declared that the money was their private property, and that the plate belonged to their Captain.—"Gentlemen," said Captain Russell, "it shall continue yours: whatever your Captain may think, British officers do not fight for money*."

Attempts were made to bribe Captain Russell to release the Count: the English Commander, of course, revolted at the insulting offer, and severely reprov'd the bearer. In a few days after, *le Chevalier d'Ecures*, the second Captain of *la Sybille*, requested to speak in private with Captain Russell. When in the cabin, he began by assuring him, that the Count was so great a favourite at the French Court, that whatever ship Captain Russell might have, the Count would get a better, and cruise for him wherever he was stationed;—then, should he in his turn take him, what would

the consequence be?—Captain Russell answered—"Sir! his ship was *three times* stronger than mine now, with 860 Frenchmen, and 38 Americans on board: but, Monsieur *le Chevalier*, this war is, I believe, nearly at an end; and of course he can have no hope to retaliate."—"Sir!" replied the Chevalier, *fiercely*, "he'll bring you to a personal account!"—"On that, Sir," rejoined Captain Russell, "I must pause. Am I presumptuously to set up as the champion of the law of nations? I shall, however, consider of it, and give you my answer."

In the course of six or seven days after this conversation, Captain Russell, in the presence of the French Captain, recapitulated to the Chevalier what had passed; adding:—"Sir, I have considered your challenge maturely. Homer said, 'How could'st thou injure whom thou dardest not fight?'—I now tell you, that when your Captain is acquitted, I will fight him, by land or by water, on foot or on horseback, in any part of this globe that he pleases. You will, I suppose, be his second; and I shall be attended by a friend worthy of your sword."—From this period, the tone of the Frenchmen was considerably lowered.

The officers and men of the *Hussar* merited every praise for their determined and unshaken bravery, in contending with a force so far superior to their own. Thirteen of the *Hussar's* crew, as we have already stated, were upon the sick list; notwithstanding which, they roused up, half-dead, half-naked; fought and worked for three hours; after which they slept long and soundly; and, what was not a little extraordinary, in two days they were perfectly recovered.

On his return to England, Captain Russell, for his various services, but particularly that of capturing the *Sybille*, was offered the honour of knighthood; an honour which he modestly declined, as not possessing a sufficient fortune. Some of his friends thought that this refusal might dishonour Lord Keppel; but that it did not, was evident from his Lordship's continued friendship towards him whilst he lived.

After the conclusion of the peace, Captain Russell, having been informed that Count Kresgarou had been tried, and *stigmatically* acquitted, obtained leave from the Admiralty to go to France. Admiral Arbuthnot, not in the least suspecting his business there, exclaimed—"I'll go to Paris too!" and accordingly went over with his friend. At Dossin's Hotel, in Calais, Colonel Cosmo Gordon *guessed* at, and informed Admiral Arbuthnot of Captain Russell's intentions. The Admiral rebuked our officer severely; and insisted, for many strong reasons—and urged a point of delicacy to him, as a British Admiral—that, if he loved or respected him, he should return to England. Just at

this

* Some time previously to the capture of *la Sybille*, this gasconder published a challenge, in an American newspaper, to all Captains of British frigates, to fight him for honour, not for money, which he asserted was their only stimulus to action.

this time, Captain Russell received a letter from Count Kreraron, expressive of his gratitude for the humane treatment which his officers and men had experienced, &c.; and concluding with the *information*, that he was going *au dela des Pyrénées, pour la guérison de ses blessures*; but without stating to what part. In the course of seventeen hours, Captain Russell received two more such letters, which had evidently been left ready for him, should he arrive. Admiral Arbuthnot, however, contended that these letters furnished additional reason, why Captain Russell should return; to which, after much persuasion, he agreed.

During the peace, in the course of the year 1791, Captain Russell was appointed to command the *Diana*, on the Jamaica station; where, for his conduct during the apprehension of a rising among the negroes, he was twice honoured with the public thanks of the inhabitants.

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

So forcible was this appeal, that the Assembly, in the most hearty and unequivocal manner, promised that an order should be instantly transmitted, for him to be delivered up *immediately*.

On the following day, Captain Russell sent an officer to receive the order for Lieutenant Perkins's pardon and delivery. In a short time he returned, reporting that much prevarication had been used, and that he had not obtained the order. The day after,

the same gentleman was sent again, and returned with a downright refusal from the Assembly; “for, as it was a promise made after dinner, they did not think it binding.”

Almost at the moment of the officer's return, the *Ferret* sloop, Captain Nowell (now Rear-Admiral Nowell), bore in sight. She had been at Jeremie, with despatches containing the requests of Lord Edingham and Admiral Affleck, that Lieutenant Perkins might be delivered up; which the Council of Commons there *absolutely refused*; adding, that the *imperious voice of the law called for his execution*.

No sooner was Captain Russell apprised of this state of the business, than he declared that he would sacrifice as many Frenchmen as there were hairs on Perkins's head, if they murdered him. His determination was soon known amongst the *Diana's* crew; the anchor was up, sail crowded, and, the wind favouring them in an uncommon manner, the frigate and sloop appeared off Jeremie in a portion of time astonishingly short. Both of the vessels hove-to close to the harbour, and prepared for battle; every soul on board of them panting for vengeance, should Perkins be murdered. The *Ferret* actually entered Jeremie bay, and in consequence of the North wind setting in towards the evening, had some difficulty in working out again to join the *Diana*.

Captain Nowell was sent on shore, with a letter, to demand him *instantly*; and with verbal instructions for his conduct, should they hesitate. After requesting that he might be given up according to promise, he says: “If, however, it should unfortunately be otherwise, let it be remembered, that I do hereby, in the most *formal and solemn* manner, DEMAND him. Captain Nowell knows my resolution, in case of the least hesitation.”

Captain Nowell, on landing, was surrounded by a mob of at least 500 villains, armed with sabres; and together with Lieutenant Godby, who accompanied him, had occasion to keep his hand on his sword during the whole of the conference which took place. The President read the letter, and said—“Sir, suppose I do not?” “In that case,” replied the British Officer, “you draw down a destruction which you are little aware of. I know Captain Russell; I know his resolution; beware, if you value your town, and the lives of thousands: he has given me sixty minutes to decide: you see, Sir, that thirty of them are elapsed.” The mob now grew outrageous. “Yes shall have him,” exclaimed one of them, “but it shall be in quarters!” Captain Nowell instantly drew his sword; and, sternly looking at the President, said—“Sir! order that follow out of my sight, or he dies!” The President did so; and, after a few more threats from Captain Nowell,

Nowell, that he would return without him, poor Perkins was led from the brig of war lying off the town in which he had been kept a close prisoner, into the Ferret's boat; then wore, with the ship's head off the land; secured his guns; and carried a most adventurous and enterprising officer, and good man, in triumph to the Commander-in-Chief at Jamaica, to whose prayers the sanguinary democrats of the new French régime had refused him*. The time fixed for his execution was two days from that of his rescue.

Some time after the termination of this adventure, Captain Russell, and his friend Nowell, were engaged in another. In a large company, on shore, they were one day informed, that a pleasure yacht belonging to one of the party had been seized, with half a dozen gentlemen, in a piratical manner, by a Spanish guarda costa, that had been seen, two days before, steering for the East end of Cuba; and that the families of the gentlemen were in the utmost distress. When the subject had been dropped, Captain Russell whispered to Captain Nowell, and they walked out together. "Nowell, my boy," said Russell, "I've been working this fellow's bearings: we are to windward of him: we'll weigh instantly, before sun sets; and we shall see him about nine to-morrow morning."—The intention was put into execution almost as soon as it was formed; and, about the expected time, the Pirate appeared in sight. The English chased; the Spaniard fled, for three or four hours; at length anchored, not far from St. Jago de Cuba, and fired sharply at our boats; which they, by order, did not return, but closed, intending to board. The villains fled on shore; when a Midshipman, from the Diana, followed, and caught one of the Spaniards; in consequence of which the yacht was returned to Jamaica on the following morning, to the great joy and surprise of the inhabitants.

Having remained the usual time on the Jamaica station, the Diana returned to England, and was paid off; after which, Captain Russell was appointed to command the St. Alban's, of 64 guns, and brought home four or five East Indiamen from St. Helena.

On the 11th of January, 1796, he was appointed to the Vengeance, of 74 guns; in which he served in the West Indies, under Rear-Admiral Harvey, at the captures of St. Lucia and Trinidad, and at the subsequent unsuccessful siege of Porto Rico.

On this station Captain Russell had the satisfaction of making, the second time in his life, an ample fortune; but by an unlimited confidence in the integrity of others, his golden treasures soon vanished.

* Mr. Perkins was afterwards made a Post-Captain, and died at Jamaica, Jan. 27, 1812.

In the spring of 1799 he returned to England, and joined the Channel Fleet, then under the orders of Earl St. Vincent. Having remained for some time in that service, the Vengeance, being much out of repair, was paid off; and, on the 23d April, 1800, Captain Russell was appointed to the Princess Royal, a second rate, in which ship he remained until advanced to the rank of Rear-Admiral of the White, Jan. 1, 1801; and on the 23d of April, 1804, Rear-Admiral of the Red.

Soon after the commencement of the late war, we find our officer serving under the orders of Lord Keith. About the year 1807, he was appointed to the chief command of the North Sea fleet; but from the rigid caution which the Dutch squadrons observed, no opportunity occurred for him to display the determined spirit which he was well known to have possessed. His promotion to the rank of Vice-Admiral took place Nov. 9, 1805; and on the 19th Aug. 1812, he became a full Admiral. Mrs. Russell, to whom he was united about the year 1793, died March 9, 1818.

A portrait of the Admiral, in the old Post-Captain's uniform, is prefixed to his memoir in the "Naval Chronicle," v. 17, p. 441.

His blockade of the Texel, during the period of the threatened invasion of our shores, was admirable, and it was planned and executed by himself. His system of anchoring during the strongest gales, with sometimes three cables on end, was rewarded by the most complete success. During the neap tides, the line-of-battle ships for the most part rendezvoused at North Yarmouth, by which a saving to his country in wear and tear, and probable loss of ships, was effected to an immense amount. Indeed, while the blockade of the Texel was the most efficient ever known, and was conducted with all the rigidity of a state of bitter warfare, it was marked by instances of the most refined and generous humanity, which procured the respect and esteem of the Dutch Admiral Kitchurch, his officers, and men.

To the qualities of a thorough-bred English seaman, with the science of an able naval tactician, he possessed the nicest and highest sense of honour, with the manners and urbanity of a courtier. He was brave, generous, and humane.

MAJOR-GENERAL PREVOST, C. B.

Aug. 8. At Bath, in his 48th year, Major-gen. William Augustus Prevost, Companion of the military order of the Bath. This officer entered the service in 1791 as an Ensign in the 3d foot. He obtained a Lieutenancy in the same corps in the following year, and a Company the 30th of November, 1798. In the latter year and in 1794, he served in Lord Moira's expedition

to Holland; and in 1795 and 1796, in that under Sir Ralph Abercromby to the West Indies. He was present at the taking of Grenada and of Port Royal by storm, &c. and served in the island of St. Vincent's during the Chasib War. From 1798 to 1800, he acted as Aid-de Camp to Major-General Horneck. The 1st of October, 1800, he obtained a Majority in his regiment, the 8d, from which he was removed to a Lieutenant-colonelcy in the Nova Scotia Fencibles, the 1st of December, 1804; subsequently to the 10th Garrison Battalion; and the 30th of May, 1805, to the 67th foot. With the latter corps he served in Spain and Portugal, was present at the battle of Barrosa, for which he had the honour of wearing a medal. The 4th of June, 1813, he received the brevet of Colonel in the army; and of Major-general, the 12th of August, 1819.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL JOHN PRINCE.

Sept. 11. At Ipswich, aged 74, Lieut.-gen. John Prince. After serving nineteen years as riding-master to the 1st regiment of dragoon guards, this officer was appointed Ensign in the 35th foot on the 6th, and Cornet 1st dragoon guards on the 27th of April, 1770; Lieutenant 1st dragoon guards the 23d of July, 1773; Captain the 26th of December, 1778; and Major the 1st of March, 1794. From April 1794, to December 1795, he served on the Continent: he commanded three squadrons of his regiment at the battle of Premont the 17th of April, 1794; also at the battles of Cateau, and of Boxtel. The 25th of March, 1795, he was promoted to a Lieutenant-colonelcy in the 6th dragoons; and from May to September, 1800, was employed as Brigadier-general in Ireland. He received the rank of Colonel the 29th of April, 1803; and from the 24th of June 1804, to the 24th of June 1806, he served as Brigadier-general in Great Britain; and from the 25th of May, 1807, to the 24th of October, 1809, in Ireland. He was appointed Major-general the 25th of October, 1809, and Lieutenant-general the 4th of June, 1814.

DUC DE LA CHATRE.

Lately. Of an apoplectic fit, at Meudon, the Duc de la Chatre; one of the Companions of Louis XVIII. in his exile; and a friend in his adversity. Presuming on his very long intimacy with the King, the affectionate attachment that had always subsisted between them, and the long and valuable services he had rendered his Majesty, he conjured the King to abandon the project of lowering the rate of interest of the public funds, as contrary to public opinion. The King made no answer; but on the Duke going next morning to attend as First Gentleman of the Chamber, the Usher in

waiting would not let him pass, and told him that his Majesty had no farther occasion for his services. The poor old Duke was thunderstruck; he retired to Meudon to pour out his sorrows in the bosom of his old friend the Duke de Castries; but the shock was too great for the consolations of friendship to heal the wound: as he was eating an egg at breakfast he fell down in an apoplectic fit, lingered a few days, and expired. On the King being told of it, he merely said, "He was a good man and a faithful servant."

THE METROPOLITAN CHRYSANTHUS.

Feb. 18. At the age of 92 years, the Metropolitan Chrysanthus; superior of the Convent of St. George, situate at the southern extremities of Tauris. This venerable prelate retained his faculties to the last moment. The Clergy, the Generals, the Officers of the Army and Navy, accompanied the body to the convent of St. George, seventeen verstes from Sebastopol, where it was deposited. Having been persecuted in his native country (Greece), he withdrew from it, and travelled through England, different parts of the East Indies, Japan, China, Corea, Mongol Tartary, Great Tartary, Thibet, Arabia, Persia, and Bucharia; and, after his long fatigues, found at length a peaceful retreat in Russia, where he received numerous marks of the munificence of His Majesty the Emperor. We are not informed whether Father Chrysanthus had left any manuscripts of his travels.

WILLIAM FALCONER, M.D.

Aug. 30. At his house in the Circus, Bath, aged 81, William Falconer, M.D. F.R.S. Physician to the General Hospital at Bath; and son of the late Wm. Falconer, esq. Recorder of Chester, and of Elizabeth, daughter of R. Wilbraham, esq. of Towns-end, near Nantwich. His grand-father, descended from an ancient and noble family in Scotland, was entrusted with the private cipher of James II. to whom he adhered with honor and fidelity, and whom he followed into France, and there died.

To those who recollect his brother, the late Thomas Falconer, esq. it would be sufficient to say, that he was not inferior in natural abilities, in strength of memory, or acquired knowledge; but this equality he always modestly and affectionately disclaimed.

His information was various, and of the best kind; and it was collected, not when he ought to have been employing his time in professional studies, for his stores of knowledge were large and diversified, but before he became a student, and he was not a late student, of a University. His habits of reasoning also had been formed at this early period upon the severe logic of books of

of the law, the reading of his own choice, &c. In conversation he never loitered among premises, but seized at once the conclusion. In more advanced life, his retentive memory, his extensive association, his quick and vigorous perception, his strong feelings, brought immediately what he required for his purpose; apt and original quotations, curious anecdotes, facts, precedents, principles, and analogies introduced and expressed in powerful language, in the exercise of his profession, in studious and retired research in the moment of ardent conversation, or eager argument and discussion. Difficulties stimulated and dissipated his indolence, and danger, instead of oppressing or overwhelming his mind, animated his powers, and developed his resources.

Various will be the representations of this excellent and extraordinary man, by those who saw him only in public, although he lived much in public view; but the whole of his character cannot be correctly delineated from such observations of it. It will vary, as he was in spirits or hypochondriacal; chafed by artful opposition, or tranquil; triumphing over an ill-bred, baying antagonist, or communicating calmly of his rich stores of information. Thus indeed all his faults and foibles were known, and his privacy most malignantly and curiously inquired into, and, alas! so it has been inquired into, and would not furnish any more.

Much, however, as he lived and conversed, and debated in public, he never disregarded truth, even where scrupulous casuists think that it may sometimes be neglected, in maintaining the wrong side of a question as a display of skill and invention. "In that respect," he once said to a person who defended the practice, by the authority and example of Dr. Johnson, as good and as great a man as Dr. Falconer, "in that respect I consider myself to be a better man than Dr. Johnson, for I never in my life maintained the wrong side of an argument, knowing it to be so."

It was no rare occurrence to hear him confess his own ignorance, and acknowledge his inferiority to other persons; and yet the late Lord Thurlow, at whose table he was almost a constant guest, declared, "that he never saw such a man; that he knew every thing, and knew it better than any one else."

This slight sketch of the character of such a man, may be closed with the language and sentiments in the dedication to him, of the elegant translator of the French play of Hector, "I determined," says this accomplished writer, the Rev. E. Mangin, "to send it into the world under the sanction of an *honoured name*, and had I known a man more venerated for professional talents, polite erudition, strict integrity, and

true benevolence, I should not have made use of your's."

He did not live in vain, for the cause of learning, or science, or virtue, or religion; his writings contain sufficient evidence of his claim to a place among the Philosophers and Scholars of his age and country; and his life, it is hoped, will, through the merits of his Redeemer, obtain for him the blessing of "the pure in heart."

He was the Author of the following useful tracts on Medical subjects:

"Dissertatio de Nephritide verâ, Edinb. 1766."—"Essay on the Bath Waters," 1770, 8vo.; 2d ed. 2 vols. 8vo. 1774.—"Observations on Dr. Cadogan's Dissertation on the Gout," 1772, 8vo.—"Observations and Experiments on the Poison of Copper," 1774, 8vo.—"Essay on the Water commonly used at Bath," 1776, 8vo.—"Experiments and Observations," 1777, 3 parts, 8vo.—"Observations on some of the articles of Diet and Regimen usually recommended to Valetudinarians," 1778, 8vo.—"Remarks on the Influence of Climate, Situation, Country, Population, Food, and Way of Life," 1781, 4to.—"Account of the Epidemic Catarrhal Fever, called the Influenza," 1782, 8vo.—"Dobson on fixed Air, with an Appendix on the Use of the solution of fixed Alkaline Salts in the Stone and Gravel," 1785, 8vo. 4th edit. 1792.—"On the Influence of the Passions upon the Disorders of the Body," 1788, 8vo.—"Essay on the preservation of the Health of persons employed in Agriculture," 1789, 8vo.—"Practical Dissertation on the medicinal effects of the Bath Waters," 1790, 8vo.—"Miscellaneous Tracts and Collections relating to Natural History, selected from the principal Writers of Antiquity on that subject," 1793, 4to.—"Observations respecting the Pulse," 1796, 8vo.—"An Examination of Dr. Heberden's Observations on the increase and decrease of different Diseases, and particularly the Plague," 1802, 8vo.—"An Account of the Epidemical Catarrhal Fever, commonly called the Influenza, as it appeared at Bath in the winter and spring of 1803," 8vo.—"A Dissertation on Ischias, or the disease of the Hip-joint, commonly called a Hip-case," 1805, 8vo.—"Arrian's Voyage round the Euxine Sea translated, with a Geographical Dissertation and three Discourses," 1806, 4to.

M. LACRETELLE.

Lately. M. Lacretelle, Senior Member of the French Academy. His funeral took place at the Church of Notre Dame de Lorette. A deputation from the Academy, many of its members, and a great number of the friends of the deceased, were present. After the ceremony, his remains were conveyed to the cemetery of Père la Chaise. M. le Comte Bigot de Prémamieu pronounced M. Lacretelle's

M. Lacroix's eulogy. He enumerated his claims to public esteem, and expressed with feeling the regret of the Academy at their loss. M. de Jouy followed, and, in an agitated voice, sketched M. Lacroix's life and literary labours. He dwelt especially upon the consideration and friendship which had been entertained for the deceased by the illustrious Malesherbes. In conclusion, M. Jouy repeated the words which his colleague and friend for about twenty years addressed to him the day before his death—"I have written (said he) a few pages that will survive me; that is my claim to the esteem of my fellow citizens: I have done some good; there is my hope for the future."

REV. J. J. CONYBEARE.

The following particulars of the Rev. J. J. Conybeare, in addition to those already given in p. 187, are abridged from a "Biographical Sketch" of him in the "Annals of Philosophy."

The late Rev. J. J. Conybeare was born in June, 1779, and was the son of William Conybeare, D. D. Rector of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate; and the grandson of Dr. John Conybeare, Dean of Christ Church, Oxford, and afterwards Bishop of Bristol. The reputation for abilities and scholarship which he established at Westminster, had been anticipated, in consequence of the distinguished talent shown in his school exercises; and it was afterwards supported, whilst he continued there, in such a manner, as to vindicate to him the character of possessing greater abilities, and of being a better scholar, than any boy then in the school. Early in 1797 he was elected to a studentship at Christ Church, Oxford; and he gained, we believe in 1799, the University Under-graduate's prize, for a Latin poem, the subject of which was "Religio Brahmæ;" and which was characterized, as his verses always were, by a fine poetic taste, and a peculiar facility of expression, and harmony of numbers.

The office of an usher at Westminster was much below his talents, and he returned, in a short time, to Christ Church; but not until his usual kindness had made him generally beloved by the boys of the form over which he was placed. About this time he had a Laboratory, "and busied himself much with chemical experiments;" thus, perhaps, laying the foundation for that interest in scientific subjects, which subsequently led him, as a relaxation, by change of intellectual employment, to those few researches in geology, chemistry, and the history of science, the results of which, for the most part, are recorded in the *Annals*: and the character of these is such, that did we not know him to have been otherwise employed in promoting objects of equal utility, we might have wished that his scientific

researches had been greatly extended. But we shall return to this subject in this sequel.

In 1804 or 1805, that great scholar and distinguished prelate the late Archbishop Markham, having accepted the resignation by Dr. W. Conybeare, of a stall which he held in York Cathedral, presented his son to it. About the year 1807, Mr. C. was chosen Professor of Anglo-Saxon in the University of Oxford; and in 1808 or 1809, he held the perpetual Curacy of Cowley, near Oxford, as an appendage to his Studentship.

About this time he communicated various articles to the *British Bibliographer*, under the signature of C.; and amongst others, we believe, an Abstract of all that had been published on Saxon Literature; he had previously made some communications to the *Censura Litteraria*; among them a short memoir of W. Stevens, Esq. F. S. A. and Treasurer of Queen Anne's Bounty, celebrated for his learning in Divinity, and the intimate friend from youth of Bishop Hume. In 1809 he printed, for private distribution only, an abstract, in George Ellis's manner, of the celebrated French metrical Romance of Octavian, Emperor of Rome; the only exemplars of which are the manuscript in the Bodleian Library, from which Mr. Conybeare made his abstract, and an indifferent translation into English, in the Cottonian Library. In November, 1811, he communicated to the Society of Antiquaries an inedited fragment of Anglo-Saxon poetry, contained in a MS Volume of Homilies in the Bodleian Library; and presenting a specimen of our language and poetry, at the latest period at which they could fairly be denominated Saxon; Wanley supposing it to have been written about the time of Henry the Second; and Mr. Conybeare himself, from its inferiority to earlier specimens, placing the time of its composition lower than the era of the Norman Conquest. This communication is printed in vol. xvii. of the *Archæologia*.

In the year 1812, Mr. Conybeare was elected to the office of Regius Professor of Poetry in the University of Oxford. Whilst Professor of Poetry he made some valuable communications to the Society of Antiquaries; of which learned body, however, he was not a Fellow; a circumstance somewhat remarkable, considering, that next to Theology, his active attention was principally engaged by Antiquarian Literature.

The seventeenth volume of the *Archæologia* contains, besides the fragment of poetry just alluded to, three papers by Mr. C. presenting extracts from as many poems contained in the volumes of Miscellaneous Saxon Poetry given by Leofric, the first bishop of Exeter, to the Cathedral Church of that diocese, and still preserved in its capitular library. These extracts he accompanied with literal translations into Latin prose,

press, preserving with the most scrupulous fidelity both the sense and verbal construction of the original; and with paraphrases somewhat more liberal in English verse. Though he regrets his inability to execute the English versions in a manner more worthy the spirit of his author; yet those who read them will find that he has accomplished the task with much success: the character of his versions is at once simple and dignified, and adapted with much taste to the varying style of the original poems.

The same volume contains two papers, communicated to the Society in 1813, on the metre of the Anglo-Saxon poetry; containing observations, suggested, in the first instance, by the perusal of two very interesting documents contained in the Exeter Manuscript; and showing the origin and the fallacy of the contradictory opinions which our ablest philological antiquaries had advanced on the subject. He proves, in the first communication, that the poetical compositions of the Anglo-Saxons were distinguished from their prose by the continual use of a certain definite rhythm; and investigates, to a considerable extent, the metrical structure of those venerable and interesting remains. In the second paper he adds such further remarks on their peculiar characteristics as had been suggested to him by an attentive examination of the principal works of this description, preserved either in print or in manuscript.

In the following year our indefatigable Professor communicated to the same Society, two short poems of the time of Richard II.; which occur in the latter part of an immense manuscript volume of English Poetry preserved in the Bodleian Library, and usually styled, from the name of its donor, the Vernon Manuscript.

In November 1814, he transmitted to the Society of Antiquaries, for exhibition to its members, a copy of an early English work, entitled, "A Hundred Merry Tales;" and printed by Rastell, but without a date, in small folio; 22 leaves, pp. 44. He had found this work converted into pasteboard, and forming the covers of an old book: as it had previously been known only from the casual mention of its title by Shakspeare, its discovery excited much interest among the students of the literature which the history and explanation of his works has created.

In 1815 The Hundred Merry Tales were reprinted for a select literary circle, and dedicated to Mr. Conybeare, by S. W. Singer, esq. (see vol. xc. ii. 505); a gentleman well known for his attachment to literature.

Mr. Conybeare's last communication to the Society of Antiquaries was made so late as the month of November 1823, and was contained, like all his previous communications, in a letter to his friend Mr. Ellis. This was an abstract of a contemporary poem on the Siege of Rouen, by Henry V.

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in 1418, composed by an eye-witness*; and lately discovered in the Bodleian Library. A transcript of this poem by Mr. C. of which the abstract was merely a precursor, is expected to appear in the next volume of the *Archæologia*.

The ancient literature of this country, however, formed but a small portion of his attainments: as a classical scholar, not perhaps as a *scholiast*, but as an elegant cultivated scholar, he eminently excelled; and in Theology, on which he had of late years fully and properly concentrated his talents, he has not perhaps left behind him his equal for extensive acquaintance with the whole field of inquiry: his deep and varied information on every part of it was unrivalled, and stood widely distinguished from the narrow erudition which sometimes passes current. This renders it a subject for regret that the Sermons he recently preached at the Hampton Lecture, printed only for limited circulation, and a Reply to Palmoromaire, should form his only publications of a theological nature.

Though Mr. Conybeare never appeared to labour, "yet his mind was too active not to demand almost constant occupation; and he therefore naturally sought for relaxation in change of intellectual employment: thus he occasionally pursued, and with much keenness, a great variety of subordinate objects; such as the history of art,—the history of languages,—the literature of the middle ages,—mineralogy, and chemistry; but though in all these, powers like his could not fail to give him a respectable rank, yet, to them, those powers never were applied, or intended to be applied, with sufficient earnestness to ensure any very distinguished progress;" except in those departments of antiquarian literature to which we have already adverted.

The Transactions of the Geological Society, and the new series of the *Annals of Philosophy*, contain, we believe, all Mr. Conybeare's papers on scientific subjects. In the second volume of the former work he published some "Memoranda relative to Cleavelly, North Devon;" in which, having visited the spot in company with Mr. Buckland, he describes the singular contortions in the greenwacke forming the cliffs near that town; illustrating his description by sketches. In the fourth volume of the same work are some "Memoranda relative to the Porphyritic Veins, &c. of St. Agnes, in Cornwall;" drawn up by Mr. C. principally from the notes of Mr. Buckland, with whom he examined them. In the same volume is a "Notice of Fossil Shells in the Slate of Tintagel," by Mr. Conybeare; and the following additional papers by him have been read before the Society, and will appear, we presume, in the forthcoming part

* See an account of it in Part. i. p. 160.

of

of its Transactions:—"On a Substance contained in the Interior of certain Chalk Flints;" "On the Comparative Fusibility of certain Rocks, and the Character of the Results;" the experiments described in this communication were undertaken chiefly with a view of comparing the characters of the indurated lias shale (found in contact with the whin dykes) of the North of Ireland, with those of certain rocks to which it had been supposed to bear an analogy. The results tended, in Mr. Conybeare's opinion, to establish the identity of the Irish rock with the shale of the lias formation, as occurring elsewhere, rather than with the true flinty slate, or any other variety of basalt: and lastly, two notices "On a recent Ligneous Petrification."

His papers in the *Annals of Philosophy* occur in the following order, in the present series. In the first volume he described an inflammable substance found filling small contemporaneous veins in the ironstone of Merthyr Tydvil; and to which (believing it to be undescribed) he gave the name of Hatchetine, in reference to the eminent chemist to whom we are indebted for so much valuable information relative to the history of bituminous substances. In vol. v. he communicated a further examination of this body; but finding, subsequently, that it had first been mentioned by Mr. Brande, in his Manual of Chemistry, under the appellation of mineral adipocire, he withdrew the name of Hatchetine, and acknowledged Mr. Brande's priority of observation. In the first volume, likewise, is a short paper by Mr. Conybeare, "On the Red Rock Marble, or Newer Red Sandstone;" as it is presented in the strata extending from Dawlish to Teignmouth. The authors of the "Outlines of the Geology of England and Wales," have given this article nearly entire in that excellent work.

In vol. ii. is an article "On the Geology of the Neighbourhood of Okhampton, Devon." In vol. iv. papers "On Siliceous Petrifications imbedded in Calcareous Rock;" "On the Geology of the Malvern Hills;" "On Works in Niello and the Pirotechnia of Venoccio Biringuccio Siennese;" and "On the Greek Fire." In vol. v. "Queries on the Plumbago formed in Coal Gas Retorts;" "Examination of Mumia;" and "On the Geology of Devon and Cornwall." In vol. vi. a continuation of the last-mentioned article, and an account of a scarce and curious alchemical work, the "Symbola Aureæ Mensæ Duodecim Nationum," of Micael Maier.

The admiration excited by the talents which could be directed, and so successfully, to such varied objects, has thus far rendered the task of recording the life of their possessor a pleasing one; but we now come to a painful part of the subject. Early in the month of June last, Mr. Conybeare

came to the Metropolis; partly on business connected with the printing of his "Illustrations of the Early History of English and French Poetry;" which had been announced for several years, and the Anglo-Saxon portion of which was considerably advanced. He was seized with apoplexy on the 10th of June, and died on the following day; at the house of Stephaun Groombridge, esq. F.R.S. at Blackheath.

We cannot better terminate this article than with an extract from the tributes paid to Mr. Conybeare's memory by his warmly attached friend Archdeacon Moyses.

"His talents were of the very first-rate description. In languages, in poetry, in taste, he was distinguished far above his contemporaries: in chemistry and mineralogy he possessed a more than common degree of information. The writer of this slight sketch speaks from intimate personal knowledge of very many years, when he says, without fear of contradiction, that whether as boy or as man, he never met his equal. His goodness of heart was unbounded. No calamity of others came unheeded under his eye; nor was any thing which kindness could do for another ever omitted by him. Nor can we wonder at this, when we turn to the most valuable point, in a character valuable on all points; namely, his deep and unfeigned piety. There was in him a spirit of true devotion, a singleness of heart, a purity of ideas, which rarely, very rarely have been found. Never did he lose sight of the responsibility which he had taken upon himself in the character of a parish priest. The multitudes who attended his interment, both of rich and poor, bore just testimony to the character of him who had been truly the father of his parish; the friend of the poor; the comforter of the afflicted. In his Saviour's path he trod with diligence on earth, and well may we trust that he has now departed to that fulness of joy which is prepared in that Almighty Saviour's presence for them who follow his steps." E. W. B.

MATTHEW GREGSON, Esq. F. S. A.

Sept. 25. At Liverpool, at the advanced age of 75, Matthew Gregson, esq. a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, London, and an Honorary Member of the Society of Antiquaries, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Indigent merit has lost in him an ever warm and cheerful patron and advocate. It were invidious to name the artists who have since risen to eminence as sculptors, engravers, and painters, whom in their outset he befriended and animated by his assistance and advice.

Mr. Gregson had successively presided over most of the Liverpool public institutions both literary and charitable; and seldom had he retired from his office without having effected some great improvement in the

the system. In the records of most of these his name is enrolled as a munificent benefactor.

He was the author of "A Portfolio of Fragments relative to the History and Antiquities of the County Palatine and Dutchy of Lancaster (reviewed in vol. LXXXVIII. i. 233; vol. XCIV. i. 233); a very valuable book, in which, whoever may hereafter dare to attempt the Historiography of that County will find a sterling treasure.

Few persons were so well acquainted with the history of his native county as Mr. Gregson. Nature had given him a mind of extraordinary power, and a memory which even to the latest year of his life was wonderfully retentive; and that restless intellectual vigour and unwearied zeal for which he was remarkable, had made him a persevering and successful Antiquary.—The combination of these properties with a truly Christian spirit, an ample store of information, a relish for social gaiety, and a firm faithfulness of attachment, caused his friendship and acquaintance to be much valued and sought after.

His family and friends can derive in the midst of their regret the most heartfelt satisfaction, from reflecting on the manner in which he discharged all the relative duties of life. Nor can longer life be desirable for *him*, who having already lived beyond "the days of man," just when the decrepitude of age is approaching him, sinks into the quiet vale of Death, leaving to his posterity that best of bequests—a character of which they may be proud, and an example which they may imitate. For well may they say with the Historian (but with a livelier faith than he entertained whilst uttering so Christian-like a sentiment)—"Si quis piorum manibus locus, si, ut sapientibus placet, non cum corpore extinguerentur maguæ animæ; placidè quiescas, nosque, domum tuam, ab infirmo desiderio, et muliebribus lamentis ad contemplationem virtutum tuarum voces, quas neque lugeri, neque plangi fas est; admiratione te potius quam temporalibus laudibus, et, si natura suppeditet, imitatione decoremus."

Mr. Gregson was for many years a valued Correspondent of the Gentleman's Magazine. His portrait, of a folio size, drawn in stone by M. Gauci, from a picture by W. Bigg, esq. R. A. was published in the second edition of his Fragments; but a superior likeness, the side-view outline of a bust, appeared in the first edition of that work.

MR. J. H. BOHTE.

Sept. 2. In York-street, Covent Garden, in the 45th year of his age, Mr. J. H. Bohte, Foreign Bookseller to his Majesty—a man, of whom it is no exaggeration to assert, that by integrity of principle, kindness of disposition, and suavity of manners, he had conciliated the friendship and regard of all who knew him. He

was a native of Bremen in Germany, and having settled young in this country, he showed, in the business which he created, and to the improvement of which he devoted all his energies, how much may be accomplished by industry and perseverance combined with probity and honour.

For the purpose of increasing his connexions, he had been in the habit, for several years past, of attending the great annual mart for German literature at Leipzig, where he had opportunities of becoming personally acquainted not only with the principal booksellers, but also with many of the most eminent scholars of the continent. The circle of English Literati also, with whom he was on terms of friendship, was not small; and many of them can, with the writer of these lines, attest from experience the cheerfulness with which he was ever ready to further their pursuits, and to facilitate their enquiries and researches to the utmost of his power. Amidst the enjoyment of vigorous health, which authorized the anticipation of many years of active life, he was almost suddenly snatched away, after an illness of only four days, the fatal termination of which was quite unexpected.

Mr. Bohte had long been one of the principal importers of German works, as well such as belong to the current Literature, as the different editions and collections of the Classics printed abroad: and it will be gratifying to his friends to learn that his business will not suffer any interruption from his abrupt removal, but be continued for the benefit of his widow.

CLERGY RECENTLY DECEASED.

July 5. Suddenly, at North Leith, in his 91st year, the venerable and eminent divine, *Rev. Dr. Johnston*. During the period of upwards of 60 years, which he performed the duties of North Leith parish, he was well known to have put his hand to every good work that was going forward, not only in the town of Leith, the more immediate object of his charge, but his benevolent views extended to a fatherly care over the charitable institutions of Edinburgh, towards which, through a long and most active life, he rendered a ready and effective assistance. In the foundation of one of the best of their charities, the Asylum for the Industrious Blind, the extension of the resources and benefits of which was to the last the peculiar object of his anxiety and fostering attention, an imperishable monument has been erected to his fame. *Dr. Johnston* was, and we believe had been for a considerable time, the father of the Presbytery of Edinburgh. He may be said to have descended to the dust ripe in honours as in years.

July 8. Aged 55, deeply lamented by a numerous family, an extensive circle of friends, and a populous town, the *Rev.*

Michael

Michael Rowlandson, D. D. vicar of Warminster. He was of St. Mary Hall, Oxford, M. A. Oct. 10, 1807; D. D. 18...; was presented to the vicarage of Warminster in 1808 by the Bishop of Salisbury. The esteem in which he was held by his late parishioners was strongly expressed by the solemn assemblage of a greater number than the church could accommodate, to pay the last mournful tribute to his remains, and also by the spontaneous closing of the shops by the tradesmen of all denominations at the time of his interment. Many very respectable persons voluntarily followed the funeral procession in deep mourning, as well as the charity school, which the deceased had so warmly and liberally supported. This very respectable clergyman presided during a considerable period over the ministry of that extensive parish, and will long be remembered with esteem and affection by his very numerous friends, to whom his memory was endeared by integrity of principle, benevolence of heart, and fortitude of mind, displayed in a faithful discharge of the moral, social, and religious duties which a populous town demanded of him. Possessing a sound understanding and great mental acquisitions, Dr. Rowlandson perseveringly endeavoured to promote the interest and happiness of all with whom he had any concern. The closing sufferings of his useful life he sustained with the collected firmness and pious resignation of a christian, and left this world, in the humble but happy persuasion of bliss in another and a better.

July 10. At Darley Lever, near Bolton Moors, aged 78, the Rev. *James Slade*, vicar of Winsford, Somerset. He was of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, B. A. 1775, M. A. 1778; and was presented to the vicarage of Winsford in 1782 by his college.

July 12. At Reading, in his 81st year, the Rev. *William Milton*, M. A. and for more than 50 years Rector of Heckfield, cum Mattingley, Hants. He was formerly Fellow of New College, Oxford, where he took his degree of M. A. June 18, 1770, and was presented to the Rectory of Heckfield by his College in 1773. He published a well-written tract on a subject of general interest, with this title: "A Treatise on the Danger of Travelling in Stage Coaches, &c. a remedy proposed," 8vo. 1810. A coach, on his principle, was built by the Proprietors of the Reading Stages, long before the present Safety Coaches came into vogue. Mr. Milton was an occasional Correspondent to this Magazine. Some articles of his, on the advantages of high Wheels, are printed in our vol. LXXXIV. i. p. 38; vol. LXXXV. i. p. 406.

July 12. The Rev. *George Laggin*, M. A. of Trinity College, Oxford, and Chaplain and Assistant Master of Rugby School.

July 24. At the Parsonage-house, Chy-nise, Bucks, the Rev. *William Morris*,

M. A. many years Rector of Chyneys, and of Foxley, Wilts; and Curate of Woburn. He was of Trinity College, Cambridge, B. A. 1779; M. A. 1782; was presented to the Rectory of Chyneys in 1805 by his Grace the Duke of Bedford; and the same year to that of Foxley by Lord Holland. The Duke of Bedford also presented him to the Curacy of Woburn.

Aug. 3. At Appledore, North Devon, the Rev. *R. Evans*.

Aug. 16. At Arbroath, aged 58, the Rev. *J. Cruikshanks*, Pastor of the Scots Episcopal Church there.

Lately. At Uxbridge, aged 61, the Rev. *Thomas E. Beasley*.

At Stone, Staffordshire, aged 59, the Rev. *Richard Buckeridge*, LL. B. He was the second son of the Rev. Theophilus Buckeridge, M. A. one of the earliest Correspondents of the Gentleman's Magazine, of whom an excellent portrait and memoir are given in Dr. Harwood's new edition of Erdeswick's Staffordshire. He was educated at St. John's College, Oxford, where he took his degree of B. C. L. June 22, 1791; in which year his father resigned to him the Curacy of Edingale. In 1802 he was instituted, on his own nomination, to the Perpetual Curacy of Stone; and in 1803 he was presented by Viscount Anson to the Rectory of Beighton, in Norfolk.

In his 88th year, the Rev. *Matthew Dixon*, Rector of Thornhill, co. York, Vicar of Pitminster, and Curate of Bildesthorpe, Notts. He was presented to the Vicarage of Pitminster in 1789 by Francis Milner, esq.; to the Curacy of Bildesthorpe in 1810 by J. L. Saville, esq.; and to the Rectory of Thorahill in 1813 by the Rev. J. L. Saville.

Rev. *William Dodwell*, Rector of North and South Stoke, and Welby, Lincolnshire; and Curate of Easton. He was of Christ Church, Cambridge, B. A. 1778, M. A. 1775; was presented to the Rectory of Stoke, and Curacy of Easton, in 1775, by the Prebendary of South Grantham, in the Cathedral of Salisbury. A few weeks before his death he gave the sum of 10,000*l.* to the Wesleyan Missionary Society. The theological history of the Dodwell family is curious: The grandfather, Henry Dodwell, asserted the materiality of the soul, and was easily refuted by Samuel Clarke. His eldest son, the Archdeacon of Berks, wrote a defence of the Athanasian Creed; his youngest son wrote a pamphlet endeavouring to prove that "Christianity is not founded in argument." One grandson died a disreputable clergyman, and the other has left his money to the Methodists, after holding, for half a century, two livings of 500*l.* a year each.

At Eastwell, Leicestershire, the Rev. *John Frothingham*, Vicar of Welford, Berks. He was of Merton College, Oxford, where

he took his degree of M. A. June 26, 1801; and was presented to the living of Warfield in 1798 by B. Hammeraley, esq.

In his 60th year, the Rev. *Henry Good*, M. A. Rector of Stacton, Wilts, and only son of the late Rev. Henry Good, D. D. of Wimborne Minster, Dorset; was of Clare Hall, Cambridge, where he proceeded B. A. 1787, and M. A. 1791. He was presented to the Rectory of Stockton, Wilts, in 1789, by the Bishop of Winchester.

At Pearyn, the Rev. *John F. Howell*, M. A. Canon of the Cathedral Church of Exeter; to which he was elected in 1794. He was of Christ Church, Oxford; M. A. Dec. 12, 1777; was presented to the Curacy of Pearyn, and Vicarage of St. Gturians in 1796 by the Bishop of Exeter, who, the same year, presented him to the Vicarage of St. Gorrion.

At Dublin, of a brain fever, the Rev. *Piers Gamble*, Inspector of Gaols in that city.

At Gainsbro', in his 25th year, the Rev. *James Kennedy*, Minister of the Unitarian Chapel there; a young man of very extensive acquirements, and whose early loss will be much lamented. He was interred in the new burial ground belonging to the chapel, and is the second (his father-in-law, the late Mr. James Lloyd, being the first) whose body reposes in that place of sepulture.

At Hereford, in his 64th year, the Rev. *H. Tremayne*, Vicar of All Saints and St. Martin's in that city, to which he was presented in 1809 by the Dean and Canons of Windsor.

Of the Cholera Morbus, aged 68, the Rev. *Miles Martindale*, of Leeds.

Very suddenly, at Edinburgh, the Rev. *William Hall*, second son of John Hall, esq. of Scorbrough, near Beverley. The deceased was about 84 years of age, highly respected by all who knew him, and left his friends but a short time since in perfect health.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS ENVIRONS.

July 27. Her Grace the Duchess of Gordon, after a severe illness of above twelve months, which she bore with the greatest fortitude and resignation. She was formerly Mrs. Christie, and was married to his Grace the Duke of Gordon in July, 1820.

Lately. In London, *Charles Parkhurst*, esq. of Cotesby Priory, Northamptonshire.

Aged 90, *Elizabeth*, dau. of Mr. Henry Lesson, of Islington.

At Peckham Hill, aged 78, *Mary*, widow of John Shadlock, esq. late one of the Sworn Clerks of the Court of Chancery.

In his 80th year, greatly respected, Mr. *Josiah Wilson*, bookseller, son of the late Mr. Joseph Wilson, both formerly of Hull.

At Hammersmith, aged 77, Mrs. *Leticia Shallock*.

Sept. 6. At Brunston, aged 80, *William Palmer*, esq. a Director of Greenwich Hospital.

Sept. 9. Aged 64, Mr. *Thomas Miller*, of Peckham Rye.

Sept. 12. The wife of *George Cotes Ascough*, esq. of Stanwell.

Aged 77, Mr. *Christopher Thomas*, sen. of Thrump-street, Chapside.

Sept. 13. Aged 81, *Sarah*, wife of the Rev. S. Blackburn, of Leonard House Academy, Old-street-road.

At Peckham, aged 20, *Eleanor*, dau. of W. Frampton, esq. of Leadenhall-street.

Sept. 14. At the Rectory-house, Hackney, *Susanna-Lætitia*, second dau. of Archdeacon Watson.

Aged 79, *J. Dobree*, Esq. of Tottenham.

Sept. 16. In Balser-street, aged 79, Lieut.-Gen. *Andrew Anderson*, of the Hon. East India Company's service, on their establishment at Bombay.

Sept. 17. At Isleworth, aged 75, *Mary*, widow of the late John Busch, esq.

Sept. 19. At Chelsea, *Henry Cooper*, esq. barrister, in the vigour of life, and with every prospect of reaching the highest honours of his profession. He has left behind him a large family unprovided for.

Sept. 20. At his chambers in Furnival's Inn, aged 45, *John Crompton*, esq.

Sept. 23. In Bedford-square, *Thomas Leverton*, esq. one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for Surrey, Kent, Middlesex, and Westminster.

In Upper Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, the wife of Dr. Fryer.

At Belmont, Capt. *Braithwaite Christie*, late of the Dragoon Guards.

Sept. 24. At Camberwell, *Sarah*, the wife of W. Thomas, esq.

Sept. 26. Aged 62, *Jane*, the wife of Mr. G. Johnston, of Hampstead.

Sept. 27. At Blackheath, aged 79, *Henry Goodwin*, esq.

Sept. 28. In Little James-street, Bedford-row, aged 74, Mr. *William Flower*, saddler.

Sept. 29. *John Newman*, esq. late of the firm of Rassbottom, Newman, and Co. bankers, Lombard-street.

At Greenwich, the wife of Capt. *James Ross*, and sister to R. T. Goodwin, esq. Civil Service, Bombay.

In Weymouth-street, *Caroline-Jane*, eldest dau. of the late Beeston Long, esq.

Sept. 30. In Queen-street, Bloomsbury, *Robert Baxter*, esq.

Oct. 1. Aged 75, *Mary*, widow of Mr. *John Stockdale*, bookseller, Piccadilly.

Oct. 2. At Union Hall, Mr. *James Ross*, nearly 30 years Chief Clerk at the Police Office of Bow-street and Union Hall.

Oct. 5. At Richmond, Surrey, aged 89, *Elizabeth Louisa*, wife of *Clunant Smith*, Mus.

Mus.D. organist of the parish church of Richmond.

Oct. 7. Aged 55, Mr. James Otridge, many years a bookseller in the Strand; as was his father before him.

Oct. 8. At his brother's house, Ludgate-hill, aged 66, Mr. Robert Blades.

Oct. 14. In Leadenhall-street, in his 92d year, John Simpson, sen.

BERKSHIRE.—July 25. At Abingdon, Chas. Bradley, aged 65. This was the person on whom Mr. Cleobury performed the operation of tying the external iliac artery, about four years since.

Sept. 19. At Englefield-green, near Windsor, Sir Frederick Aure Hervey Beshurst, Bart. of Clarendon Park, Wilts, brother of the late Sir Felton Hervey, Bart.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—Aug. 15. In King's College, Cambridge, in his 77th year, Benjamin Sheppard, Esq. brother to the late Sir Thomas Sheppard, Bart.

DERBYSHIRE.—Sept. 14. At Derby, the relict of the late Ralph Clay, esq. of the King's Tobacco Warehouse, Liverpool.

DEVONSHIRE.—Sept. 20. At Plymouth, aged 29, J. R. Gordon, esq. late of the 7th Hussars, eldest son of J. Gordon, esq. of Wincombe, Wilts.

DURHAM.—Sept. 25. At South Shields, at the advanced age of 97 years, Mrs. Vazie, who retained her faculties and unusual flow of good spirits till the time of her death.

ESSEX.—Sept. 24. Aged 68, Sarah, the wife of J. Thompson, esq. of Stratford.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—Oct. 5. At Gloucester, aged 53, Amelia-Jane, dau. of late W. Davis, esq. of Well-close, Brockworth.

HAMPSHIRE.—Oct. 9. Mary, wife of Rev. Nat. Fletcher, of Lee House, near Romsey.

HEREFORDSHIRE.—Sept. 15. At Dinedor, near Hereford, at the great age of 102, Mr. William Davies.

HERTFORDSHIRE.—Sept. 16. Rich. Baker, esq. of Barham.

KENT.—Sept. 2. John Tasker, esq. of Wilmington, near Dartford.

LANCASHIRE.—Sept. 24. After a lingering and painful illness, Mrs. Roscoe, wife of the celebrated Wm. Roscoe, esq. of Liverpool.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—Sept. 23. Aged 86, Mr. Christopher Epworth, of Grimby, many years an eminent land-surveyor.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—Sept. 24. In St. Martin's, Stamford, aged 68, Mary, relict of the Rev. Thomas Booth, late Vicar of Friskney.

OXFORDSHIRE.—Oct. 3. Aged 75, Edw. Payne, esq. of Thame.

SHROPSHIRE.—July 17. At Eaton Mascott, near Shrewsbury, aged 56, Harriet Rebecca, Lady Jones, widow of the late Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt Jones, Bart. M. P. (who was buried at Windsor.) She was 4th dau. of the late Edward Williams, esq. of Eaton Mascott, by Barbara, relict of John Corbet, esq. of Sundorn, co. Salop. She was in-

terred in the ancient burial place of her husband's ancestors in St. Alkmund's Church, Shrewsbury, according to her desire, in a very private manner.

SOMERSETSHIRE.—Oct. 9. At Coomb Florey, near Taunton, at the great age of 106, Mary Larway.

STAFFORDSHIRE.—Sept. 8. At Walsall, aged 78, Mr. Thomas Fifield.

Oct. 10. At Shestone Moss, H. Case, esq. SUFFOLK.—Aug. 7. At Bradfield Lodge, aged 65, John Bidwell Edwards, esq.

Sept. 10. At Rose Cottage, Melford, aged 28, Miss Pampin.

Sept. 14. At Rougham, aged 70, Mr. J. Bloumfield, many years master of the Free School there, and uncle to the present Bp. of Chester.

SURREY.—Oct. 2. At Oxshott, aged 69, J. P. Torriano, esq.

SUSSEX.—Sept. 30. At Winchelsea, aged 75, Edwin Dawes, esq.

WARWICKSHIRE.—At Baxterley Hall, aged 19, Maria-Katharine, eldest dau. of John Boulton, esq.

Aug. 14. At Blyth Hall, Lady Georgiana, wife of Frederick West, esq. and dau. of the late Earl of Chesterfield, by his second wife Henrietta Thynne, sister to Thomas Marquess of Bath. She was born in 1803, and at her baptism their Majesties and the Princess Augusta stood sponsors in person. She married, Nov. 14, 1820, Fred. West, esq. only son of the Hon. Fred. West, son of John second Earl De la War.

WILTSHIRE.—Sept. 6. At Eastcott, Job Gibbs Chase, esq. eldest son of Henry Chase, esq. of Calcot, Berks.

YORKSHIRE.—*Lately*. Aged 92, the wife of Thomas Rollison, of Seacroft, gardener, who still survives, in the 94th year of his age. This venerable couple had lived upwards of 70 years happily together.

WALES.—July 24. At Llandaff, aged 63, Lady Laroche, relict of Sir H. Laroche, bart. of Over, near Bristol.

SCOTLAND.—*Lately*. Dr. Morrison, of Elrick, at the cottage which he had built some years ago near the Strathpeffer Spring. He had come to his cottage after having suffered much from illness at his seat at Aberdeen, expecting his strength would revive, but an inflammatory attack to which he had been subject carried him off soon after his arrival. To the poor as well as rich who frequented the Strathpeffer Spring for the benefit of their health, he was a kind and considerate friend, and to his gratuitous advice and attention numbers have been indebted for relief from various distressing maladies. He exerted himself much to make the waters known. His memory will long survive, and his loss be deplored, in the county of Ross.

IRELAND.—Sept. 6. In Leeson-street, aged 63, Jeffrey Foot, esq. of the Folly Park, an Alderman of the City of Dublin.

BILL

BILL OF MORTALITY, from September 23, to October 19, 1824.

Christened.	Buried.	2 and 5	113	50 and 60	132
Males - 801	Males - 708	5 and 10	45	60 and 70	101
Females - 797	Females - 643	10 and 20	52	70 and 80	67
Whereof have died under two years old		20 and 30	109	80 and 90	32
		30 and 40	82	90 and 100	5
		40 and 50	108		

Salt 5s. per bushel; 1½d. per pound.

* * * Previous to Oct. 12, the parish of St. Paul, Shadwell, had made no return since Dec. 1, 1823.

AGGREGATE AVERAGE of BRITISH CORN which governs Importation, from the Returns ending Oct. 16.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
58 0	37 5	20 0	32 0	39 8	39 4

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, Oct. 25, 60s. to 65s.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, Oct. 20, 29s. 4½d. per cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, Oct. 15.

Kent Bags	4l. 10s. to 6l. 10s.	Farnham Pockets	7l. 0s. to 12l. 0s.
Sussex Ditto	0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.	Kent	4l. 15s. to 8l. 0s.
Yearling	3l. 10s. to 4l. 15s.	Sussex	4l. 10s. to 5l. 15s.
Old ditto	0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.	Yearling	3l. 15s. to 5l. 5s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

St. James's, Hay 5l. 10s. Straw 2l. 0s. Clover 6l. 0s.—Whitechapel, Hay 5l. 5s. Straw 2l. 10s. Clover 6l. 10s.

SMITHFIELD, Oct. 25. To sink the Offal—per stone of 14lbs.

Beef	3s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.	Lamb	0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.
Mutton	4s. 0d. to 4s. 6d.	Head of Cattle at Market Oct. 25:	
Veal	4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.	Beasts	3,764
Pork	4s. 6d. to 5s. 0d.	Calves	190
		Sheep and Lambs	21,190
		Pigs	240

COAL MARKET, Oct. 25, 30s. to 41s.—Ships at market 237½. Ships sold 201½.

TALLOW, per Cwt. Town Tallow 89s. 0d. Yellow Russia 37s. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow 70s. Mottled 78s. 0d. Curd 82s.—CANDLES, 8s. per Doz. Moulds 9s. 6d.

THE PRICES of SHARES in CANALS, DOCKS, WATER WORKS, INSURANCE, and GAS LIGHT COMPANIES (between the 25th of Sept. and 25th of October, 1824), at the Office of Mr. M. RAINE (successor to the late Mr. SCOTT), Auctioneer, Canal and Dock Share, and Estate Broker, No. 2, Great Winchester-street, Old Broad-street, London.—
CANALS. Trent and Mersey, 75l. and bonus; price 2,400l.—Loughborough, 197l. price 4,950l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 15l.; price 600l.—Coventry 44l. and bonus; price 1,340l.—Oxford, short shares, 82l. and bonus; price 900l.—Grand Junction, 10l. and bonus; price 345l.—Neath, 15l.; price 410l.—Swansea, 11l.; price 261l.—Monmouthshire, 10l.; price 250l.—Brecknock and Abergavenny, 7l.; price 180l.—Stafford and Worcestershire, 40l.; price 960l.—Shropshire, 7l. 10s.; price 170l.—Ellesmere, 3l. 10s.; price 95l.—Rochdale, 4l.; price 130l.—Huddersfield, 1l.; price 35l.—Lancaster, 1l.; price 46l.—Kennet and Avon, 1l.; price 29l.—Regent's, price 58l.—Wilts and Berks, price 3l.—Thames and Medway, price 36l.—Basingstoke, price 10l.—Docks. West India, 10l.; price 235l.—East India, 8l.; price 147l.—London, 4l. 10s.; price 111l.—**WATER WORKS.** East London, 5l. 10s.; price 145l.—West Middlesex, 2l. 10s.; price 70l.—Grand Junction, 3l.; price 75l.—**FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.** Royal Exchange, 10l. and bonus; price 315l.—Globe, 7l.; price 182l.—Imperial 5l.; price 130l.—Hope, 6s.; price 6l.—Atlas, 9s.; price 9l.—Guardian, price 19l.—Rock, 2s.; price 5l.—**GAS LIGHT COMPANIES.** Westminster, 3l. 10s.; price 73l.—Imperial, 40l. paid, dividend 2l. 8s.; price 63l.—Phoenix, 12l. paid; price 16l. prem.—London Institution, original Shares, price 32l.

METEO-

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From September 27, to October 26, 1824, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.				Barom. in. pts.	Weather.	Fahrenheit's Therm.						
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.			Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.	
Sept.	°	°	°									
27	42	47	41	29, 58	showery	Oct.	12	50	50	39	28, 92	rain
28	39	52	42	, 93	fair	13	37	44	37		29, 45	fair
29	45	58	54	, 95	fair	14	36	51	36		, 63	fair
30	54	58	59	, 55	fair	15	34	41	34		, 90	cloudy
O. 1	57	54	56	, 17	rain	16	33	45	33		, 95	fair
2	55	60	56	, 56	stormy	17	33	49	34		30, 04	cloudy
3	57	64	52	, 89	fair	18	34	51	42		, 17	fair
4	53	62	56	, 83	fair	19	46	56	50		, 13	cloudy
5	56	60	59	, 65	rain	20	52	56	61		, 10	fair
6	58	60	60	, 42	rain	21	54	57	50		, 05	fair
7	60	64	57	, 30	showery	22	50	59	54		29, 94	cloudy
8	57	65	56	, 40	fair	23	52	60	55		, 98	cloudy
9	56	60	48	, 64	fair	24	55	62	60		, 82	fair
10	47	50	55	, 41	rain	25	59	60	55		, 56	showery
11	55	57	52	28, 93	rain	26	55	56	47		, 30	stormy

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From September 28, to October 27, 1824, both inclusive.

Sept & Oct.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols.	3 1/2 per Ct.	New 3 1/2 per Ct.	New 4 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Ind. Bonds.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	Ex. Bills, at 2d. per Day.	Ex. Bills, 1000l. at 1 1/2d. per Day.
28			95 1/2			106 3/4	6		85 pm.			43 41 pm.
29	Hol.											
30			95 1/2			106 3/4			75 pm.		45 43 pm.	40 41 pm.
1			95 1/2			106 3/4			81 pm.		45 46 pm.	40 44 pm.
2			95 1/2			106 3/4		290	86 pm.		48 46 pm.	43 46 pm.
4			95 1/2			106 3/4			86 pm.		46 49 pm.	45 44 pm.
5			95 1/2			106 3/4			86 pm.		48 pm.	47 46 pm.
6			95 1/2			106 3/4			87 pm.		48 pm.	47 48 pm.
7			95 1/2			106 3/4			87 pm.		49 pm.	47 48 pm.
8			95 1/2			106 3/4			88 pm.		48 50 pm.	47 48 pm.
9			95 1/2			107 1/4			92 pm.		50 51 pm.	49 50 pm.
11		95 1/2	95 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	107 1/4	23 1/2		93 pm.		53 52 pm.	50 51 pm.
12	233 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2	102 1/4	101 1/4	107 1/4	23 1/2		91 pm.		51 49 pm.	50 47 pm.
13	235 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	102 1/4	101 1/4	107 1/4	23 1/2		94 pm.		53 pm.	51 50 pm.
14	233 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	107 1/4	23 1/2		93 pm.		51 pm.	50 51 pm.
15	233 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	102 1/4	101 1/4	107 1/4	23 1/2	290 1/2	97 pm.	95 1/2	54 50 pm.	50 51 pm.
16	234 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	108 1/4	23 1/2		98 pm.	95 1/2	51 53 pm.	50 52 pm.
18	Hol.											
19	233 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	107 1/4	23 1/2	290 1/2	100 pm.		53 52 pm.	51 53 pm.
20	234 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	107 1/4	23 1/2		101 pm.		53 54 pm.	51 53 pm.
21	234 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	108 1/4	23 1/2	290 1/2	102 pm.		54 pm.	51 55 pm.
22	234 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	108 1/4	23 1/2	290 1/2	100 pm.		54 56 pm.	51 56 pm.
23		95 1/2	96 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	108 1/4	23 1/2		101 pm.		56 pm.	51 56 pm.
25	234 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	108 1/4	23 1/2		101 pm.		55 57 pm.	51 56 pm.
26	233 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	108 1/4	23 1/2		100 pm.		55 54 pm.	51 53 pm.
27												

RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co. 104, Corner of Bank-buildings, Cornhill.

JOHN NICHOLS AND SON, 25, PARLIAMENT STREET.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

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M. Herald—Ledger
Brit Press—M. Adver.
Courier—Statesman
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Sun—Brit. Traveller
St James & Gen. Eve.
Eng Chronicle
Commer. Chronicle
Pocket—Even. Mail
London Chronicle
Mevant. Chronicle
Lit. Gaz.—Lit. Chron.
Som. House Gazette
Courier de Londres
14 Weekly Papers
23 Sunday Papers
Bath 4—Bewick
Birmingham 6
Blackburn—Boston
Brighton 3—Bristol 5
Bucks—Bury 2
Cambrian
Cambridge—Carlisle 2
Carmarth.—Chelmsf
Cheltenham—Chest. 3
Colchester—Cornwall
Coventry & Cumberl
Derby—Devon
Devizes—Doucester
Dorchester—Durham 2
Essex—Exeter 4



Gloucester 2—Hants
Hereford—Hull 3
Hunts—Ipswich 2
Keat 3—Lancaster
Leeds 3—Leicester 2
Lichfield—Liverpool 6
Macclesf.—Maidst. 2
Manchester 7
Newcastle on Tyne 2
Norfolk—Norwich 2
N. Wales Northamp.
Nottingham & Oxf. 2
Oswestry—Pottery
Plymouth 2—Preston
Reading—Rochester
Salisbury—Sheffield 3
Shrewsbury 2
Surrey—Stafford
Stamford & Stockport
Southampton
Suff. Surrey—Sussex
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NOVEMBER, 1824.

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Embellished with a PORTRAIT of CARDINAL WOLSEY;
and a Representation of SOUTHAM HOUSE, co. Gloucester.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS and SON, at CICERO'S HEAD, 25, Parliament Street, Westminster;
where all Letters to the Editor are requested to be sent, POST-PAID.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

IF A RECLUSE will refer to Mr. Gough's "British Topography," Mr. Upcott's "British Topography," "The Beauties of England and Wales," or to Fuller's "Worthies," new edition, he will see the chief Publications that have been written on the History and Antiquities of Cornwall.

AN ANTIQUARY OF LONDON says, "I have been closely engaged, for some time, on the *Chronicles of London Bridge*; let me request, through the medium of your valuable repository, that any Antiquary possessing *really curious matter*, concerning London Bridge, *either literary or graphical*, will favour me with it."

Mr. P. PRATT observes, "In reply to ERZUNETES, who desires to be informed whence the Translators of our Bible took the anecdote, introduced in their *Preface*, edit. 1611,—of Demaratus advising 'a great king' to compose his domestic broils before he talked of the dissensions among the Grecians; it may not be superfluous to name the monarch alluded to, as a prelude to indicating the source whence the anecdote is derived. Philip of Macedon was the man to whom this pointed *argumentum ad hominem* was so seasonably administered. The authority is Plutarch, who gives this lineament of character, both synthetically, as part of the *Life of Alexander*; and analytically, in a separate work, entitled *Royal Apophthegms*, under sub-title OF PHILIP ALEXANDER'S FATHER, XXX. with some verbal differences produced by greater brevity."

In the South transept of Chichester Cathedral are portraits of all the Kings of England, from William the Conqueror to Henry VIII. which have since been continued down to George I. Some of these are well executed, particularly those of Queen Mary, Elizabeth, James I. and Charles II. suggests, what should seem obvious to every loyal observer, that a continuation of the royal portraits is now much to be wished, his present Majesty having a distinguished residence within the Diocese.

H. W. P. states, "Previous to the funeral of Lady Jones in the family vault of her husband, St. Alkmund's Church, Shrewsbury, (see p. 382,) no interment had taken place within the vault for upwards of 79 years. In it are buried Sir Thos. Jones, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, 1692; near this coffin was a plain urn. Thomas Jones, esq. 1715—his first wife 1712—his widow, afterwards the wife of Sir Charles Lloyd, bart. 1730, and Thos. Jones, esq. who died whilst High Sheriff of the county, 1745. Another coffin, with the initials *H. I.* but nearly illegible, is supposed to be that of William Jones, esq. six times Bailiff, and afterwards the first Mayor of Shrewsbury. The handsome alabaster Altar Tomb, to the memory of Alderman William Jones, and his wife Eleanor,

which formerly stood in the chantry, North of the chancel of the Old Church of St. Alkmund in Shrewsbury, was, on the demolition of that ancient structure, placed within a wire screen on the outside of the present edifice. About 20 years ago it was munificently repaired, but since then it had suffered much from the effects of the weather, and was in that state of decay that awaits all subterranean things. About the middle of August last it was removed to the *Abbey Church*, and though some may censure its removal, yet it is possessed of some advantages; viz. that of being free from the destructive effects of the atmosphere, and the repairs it is now undergoing will not be *entirely* thrown away. It is placed at the upper end of the South aisle, and corresponds very well with the large altar tomb to the *Onslow*, brought from the ruins of Old St. Chad's in the North aisle. The removal of this monument was principally through the exertions of the Rev. *William Gornuch Rowlands*, the present *highly-respected* minister of the Abbey, to whom much praise is due for the great attention and liberality he has, and is continuing to bestow on the judicious improvements which have lately taken place in the interior of that Church; adding much to the solemnity and beauty of this truly venerable and sacred pile."

G. W. L. says, "In Boswell's *Life of Doctor Johnson*, he relates that Garrick being asked by Johnson what people said of his Dictionary, told him, that among other animadversions, it was objected that he cited authorities which were beneath the dignity of such a work, and mentioned Richardson. 'Nay, (said Johnson) I have done worse than that: I have cited *thee*, David.' This anecdote induced me to turn over the leaves of his Dictionary, that I might note the citations from each writer. Two only, I found from Garrick, viz.

'Our bard's a *fabulist*, and deals in fiction.'

'I know you all expect, from seeing me, Some formal lecture, spoke with *prudish* face.'

The quotations from Richardson are at least *eighty* in number; almost all of which are from his *Clarissa*. That Johnson considered the authorities cited were *not* beneath the dignity of his work, his introductory lines to Richardson's Letter in the 97th Number of the *Rambler*, and the praise bestowed on him in the *Life of Rowe*, are convincing proofs."

AN INQUIRER being desirous to ascertain what versions of the Singing Psalms, besides those of Sternhold and Hopkins, and of Tate and Brady, are allowed to be sung in Churches, requests information on the subject. It appears, that of late, different selections of *Psalms* and *Hymns* have been introduced into several Churches, which selections, it is imagined, cannot be legally adopted.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

NOVEMBER, 1824.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

GREAT FIRE ON LONDON BRIDGE, IN 1633.

Mr. URBAN, *London Institution,*
Nov. 9.

I TRUST that no apology is necessary for occupying a page of your valuable Miscellany with the following very curious particulars of a fact noticed by Stowe, vol. I. p. 61*. It is faithfully copied from an original Manuscript Journal of Remarkable Providences from 1618 to about 1636, kept by one NEHEMIAH WALLINGTON, a Puritan Citizen and Turner, of London, who lived in Little Eastcheap, and who was evidently a friend of Prynne and Bastwick, having been examined concerning them before the Star Chamber. This MS. which is in my possession, is a 4to volume, of 517 pages, written in the small print hand of the 17th century, and is entitled "A Record of the Mercies of God, or a Thankfull Remembrance." On perusing it, I discovered several curious circumstances relating to his time; but the following Narrative appearing to possess a singular interest, I have much pleasure in recording it in the volumes of the Gentleman's Magazine. WILLIAM UPCOTT.

On the xi of February (being Monday) 1633, began by God's iust hand a fearefull fire in the house of one Mr. Iohn Briggs neere tenn of the clocke

att night: it burnt down his house and the next house, with all the goods that were in them, and as I heere that Briggs, his wife, childe, and maid, escaped with their lives. The fire burn-ed so fearefully, that it could not be quenched till it had consumed all the houses on both sides of the way from St. Magnus Church to the first open place. And although there was water enough very neere, yet they could not safely come at it; but all the conduittes neere were opened, and the pipes that carried water through the streets were cutt open, and y^e water swept down with broomes with help enough, but it was the will of God it should not prevaile. For the three engines, which are such excellent things, that nothing that ever was devised could do so much good: yet none of these did prosper, for they were all broken, and the tide was verie low, that they could get no water, and the pipes that were cut yielded but littel. Some ladders were broke to the hurt of many: for several had their legges broke, some their armes, and some their ribes, and many lost their lives. This fire burnt fiercely all night and part of the next day, till all was destroyed and pulled down to the ground; yet the timber, wood, and coales in the sellers could not be quenched all that weeke, till the Tues-

* He states, that "at the latter end of the year 1632, viz. on the 13th of Feb. between 11 and 12 at night, there happened, in the house of one Briggs, a needle-maker, near St. Magnus Church, at the North end of the Bridge, by the carelessness of a maid servant, setting a tub of hot sea-coal ashes under a pair of stairs, a sad and lamentable fire, which consumed all the buildings before eight of the clock the next morning, from the North end of the Bridge, to the first vacancy on both sides, containing forty-two houses: water being then very scarce, the Thames being almost frozen over. Beneath, in the vaults and cellars, the fire remained glowing and burning a whole week after. After which fire, this North end of the bridge lay unbuilt for many years: only deal boards were set up on both sides, to prevent people's falling into the Thames; many of which deals were, by high winds, blown down, which made it very dangerous in the nights, although there were lanterns and candles hung upon all the cross beams that held the pales together."

day

day following in the afternoone the xix of February: for I was then there my selfe, and a live cole of fire in my hand which burnt my fingers. Notwithstanding there were as many night and day as could labour one by another to carry away timber, and bricke, and tiles, and rubbish cast doune into the liters [lighters]. So that on Wednesday the Bridge was cleared that passengers might goe over.

At the beginning of this fire as I lay in my bed and heard ye sweeping of the channels and crying for "water—water"—I arose about one of the clocke and looked downe Fish-street Hill, and did behold such a fearefull and dreadfull fire, vaunting it selfe over the tops of houses like a captaine flourishing and displaying his banner, and seeing so much means and little good it did, it made me think of that fire which the Lord thretneth against Jerusalem for the breach of his sabbath-day. Jeremiah xvii. verse 27.

I did heer that on the other side of the bridge the brewers brought abundance of water in vessels on their draies, which did much good. Had the wind been as high as it was a weeke before, I think it would have indangered ye most part of the Citie: for in Thames-street there is much pitch, tarre, rosen, and oyle in their houses. Therefore as God remembers mercy in justice, let us remember thankfulness in sorrow.

The Names and Trades of those Houses that were burnt upon the Bridge.

1. William Vynor, Haberdasher of small wares.
2. John Broome, Hosier.
3. Arthur Lee, Haberdasher of small wares.
4. Johane Broome, Hosier.
5. Ralph Panne, Shewmaker.
6. Abraham Marten, Haberdasher of hatts.
7. Jeremiah Champney, Hosier.
8. John Terrill, Silkeman.
9. Ellis Midmore, Millinor.
10. Frances Finch, Hosier.
11. Andrew Bouth, Haberdasher of small wares.
12. Samuel Petty, Glover.
13. Valentine Beale, Mercer.
14. Mrs. Chambers, senior.
15. Jeremiah Chamley, Silkeman.
16. The Blew Bore, emptie.
17. John Gower, Stillier of strong waters.
18. John Wilding, junior, Girdler.
19. Daniell Conney, Silkeman.
20. Stephen Beale, Lyrning draper.
21. Mrs. Jane Langham, Mercer.
22. James Dunkin, Woolen Draper.

23. Matthew Harding, Salter.
24. Abraham Chambers, Haberdasher of small wares.
- 25, 26. Lync Daniell, Haberdasher of hatts; a double house.
27. Mrs. Brookes, Glover.
28. Mr. Coverley, Hosier.
29. John Dranshalde, Grocer.
30. Mr. Newman, emptie.
- 31, 32. Edward Warnett and Samuell Wood, partners, Haberdashers of small wares.
33. John Greene, Haberdasher of hattes.
34. Hugh Powell, do.
35. Samuel Armitage, Haberdasher of small wares.
36. John Sherley, do.
37. John Lawrymore, Grocer.
38. Timothy Drake, Woolling draper.
39. John Brigges, Needle maker.
40. Richard Shelbuery, Scrivener.
41. Edward Greene, Hosier.
42. Mr. Hazard, the Curate at St. Magnus Cloyster.
43. Mr. Hewlett, the Clarke at St. Magnus Cloyster.

In the same MS. volume, are likewise some interesting particulars of the great plague in London in the year 1625.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 6.

THE accompanying prayer of Queen Elizabeth is, I think, well deserving of being given to the publick. It is not only interesting as being one of the few religious compositions of her Majesty's which are extant, but from the occasion on which it was written. In 1597 the King of Spain having prepared a fleet for the invasion of Ireland, a navy was fitted out to oppose him, which Baker informs us "consisted of a hundred and twenty ships, of which seventeen were the Queen's, three and forty lesser ships of war, and the rest for the carriage of provision: they were parted into three squadrons; Essex commanded the first, who was also chief commander in the expedition, the Lord Thomas Howard the second, and Raleigh the third." The ill success which attended this celebrated fleet is too well known to justify repetition.

Elizabeth was, it appears, accustomed on particular occasions to compose prayers for her own use, and of which we have an example in the Appendix to vol. i. of Nichols's Progresses, 2d edit. and also in vol. ii. p. 540 of that interesting work, the one being her prayer after a Progress, 15 Aug. 1574, and the other a thanksgiving, for the memorable

memorable defeat of the Armada. That which I now send you is copied from the original in her own autograph, in Harl. MSS. 6986, f. 15, and of which there is a copy in Harl. MSS. 7188, entitled, "Queen Elizabeth's prayer at the going out of her Navy, A^o 1597;" it is chiefly remarkable from the omission of the usual intercessory supplication to the second person, and for its being literally a *prayer*, the two other specimens alluded to being *thanksgivings*.

Yours, &c.

CLIONAS.

"O God, all maker, keeper, and guider: laurement of thy rare-seen, unused, and seeld-heard-of goodnes powred in so plentiful sort upon us full oft, breeds now this holdnes to crave with bowed knees and heartes of humilitiye thy large hande of helping power to assist with wonder oure just cause, not founded on Pride's motion, nor begun on Malice' stock; but, as thou best knowest, to whome nought is hid, grounded on just defence from wronges, hates, and bloody desire of conquest. For, scince meanes thou hast imparted to save that thou hast given, by enjoying such a people as scornes their bloodshed, where[of] surelie ours is one, fortifie, deare God, such heartes in such sort as their best part may be worst, that to the truest part meant worst, with least losse to such a nation as despise their lives for their cuntrye's good. That all forreine landes may laud and admire the omnipotency of thy worke, a fact alone for thee only to performe.

"So shall thy name be spread for wonders wrought, and the faithfull encouraged to repose in thy unfellowed grace. And wee that minded nought but right, in chained in thy bondes for perpetual slavery, and live and dye the sacrificers of our soales for such obtayned favours. Warrant, deare Lorde, all this with thy command. Amen."

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 4.

I SHOULD be sorry to do injustice to any one, therefore I thank your Correspondent, "C. S. B." for setting me right. I certainly quoted from memory, and had thought that Grose coincided in the opinion that had induced Dr. Ward to give five hundred pounds for the shield. But I cannot allow it to remain uncontradicted that Grose's "supposition that the shield was a performance of the *fifteenth* century coincides with Dr. Meyrick's discovery," as it would appear that my ideas had been borrowed from that author while I suppressed the fact. Now what I have said of the shield is, that it is of the time of Henry the Second of France, and therefore so far from

coinciding with Grose, who considered it of the *fifteenth*, I assert that it is of the *sixteenth* century.

I will take this opportunity of adding to what your Correspondents "T. A." and "E. I. C." have said in answer to Mr. Duke's observations on the alabaster sculptures, a word on "the incongruity of a two-fold representation of the same person in the sculpture." This was a very frequent practice. In the two pictures in the apartments of the Society of Antiquaries of Henry the Eighth's embarkation at Dover, and his interview with Francis the First,—that monarch is several times represented—in the first embarking, and on board the vessel; in the second,—in his procession through Calais, his meeting with the French King, and his presence with that Monarch at a tournament. But what comes still closer to the subject in question, in my son's possession, is an embossed breast-plate of the latter part of Elizabeth's reign, a beautiful work of art, on which are the Virgin and St. Jerome by the side of one another, each holding an Infant Christ. Nor was the incongruity laid aside even in the early part of the last century, for which I refer the Rev. Mr. Duke to the plates accompanying the Gospels in some of the duodecimo prayer-books then printed.

Should it be of any service to your Correspondent GEORGIUS, I would observe that the Tewkesbury effigies are of the time of Richard the Second, or latter part of Edward the Third, and, without multiplying authorities, direct his attention to those of William of Windsor, in Westminster Abbey, and William of Hatfield, in the Cathedral of York, children of the latter monarch.—Whatever discrepancies he may find in the costume (if correctly drawn) will merely place the Tewkesbury figures in the next reign.

Yours, &c.

S. R. MEYRICK.

Mr. URBAN,

Gloucester-terrace,
Hoxton, Nov. 15.

SOME of your valuable columns, and not a little time, appear to me to have been unavailingly occupied in attempts to sustain notions to which few of your Antiquarian readers will be disposed to subscribe: namely, that the sculptures engraved in your present volume at p. 209, represent either the Trinity or the Holy Handkerchief, commonly called *Sancta Veronica*.

With

With respect to the first opinion, that these sculptures represent the Trinity, allow me to observe, that there is among the remains of the Church of Rome still extant in this country, a well-known representation of the Trinity, which describes the father as a venerable old man seated, and in the act of benediction, sustaining between his knees the Saviour, suspended on a cross, and a dove passing from the lips of the father to the head of the son as an indicative of the holy spirit. Of this representation of the Trinity, with very few and slight changes, there are many examples yet to be found* ; and as paintings and sculptures were deemed by the Romish Church, after she had allowed the use of them, "*lewd people's bookes*," and their admission was defended by her upon the ground of their being more intelligible to the vulgar than language, I conceive it to be very unlikely that any less obvious representation than that above mentioned, should be employed by her to describe a subject of which she had adopted a well known and well understood symbol.

With respect to the holy handkerchief, or *Sancta Veronica*, allow me to observe, that the many representations of that subject which I have seen, describe the portrait of the Saviour with the eyes open, and the handkerchief as square, and that this is in perfect accordance with the legend; on the contrary, the sculptures engraved in your September number exhibit a sleeping or dead head in a round hollow vessel or dish, and for that reason cannot, I conceive, have been designed to represent *Sancta Veronica*.

The features in those to which I have last adverted appear to me to point out their true explanation, with which all the parts well agreeing, it is somewhat surprising that it should not have been perceived and admitted by your Correspondents. I take the centre or principal figure to represent a dead head in a dish or charger, which brings us immediately to the History of St. John the Baptist for an explanation of the sculptures. The figures above and beneath the head in the first sculpture describe the Saviour as an infant, and as rising from the tomb—a correct allusion to the subject of John's ministry. The corresponding

figure in the other sculpture is a lamb, in allusion to John's testimony respecting the Saviour, "Behold the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sins of the world." With respect to the angels, most of your readers are aware that they are a common appendage to holy persons or things in the sculptures of the Church of Rome, and merely indicate divine agency, regard, or interest. The other figures in these sculptures I take to have a local allusion, and to represent the King, Bishops, and others who were either the founders, benefactors, or patrons of the altars, of which these sculptures were probably the centre-pieces; their positions in the respective designs appear to accord well with this appropriation of them.

THOS. FISHER.

. This curious subject having been amply discussed, we must now beg leave to close it. From the arguments of our respective Correspondents, our readers will be enabled to form their own opinions.

Mr. URBAN, *Lichfield, Nov. 18.*
YOUR Correspondent "B." (p. 295) asserts, that the "whole of the beautiful West front of Lichfield Cathedral is now of plaster." This is not true; the restoration has been effected partly in stone, but principally, and in the ornamental parts, with the Roman Cement, which is not plaster, but a very different material in almost all respects, though worked by the hand of the professed plasterer. Plaster, it is well known, will not long stand against the trial of weather externally, but crumbles and dissolves before it. But this cement has been found, by long experience, to compose a more hard and impenetrable substance than any stone which can be found in the vicinity of Lichfield, or has been ever generally employed in the works of the Cathedral.

To me it seems wonderful, that your Correspondent is not aware of this extraordinary property in the cement, which constitutes so decided a difference between it and plaster. For he professes himself "well acquainted with Lichfield Cathedral;" and certainly there is no person who has visited this building with Architectural curiosity who has not had an easy opportunity of satisfying himself with respect to the durability of this material

* See vols. LVI. 375. LVIII. 9. LXIII. 321.

rial for a great length of time, and in all exposures of weather. If, with the prejudice which he has entertained against it, but at the same time with a spirit of candid enquiry, he had applied himself to those who shew the Church, or to the workmen employed in it, he would have received such information, founded on the experience of many years of trial, as no candid mind would be able to resist. For instance, when he was expressing his admiration (as he does indeed very handsomely in his letter to you) of the high perfection of the interior ornaments of this Cathedral, at the same time abusing its late exterior decorations, "why, Sir," he would be answered, "you are not aware that 34 years ago all this inside work, which you now admire so much, was in a state of ruin, but the restoration of it was at that time begun by Mr. James Wyatt, and has since been continued till it became what you see it.—Restoration? and by what means?"—Ans. by the means of the Roman Cement, this "mean, despicable, detestable substance of plaster," as you are pleased to term it.

Thus, Mr. Urban, your Correspondent "B.", if he have any candour, would be obliged to admit the admirable effect and durability of this material as applied to *internal* decoration. And if he should still doubt the safety of using it in *external* works, he might be immediately taken by the same conductor to a large window, the tracery of which, above 30 years ago, was executed in cement, and remains at this time in perfect preservation, while one of the mullions that support it, worked in stone at the same time, has evidently suffered by weather. He might also be shewn a great quantity and variety of external work in the same material, put up during the last 20 years, in which it is not easy to find a flaw.

Hence, Mr. Urban, from the undeniable evidence of long-tryed and oft-repeated experiment, it must be admitted, that the Roman Cement, used at Lichfield in its purity, is a firm and durable material for exterior ornamental building, and that the Dean and Chapter are completely justified in such an application of it, and may safely smile at the terrific prophecy which announces the speedy destruction of their works, like the fall of the Mitcham plaster.

Yours, &c.

A. C.

Mr. URBAN, *Lothbury, Nov. 7.*
 I WAS much gratified in learning by a communication under the signature of "J. W. S." in your last Supplement, that the attention of the City of London was directed to a very interesting and important object; viz. the establishment of a Library in their Guildhall; that its formation was actually in progress, and that a Committee of Members of the Corporation was appointed to superintend the same. To you, Mr. Urban, this circumstance must be peculiarly gratifying, not only from your former long connexion with the Corporation, but pleasing in affording an additional stimulus to Literature and the Arts, which has been the pride and study of a long life devoted by you to protect and assist; and I am certain that any assistance you can afford, or any suggestions you can give to promote this very desirable and laudable undertaking will not be withheld; for, I am well assured that no one would be more pleased than yourself to witness this little bantling (if I may so term it) obtain a giant's growth, and worthy that Metropolis whose name it is destined to bear—a Library whose principal object it will be to embrace every thing connected with this vast Metropolis; to trace it from its origin, to mark its progress, to collect in one view its laws, its customs, and its immunities, and high privileges, and to shew the causes which have promoted it to the exalted rank it at present holds, must not only be in the highest degree gratifying to a Citizen, but to every one who is an admirer of the arts, or a lover of his country. To complete therefore so desirable an object, much indeed is to be done, and although the effort may appear Herculean, still the assistance "of the many" may accomplish it, and it is with this view that I wish to draw the public attention to it. Had it been formed at an earlier period, as alluded to by "J. W. S." it would not now have had to regret the loss of some invaluable treasures. There is, however, no doubt, but as soon as it is generally known that many individuals in private life and public station, in private societies, as well as public bodies, will lend their aid, and contribute largely to its resources; in fact, it is only by measures of this kind that it can accomplish the full extent of the wish of those whose aim it should be to see it unrivalled; and let me ask, Mr. Urban, what

what greater pleasure could an individual receive than being considered in the character of a donor to this Metropolitan Library; unless indeed in the satisfaction that some valuable manuscript, tract, or volume, which at present lies unheeded or unknown on the shelves of its owner, may be perused with delight by many to whom its contents and its pages might never otherwise have been known; and the further and higher satisfaction that it will be deposited where every care will be taken of it as long as the record of its donor will be able to be preserved with it.

J. B.

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FLY LEAVES—No. XXII.

Drunken Barnaby.

AMONG the penny merriments forming the singular collection in the Pepysian Library, at Cambridge, one of No. 362 is a "Variety of new merry riddles: written for the benefit of those that are disposed to pass away some part of their time in honest mirth and delight, whereby to avoid drunkenness, gaming, whoring, and other such like vice. Here is also several excellent verses, and a resemblance of love between young men and their sweet-hearts, which was never invented, as may appear, nor printed before this present year, 1655. By Lawrence Price." In the "excellent verses" occur the following lines (without title), which serve to confirm the popularity of the character of Barnaby at that period.

I heard a proverb often told
Of a custom that is like to hold
'Mongst rich and poor, both young and old,
To pay a groat i' th' morning.

And *Barnaby* hath his summons sent
Throughout all Christendome and Kent,
Cause all fudlers should be content
To pay a groat i' th' morning.

God Bacchus also doth agree
That never a one shall be set free
That goes home drunk to bed, till he
Hath paid a groat i' th' morning.

The rich, the poor, the high, the low,
That doth these orders hear or know,
Must suffer for it all a row,
To pay a groat i' th' morning.

The Shoo-makers and Taylors they
Take Monday for a holy-day,
But if known drunk, they'r forc'd to pay
Their groat o' th' Tuesday morning.

Thus *Barnaby* hath ordain'd a feast
Of beer and nappy ale o' th' best,
And every one that is his guest
Must pay a groat i' th' morning.

Sir George Etherege, in the comedy of "Love in a Tub," (first printed 1664) gives the reeling ripeness of our hero to his Sir Nicholas Cully, one of Oliver's knights, who says: "Let me go, I am not so drunk but I can stand without your help, Gentlemen. Widow, here is musick, send for a parson, and we will dance *Barnaby* within this half-hour."

These notices may be added to the gathering made on the same subject in the *Barnabæ Itinerarium*, vol: I. ed. 1820. Ev. Hood.

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Mr. URBAN, *Shrewsbury, Aug. 7.*

IN addition to the Memoir you gave of Dr. Outram in your vol. xci. part i. pp. 184 and 469, I send you the inscription on a Monumental tribute of respect, lately erected in St. Philip's Church, Birmingham; it is placed on the North side, the South-east pillar, near the Inscription to his beloved BEATRIX, given in your vol. LXXXIV. part ii. p. 100. D. PARKES.

Prope hoc marmor, eodem quo Coniux ejus carissima sepulcro, conditus est Edmundus Outram, S.T.P. Archidiaconus Derbiensis, Dioceseos Lichfield et Coventr. Cancellarius, hujusce Ecclesie Rector, et Hospitalis quod vocant Divi Joannis Lichfieldie siti Magister.

Juvenis cum esset doctrine et optimarum artium studiis eruditus, Collegii Divi Joannis apud Cantabrigienses factus est socius; Publici deinde Oratoris officium in eadem Academia suscepit, cumulate que ei satisfecit. Singulari quodam genere dilucidè atque ornatè eloquendi fuit hic vir, ut uno ore cives et amici ipsius de eo confirmant.

Prudens, integer, sanctus, religiosus gregis a Deo sibi crediti pastor fidelis; Anglicæ Ecclesie fortis et constans propugnator, ita tamen ut in omnes qui a se de veritate dissentirent, comitatem et benevolentiam præstaret.

Multo in negotiis agendis labore sensim debilitatus, et ægrotatione diu ingravescente confectus, inter Lichfeldienseæ suus mortem obiit vii idus Februarii, anno sacro MDCCC. XXI. Vixit annos LV, menses IV, dies XVIII.

Thomas Powys et Edmundus Henricus Outram, filii superstites, patri de se optimè merito hoc monumentum gratè et piè posuerunt.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Cheltenham, May 26.*
THE peculiar style of architecture which characterizes the mansions of our ancient gentry, is well worthy the attention of the Antiquary and the Artist; and it is much to be regretted that Time and general improvement are rapidly destroying these interesting monuments.

Among the few now remaining in an unaltered condition, may be mentioned Southam House, the residence of the De La Bere* family, situated in the parish of Bishop's Cleeve, co. Gloucestershire, about two miles North of Cheltenham. This mansion, though standing on an eminence, appears embosomed in a valley, owing to the elevation of the neighbouring hills, which are in some places estimated at upwards of 630 feet in height. It is said to have been built by Sir John Huddleston, about the year 1501 (temp. Hen. VII.), as appears by the arms of that monarch being inserted in the walls. It is separated from the road by two court-yards, the outer one being rather larger than the inner, and is a low building built principally of free stone, consisting of two stories only, without a parapet, the roof being covered with shingles. The interior of the principal apartments also well deserves attention, as they appear to remain in the same state as when first finished.

The ceilings are all of carved oak fretted, and parts of the flooring are paved with glazed or painted tiles, brought from Hayles Abbey. In one of the halls is a beautiful carved chimney-piece covered with shields of arms †, together with some rich painted glass. Among the pictures which adorn its venerable walls, may be mentioned a portrait of King Edward the Sixth, when very young, supposed by Hans Holbein, and another when older, by the same Master. The back-ground of the latter is formed by a curtain of

* It appears by the Chronicles of Normandy, collected by Tailleur of Rouen, an extract of which may be seen in Stowe's Chronicle, that the ancestor of this family, Richard De La Bere, came into England with King William the Conqueror. The family is also descended from William King of Scotland, and was united by the marriage of one of its daughters with the line of Plantagenet.

† The arms on the chimney-piece, and on the painted arms, are minutely described in Bigland's Gloucestershire, vol. I. p. 377.

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green damask, and two marble pillars of the Doric order. The dress is a very hard stiff dusky brocade, laced at the edges of the cloak. Upon the base of the pillars are the following:

“Arte hath not miste, but livelie expreste
 The shape of England's treasur:
 Yet unexpreste remaineth the beste,
 Vertues above all measur.”

“Exprimit Anglorum Decus en pictura!
 sed illa

Munera virtutum nulla pictura dabit.”

A very imperfect Greek inscription may likewise be noticed. There is also a half-length figure of a lady “remarkably fair, with light auburn hair, contemplating a book, an urn on the table, her dress crimson satin, sleeves slashed, puffed with white; to the necklace of gold the medallion of a man is dependant.” This picture is supposed to represent the beautiful but unfortunate Jane Shore, from the descriptions given of her by Sir Thomas More and Drayton. Among a number of others well deserving attention, should not be forgotten Sir Richard De La Bere, Knight Banneret, receiving his crest (five ostrich feathers issuing out of a ducal coronet) from Edward the Second, in reward for his bravery in rescuing the Black Prince at the battle of Cressy ‡; William Palmer, Gentleman Pensioner to Henry the Eighth, and Porter of Calais, by Andrew Wilson; Sir Thomas Overbury, by Cornelius Jansen; and Sir John Hales of the White Friars in Coventry, by Sir Peter Lely. C. J. S.

CHIVALRY OF THE MIDDLE AGE.

(Concluded from p. 312.)

THE chivalric spirit displayed in the tournament savoured of the influence of the country in which it was held. In England, it was romantic; in France, gallant; in Spain, proud and exalted; and in Germany brave and loyal. Spain and the South of France gave a decided character to the spirit of chivalry, which took its rise at the crusades.

In times more remote, feats of arms were achieved, the recital of which inspired the enthusiast with a love of war. The valour and noble actions of Charlemagne, and the strength and intrepidity of his nephew Roland, were equalled in the brilliant enterprises of

‡ A fine engraving of this picture was published in Bigland's Collections for Gloucestershire.

subsequent heroes. But the true age of chivalry must be placed in the 12th and 13th centuries, for the most romantic ideas were cherished at that period; and the Christian religion, (which at that time had less influence upon the reason than upon the passions), joined to a universal taste for the marvellous, contributed greatly to bring it into the highest repute. The Knights of France, as they approached Jerusalem, felt inspired with a holy ardour, and no sooner were they within sight of its walls, than, yielding to the impulse of their pious courage, they prepared to commence the assault.

Besides their absolute devotion to the catholic faith, a spirit of gallantry and love of women was a still greater incitement. It is known that the ancient Germans entertained an idea that there was something in a woman divine and incomprehensible; and it is not astonishing that our veneration for an object is frequently increased in proportion to our want of opportunity to scrutinize it familiarly. The knights of certain military and religious orders not being allowed to marry, formed most extraordinary notions of female virtue*. And the women, living a very retired life, seldom mingling in the society of men, and never without a formal preparation, educated in the most scrupulous principles of modesty and chastity, the young girls offering to the adorers of their sex nothing but the austere graces of vestal purity, was it not natural that the young knight should feel as it were enchanted, and cherish in his ardent imagination, the pleasing image of objects so lovely? When the original then of this seductive image was found in the castle of his family, in danger of being besieged, surprised, or ill-treated by a neighbouring enemy; threatened perhaps with violation, or to be seized as a hostage, what more could be required to inflame his courage, and make him despise danger or death in his efforts to effect her deliverance? To fly to the succour of this second Helen, to fight desperately, and conquer the base insulter of her innocence, was the highest pitch of happiness to which this new Achilles could arrive.

Love and gallantry became insensibly the soul of chivalry. In society, gallantry was the darling theme; he knew how to introduce it in every word and action, and evinced his respect for the sex by the most assiduous and delicate attentions; praises, admiration, astonishment, ecstasy, all were employed to convince them of the enthusiasm with which they inspired him. Was it possible to resist the addresses of such refined suitors? In the South of France this spirit of gallantry gave birth to the institution of the Courts of Love, which existed from the 12th till the 14th century. These Courts took cognizance of the differences of Lovers, and the mutual rights of Husband and Wife. They were also academies, in which every thing relating to Love was discussed with the most scholastic and punctilious refinements. By the number and quality of their officers, it appears they were formed upon the model of the sovereign courts, and had their presidents, counsellors, knights of honour, &c. &c. The most distinguished Noblemen considered it an honour to belong to them. And Prelates, Doctors of Divinity, Canons, Abbots, and other Ecclesiastics, made no scruple to fill a seat in such an Areopagus. Nevertheless, the Chevaliers who were so platonic in their amours amid the brilliant circles of good company, sought a recompence in the society of the less virtuous part of the sex, for the restraint imposed upon them in the presence of noble and virtuous women. At least, we cannot doubt it, when we read the licentious allusions and obscene pleasantries which are found in the poems of the Troubadours.

Those who enjoyed the most liberty were the Knight-errants. The brave Paladine, restless and dissatisfied in time of peace, wandered from country to country in quest of adventures. With no other reward in view than woman's approbation, he became the protector of the injured, the defender of virtue and innocence, and roved through the world, attended by his Esquires, regardless of death or danger in the pursuit of glory. Sometimes two Knight-errants would unite

* Among others, the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, called Hospitalers, because they were instituted to receive the pilgrims. The Templars, commissioned to defend, against the Infidels, the Christians who visited the Holy Land, were thus called from their residence near the Temple of Jerusalem, which it was their duty to protect. This order was abolished by Clement V. under Philip le Bedfordshire.

their forest, and travel in company. The union of these brothers in arms was most sacred; the mutual assistance they owed each other was above every other consideration, and nothing but the service of the Sovereign could interfere with it. But the best institutions are often abused; these warlike pursuits became so common, that Princes were obliged to curb their progress; and the orders of chivalry themselves found it expedient to enter among their laws a prohibition of these hazardous enterprises. The Knight-errant was a true cosmopolitan; whenever he went he was sure of a welcome. In the towns, there were houses always open to receive him; the ladies waited upon him, and listened with attention and pleasure to a recital of his adventures. If he happened to be benighted at a distance from any castle, he slept, armed as he was, under the first tree which offered an asylum. On the road the pages and esquires hunted down game for their subsistence! so that little money was requisite, except for the maintenance of his clothing and armour. Such is a description of a Knight-errant travelling to uphold everywhere, and against every body, the honour of his lady. Sometimes a journey was undertaken to accomplish a vow, suggested by some fair object, or as we read in old romances, it was the voluntary exile of an unhappy lover; when this was the case, the hero was plunged in a profound reverie, became insensible to all the endearments of life, the soothing voice of flattery had no charms, and he achieved prodigies of valour solely through despair. Seeking death, yet unable to meet it, he unconsciously gained the most brilliant victories. Sometimes he fled into frightful solitudes, where, deeply absorbed in melancholy reflections, he was deaf even to the consolations of his faithful esquire. The folly of this kind of life gave weapons to satire, and in the very country where Knight-errantry was the most in vogue, a work appeared, which placed it in so ridiculous a light, as to bring it into dis-

credit and contempt*. It flourished during the space of 300 years; from the 11th to the 14th century. It has already been said that the greatest Monarchs were proud to belong to the order. And how many Sovereigns have been indebted to this spirit of chivalry for great and noble virtues! Not thinking it sufficient to have inherited by birth the right of governing men, they endeavoured to render themselves worthy of this august employment by personal merit. Chivalry in its origin was honoured with such implicit confidence, that the word of a Knight was of greater consideration than that of a King. The noble achievements which the young warrior heard recited or sung were impressed upon his memory in indelible characters. Wherever he turned his eyes, whether to the castle in which he was born, or to that where he was educated, he beheld monuments of the valour, generosity, and heroism of his illustrious ancestors; so many silent lessons of virtue, fidelity, and absolute devotion to his religion, his country, his lady, and his friend. The annals of ancient chivalry present at once every thing splendid and heroic which courage, magnanimity, gallantry, and friendship, have been able to produce. Enterprises have been successfully undertaken by these spirited adventurers which in the present day could only be effected by the most potent sovereigns. They formed associations to free provinces from bands of robbers which infested them; to deliver distant nations from the yoke of the infidels; to revenge an oppressed monarch, or to dethrone an usurper: immortal actions, which to us appear chimerical, because we are no longer susceptible of the great and noble sentiments and passions which produced them. From the 14th century chivalry rapidly declined. The tournament dwindled into a puerile parade, in which the gentry merely made a pompous display of their armour, and presented themselves as a spectacle to the complaisant admirers of their frivolous games. The nobility could not resist the growing

* It is known that Cervantes had filled the office of Secretary to the Duc d'Alba. And that, having retired to Madrid, he was coolly treated by the Duc de Lerma, Prime Minister to Philip III. King of Spain. To be revenged upon this nobleman, who despised men of letters, and who had set up for a Knight-errant, he composed his admirable romance of Don Quixote, a fine satire upon the Spanish nobility, who were at that time enraptured with this romantic profession.

temptation of residing in the great towns, where their fortunes soon became a prey to the magnificence of the courts. The dignity of knighthood was conferred upon men who degraded the title; and as it was necessary to belong to some order, to occupy a place at court, some of them have sunk even so low as to play the buffoon. The new orders which were instituted could not retrieve the consideration of ancient chivalry; favour became superior to the merit of real services, and the friends of Kings were no longer the loyal chevaliers of the olden time.

W. R. TYMMS, Bath.

Mr. URBAN, *Brompton Crescent,*
Oct. 11.

I SEND you some additional notes and corrections to Mr. Dibdin's *Library Companion*.

P. 33. *Bibles*.—The Oxford Quarto, 1769, corrected through the press by Dr. Blayney, and esteemed the standard edition, is not mentioned.

P. 90. In the note on the binding of Erasmus's works.—I have a copy of *Lucan*, ap. *Gryphium*, 8vo. bound in the same manner, and lettered on the sides, *Thomæ Wottoni et Amicorum*.

P. 116. Jortin's *Ecclesiastical History* was first published in 3 octavo volumes in 1751, 1752, 1754, and reprinted in 1767 in 2 vols. which displeased the Author, therefore the concluding volumes bore the Titles of volumes 4 and 5, 1773.

P. 150. In the note. For "the *London Institution*," read *Royal*.

P. 210. The best octavo edition of Clarendon's *History* (before the late reprints) is that of 1732. I have never met with any notice of some splendid copies of the folio edition, on large paper, enriched with portraits, by John Bullfinch, a Printseller in the reign of Queen Anne, and drawings from original pictures by his own hand. Sir John-Saunders Sebright, Bart. has a fine copy in his curious library at Beechwood, Herts, and I saw a copy in the Duke of Devonshire's library at Chiswick.

What could induce Mr. Thorpe to give 14l. at Sir Mark Sykes's sale for what is called Lord Clarendon's *History of the Reign of King Charles II.* 2 vols. 4to. which is a compilation by

Dr. Shebbeare; in the copy at the Royal Institution are extracts from the *European Magazine*, containing the *History of this Book*.

P. 232. *Thomas Hearne's Works*.—Sir J. Sebright has his ancestor Sir Thomas Sebright's original subscription copies, on large paper, chiefly in the original Oxford bindings, and also the Collections of Gale, Twysden, &c. on large paper.

P. 235. *Smollett's History*.—Smollett never wrote a continuation to Hume's *History*, but the Booksellers wanting a continuation of Hume, took that portion of Smollett's *History* from the Revolution to the death of George II. and printing it in 5 volumes in 1791, called it Smollett's continuation of Hume. Mr. Dibdin says it was first printed in 1763, but that was the continuation of Smollett's own *History* from 1748, which was brought down to the end of 1765, and the last volume not being reprinted in the Bookseller's edition, gave occasion to the report that it was suppressed by authority, because it contained the only mention of the first appearance of the late King's malady in 1765.

P. 277. A reference should have been given to the Catalogue of the records in the Royal Institution Library, being the most complete, with short notices of their contents, which was copied by Clarke, the Law Bookseller, into his Catalogue, without any acknowledgment.

P. 299. There is a complete Series of Buonaparte's Coins and Medals, published by Mr. Millengen. See *Royal Institution Catalogue*, p. 293.

P. 300. Of Sir Charles Stuart's Edition of Leonardus Chiensis, &c. Mr. Stephen Weston has a copy.

P. 388. Astley's *Voyages* appear to have been a piracy of Campbell's Edition of Harris's Collection. The late Mr. S. Paterson always catalogued this work as Green's Collection. Who was Green?

P. 468. Note. "Who was old Fraser?" Mr. Payue will tell you that he was a respectable Bookbinder, a good workman, who lived many years in St. Martin's-lane, where he is succeeded by his sons.

P. 509. As we know but one Thomson, a Poet, the name of William ought to have been affixed to the Author of the Verses applied to Granger.

P. 555. The note on the Hollis's is entirely

entirely wrong. Mr. Dibdin can never have opened the Memoirs of Thomas Hollis, or he would have given a different account of that book and its splendid engravings by Cipriani, Bartolozzi, &c. The Memoirs were drawn up by Archdeacon Blackburne, the author of the "Confessional." Thomas Hollis was never married, and had no son. Thomas Brand, Esq. of the Hyde, succeeded to his fortune, and took the name of Hollis in addition to his own. Mr. Brand Hollis had nothing to do with the books or their bindings, yet he is continually confounded with Thomas Hollis by Booksellers in their Catalogues. Mr. Brand Hollis left all his property to Dr. Disney, who in 1808 printed, but not published, Memoirs of him, with his portrait and other engravings. Dr. Disney's son is named John, not Thomas, and has not printed any account of his father.

P. 793. Mr. Dibdin thinks Theobald's Edition of Shakspeare is the first which contains plates, but Rowe's octavo edition of 1709 has very characteristic scene prints, in the costume of that time; the print to Hamlet is the closet scene with the Queen, who is dressed like Queen Anne, and it appears that the portraits of the two Kings were not miniatures, as at present exhibited, but half-lengths hung upon the back scene.

P. 798. In the list of editions of Shakspeare in octavo, by Johnson and Steevens, the third, in 1785, is said to be revised and augmented by Dodsley; it should be by the Editor of Dodsley's Collection of Old Plays, (i. e.) Mr. Reed. Mr. Dibdin might have added that the two editions of 1803 and 1813 have many additions from Steevens's own MSS. particularly in the play of Macbeth. Two editions in duodecimo and crown octavo, in 10 vols. were printed in 1803, with Glossarial Notes, which notes are original, and not taken from any other edition. Mr. Harding, the Bookseller, will testify to their usefulness.

P. 816. *King Charles's Copy of Shakspeare.*—I shall never let an opportunity pass of exposing Dr. Farmer's false quotation from Milton; for he seems to have been the original broacher of the scandal, and has been followed by the whole tribe of Commentators. In a note at the end of Twelfth Night, he says, "It is lamentable to see how far party and prejudice will carry the

wisest men, even against their own practice and opinions. Milton, in his *Eikonoclastes*, censures King Charles for reading "one whom (says he) we well knew was the closest companion of his solitudes, *William Shakspeare.*" Now whoever will take the trouble of turning to the *Eikonoclastes*, section I. will find that there is not one word of censure in it, but from the context rather commendation. So much for "party and prejudice."

P. 829. Supplement, addition to p. 22. *First Hebrew Bible.*—The writer of these desultory Notes was the first person who gave the account of Mr. Sanford's purchase of the Hebrew Bible, in some anecdotes of Mr. Sanford printed in the Gentleman's Magazine for September, 1816, p. 212. Part of these Anecdotes have lately found their way into the Oxford Herald, but no notice given from whence they were taken. To that account may be added, that Mr. Fletcher was a partner in the Gazetteer newspaper, with most of the respectable London Booksellers in the old line, and it was at one of their dinners at the Long Room at Hampstead, that Mr. Fletcher presented Mr. Sanford's additional Guinea to Mr. Wilson, who expended it in some additional choice wine for a treat to the company. I heard Mr. Fletcher relate this circumstance to Mr. Sandford, who was much pleased with it. W. H.

SLAVERY IN THE WEST INDIES.

MR. URBAN,

Oct. 24.

YOUR Correspondent, *Ἐλευθεριος*, having at p. 105 recalled the attention of your readers to this interesting subject, I beg to offer a few observations upon his letter. This Gentleman appears to be a thick and thin Abolitionist, one of that numerous class of persons who entirely puts out of question the actually-guaranteed rights of the Master, and regards only the abstract claim to freedom of the Slave. Though I am far from believing that he would rejoice in the "revolutions" and "tremendous explosion" which he foresees must take place, and upon which he comments with so much coolness, yet I can assure him that few steps can expedite with more certainty these lamentable results than observations written in the spirit of the article in question. After all that has been said and written upon West India Slavery,

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it is melancholy to perceive that the often-refuted tale is reiterated here and elsewhere with tenfold aggravation. Upon some points indeed, the Writer displays extreme ignorance, and we cannot but regard with astonishment a person seeking to enlighten the publick on West India affairs, who at the same time insinuates, amongst other errors, that the Planter wilfully exterminates that property which is most valuable to him; that we ought to have East India in preference to West India sugar, because the former is produced by *free labourers!* and "that Slaves labour [*throughout the year*] from 5 o'clock on Monday morning, till Saturday midnight, and frequently on alternate nights." P. 106.

Your Correspondent refers to Mr. Thomas Cooper, the Unitarian Minister, as a faithful reporter of the existing state of slavery. Now, if he feels justified in appealing to a writer whose testimony has been contradicted upon oath*, he should quote even that writer with accuracy.

Mr. Cooper, when speaking of the season of crop (which, ELEUTHEROS would seem to suppose lasts *throughout the year*) tells us, "that the general plan is to begin the manufacture of sugar on Sunday evening, and to continue it generally without intermission on either day or night, till about midnight of the following Sunday, when the work stops for about 18 or 20 hours, to commence again on the Sunday evening."—Also, "that the Slaves capable of the labour, are, with some necessary exceptions, divided into *two* gangs, or spells, and that their labour during crop-time is equal to six days and three nights in the week."

Now, in answer to these assertions, the affidavit of Mr. McKenzie (the Overseer of Mr. Hibbert's Estate) states "that Mr. Cooper's pamphlet contains very many assertions which Mr. Cooper himself must know either

to be false, or misrepresentations on his part; for, instead of the night-labour of each negro *during crop time*, on Georgia Estate, being equal to three nights in the week, it is only equal to 18 hours, each negro keeping spell only six hours in each alternate night." *Facts*, p. 9.

Mr. Oates (the Attorney and Manager of Mr. Hibbert's Estate since 1817) states, "that on Georgia Estate the negroes are, and always have been, since he knew the property, divided into *four* spells, and not into *two*, as stated by Mr. Cooper; and that the night-labour of each negro in a week amounts to 18 hours, and not to three nights." *Facts*, p. 23.

ELEUTHEROS and others will perhaps say, that this night-work is dreadful, and that no human being ought to be subjected to it, but he will find that many whites undergo, during the *whole* year, labours that are equally onerous; witness our soldiers and sailors when on duty, the watchmen in our streets, the guards of our mail-coaches, and tho' last, not least, that useful body of men, whose vocation cannot be regarded as a sinecure, the nightmen of the metropolis; but these classes being *whites*, are, for the present, out of the reach of sympathy; indeed they would be the first to spurn the maudlin tenderness that would destroy their usefulness.

With respect to the punishment by flogging, (which, upon Mr. Cooper's authority, ELEUTHEROS states is imposed "upon the least delay in time or relaxed endeavour at work on the part of the negroes,") what says Mr. McKenzie upon his oath? "that, as far as deponent's own knowledge and experience extend, such assertion is *false and unfounded*; that such a practice would not be tolerated in the Island; and that the account given by Mr. Cooper of punishments in general, is a gross misrepresentation †." *Facts*, p. 12.

* See a Pamphlet, published by Murray in May last, entitled "Facts, verified upon Oath, in contradiction of the Report of the Rev. Thomas Cooper concerning the general condition of the Slaves in Jamaica," &c. &c. The preface bears the respectable signature of Robert Hibbert, Esq. of East Hide, Bedfordshire.

† One extract more as to the *general* treatment of the Slaves. Mr. Skirving, of Jamaica, Surgeon, swears, "that in very many conversations he had with Mr. and Mrs. Cooper, and particularly after they had been some time in the country, they both generally expressed themselves astonished to find that the condition of the negroes had been so much misrepresented to them in England, and gratified to see that the state of slavery in Jamaica was so entirely different to what they had expected to find it on their arrival; and

Now, Sir, notwithstanding these contradictions on oath, ELUATHEROS appeals to Mr. Cooper as an authority, and reiterates his calumnies. Is this fair and honest? Without one particle of intelligence derived from *personal* observation, ELUATHEROS, and others, publish misstatements, which can only lead to two results—disgust and hatred of the Mother Country on the part of the Planter, and insubordination and rebellion on that of the Slave. To such writers, I would recommend the exercise of a small share of that candour, which, amidst the common affairs of life, they would undoubtedly exact for themselves. Let them reflect, that their fellow countrymen in the colonies, who in many instances are gentlemen in manners and spirit, and Christians in faith and practice, are not to be condemned for brutal inhumanity towards their dependents without inquiry, *merely* because they happen to be the owners of West India Estates, and who often are so, not from choice, but from necessity. That charity which “hopeth all things,” would fain believe that the conduct of these Proprietors towards their Slaves is not that of tyrants and murderers*, and that whatever may be the sentiments of a large party in this country, inimical to the West Indies, we are commanded, on authority to which all must bow, not to “bear false witness against our neighbour.” When we have no means of procuring right information upon a subject, *unintentional* error may be pardoned; but ELUATHEROS, and other Anti-Colonists, are without *this* excuse.

E. E.

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MR. URBAN, Oct. 26.
 PERMIT a constant reader of your
 useful Miscellany the intrusion

and in contrasting the condition of the Slaves in this Island with that of the labouring classes in Great Britain, he hath often heard them say they could not help acknowledging that the former were better off than the latter in many respects. That he hath been many times accompanied by Mr. Cooper, in his visits to the hospital for the sick on Georgia Estate, which is a commodious and comfortable building, and where Mr. Cooper was an eye-witness that the sick negroes were treated with great kindness and humanity, and that in all cases every means conducive to their relief and comfort were promptly adopted; and he hath many times heard Mr. Cooper declare it, as one of the advantages which the negroes possessed over the poor labourers in Great Britain, that they were so kindly attended to, and taken care of in sickness.” *Facts*, p. 16, 16.

* Your Correspondent has a saving clause for certain humane Planters, and the evils of the system are visited chiefly upon the heads of their Overseers; but so far from this being a vindication of the former, it would, if the charge were well-founded, be quite the reverse, as the Proprietors would be responsible for *wifful* negligence. *Qui facit per alium facit per se.*

of a few brief observations. They have arisen from a perusal of the excellent Review of the Life of Wesley, in p. 137. In the present times such mode of writing is requisite. The age in which we live is fond of calling itself *liberal*. This is a term dear to Englishmen, and which we ought to cherish when found pure and unalloyed by any admixture of an inferior and weaker quality. It is, however, too apt to be united with a facility of disposition which yields compliance, where *principle* would teach resistance. Such lax conduct may appear popular, may create applause, but eventually is found to be erroneous. It was such a procedure which heretofore occasioned infinite mischief in this country. In the reign of Charles the First, the spirit, falsely termed *liberal*, was unhappily encouraged. Too many of the well-meaning of our countrymen at that time were somewhat thrown off their bias by the extension of *prerogative*. In opposition to this extension they readily united with the restless spirits of the age, who, under mask of *liberality*, aimed their deadly blows at all *principles*, both in Church and State. They succeeded for a time, and Englishmen were taught, by dear-bought experience, the folly of such fascination. The scaffold and the field were deluged with blood. Hypocrisy assumed the station of devotion, iniquity seized upon the reins of government, and the spiritual hopes and temporal comforts of Britons were endangered amid the wild waves of anarchy and disorder. Even the mischievous actors in the sad scheme could see their pernicious error when too late. One of them in his last fatal moments bitterly bewailed his mistake, and in the eloquent language of Isaiah confessed, “we looked for judgment, but behold oppres-

sion ;

sion; for righteousness, but behold a cry."

This short, but eventful portion of our history, speaks volumes to the considerate ear. The assailers of the constitution could only subvert it by first degrading and destroying the Church-Establishment. They sought and accomplished their intent by artifice, and by working upon the feelings of their countrymen. The deadly poison was infused, and the watchfulness of principle lulled under the notion of liberality and purity of freedom. In every age a similar mode has been adopted by men alike crafty and desperate. And who shall say the present times may not be liable to such perversion? "It may leaven our Universities and our Literary Societies; it may give its character to polite circles; it may insinuate its tenets into the Established Church; it may afford opportunity and vigour to the spirit of dissention, and make us to see again the times of our English Cæsar." To avoid such a precipice, your able Reviewer has set up a sufficient mark. Ere we yield to the insinuations of "those given to change," let us look to their characters. Now who are they at the present moment who would deprive us of the advantage of our excellent Establishment? Shall "the foolish Atheist, who hath said in his heart there is no God?" Or shall the infatuated Socinian, "who hath denied the Lord who bought him?" Or shall the dissenting Enthusiast, "who may have a zeal for God, but not according to knowledge?" These have "shot forth their arrows, even bitter words;" but while her children hold fast their principles, our Church, like the virgin daughter of Zion, may despise such enemies, "and laugh them to scorn."

SOMERTON.

Mr. URBAN, *New Road, Allsop's buildings, Aug. 28.*

YOUR Miscellany being a repository for all the Literary intelligence of the age, I have to request from any of your Correspondents some authentic account of a public character who figured rather conspicuously during the early part of the late reign, and whose life had a melancholy close. This was Mr. or (as he was afterwards called) Colonel Lachlan Maclean, once the friend of Wilkes, Edmund Burke, and others

of the public men, and at one time Under-secretary to Lord Shelburne, when Secretary of State.

The disjointed particulars which I have been able to pick up respecting this Gentleman seem to exhibit a life of much diversity, if in fact it be the same person who is meant. It is possible there may have been two persons of the same name, though I am inclined to the contrary opinion.

From the unauthenticated rumours relating to him, I learn that he was a college acquaintance of Goldsmith, but whether at Dublin, or Edinburgh, is not said. Some accounts represent him to have been a man of tolerable property; others, that he was once a druggist in Philadelphia (Almon in his Anecdotes asserts this), and I have heard it suggested that he was the person who induced the celebrated Edmund Burke to think of going to America in 1757, to which there is some allusion in Prior's Life of that extraordinary man (p. 58), which I perceive has attracted some of your notice.

The next place I find any thing of this gentleman is in the Parliamentary Debates, connected with the inquiry into Dr. Musgrave's story, that the Duke of Bedford had accepted a bribe to sign the treaty of Peace in 1763.—Afterwards it is said he lent the famous John Wilkes a sum of money in Paris, on condition of being appointed his Secretary in the expected Governorship of Jamaica, which the *Patriot* never gained. During the Rockingham Administration, some say that Burke procured for Mr. Maclean the Governorship, or Deputy-Governorship, of St. Martin's, in the West Indies; at least he had the appointment, by whatever means it was procured, and lost it on the Rockingham party going out. In 1767, or 1768, he became Under Secretary to Lord Shelburne, to which there is an allusion in a letter of Burke's (p. 131 of Prior's Life), and in some other letters also (p. 125) that great man speaks of him with warm regard.

I trace nothing more of him till in 1776, he arrived from India as the confidential agent of Mr. Hastings, authorised, as it was proved by that gentleman, to give in his resignation as Governor-General; but which authority that Indian ruler, on being taken at his word, disclaimed having given, though the fact was attested by several

several of his own friends, in whose presence the orders were communicated to Maclean. The latter, to close his eventful life, perished on his return to India in 1777, the vessel in which he embarked never being heard of after she quitted the Cape of Good Hope; and, if I mistake not, in the same ship perished also the poet Falconer, author of the "Shipwreck."

Any of your Correspondents more conversant with the biographical history of the period in question, and who can give any further information of this gentleman, his birth-place and career, will confer a favour on

Yours, &c. JOHN CAMERON.

Mr. URBAN, Oct. 1.

I WAS reminded by the Journal of Sir J. Merick, in p. 226, of the following passage in one of Chamberlain's letters to Sir D. Carleton*, descriptive of Sir J. Merick's reception at the Court of King James, on his return from Muscovy.

Nov. 8, 1617.—"This weeke Sir John Merrick is arrived from Muscovia, where he hath been these 3 years and a half, and hath effected his business with good approbation. He was yesterday with the King, who used him very graciously, and had long conference with him. There is come an ambassador with him from thence, accompanied with 75 persons, to the great charge of the Company, upon whose account they are like to tarry here 7 or 8 months.

"He would fain have had audience before the King's going; but his furniture and some of his company being not yet come to town, the King would not stay his leisure, though he has brought some presents to his liking, as white hawks, live sables, and I know not what.

"Nov. 15.—On Sunday the King entertained the Muscovian Ambassador, who had solemn audience, tho' with great opposition, by reason of the throng; and Sir Edward Coke, by what mischance I know not, stumbled and fell there before all the company.

"Besides the principal Ambassador, there is a Chancellor in commission with him, and three other special courtiers, that stood covered. Their presents were carried publicly by their own people, and were the greatest that ever came from thence; the very furs being estimated, by those that are skilful, at better than 6000*l*. though some talk of much more. There were divers hawks, with coats or coverings of crimson satten, and other colours, embroidered with pearl;

a rich Persian dagger and knife, bows and arrows, Persian cloth of gold, with divers other things I remember not. The King was very much pleased, and the more when he understood that Queen Elizabeth never had such a present thence."

Yours, &c.

N. R. S.

DEFENCE OF CARDINAL WOLSEY.

(With a Portrait.)

Mr. URBAN, Westminster, Oct. 5.

FROM time to time some extraordinary men have appeared in the world, whose virtues and eminent qualities have reflected a lustre like meteors of the first magnitude, the causes of which are unknown, and we know as little what becomes of them after they disappear. These men have neither ancestors nor posterity; they alone compose their whole race. Such was Cardinal Wolsey, whose "Life and Times" by Howard, are reviewed in your last Number, p. 240; and of whom an impartial life is much wanted.

I was surprised to find your Reviewer dancing to the pipe of Polydore Vergil (the Cardinal's most inveterate enemy and disingenuous historian), like Rapin and many others, whose gally pens I should have imagined would have dropped long ago, if they had taken the trouble of investigating, instead of being guilty of that *worst fault of historians*, "taking invidious reports upon trust."

Your Reviewer refers in several passages to Fosbroke's Gloucester, a work of deservedly great authority; but if he also looked into p. 61 of that work, he would find that the author was against the publication of *ex-parte* statements. Now as your Reviewer's statements are *solely ex-parte*, it is but justice to the memory of one of the first statesmen which this country has produced, and the benefits of whose administration are felt to this day, to bring *proofs* in contradiction thereto.

The assertion of your Reviewer, that Wolsey was "completely the King's tool,"¹ is as unwarranted, as it is unfounded and unjust. Many respectable authors distinctly prove this; and even Polydore himself² has been constrained to acknowledge it. The learned Mr. Collier, in his account of Wolsey upon the King's first coming to the Crown, says, "that though he indulg-

* Birch's MSS. in British Museum.

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ed the King in his humour, yet he reminded him of business, and particularly endeavoured to make him sensible what advantage trade and navigation was to his kingdom; which induced the King in his youthful days to be very attentive in that respect, both in giving his subjects letters of safe-conduct; and in case they sustained any damage by foreigners, in demanding satisfaction; and if that was not to be had, to repel force by force." Polydore confesses "that after a share of the public business was devolved by the King on Wolsey, his Majesty, though in that respect disengaged and at liberty, being well-disposed, instructed, and formed for Empire, did not wholly neglect his duty; but that he might employ his time both commendably and to advantage, applied himself to the study of good literature; sometimes at his leisure hours with music; at other times with divinity, and this he did by the advice of Wolsey." But another author says, "After Wolsey sensibly found he grew greatly in the King's favour, the use he made of it was to shew the King the errors he had committed, since his accession to the throne, and wherein he had misspent his time. These remonstrances the King, though young, received very kindly, judging it proceeded from the passion Wolsey had for his glory and honour²." This alone is a sufficient refutation of the assertion. Wolsey observed, that his Majesty was of a resolute temper, very tenacious of the first impressions he had received; impatient of all opposition; yet if we may judge from the great success and glory of his reign, while the affairs of it were directed by Wolsey, and from the many and great disorders that happened after his disgrace, when the King took the reins of government into his own hands; these early advices of the Almoner³ were well grounded⁴. Strype observes, that Wolsey endeavoured to convince the King of what advantage trade was to his people, which made the King encourage it, by giving letters of safe-conduct to his merchants for their ships; and when they sustained any damages by foreign Princes or States, the King instantly required satisfaction by his

ambassadors, one instance of which in the case of Thomas Barnaby, is mentioned in Grove⁵. Wolsey interposing so early on behalf of the trading part of his Majesty's subjects, they conceived great hopes that the affairs of State would be well conducted under his administration (in which they were not mistaken), which gained him the general esteem of the people. Surely these circumstances betray no *tool*, but more of the *patriot*. Was not the downfall of the Cardinal in consequence of his non-compliance with the wishes of his Sovereign in the case of the divorce of Catharine; and the rise of Anne Boleyn. In that affair he showed himself a man of the strictest integrity and honour, the reward of which was his destruction. This is another instance which would alone be a contradiction to the assertion of your Reviewer; but connected with the general conduct of the Cardinal, and the instances before recorded, must level to the ground the unfounded assertions of his enemies.

We are informed by Fiddes, that no sooner did the person to whose conduct and fidelity Henry owed so much, fall into disgrace, but the lustre for which his reign was hitherto celebrated, began sensibly to tarnish, and several disorders to be committed, so well known as to need no recital. While the Cardinal sat at the helm, the kingdom held on in a course of prosperity; and the public motions were steady and strong; but not long after, the government grew perplexed and unacceptable, and the face of things were much altered both at home and abroad; and to speak softly, it must be said *the king crushed this minister with a very indifferent grace*⁶. Grove says, the king's reign previous to Wolsey's fall, had been glorious; but was much otherwise afterwards⁷.

"It is not easy (says your Reviewer) for any man, originally of low condition and habits, to know how to conduct his behaviour, in regard to his worldly superiors. They naturally expect great obsequiousness, and he just as naturally, according to the old proverb of the beggar on horseback, is prone to defiance and insolence." In this he has followed Rapin, who reflects on Wolsey's low birth, when it

² See Grove's Life and Times, II. 148.

³ Wolsey was then only Almoner.

⁴ Grove, II. 149.

⁵ Ib. 205.

⁶ Collier.

⁷ Vol. IV. Mem. p. 1.

is well known that some of the greatest men Europe has produced, have not been able to boast of higher origin than this prelate, many of whom, both among the living and dead, might here be mentioned. Your Reviewer afterwards acknowledges, that his father was a man evidently possessed of landed property; consequently Wolsey was not of such a low condition as he before insinuates. He also acknowledges that all courtiers and dependents have done the same; viz. thought it necessary for his own preservation to keep his enemies down (and who would not?), then why notice it in Wolsey as arising from his "low condition and habits." Wolsey was proud and ambitious; but his ambition was generally to do good. Like all great men, he had his failings, and pride was one of them. Yet he was not arrogant and covetous, but frequently courteous. In the following circumstance are courtesy, modesty, and generosity; and on the whole, it plainly appears Wolsey was so far from engrossing all places, that he refused one that persons of the greatest fortune and distinction have thought highly worth their acceptance. The University of Cambridge sent Bishop Wolsey, in 1514, an invitation, "upon account of his many and generous qualities, which they elegantly celebrate, to chuse him their Chancellor, and earnestly request him to accept that office, though inferior to his high deserts⁸;" this Wolsey humbly declined, acquainting them, "that nothing could be more grateful or engaging to him, than such a signal testimony of their favour, which he had neither sought after, or done any thing to merit; but he was so sensible of the great honour designed to him, that he would make it his endeavour to shew his gratitude by doing the University in general, and the several members of it, the best services in his power; he excused himself for not writing in so copious a manner as he proposed, because of the multiplicity of public affairs wherewith he was taken up; and therefore refers them to the magistrates, deputed from the

⁸ This shews plainly that the University of Cambridge had then a much higher opinion of Wolsey's merit than what Dr. Knight, one of their members, had or would seem to have had; by his raking together such a heap of obloquy and reproach against him in his "Life of Erasmus."

University, to wait on him for a more particular answer⁹."

Among many other instances of his courtesy and generosity, may be mentioned his behaviour at the Star-chamber to the six prisoners taken by the Duke of Norfolk in 1525, who rose against the loan or benevolence. When they were brought before him, the Cardinal, after making a speech on the heinous offence of rebellion, declared to them "that his Majesty was pleased to pardon all his subjects who either refused to pay the loan or benevolence; but that as the prisoners had been very active to stir up the people against the government, they should find security for their good behaviour." The prisoners answered, "they could find none;" upon which the Cardinal generously said, "As they were his countrymen, he would be security for them," and the Duke of Norfolk was the other¹⁰."

A still more powerful proof that he was not arrogant, may be gleaned from his regard for the safety and prosperity of private individuals and families, as well as the public affairs both at home and abroad. Yet these did not engross his whole attention, for he readily listened to the representations from the heads of religious houses, in respect to any misdeeds there committed; and where the grievances complained of were notorious, and in his power, he caused them to be redressed. He also attended very readily to applications from any city or corporation tending to preserve or renew any of their liberties, or to the encouraging or retrieving their trade and manufactures. The former he interceded with his Majesty to grant and protect, and the latter he encouraged to the utmost of his power¹¹. So highly liked was the Cardinal and his measures, "that every good subject rested himself contented as it were, 'under his own vine and under his own fig-tree.'

He seems to have been a good-natured man, by the tenderness and regret between him and his family at parting, and his declaring that no circumstance in his misfortunes troubled him so much as his being disabled from making a provision for his servants¹².

⁹ Grove, vol. II. 213.

¹⁰ Ib. III. 360.

¹¹ Ib. IV. 203.

¹² Collier.

We come next to the assertion of your Reviewer, that "the chief defect in the ministry of Wolsey, was a want of pre-eminent merit," &c. To prove that he had "pre-eminent merit," and that he was possessed of genius, we might advance his advices to his Sovereign, and his decisions in the Court of Star Chamber, "*for he neither spared high nor low, but did judge every one according unto right.*" Thus Cavendish, whom your Reviewer has quoted against Wolsey, to whom he acted in a very ungrateful manner. Yet he has been the *innocent cause* of attributing many more faults to Wolsey than he really was guilty of. Hume, speaking of his promotion to the Chancellorship, thus notices his upright conduct. "If this new accumulation of dignity increased his enemies, it also served to exalt his personal character, and prove the extent of his capacity. *A strict administration of justice took place during his enjoyment of this high office; and no Chancellor ever discovered greater impartiality in his decisions, deeper penetration of judgment, or more enlarged knowledge of law or equity.*"

Wolsey showed himself a man of pre-eminent merit in his vigorous reformation of the abuses of the Clergy, for which so far from being blamed by Archbishop Warham and Bishop Fox, (as stated by his enemies) he was greatly commended by them. The latter wrote a Latin letter to him, expressing the satisfaction and pleasure which he derived therefrom, which letter may be seen in Fiddes, and a translation in Grove¹⁵. Can any generous mind, after reading this one epistle, which shews the esteem and friendship the Bishop still retained for Wolsey, have any other than a mean opinion of the old bespatterers and modern traducers of this great Cardinal's character. This letter sufficiently refutes that part of Rapin where he alleges the Bishop retired discontented to his diocese, when he found Wolsey in the height of favour with the King.

Grove, in his parallel between the Cardinals Ximenes and Wolsey¹⁴, says, the latter discovered the greatness of his mind in applying his large revenues for the advancement of piety and learning. His foundations were large, and his endowments, had they been preserved upon his plan, noble and

opulent; to which may be subjoined, he had formed a design of great difficulty, and which, if effected, would have been of the utmost benefit to our Antiquaries and Historians. It was to cause all the manuscripts in the Vatican (then daily being discovered) to be transcribed for the service of his country. Among many other proofs of his talents, the members of the Convocation at Oxford, about 1530, conferred upon him the highest mark of their esteem, by a solemn decree, that he should have the revisal and correction of the University statutes in the most extensive sense; and it does not appear that they had any reason to repent of this extraordinary instance of confidence. The same power was conferred upon him by the University of Cambridge, and in both cases was accompanied by documents which proved the very high opinion entertained by these learned bodies, of his fitness to reform what was amiss in the republic of letters¹⁵. The University of Cambridge declared, "they considered him as one sent by Divine providence from heaven, for the public benefit of mankind¹⁶," and saluted him also with the title of Majesty¹⁷.

Collier says, he was a person of very great parts and industry, *had deservedly the reputation of an able minister*, and was courted by the greatest princes. His learning is said to have lain in School divinity, and Canon law; but notwithstanding this character of abatement, we do not find he was ever taxed with being unqualified for the Chancery bench. Again, "his schemes for the benefit of learning were noble and well laid, as appears by his College at Oxford; he likewise founded a College at Ipswich, for the service of Religion and the Poor. He designed the founding of a Society in London, for the Civil and Canon Law. For this purpose he projected the building a fine stone College. The famous antiquary, Sir Thomas Cotton, saw the model of the structure." He also promoted the Navy, and first brought into use the building of large ships, a measure of great utility and policy¹⁸. The neglect which Wolsey shewed of his private family, to the end he might employ his immense fortune towards the public advance-

¹⁵ Chalmers' Biog. Dict. vol. XXXII. 251.

¹⁶ See note 8.

¹⁷ Grove, III. 124.

¹⁸ Ib. II. 125.

¹³ Vol. III. 94-97.

¹⁴ II. 311-314.

ment of every thing that was laudable and praiseworthy, and his encouragement to men of any superior abilities wherever he could find them, will transmit his name with honour to posterity¹⁹. The establishment of the Royal College of Physicians in London, chiefly at the request of Wolsey, is another proof of "pre-eminent merit:" and his merit is thus recorded at the College:

"CARDINALIS WOLSEIUS ARCHIEPISCOPUS EBORACENSIS APUD REGEM HEN. VIII. DILIGENTER INTERCESSIT AD COLLEGIUM PRIMO FUNDANDUM."

The conduct of the Cardinal in the affair of Henry's visit to France, is another instance of "pre-eminent merit;" and was much applauded in foreign countries. The Senate of Venice shewed their esteem for him in a letter, wherein they congratulate the Cardinal upon the interview of the two kings, as a *work of his consummate wisdom*; and often use the phrase, *Dominatio vestra reverendissima*; and in one place, *Majestatis ejus pars altera*²⁰.

With respect to the strange comparison of Wolsey with Burleigh and Walsingham, it may be said, though the latter statesmen certainly claim a superiority over the former with regard to political tactics, yet it must be acknowledged that Wolsey was a greater encourager of learning, and provided more substantially for the benefit of his country than either Burleigh or Walsingham. Burleigh, an active man and a keen observer, lived in the reigns of Henry VIII. Edward VI. and Mary, previously to his shining as a star of the first magnitude in full splendour, in the illustrious court of Elizabeth; and during those times, had the opportunity of benefiting by the changes the government underwent, and which he subsequently turned to his advantage. He had also the tactics of Wolsey, the Protector Somerset, and many previous statesmen, whereon to ground his own. What failings he saw in Wolsey, he studied to avoid in himself. It should also be noticed, that the reign of Elizabeth afforded more opportunities for displaying a superiority of knowledge; as it was a learned Court, composed of characters of the first rank in every class. Walsingham's superiority over Wolsey, with regard to politics, was in consequence of being a pupil of

that great luminary of the sixteenth century, Burleigh, whose opinions he had to improve upon, and render himself perfect. He was undoubtedly the keenest statesman of the three. Wolsey rose and fell in one reign; and that a reign of glory, while he guided the reins of government. It cannot be denied that Wolsey was a great statesman, for his conduct in foreign affairs affords abundant proofs of it. Before Wolsey's administration, the wily father-in-law of Henry was draining the full coffers left by Henry VII. to satisfy his own ambition, and when this was accomplished our young monarch was passed aside with contempt. But when the active mind of Wolsey was brought into action, it turned the scale of political affairs, and raised this country to a higher pitch of glory than it had hitherto acquired. Wolsey's benefactions in the cause of learning, it must be acknowledged, as far exceeded those of Burleigh and Walsingham, as the meridian sun eclipses the light of the moon. This may in some measure have arisen from his possessing more political influence, than the others.

Your Reviewer seems to have forgotten that the Cardinal, while at Oxford, from the extraordinary precocity evinced by him, was called the *boy-bachelor*. No proofs are indeed wanting of his uncommon reputation as a scholar; for he was elected Fellow of his College, soon after taking his bachelor's degree; and proceeding to that of Master, he was appointed Teacher of Magdalen Grammar-school²¹.

I trust, Mr. Urban, that I have produced sufficient arguments to disprove the assertions of your Reviewer, which are founded on prejudices borrowed from the Cardinal's most implacable enemies Polydore Vergil²² and Rapin; the latter, notwithstanding he admits that Polydore was a *partial historian* in respect to the Cardinal, generally makes him his authority where he is the most intent on blackening Wolsey's memory.

To sum up the whole, Cardinal Wolsey was adorned with a multitude of honours, not gained by any public calamity, but by the favour of his

¹⁹ Chalmers, p. 247, where are some very good remarks on the Cardinal's learning.

²² Yet Polydore wrote one of the most fawning letters to the Cardinal that ever was penned, nay blasphemy itself. In it he calls the Cardinal the *God of his Comfort*; the most *Rev. Lord God of Porgiveness, God of Pity*, and *thou who canst save for ever!!*

Prince.

¹⁹ Fiddes.

²⁰ Grove, III. 122.

Prince. He was dreaded by foreign Princes, because he every where wisely asserted, most strenuously vindicated, and by unbought treaties confirmed the true glory of the English empire. He never attempted to corrupt another's faith, nor sold his own, esteeming it much more noble to command peace than to buy it, and prescribe terms than to court them. He was ingenuous, wise, munificent. He bestowed honours, both civil and ecclesiastical, not on MERE TOOLS, but deserving men. Courtiers should endeavour to emulate the example of him who lived for his own times and for posterity; who was himself learned and an encourager of learned men; and who built several magnificent and royal edifices for the service of his Country, his King, and his God²³.

Yours, &c.

S. T.

◆
STONEHENGE NOT SURROUNDED BY
WOODS AND GROVES.

(Continued from p. 303.)

YOU will now allow me, Mr. Urban, to add a few observations on the fifth query of V. By a *petitio principii*, he asserts, that "almost all the cromlechs, logan stones, rock idols, and rock basons in Cornwall and in Devon, are, or were, in the midst of oaks." From my knowledge of the county of Cornwall, I am enabled to say, that it is not, nor probably ever was, a wooded country; its numerous and widely-extended moors and heaths (*the sites of its stone temples and cromlechs*), and its narrow peninsular situation, are unpropitious circumstances to the native growth of woods. Cornwall is almost the only county in England which never possessed a forest within its borders. Even Carnbre Hill (according to Borlase the peculiar seat of Druidism), the site of numerous logan stones, rock basons, &c. possesses not oaks, nor the remains of oaks, nor probably at any distant period did such groves throw their shade over that, as he supposed, holy spot. As to rock idols, rock basons, rocking stones, rock chairs, &c. they were, I believe,

first woven into the Druidical system by Toland, Rowlands, Borlase, and Rooke, but especially by Borlase, who, although he possessed a great spirit of research, and much learning, yet indubitably was led away by a warmth of imagination, which realized his ideal phantasies.

This rocky machinery hath encumbered rather than assisted any rational system of Druidism; and unless it were capable of superior proof, it were better perhaps to set it wholly aside; for certain it is, that contemporaneous or classical authority cannot be found to support it. This rocky machinery either is, or is not, a necessary concomitant of the system of Druidism; if it be (as I presume its advocates will maintain), then it tends to *localize* the system, and to *negative* its existence on the Salisbury plains; if it be not, then what avails its *most numerous* asserted proofs in the counties of Cornwall, Derby, &c. The advocates of rock idols, rock basons, rocking stones, rock chairs, Gorseddau and Tolmen stones, thus, I think, prove either by far too little, or by far too much. (The Cromlech must, however, be readily admitted as a work of art; it is often found accompanying the stone temples, and like them, it is invariably seen in the most open and campaign countries, and in realms far removed from the supposed seats of Druidism.) These apparent peculiarities are, I believe, to be accounted for from natural causes²⁴; but in this, as well as in many other instances, the wonders of nature have been too often transferred to the hand of man. I believe all countries bearing on their surfaces granite rocks, will present the like peculiar formations, whether they have or have not been pervaded by the religious system of the Druid.

The investigation of the subject has now arrived at that stage, that I find it incumbent on me still farther to develop my opinions; and I thus beg leave to express my doubts, my strong doubts, whether any of these stone temples are Druidical. This general opinion of course includes Stonehenge.

²³ This character first appeared in the Craftsman of May 25, 1728, and was written by a member of Christ Church, Oxford, who says, "he should be glad if the most sagacious reader was able to find him a living parallel."

²⁴ Playfair's Illustrations of the Huttonian Theory.—Dr. Berger on the physical structure of Devonshire and Cornwall.—Transactions of the Geolog. Soc. vol. iii.—Dr. Mac Culloch, on the Granite Tors of Cornwall.—Guide to Mount's Bay and the Land's End, by a Physician.

It is a singular fact, that, although such structures of stone have been found in all parts of the world (and, to bring the subject nearer to us, in all parts of the British Dominions), yet the minds of our countrymen have usually turned from the question of their general origin, and have sought to develop that of the individual temple of Stonehenge alone; in doing this, they appear to take an insulated view of that interesting piece of antiquity, and thus often ascribe its erection to some historical occasion, &c. But surely there is no reason why it should not be considered in connexion with all other similar structures throughout the British Dominions, agreeing, as it does, partially with many of them; and again, there is no reason why the British temples should not be taken in connexion with all such structures throughout the world, agreeing as they do in general character. I have, therefore, no hesitation in affirming my belief, that Stonehenge and all such temples were erected in nearly the same æra, and by tribes possessing nearly similar manners and customs, and religious rites. In all countries these ancient stone structures have a strong correspondence in general character, are ever found in the most open and campaign parts, accompanied with sepulchral tumuli, and are situated in realms far distant from each other; they are to be found throughout the British Dominions, in England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, in the Isles of Scilly, of Man, of the Hebrides, of the Orkneys, and of Iceland, in the Isles of the Mediterranean, in almost every state on the Continent, even in Russia, Denmark, and Sweden, even in countries where the foot of a Roman never trod, where Druidism never raised her head, and where the oak with its misseltoe never was a denizen. Why then, Mr. Urban, why should we not conclude, that all these venerable specimens of antiquity were the religious temples of the most early Celtic and Gothic tribes. Such, then, is my humble opinion, and I cannot but recognize in them the origin of idolatry; I cannot but see in them the first departure from the worship of the true God; I cannot but presume them to be the temples of the first heathen dedicated to the sun, to Bael. In lapsing into idolatry, those early tribes would naturally, from the diurnal return of this luminary, from the bene-

ficial and invigorating influence imparted by his light and heat, thus first constitute this refulgent and visible orb the representative of, and then consider it as the Supreme.

Cæsar, in describing the Germans, has this passage, "Deorum numero eos solos ducunt, quos cernunt, et quorum opibus aperte juvantur, Solem, et Vulcanum, et Lunam, reliquos ne famâ quidem acciperunt." He thus, I think, although unconsciously, portrayed the origin of idolatry; by these words we may readily adjudge, as reason may induce us to presume, that the first idolaters began with the worship of the sun, and in its absence had recourse to that of fire as its representative, and next increased their mythology with that of the moon; on these the Greeks and Romans superadded their numerous train of gods and goddesses.

Yours, &c. EDWARD DUKK.

P. S. Your urbanity, with great kindness, allows us to reposit our lucubrations in your useful Miscellany; we are all, in an epistolary sense, your sons, and should "be kindly affectioned one to another with brotherly love." Your peaceful pages, Mr. Urban, however they may occasionally admit a playful sally, yet should never be stained with the ebullitions of contempt or anger. I regret, therefore, to observe the hostile attitude of your correspondents "S. R. M." and "Merlin;" they are able writers, "et cantare pares, et respondere parati;" and I, for one, should like to see an amicable tilt between them, but I trust they will place foils on their lances, and however earnestly they may contend, yet I hope they will unite the "suaviter in modo" with the "fortiter in re."

Mr. URBAN, Oct. 30.
A WORD upon the long-talked-of improvements at the Temple Church. Whether this curious and singular edifice is destined to be the sport of modern caprice and professional improvement, or whether it is to be restored to its pristine grandeur, will be soon decided. I fearfully anticipate the result. The present race of Church-repairing architects are not, it is true, likely to add Doric architraves to Gothic windows, or conceal pointed doorways beneath palladian frontispieces; but they may do worse. Instead of attending to the style of the building

building they undertake to restore, we commonly see these gentlemen introducing a confusion of garbled ornament, belonging to a style which exists only in their own portfolios, originally the production of the clumsy pencil of some carpenter, and which, if it had been confined to the Gothic villas, the favourite themes of auctioneering eloquence, could be little worthy of notice. Unfortunately the Antiquary is too often forced to see this spurious production fastening itself upon every unfortunate Church which is destined to undergo a restoration. That this is to be the case with the Temple Church, in common with the generality of renovated buildings, will be (judging from that paragon of modern Gothic, the library I believe of the Inner Temple) highly probable; the more so, as in the very commencement of the repairs, havoc and destruction are the order of the day. A little caution might have saved the beautiful Chapel, whose ruins now encumber the adjoining court. The curious crypt bears testimony to the strength of antient masonry. Its vaulting resisted the heap of fallen materials which covered it, when I witnessed, with the grief which every lover of antient art feels at the destruction of monuments of departed genius, the ruin which overwhelmed these remains. The hand of destruction has, however, been suspended for the present; plans are under consideration for alterations; an eminent architect is appointed to carry them into effect; and as the restoratives are to be conducted on an extensive scale, I beg to offer, through your medium, a few hints for practical improvement, which I trust will meet with some attention, if it is really intended to restore this curious building to what it ought to be. I must first observe that the *two* Churches, united together, may rank among the most singular edifices, perhaps in the United Kingdom. The circular Church in its combination of round and pointed arches, like the Trinity Chapel at Canterbury, shews the gradual advance of the Pointed style, the incipient materials of which are to be seen in the well-known Church of St. Cross, to a more regular form; at the same time the Eastern Church displays the same style brought to the perfection which is displayed in the magnificent Churches of Salisbury, St. Mary Overies, and

elsewhere; the two edifices are, therefore, in the eye of the antiquary, objects of the choicest admiration, the more so, as little alteration has been made in the more recent Pointed styles, except in the vaulting of the aisle of the older building, which is coeval with the Eastern Church, and is to be admired for the cleverness of its adaptation to the circular form of the building. The latter Church has sustained no alteration; its original architecture, with the exception of the modern works, being excellently preserved.

I now proceed to notice the modern repairs, which have been, from many circumstances, of frequent occurrence, and perhaps no building ever received additions so incongruous as the present. Owing to an accidental fire in the Seventeenth Century, which threatened the safety of the Round Church; all the exposed parts were repaired in the taste of the day; a circular-headed doorway was converted to a clumsy Doric frontispiece, a singular inscription destroyed through the inattention of the repairers; the walls cased with large squared stones, without the least attention to the old style of building; blockings of Italian design supplied the corbel table of the original; the columns attached to the windows disappeared, and heavy architraves were substituted, and the aisle was finished with a modern parapet.

The clerestory, which probably escaped the fire, has, I suspect, suffered under the hands of some *restorer*, being finished with battlements, and no Italian ornaments introduced though the whole has been left in the most shabby state possible. The western doorway, a matchless and unrivalled specimen of ancient workmanship, shielded perhaps from its first formation by a porch, has reached our day uninjured either by weather, or, what is worse, clumsy workmen, or tasteless improvers. Concealed as the Round Church is, still, however, among the neighbouring houses, a glance at the original workmanship, both of the aisle and clerestory may be obtained, and restoration is, consequently, easy; what I would therefore propose is, that the roof, which is almost flat, should be covered with lead, and raised in the form of a cone, whose base should be immediately within the parapet of the clerestory, thus crowning the whole with a low spire, the

the common finish of all circular and polygonal buildings; the parapets, with block cornices, should be restored, together with the pillars to the windows, from the specimens still remaining; the modern doorway should give way to one formed on the model of the western; and above all things, the western doorway should be most carefully preserved; the present porch, which is in itself ancient, would answer, with a few ornamental additions, every purpose. In the interior, little is necessary, except to remove the *attic* bases from the principal columns, and substitute others, with plinths from the smaller pillars which face the wall, and also some other minor details of the same stamp, which were added in the carpenter-like repair which took place in the present century.—Returning again to the exterior, we see at the junction of the round and square Churches, some work is requisite to hide the unsightly brick-work of the western gables, and the whole South side of the Church, which suffered so severely in the last repair, should be restored with stone, instead of compositum, to the same character as the North. The East end has suffered at an earlier period, and the repairs there requisite are, to restore the crosses to the points of the gables in the place of the vases, which occupy those stations at present, and to add columns and lateral openings to the upper pointed windows. The North side has escaped the havoc which has fallen on the rest of the Church, and therefore the complete restoration of the whole would be a task of no difficulty. In the interior an unsightly altar-screen at the East, and a tasteless heavy gallery at the West end, should be removed, and substituted by something more in accordance to the style of the building. The latter interferes too much with the architecture, which is at that part of the building highly curious, and requires to be more exposed than at present. The destroyed Chapel was an object so singular and interesting, that its restoration should be immediately set about; it consisted of two stories, a crypt, or under chapel, and a superstructure, both of which were in different styles, the lower resembling the circular, and the upper the eastern church in their respective architecture. The expense

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will be a mere trifle, and as the lower portion is appropriated to the reception of records, the plea of inutility cannot be set up for its destruction. I sincerely hope, therefore, Mr. Urban, that if these remarks should appear in your Magazine, they will meet with consideration in the proper quarter, and that at least the latter part will be attended to, by which one of the few remains of early genius remaining in the metropolis will be spared.

Yours, &c.

E. I. C.

THE CENSOR.—No. XVII.

On the suppression and revival of the Drama.

TRAGI-COMEDIA. *Being a brief relation of the strange and wonderful hand of God discovered at WITNEY, in the COMEDY acted FEBRUARY the third, where there were some Slaine, many Hurt, and severall other remarkable passages. Together with what was preached in three Sermons on that occasion, from Rom. i. 18. Both which may serve as some check to the growing ATHEISM of the present Age. By JOHN ROWE, of C. C. C. in OXFORD, Lecturer to the Town of WITNEY. Oxford, printed by L. Lichfield, for Henry Cripps. Anno Dom. 1653, &c.*

It is related by Livy, that dramatic representations were first introduced at Rome to appease the divine wrath*, and the same reason in aftertimes occasioned their suppression. By an ordinance (dated Sept. 2, 1642) as curious in its language as just in its professions, all plays were forbidden during the public disturbances:

“Whereas the distressed estate of Ireland, steeped in her own blood, and the distracted estate of England, threatened with a cloud of blood by a civil war, call for all possible means to appease and avert the wrath of God appearing in these judgments: amongst which, Fasting and Prayer having been often tried to be very effectual, have been lately, and are still enjoyed: and whereas, publick sports do not well agree with publick calamities, nor publick stage-plays with the seasons of humiliation, this being an exercise of sad and pious solemnity, and the other being spectacles of pleasure, too commonly expressing lascivious mirth and levity: it is therefore thought fit, and ordained by the Lords and Commons in this Parliament assembled, that while these sad causes and set-times of

* B. C. 362. l. vii. c. 2.

humiliation

humiliation do continue, publick stage-plays shall cease and be forborn. Instead of which, are recommended to the people of this land, the profitable and reasonable considerations of repentance, reconciliation, and peace with God, which probably will produce outward peace and prosperity, and bring again times of joy and gladness to these nations*.”

It does not appear that this order was ever punctually obeyed; and an attempt (Oct. 6, 1644) to perform the *King and no King* of Beaumont and Fletcher in Salisbury Court, attracted the attention of the Sheriffs, who dispersed the company, and took *Reade* †, the clown, into custody †. Complaints of their revival were made in 1647 to the Commons, who ordered their entire suppression, with the dismantling of the theatres ‡; and by a subsequent act, all refractory persons were threatened with fine and imprisonment for the first offence, and whipping for the second §. These measures were dictated less by superstition than caution; a numerous body, educated in the King's service, and attached to him throughout his misfortunes, whose performances moreover often recalled the splendor of royalty, could hardly be endured by men whose political views they tended to thwart, and whose spiritual doctrines they unsparingly ridiculed. One of their number, long vacillating between enthusiasm and hypocrisy (but whose *dying legacy* entitles him to the credit of sincerity) became in the pulpit an effective instrument of the State.

Nevertheless, the practice continued, and one awful instance is recorded by a contemporary divine. The comedy of *Mucedorus* ¶ was revived by some strollers in 1652, and privately exhibited in the villages of Moore, Stanlake, Southleigh, and Cumner, in Ox-

* Rushworth's Collections, vol. II. part iii. p. 1.

† “Why, I would have a fool in every act, Be't comedy or tragedy— I never saw *Rheade* peeping through the curtain,

But ravishing joy entered into my heart.”

Prologue to the *Carolees Shepherdess*, by Thomas Goffe, 1656.

‡ Perfect Occurrences, p. 281.

§ Rushworth, vol. II. pt. 4. Jan. 22.

¶ Ibid, Jan. 31—Feb. 9.

¶ “A most pleasant Comedy of *Mucedorus* the King's sonne, of *Valentia*, and *Amadine* the king's daughter of *Aragon*, with the merry conceits of *Mouse*.”

fordshire; till in the following February, they ventured to represent it publicly at Witney. The use of the Town-hall being denied them, they were obliged to perform at the Whitehart inn, where a numerous audience assembled on the evening of the 3d. In the course of the play, *Envy* says, “Treble death shall crosse thee with despight,

[Joyest, And make thee mourn where most thou (Turning thy mirth into a deadly dole, Whirling thy pleasures with a poale of death); And drench thy methods in a sea of blood.”

These lines are considered by the narrator as a prelude to the catastrophe which ensued, by the floor giving way, which occasioned the death of several persons. Three sermons were preached upon this melancholy event by the Town lecturer, Rowe, who maintained from St. Paul, that “the wrath of God was revealed from heaven” against such as persevered in so unrighteous a sport; nor could those who derided his influence fail to be shocked at his narrative.

The prejudice against dramatic spectacle did not extend to the operas of D'Avenant, whose *Siege of Rhodes* was performed long before the Restoration. That piece is now chiefly remarkable for its author's attention to unity of place, to denote which, *RHODES* was inscribed over the proscenium. The Restoration introduced the rules of French critics, and the plots of French authors, in

“an easy chime
Of Jonson's humour mix'd with Corneille's
rhyme*,”

preferable only to the absurdities of *The Playhouse to be let*. Excepting the alterations from Betterton, those farces were finally banished by the *Rehearsal*, which did not however survive the follies it so successfully ridiculed, for want of sufficient elegance to keep pace with the improvement of our tongue. Of the obsolete dramas of that age, D'Avenant's *Platonic Lovers* excels in richness of language, and Shadwell's *Don Juan* in spirit.

The plays of Dryden are universally condemned to the closet †, although the double plot in *The Spanish Friar* is always mentioned with praise. In

* Dryden's Prologue to *Secret Love*.

† Don Sebastian was revived in 1814, under the title of *The Renegade*, but without any permanent success.

fact,

fact, the excellence of his dramas lies in single scenes, in dialogues of quarrel and reconciliation, with which *All for Love* abounds, and where the incident of the bracelet is admirably contrived. A few pathetic passages may be met with, such as *Cleomenes'* account of his brother, and the words of *Dorax* to *Almeyda*,

“ I have a sister, Abbess in Terceiras,
Who lost her lover on her bridal day.”

Perhaps the last act of *Don Sebastian* is second only to *Lear*.

What Puritans, Republicans, and Nonconformists, had attempted in vain, was effected at the close of the 17th century by the less virulent but equally forcible pen of Collyer, a nonjuring clergyman, who attacked the immorality of the theatres. Congreve betrayed the weakness of his cause by an answer, to which his antagonist replied, merely to claim a triumph. Since that period, the stage has only been visited with political interference, and a series of correct compositions, joined to an excellent regulation with regard to the *copy-books*, have rendered it an important vehicle of truth.

LONDON PAGEANTS IN THE REIGN OF KING CHARLES THE FIRST.

I NOW proceed to fulfil the promise which I made in p. 118, by forwarding to you a List of London Pageants in the Reign of King Charles I.

But, to recur to my last communication, I am not without hopes of discovering a Pageant for the year 1610; for I think one must have been published, since Howes describes that year's Civic Triumphs as “extraordinary.” Christianus, Prince of Anhalt, was a witness to them; “he surveyed the City of London with great pleasure and admiration, and behelde the pleasant Triumphs upon the water and within the Cittie, which at this time were extraordinary in honour of the Lord Mayor and Citizens; and that day this Prince, with all his Germane Trayne, were entertained at the Lord Mayor's Feast, in the Guildhall, where he manifested his former admiration, touching the greatness, situation, and wealth of the Cittie, and there he observed and admired the goodly uniforme order and riche habite of the Citizens, and said there was no State nor Cittie in the world that did elect their Magistrates with such magnifi-

cence, except the Cittie of Venice, unto which the Cittie of London cometh very neere!”

Though I have not yet obtained the Pageants of 1611 and 1612 (which are known to exist), yet both from Howes and Mr. Chamberlain's unpublished Letters in the British Museum, I find those of the latter year were more than usually expensive for the entertainment of the Palsgrave, then lately arrived in England to pay his Court to the Princess Elizabeth. The latter authority gives a curious account of the Lord Mayor's day, for which, not to trespass too far on your pages, I will refer to the forthcoming “Progresses of King James.”

My accurate and much-valued Friend “Eu. H.” has supplied the following as the full title of the Pageant for 1617, referred to at page 116.—“The Triumphs of Honor and Industry. A solemnity performed through the City, at Confirmation and Establishment of the Right Honorable George Bovvles, in the office of his Maiesties Lieuutenant, the Lord Mayor of the famous City of London. Taking beginning at his Lordship's going, and proceeding after his returne from receiuing the Oath of Maioraty at Westminster on the morrow next after Simon and Jude's day, October 29, 1617. London, printed by Nicholas Okes, 1617,” 4to. At the end of the Dedication is ‘T. M.’ for Thomas Middleton.

What is still more to my purpose, a second copy of “London's Love to Prince Henry,” noticed in p. 117, is in the library of Francis Freeling, Esq. by whose favour, after a long search, I have obtained a transcript; and I now have the pleasure of returning him thanks for his very prompt and liberal loan of it.

A second copy of “Chester's Triumph,” mentioned in p. 117, is among the many precious gems presented by Mr. Gough to the Bodleian Library, accompanied (if I mistake not) by a third Copy of “London's Love.”

On the 16th of June, 1613, was entered at Stationers' Hall, “a Thing called ‘The Shepherd's Songe before Queen Anne, in 4 parts complete musical, upon the Playnes of Salisbury,’” and by Sir John Hawkins in his History of Music, and Dr. Whitaker in his History of Craven, are mentioned “The Ayres that were sung and played

played at Brougham-Castle, in Westmerland, in the King's Entertainment; given by the Right Honorable the Earle of Cumberland, and his Right Noble Sonne the Lord Clifford. Composed by Mr. George Mason and Mr. John Earsden. London, printed by Thomas Snodham, cum privilegio, 1688," fol. I should feel much indebted to any one who could assist me to either of these.

Sir Allen Cotton, Draper, commenced his Mayoralty, Oct. 29, 1625, but no trace appears in print of any Pageant.

[The Coronation of Charles the First took place on Candlemas-day, Feb. 2, 1625-6, but the usual riding in state through the City was omitted on account of the expense.]

16. The Pageant of 1626 was "The Triumph of Health and Prosperity, at the Inauguration of the most worthy brother, the Right Hon. Cuthbert Hasket, Draper. Composed by Thomas Middleton, Draper, 1626," 4to. Mr. Garrick had a copy of this, bound with that of 1612; see p. 114.

In 1627 Sir Hugh Hammersley, Haberdasher, was Lord Mayor; in 1628 Sir Richard Dean, Skinner; in 1629 Sir James Cambell, Ironmonger; in 1630 Sir Robert Ducy, Merchant Taylor; but no Pageant appears for these four years.

17. That of 1631 was, "London's *Jus Honorarium*, exprest in sundry Triumphs, Pageants, and Shews, at the initiation or entrance of the Right Honourable George Whitmore into the Maioralty of the famous and farre renowned City of London; all the charge and expense of the laborious projects and obiects both by Water and Land, being the sole undertaking of the Right Worshipful the Society of Habburdash-

ers. By Thomas Heywood," 1631, 4to. A copy of this is in Mr. Gough's collection at the Bodleian Library.

18. Heywood was the next year a second time brought forward in "*Londini Artium et Scientiarum Scaturigo*; or London's Fountain of Arts and Sciences; exprest in sundrie Triumphs, Pageants, and Showes, at the initiation of the R. H. Nich. Raynton * into the Maiority of the famous and far-renowned City London. All the charge and expense of the laborious projects, both by water and land, being the sole undertaking and charge of the Right Worshipfull Company of the Haberdashers; written by Tho. Haywood," 1632, 4to †.

19. In 1633 appeared "*London Imp.* or London Mercator, explained in sundry Triumphs, Pageants, and Shows, at the inauguration of the Right Hon. Ralph Freeman, at the charges of the Right Worshipful Company of Clothiers. By T. Haywood, 1633," 4to.

[About the 10th of January, 1633-4, Sir Ralph Freeman invited the King, Queen, and the Masquers of the four principal Inns of Court to a Banquet, "who, clothed in rich and glorious apparel, attended in a most solemn and splendid parade from the Court to Merchant Taylors' Hall, where they continued in their sports until it was almost morning. Then the Lord Mayor entertained the King and Queen, the Lords and Ladies, and the Masquers, and the Inns of Court Gentlemen with a noble and stately Banquet." Chauncy gives a circumstantial account of the Procession, &c. in his account of Aspeden, the seat of the Freemans. Hertfordshire, p. 122.]

Sir Ralph Freeman died during his Mayoralty; and was succeeded by Sir Thomas Moulson; but no Pageant of his appears in print ‡.

* Whose monument at Enfield is engraved and described in vol. xciii. ii. 209.

† "At the end of this Pageant is a panegyric on Maister Gerard Christmas, for bringing the Pageants and figures to such great perfection both in symmetry and substance, being before but unshapen monsters, made only of slight wicker and paper. This man designed Aldersgate, and carved the equestrian statue of James I. there, and the old peice of Northumberland House. His sons, John and Mathias, carved the great ship built at Woolwich in 1637." Gough's British Topography.

‡ From the dates of the following Pageants, the list of Lord Mayors, as given by Heylyn, Seymour, Maitland, &c. is evidently incorrect as to the dates of their election from the year 1633 to the present time. The error has arisen from making Sir Thomas Moulson continue Lord Mayor during the year 1634-5, whilst the truth is, that he was in office for a few months only after Sir Ralph Freeman's death in 1634, and that Sir Robert Parkhurst succeeded him, Oct. 29, that year.—No Pageant appears for 1641, but some Poems were published, entitled "*Epicedia in obitum octo senatorum Londinensium, duorum equitum expretorum, et sex armigerorum. Item Panegyricum Inaugurale Prætoris Londini, Cantabr. 1641,*" 8vo.

20. In 1634, Taylor, the Water Poet, was, apparently for the only time, employed as the City Bard. His production is entitled: "Triumphs of Fame and Honour; at the inauguration of [Sir] Robert Parkhurst, Clothworker. Compiled by John Taylor, the Water Poet," 1634.

21. In 1635 was "*Londini Sinus Salutis*, or London's Harbour of Health and Happiness. Epressed in sundry Triumphs, Pageants, and Showes; at the initiation of the Right Honorable Christopher Clethrowe, into the Maioralty of the farre renowned City London. All the charges and expences of this present Ovation, being the sole undertaking of the Right Worshipfull Company of the Ironmongers. The 29th of October, anno salutis, 1635. Written by Thomas Heywood."

In 1636, Sir Edward Bromfield, Fishmonger, was Lord Mayor; but no Pageant for that year has been discovered.

22. In 1637 was published "*Londini Speculum*; or London's Mirror; exprest in sundry Triumphs, Pageants, and Showes, at the initiation of the Right Hon. Richard Fenn*, into the Maioralty of the famous and farre-renowned City London. All the charge and expense of these laborious projects, both by water and land, being the sole undertaking of the Right Worshipful Company of the Haberdashers. Written by Thomas Heywood, 1637," 4to. A copy is among Mr. Gough's collection in the Bodleian Library, and another was bought at Mr. Bindley's sale, Jan. 21, 1819, by Mr. Rhodes for 4l. 4s.

23. The following year produced "*Porta Pietatis*; or the Port or Harbour of Piety, exprest in sundrie Triumphes, Pageants, and Showes, at the initiation of the Right Hon. Sir Maurice Abbott, Knight, into the Majoralty of the famous and farre-renowned City London. All the charge and expense of the laborious projects, both by water and land, being the sole undertaking of the Right Worshipful Company of Drapers. By Thomas Heywood, 1638," 4to.—For the title of this Pageant, not mentioned in the "Biog. Dramatica," I am obliged to "En. H."

24. Next followed "*Londini Status Pacutus*, or London's Peaceable

Estate: exprest in sundry Triumphs, Pageants, and Showes, at the immitation of the Right Honourable Henry Garway into the Majoralty of the famous and farre-famed City London. All the charge and expense of the laborious projects, both by water and land, being the sole undertakings of the Right Worshipfull Society of Drapers. Written by Thomas Heywood, 1639," 4to. A copy is among Mr. Gough's in the Bodleian Library, and a second was bought by Mr. Heber for 1l. 1s. at Mr. Bindley's sale, Jan. 21, 1819. This appears to have been the last Pageant in Charles's reign.

In 1640 Sir William Acton, Knt. and Bart. was Lord Mayor, and was discharged by the House of Commons, and Sir Edmund Wright, Grocer, constituted in his place, who only served until Oct 29, 1641, when Sir Richard Gurney, Knt. Clothworker, was elected to the Civic Chair; and though no Pageant was exhibited on his account, he assisted in an important Triumph. On the King's return from Scotland, he made a triumphant entry into London, and passed through the City to Whitehall, being entertained at Guildhall on his way.

The following Tracts were published on this occasion; of the three first there are copies in the collection of Francis Freeling, Esq.—1. "King Charles his Entertainment, and London's Loyaltie, being a true relation and description of the manner of the Cittie's Welcome, and expression of the subjects' love to his Royall Majestie, at his return from Scotland. Likewise the time and place where the Lord Major and his brethren the Aldermen of this glorious Citie, with the rest of the Companies, meet and conduct his Royall Majestie to the Guildhall to a stately Feast. And afterwards to his Pallace of Westminster, there to solace himself. Likewise a copie of Verses congratulating the King's Return. By J. H. God save the King! London; printed for John Greensmith, 1641," 4to, pp. 6. At page 5 of this curious Tract is "A Precept from the Lord Major to the severall Companies touching the Entertainment of his Royall Majestie." A second copy of this is in the Bri-

* There was also published "Panegy. Inaug. Majoris Londin. Richard Fenn, et Poema de celeberrimâ Trinobantiados Augustæ civitate: authore Edw. Benlowes, 1687," 8vo.

tish Museum *. — 2. "England's Comfort, and London's Joy: expressed in the Royall, Triumphant, and Magnificent Entertainment of our dread Sovereigne Lord, King Charles, at his blessed and safe returne from Scotland, on Thursday the 25th of November, 1641, by the Right Honourable Sir Richard Gurney, Knt. Lord Major and the Recorder Sir Thomas Gardner, who were at that present both knighted, who attended his Majesty with the other right worshipfull Knights and Aldermen, Sheriffes and Companies of this famous City of London: together with the manner and forme how the state was to be observed and performed by the severall companies on horsebacke and foot, for the conducting of his Majesty, the Queene, the Prince, and all the Royall Progeny to the Guildhall, London, to dinner, and from thence to his Majesties Palace at Whitehall: also the severall Speeches, and other Verses presented to his sacred person at that time. 1641," 4to. pp. 8. In the title is a wood-cut of the King on horseback, and there are also three others of the procession. This rare tract (probably by John Taylor) had two editions published before and after the day. Mr. Freeling's copy is of the former; one in the Althorpe Library, of the latter description. The title above is that of the latter; by comparing with Moule, some variations will be found in the title.—3. "Five Speeches spoken to his Majesty returning out of Scotland, with the description of what Honorable Triumphs his Majesty did ride in London. 1641," 4to.—4. "*Ovatio Carolina*; or the Triumph of King Charles; or the triumphant manner and order of receiving his Majesty into his City of London, Thursday 25th November, A. D. 1641; upon his return safe and happy from Scotland," 1641, 4to. Of this Mr. Gough's copy is in the Bodleian. It is inserted as a London Pageant in the *Biographia Dramatica*, but has less of the character of a Pageant than the two first mentioned.

A long account of the Entertainment is to be found in Maitland's London. It appears by another Tract mentioned by Mr. Moule, "The King's most gracious Speech," &c. (of which also Mr. Freeling possesses a copy) that the Lord Mayor, Al-

dermen, &c. soon after in return received "a Royall Invitation from both their Majesties to feast with them at Hampton Court." And in less than a month, Dec. 14, 1641, Sir Richard Gurney was created a Baronet. Such a state of things did not last long; for this highly-favoured Lord Mayor was soon after discharged by Parliament; and the fickleness of the Citizens was immortalized by "London's Love, or the Entertainment of the Parliament; being a true description of the great and generous Welcome given to the Houses of Lords and Commons on the 19th day of Jan. at Grocers' Hall, 1641[-2], by divers Citizens of good quality. Wherein is declared the great and manifold expressions of Love betwixt the Lords and Commons. Likewise the Citie's Protestation both to the King and Parliament, concerning their loyall affections and unexpressable loves. London. Printed for John Thomas, 1641." 4to. 8 pp. This gives an account of a Dinner to the Lords and Commons at Grocers' Hall; afterwards to their attendants, and to Capt. Langham and his Company, who guarded both Houses. The Lords and Commons were attended by almost 150 Citizens who had fined for Sheriff, Common-Councilmen, Merchants, and Tradesmen. A copy of this is among the King's Pamphlets in the British Museum. The Chief Magistrate who succeeded was Sir Isaac Pennington, who, in his turn, was displaced as an Alderman at the Restoration; and, moreover, convicted of High Treason for the Murder of King Charles. He died a prisoner in the Tower.

The London Pageants shared the fate of more important institutions at this troublesome period, and were discontinued for about fifteen years; but they were resumed, before the Restoration, in 1655; with which my next communication shall commence.

J. NICHOLS.

Mr. URBAN, *Edmonton, Oct. 30.*

ALLOW me to request information relative to the origin and life of Edward Latymer, who founded schools at Edmonton and Hammersmith for the education and clothing of boys belonging to those towns.

* It is very strange that not a single Lord Mayor's Pageant is to be found in this otherwise well-stored National Library.

In the Deed of Gift, by which he endowed the Edmonton School, which bears date the 20th of March, 1824, he is described as late of London, Gentleman; and Sir Hugh Myddelton, Bart. is one of the trustees named therein. Edward Latymer may, therefore, be presumed to have been well known in his day (*noscitur e sociis*); a communication through the medium of your Magazine, will oblige

A TRUSTEE OF LATYMER'S SCHOOL.

Mr. URBAN, *Wratness Parsonage.*
Nov. 1.

IF the subject of the Egyptian Pyramids be not altogether exhausted, and that you really think I have placed it in some new point of view worthy* of insertion in your Magazine, I shall be obliged by your giving publicity to the following communication.

Rollin, in his Ancient History, says,

“Such were the famous Egyptian Pyramids, which, by their figure, as well as size, have triumphed over the injuries of time and the barbarians. But what efforts soever men may make, their nothingness will always appear. These pyramids were tombs; and there is still to be seen, in the middle of the largest, an empty sepulchre, cut out of one entire stone, about three feet deep and broad, and a little above six feet long. Thus all this bustle, all this expence, and all the labours of so many thousand men, ended in procuring a prince, in this vast and almost boundless pile of building, a little vault six feet in length. Besides, the Kings who built these pyramids had it not in their power to be buried in them; and so did not enjoy the sepulchre they had built. The public hatred which they incurred, by reason of their unheard-of cruelties to their subjects in laying such heavy tasks upon them, occasioned their being interred in some obscure place to prevent their bodies from being exposed to the fury and vengeance of the populace.”

The sentiments of most of the learned, in all ages, as to the purpose intended by the erection of the Egyptian

* It is no more than doing justice to Mr. Pratt, equally with myself, to state, that I have never seen his Translation of Q. Curtius; nor did I know of such a work having been published, till his letter appeared in the April number of the Gentleman's Magazine, shewing the literary coincidence between us. The fact is, I have access to no other books than what constitute my own little library.

Pyramids, may be viewed in the above extract: with them Mr. Belzoni coincides.

“A young man of the name of Pieri, employed in the counting-house of Briggs and Walmas in Cairo, came the next day to visit the Pyramid, and, having rummaged the rubbish inside of the Sarcophagus; found a piece of bone, which we supposed to belong to a human skeleton. On searching farther, we found several pieces, which having been sent to London, proved to be the bones of a bull.”—“It has been stated also, that it might be supposed these large Sarcophagi were made to contain the bones of bulls, as the Sarcophagus which we found in the tombs of the Kings at Thebes was of enormous size, and more fit for a bull than a human body. I cannot agree in this opinion, however; for if the person who made the observation had an opportunity of seeing and examining the cases and sarcophagi in which the Egyptians were buried, he would find that the better classes of people had cases within cases, some nearly double the size requisite to contain one person; and it is natural therefore to suppose, that the Kings of Egypt had more cases than one or two, consequently the Sarcophagus, which was the outer case, must have been much larger than the rest, to contain them all.”—Belzoni, vol. i. pp. 425-6.

“The circumstance of having chambers and a sarcophagus (which undoubtedly contained the remains of some great personage), so uniform with those in the other pyramid, I think leaves very little question but that they were erected as sepulchres; and I really wonder, that any doubt has ever existed, considering what could be learned from the first pyramid, which has been so long open. This contains a spacious chamber with a Sarcophagus; the passages are of such dimensions as to admit nothing larger than the Sarcophagus; they had been closely shut up by large blocks of granite from within, evidently to prevent the removal of that relic. Ancient authors are pretty well agreed in asserting that these monuments were erected to contain the remains of two brothers, Cheops and Cephrenes, Kings of Egypt. They are surrounded by other smaller pyramids intermixed with mausoleums or burial grounds. Many mummy pits have been continually found there; yet with all these proofs, it has been asserted, that they were erected for many other purposes than the true one; and nearly as absurd, that they served for granaries.”—Belzoni, vol. i. p. 430.

The reasoning of Mr. Belzoni in the above passages, is not at all, in my opinion, to the purpose; for as, on the one hand, there was not *case within case* found in the great Sarcophagus in the

the second pyramid, so, on the other, the bones actually found therein, have been proved to be those of a bull. The inference to be drawn from thence will readily be, that these structures were not intended by the Princes who built them, as places for *their own* interment. And hence it will be necessary to cite a passage or two from Herodotus, whose work, had it been duly appreciated, would long since have set at rest the question, as far at least as concerns Cheops, the founder of the first pyramid: but "the greatest part of the ancients looked upon Herodotus as an author that indulged himself too much in the privilege of travellers; and therefore, in general, seem to give very little credit to what he advances; though time and experience have at last convinced the world, that he had a genius superior to the rest of mankind; that his diligence and veracity were equal to his genius; and that he, like our countryman R. Bacon, discovered truths too sublime for the contemplation of the age he lived in*."

"Huic igitur muniendæ viæ" (via quâ traxerunt lapides ad edificandum pyramidem) "insumpto decem annos fuisse, simulque conficiendis in eo colle, in quo stant pyramides, cameris subterraneis, quas ille sibi pro sepulchro destinavit in insula, fossâ ex Nilo intro actâ."—Herod. Euterpe, 124.

"Et hæc quidem pyramis" (pyramis Cephrenis) "mensuram prioris illius" (pyramidis Cheopis) "non exæquat; (nam mensuras etiam nos exegimus:) nec cameræ habet subterraneas, nec fossâ ex Nilo derivatâ in hanc infernè influit, sicut in illam, in quâ Nilus per canalem murario opere constructam *insulam* circumluit, in quâ sepultum Cheopem aiunt."—Herod. Euterpe, 127, ex Versione J. Schweighæuser.

These extracts, from that inextinguishable author, not only shew that there were subterranean chambers under the great pyramid, designed by Cheops for his place of interment; but that the opinion prevalent in Egypt, in the time of Herodotus, was, that he was actually buried within them.

How well worthy of credit Herodotus was, may be seen in the following account, by Mr. Belzoni, of the enterprize of Capt. Cabillia, who discovered chambers under the great pyramid, in some one of which it can scarcely

be doubted that Cheops' body remains to this day.

"The enterprize of Captain Cabillia is worthy the attention of every one interested in antiquities, as he has solved a question by which the learned world has been puzzled for many centuries. The famous well which has given rise to so much conjecture, turns out to be a communication with a lower passage leading into an inferior chamber, discovered and opened by himself. He first descended the well to the depth of 38 feet, where his progress was stopped by four large stones. Three of these being removed, there was space enough for a man to pass through; but the fourth he could not stir, though he had the help of Mr. Kabitah, a young man in the employment of Mr. Baghos, who bore a share of the expence with the Captain. Twenty-one feet below this place they found a grotto, seventeen feet long and four high; and seven feet below this, a platform, from which the well descended 200 feet lower. The Captain went down, and at the bottom found earth and sand: but from the hollow sound under his feet he judged that the passage must communicate with some other apartment below. He then set some Arabs at work to remove the sand; but the heat was so great, and the candles so incapable of burning, for want of oxygen, that they were compelled to desist. The Captain then turned his researches to another quarter, and began to enlarge the entrance into the first passage of the pyramid. For this operation he was well rewarded; for by it he found, that the passage continued downward; and having employed several men, and taken out a great deal of earth and rubbish, at last, after a long and arduous toil, he came in contact with the bottom of the well, where he found the baskets and rope which had been left there."—"Proceeding in his laborious researches, he found that the passage led into a chamber cut out of the rock, under the centre of the pyramid."—Belzoni, vol. i. pp. 214-15.

For what purpose then were these vast fabrics raised? I entirely coincide in opinion with those who suppose them to be the sepulchres of the *sacred bulls*†. Cheops and Cephrenes are described as being guilty of the most unheard of cruelties; wherefore, the interring, by the former, of the body of *Apis* (the substitute for the great Egyptian god *Osiris*) in the pyramid, may readily be conceived to have been supposed by him the surest method of rendering his own sepulchre inviolable. Cephrenes, in emulation of his brother,

* See Forster's learned Geographical Dissertation, affixed to Spelman's Translation of Xenophon's Anabasis.

† Belzoni mentions that such an opinion had been stated.

built the second pyramid†; but as Herodotus affirms that it has no subterranean chambers‡, we may conclude that his body lies by that of his brother under the first pyramid. However this may be, the hint seems to have been taken by succeeding monarchs (though just and good they might be), and thus it might become fashionable amongst them to inter a god (Apis) above (or, as in the tombs at Thebes, within) the sepulchres they had destined for themselves.

Yours, &c. REVETT SHEPPARD.

◆

A PLAN FOR RECONCILING THE EUROPEAN AND EASTERN COMPUTATIONS OF TIME.

HISTORY, without Chronology, might be reduced to confusion. Events misplaced, very soon discover the deficiency of the historian, and discredit the nation itself of whom they speak. The order and arrangement of human transactions, form the first labour of him who undertakes to present a detail of the origin and progress of human affairs—and when he dwells too long upon the traditions of any early nation, it seems as if he had obtained so little of the due order of its history as to be fearful of entering upon his work. All the writers of ancient times have endeavoured to overcome the difficulties with which they are met in their very approach to the thresholds of Time; and with research and unwearied labour, have accomplished their design in a manner to satisfy the earnest enquiries of their readers (as far as due allowance will permit), when they have, as pioneers, cleared the way through the thorny and untrodden paths of obscurity.

But much yet remains to be done

† The cruelties of the brothers, Cheops and Cephrenes, seem chiefly to have been the imposing the heavy burthen upon the people of building the pyramids; therefore it is not at all inconsistent with the alleged impiety of Cephrenes, to suppose that he erected his pyramid solely for a burial-place for Apis, without any view to his own sepulture beneath.

‡ Belzoni is in error, vol. i. p. 395, where he says, "Herodotus was deceived by the Egyptian priests, when told there were no chambers in the second pyramid." They told him there were no subterranean chambers, as under the first.

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in the histories of Egypt, China, and India. An attempt to remove the immense mountain which kept the Cimmerians in continual darkness by overshadowing their city, would create a smile until that attempt were accomplished. Thus the darkness which enshrouds their early history, and continues to obscure it by some incorrect method of computation, assuredly may by diligent search be removed, so as to bring all nations to one system. "The Puranas," says Mr. Mill, in his very valuable History of British India, v. ii. p. 65, "have a similar tradition of the mountains of *Benares*; until *Matra-deva* growing angry at their insolence, they humbled themselves to the ground, and their highest peak became not more than 500 feet in height." The same vanity carries the Chinese above the clouds, and proudly vaunts an ancestry from heaven! India, unable to follow her neighbour, has submitted to wanton invention, and to excite also astonishment and reverence to the crafty falsehoods of the priesthood of *Brahma*—the difficulties have thus accumulated for ages, and acquired a veneration to palpable error and inconsistency, which it would be almost miraculous at once to decipher and to dispel!

But still the grand desideratum of reducing all nations to a level in respect of time, stimulates at least the earnestness of the wish to proceed on such a basis as should lead to it, though much labour and considerable time must first be devoted before it can be obtained. But it would at once authenticate the Mosaic history—it would clear and arrange the Patriarchal ages, and place before all those nations, which have not accorded to our Revelations, the sanctity and Divine original which we ascribe to them. It would, moreover, shew the clear connection of all the dispensations vouchsafed to man, and convince all those countries, now sitting in darkness, that we are all brethren, all partakers of the same Grace, and all looking for God's own marvellous light!

While the mosaic annals do not carry the date of Creation higher than 5584 years at the present time, all the eastern nations add thousands to thousands, and make the reign of one king to extend beyond the limits of time and space.

All

All the numbers and events of India are stretched, like those of China, far beyond any possibility;—thus, Boom Assor collected the daughters of 16,000 Rajahs:—20,800 Rajahs were held in confinement; and to become a Saca, each must have killed 550 millions of a mighty tribe of heretics called Sacas!—the period of Salivana, a still expected monarch, is to last 18,000 years:—Gopaal was king of the whole world, and had two brides—the earth, and her wealth. (2 Mill, 163.)

These extravagant notions tend to favour the idea of some political philosophers of one universal monarchy; but the period has never been either prophesied or discovered. By despotism and Brahminical priestcraft taken together, the Hindus are, says Mr. Mill (p. 167), in mind and body, the most enslaved portion of the human race.

It is to obtain their emancipation from this bondage, and to convince all the world of the miraculous truth of every dispensation, that a fresh investigation of their modes of computation is here recommended.

I think that a resident in China, and another in Hindostan, (and who so proper, if they could spare the time, as Dr. Morrison, the translator and editor of the Scriptures into Chinese, and Mr. Hands of Canara, &c. &c.)—might make the enquiries with greater ease than anyone at home, because their difficulties would arise daily, and they might have recourse personally to conversation, and to many of the books of the country, which might at length subject this stubborn mountain to public intercourse, and expose its illusion!

I suspect that, like children at play, they accustom themselves to numerous subdivisions, and count pounds into shillings, and change shillings into farthings, to lead others by the total into a conception of great possessions; and if the French can still persuade themselves to do so, and cite a man's fortune by thousands of francs, while a plain Englishman computes its amount, as the fact is, to be but a few pounds, we must not wonder if we find both China and India flatter themselves with the same credulity in respect of their high antiquity:—if they compute days by minutes, and years by days, it has been no very difficult task to deceive their people into a belief that such were the only true divisions

of chronology: if such an error could be found at the root, the secret would be developed, more especially too, as they have some similarities with European science; these might serve as the basis of this enquiry.

By some tables kept at Benares, dates are given far more ancient than, and wholly inconsistent with, the chronology of the Hebrew scriptures. Monsieur Bailly laboured with the utmost assiduity, on the strength of astronomical observations and mathematical reasonings, to extend it even beyond their references; but La Place rejected their principles, and it is believed that only one British philosopher adopted them.

The Surya Sidhatta is the Hindu repository, on this subject, which has not gained any authority among Europeans; and Davies and some others have deemed these tables to be of much more modern date than has been ascribed to them. Now, Professor Playfair remarks, as cited by Mill, 2, 95, that “the days of the week are dedicated by the Brahmias, as by us, to the seven planets; and what is very singular, they are arranged precisely in the same order—the ecliptic is divided, as with us, into the twelve signs of thirty degrees each; yet this division is purely ideal, and is intended merely for the purposes of calculation.” This renders the great differences in computation of time still more extraordinary, and seems to prove that they compute by subdivisions only. It is supposed that the Hindus borrowed their divisions of the ecliptic from the Greeks, or, as Sir W. Jones (*Ass. Res.* 2. 289) conceives, from the Chaldeans.

Gibbon long harboured a suspicion that all the Scythian, and some, perhaps much, of the Indian science, was derived from the Greeks of Bactriana (*Hist.* 7, 294); and Lord Macartney discovered in China, mathematical instruments at Pekin and Nankin, not constructed for the latitude of those places, but for the 37th parallel, which is the position of Balk or Bactria (*Barrow's China*, p. 289). Their communication with Greek and other European nations, is suspected to be the basis of their astronomical knowledge, and that their national vanity and deception of the people, have led them to conceal it as their own, from a vast antiquity—and thus the secret having been

been carried too far, is at last very near detection: probably China may have, in like manner, shut up her communication with all nations for the same purpose. Mr. Mill supposes (2, 98) their trigonometrical computation to have been, before the revival of letters in Europe, carried to the East by the tide of victory. The natives of Hindustan might receive instruction from the Persian astronomers, who were themselves taught by the Greeks of Constantinople, and stimulated to those scientific pursuits by the skill and liberality of their Arabian conquerors.

“When traditionary fables are rehearsed,” says the acute Professor Ferguson (*Essay on Civil Soc.* p. 116), “by the vulgar, they bear the marks of a national character; and though mixed with absurdities, often raise the imagination and move the heart; when made the materials of poetry, and adorned by the skill and the eloquence of an ardent and superior mind, they instruct the understanding, as well as engage the passions. It is only in the management of mere antiquaries, or strip of the ornaments which the laws of history forbid them to wear, that they become even unfit to amuse the fancy, or to serve any purpose whatever. It were absurd to quote the fable of the *Iliad* or the *Odyssey*, the legends of Hercules, Theseus, or Edipus, as authorities in matter of fact, relating to the history of mankind; but they may, with great justice, be cited, to ascertain what were the conceptions and sentiments of the age in which they were composed, or to characterise the genius of that people with whose imaginations they were blended, and by whom they were fondly rehearsed and admired.”

Thus, Bharat is said and believed to have been the first universal sovereign of India, from whom it derived its original name, Bharata Versh: he is represented to have preceded Raamah the son of Cush (*Gen.* x. 7), who might have established the first government in India (*Ass. Res.* i. 258), while it has been deemed impossible that any considerable part of India could have been peopled at that time. (*Ibid.* ii. 401.) Maurice, iii. 104.

Judisher, the son of Derma, is said to have reigned 27,000 years! The Hindus are also said to maintain the unity of God, though they worship

the work of their own hands as God, and though the number of their deities is 330 millions. These traditions have descended from poetic fancies and allusions, into general belief and adoption, like the high antiquity of their and the Chinese governments. Mill adds (ii. 103, from Ward's *Introd.* ciii.) “because they could not ascertain the date of the *Shastras*, the people are led to believe the assertions of the Brahmins that their antiquity is unfathomable; but their system is less ancient than the Egyptian, and is the most puerile, impure, and sanguinary, of any system of idolatry that was ever established on the earth.”

Dr. Buchanan found their propensity to deceive so strong, that in his *Journey through Mysore* (ii. 76-80) the Brahmins when asked for dates or authority, said, they must consult their books, which may be readily done: but when he sent his interpreter, who was also a Brahmin, to copy the dates, they pretended that their books were lost:—and he adds, Europeans will arrive in time to think justly of the Hindus (*I.* 336, *Christian Res.*)

The continuance of their traditions, in addition to all their contrivances to support their power and influence, is also to be accounted for by the fact that it is always more pleasing, and certainly more easy to believe, than to scrutinize, for that exposes ignorance as well as fraud. The Chinese, with all their progress in the arts and sciences, have shewn that without the aid of foreigners they can neither cast a cannon, nor calculate an eclipse. (*Barrow*, p. 31.) This may also account for their own credulity in the things they teach.

I have cited these traditional absurdities, in order to shew, that if they revolt against common sense, the same reasoning which disputes their authenticity and truth may, if directed to their equally traditional dates, attain the power of detecting them likewise; and in this effort, the Jews are involved in the same interest, because their computations are nearly coeval with our own; if we have been deceived, they assuredly have been deceived also; and it behoves us both to set ourselves right, or to justify ourselves against the Brahmin and Chinese: and if any learned Rabbi of their Church, or any of those who have recently from conviction

viction embraced the Christian faith, could be led to assist in this investigation, he might elicit no small light over the cloud that conceals it. It is also well worthy of notice, how much the Turks, Arabians, Hindus, and Persians, notwithstanding many diversities in their laws and institutions, yet resemble one another: which affords a further ground for hope that upon an impartial scrutiny into their computations, they might be found to agree, at least at the root. Besides, we are told that the provinces of Hindustan were rude, when conquered by the Moguls, who did not alter their language or institutions, but only intermingled their own; and this serves to account for their present state. Their princes, moreover, acquired dominion over the Aborigines, and must be now extremely aggravated to find themselves superseded in like manner, by having admitted upon their coast, scarcely two centuries ago, a few unarmed and defenceless merchants from Europe, to build huts for their temporary dwellings, and barns for their goods—who are now become the conquerors of their great Peninsula, and are pressing amongst them the limitations of obedience, and the influence of religious instruction and persuasion, from the foot of Cape Commorin to the northern boundaries of Cabul.

But my hope of finding a similar computation is also built principally upon one historical event in which they and all other nations agree; I mean the universal deluge. Of this astonishing event, not only the Mosaic history, but the traditions of every nation of the globe, confirm the truth; and had no other period afforded the light of certainty upon it, the recent increase in the science of geology has brought forth the evidences long hidden in the fossilized remains of antediluvian existence to the light of modern day! I would therefore recommend this epoch to be the object of research, and the comparative computation of Moses, of Scaliger, and of Cuvier, of Buckland, of Morison, and of Mill, to be brought fairly together.

If we stop to consider the legend of India, which relates to a subsequent period very similar to our own, we find that after Vieramaditya had prayed to Cali-deva for power and a long life, which she denied to him, he was going to strike off his own head, when

she appeared and granted him undisturbed sway for 1000 years over all the world; after which, a divine child would be born of a virgin, son of the great Tacshaca carpenter or artist, who would deprive him both of his kingdom and his life; this would happen in the year of the Cali-yug, or final æra, or, as Dr. Robertson calls it, Collee-Jogue 3101—answering, says Mr. Mill (ii. 248), to the *first* year of the Christian æra.

Some nations use the solar and some the lunar year, which differ in a small degree, the latter being shorter by a few days than the former. This difference can never account for the wide extent of computation of time between the Chinese and the Europeans; but with us, the addition of the intercalary days is at all times sufficient to reconcile our calculations; and by those of the Julian period, being 710 years more than the Mosaic, we find a difference in our present year 1824, of not less than 954 years between the modern Jews' mode of computation, and the Christian mode, from A. M. 4004.

But it is not clear that the Siamese tables are understood by Dr. Robertson in his *Disquisition on India*, p. 290, and by Mill, ii. 148, in the same light; for after mentioning them as originating with the Mohammedans, and that they have been noticed by Loubère, in his mission to Siam, he shews that they relate to events not higher than A. D. 638. Except that the fourth set were published by Le Gentil, to whom they were communicated by the learned Brahmin of Tirvalore, a small town on the Coromandel coast, about twelve miles West of Negapatam, Dr. R. adds, "the epoch of these tables is of high antiquity, and coincides with the beginning of the celebrated æra of the Calyougham or Cali-Yug, which commenced, according to the Indian account, 3102 years before the birth of Christ." Now these must be the same tables to which Mill refers, but he states that year to answer to the *first* year of our æra.

But still, Le Gentil, while in India, examined one of the Brahmin's annual almanacks, and observed two eclipses of the moon which had been calculated by a Brahmin, and he found the error in either to be very inconsiderable. P. 293.

This affords another presumption that

that something like near coincidence might finally be discovered between both nations; whose observations were made at a very early period.

The Brahmims, in the Carnatic, acknowledge that their science of astronomy was derived from the North, and that their method of calculation is denominated *Fakiam*, or new, to distinguish it from the *Siddantam*, or ancient method established at Benares, which they allow to be more perfect. This city has always been the Athens of India, the residence of the most learned Brahmims, and the seat both of science and literature; and being subject to the British power, an opportunity is now peculiarly afforded of engaging both British and Eastern learning in this investigation. (*Ibid.* 300.)

If we add their four æras together, we shall find their notions of the age of the world. See his note 67, p. 434, which to our notions seem to be irreconcilably extravagant.

	Years.
1. The Sutte Jogue, or age of Purity - - - - -	3,200,000
2. Tirtah Joque, corruption of 1-3d of mankind - - - -	3,400,000
3. Dwapaar Jogue, half became depraved - - - - -	1,600,000
4. Collee Jogue, the present æra, all corrupted or lessened	400,000
	<hr/>
	7,600,000

Their millions must be reduced to thousands before the least assimilation can be obtained to our notions of 7000 years for the whole. Mr. Bailly made

the attempt, but did not convince the world. The *Surya Siddhanta* has been translated by S. Davis, Esq. Now if this latter period should come at all nearly to our æra, it is fairly deducible that preceding periods may have the same resemblance in history, and be found to have some identity in computation of time, although extended by erroneous subdivisions.

Besides, we learn also that their records pass from a remote ancestor to a remote successor, and misplace events or invent them, as imagination dictates. Captain Wilford detected this in such writings; and met with a Chronicler at Benares who avowed it. (2 Mill, 151.)

It would require more than the skill of Daniel to develop the mysteries of such records. I have not ventured to recommend so vain an attempt, especially after such a detection as I have reserved for this place; but unless mankind are to be satisfied to condemn into the shades of falsehood all the computations of these nations, upon the evidence thus briefly noticed, it may be presumed that they have only attempted to disguise what they learnt from other nations, and that this disguise once stripped off, would tend greatly, and most desirably, to confirm ourselves, and to convince them, and so unite us all in one household of faith, in that great and approaching day when all will acknowledge one God, one Messiah, one baptism, one faith, one hope! *Deo in Excelsis gloria!* A. H.

COMPENDIUM OF COUNTY HISTORY.

SUSSEX.

(Continued from p. 327.)

904. Sweyn, King of Denmark, and Olaus Magnus, King of Norway, having failed in the siege of London, ravaged Surrey and Sussex in their retreat. It was probably about this time that a bloody battle was fought at Lewes with the Danes, who were defeated, and whose King, Magnus, was taken prisoner, but being kindly treated, became a convert to Christianity, and embraced the life of an anchorite.
1009. Heming and Anlaff, with a considerable force, wasted Sussex, proceeding through Hants and Berks.
1013. Sussex ravaged by the Danes.
1051. Godwin, Earl of Kent, ravaged the sea-ports of this county.
1056. From Bosham Castle, Harold, son of Earl Godwin (afterwards Harold II.) went to the court of Wm. Duke of Normandy, to procure the release of his brother Unloth and his nephew Hacun.
1066. Wm. Duke of Normandy arrived at Pevensey Bay, Sept. 29, with 900 sail, and landed his invading army there. On the 14th of Oct. he came to an engagement

- engagement with Harold, at a place called *Epston*, but afterwards, in commemoration, named *Battle*, in which Harold was killed. It lasted from morning till sun-set. William lost 15,000 men; the English, according to some Historians, lost 60,000; but it seems probable that this was the total of all that fell on the occasion.
- 1087 or 1088. William II. invested *Pevensey Castle*, where the rebellious *Odo* had taken refuge. After a siege of six weeks want of food compelled the garrison to surrender, and the Bp. was conducted by his nephew to *Rochester*, under a condition of the surrender of the citadel; but a sally was made from the castle, and the royal escort were taken prisoners.
1090. William II. assembled the whole of the Bishops and Nobles of England at *Hastings Castle* to pay personal homage to him, previous to his departure for *Normandy*.
1097. William II. on his return from *Normandy*, occupied *Arundel castle*.
1102. *Robert de Belesmo*, 3d Earl of *Arundel*, took an active part in the rebellion against *Henry I.* The King determining to subdue him, the Earl fortified his castle, which, after an obstinate resistance, he was compelled to surrender.
1139. The *Empress Maud* hospitably received at *Arundel Castle* after her landing at *Little Hampton*, by *Adeliza*, relict of *Henry I.* *Stephen*, soon apprised of her motions, appeared suddenly before the castle with a well-appointed army. The dowager queen sent him this spirited message: "She had received the *Empress* as her friend, not as his enemy; she had no intention of interfering in their quarrels, and therefore begged the King to allow her royal guest to quit *Arundel*, and try her fortune in some other part of *England*. But," added she, "if you are determined to besiege her here, I will endure the last extremity of war rather than give her up, or suffer the laws of hospitality to be violated." Her request was granted, and the *Empress* retired to *Bristol*.
1250. In October the sea passed her accustomed bounds, flowing twice without ebb, and made a most horrible noise. At dark the sea seemed to be on fire, and to burn. The waves were so strong that it was impossible to save the ships on the coast. *Winchelsea* suffered greatly.
1261. *Sussex* visited by *Louis the Dauphin*, where he was firmly resisted by *Wm. Colyngbam*, a man of singular valour. *Henry III.* taken prisoner at *Lewes* by the Barons.
1263. A battle fought at *Hastings* between the King and his Barons.
1264. May 14, an obstinate battle fought on the hill where the races are held at *Lewes*, between *Hen. III.* and his Barons. *Simon Montfort*, Earl of *Leicester*, headed the Baronial army. The Royal forces were divided into three bodies, the right entrusted to *Prince Edward*; the left to *Richard Earl of Cornwall*, King of the Romans; and the centre to *Henry* himself. *Prince Edward* attacked the *Londoners*, under *Nicholas Seagrave*, with such impetuosity, that they immediately fled, and were pursued with great slaughter. *Montfort* taking advantage of this separation, vigorously charged the remaining division of the royalists, which he put to the rout. The King and the Earl of *Cornwall* hastened to the town, where they took refuge in the priory. The castle surrendered at discretion to the victorious arms. *Prince Edward* returning in triumph from the pursuit of the *Londoners*, learned with amazement the fate of his father and uncle. He resolved to make an effort to set them at liberty, but his followers were too intimidated to second his ardour, and he was finally compelled to submit to the conditions subscribed by his father; who agreed that the Prince and his cousin *Henry*, son of the Earl of *Cornwall*, should remain as hostages in the hands of the Barons till their differences were adjusted by Parliament. In this contest 5,000 men were slain. The King, who had his horse killed under him, performed prodigies of valour. *Richard*, Earl of *Cornwall*, was taken prisoner.
1266. *Winchelsea* attacked by *Prince Edward*, who took it by storm, killed the principal persons under *Simon Montfort*, Earl of *Leicester*, who had exercised on the sea many cruel barbarities.
1287. Old *Winchelsea* and *Rye* suffered greatly by the tempest, which choked up the mouth of the *Rother*, and turned its course.

1340. The French burnt several ships at Hastings.
1358. The French attacked and partly destroyed Winchelsea.
1377. Hastings burnt by the French, who attempted to burn Winchelsea, but were foiled. They also attacked Rye, where they landed from five vessels; after plundering and setting it on fire, they went away, leaving the town quite desolate. They landed at Rottingdean, advanced over the Downs, with the design of laying waste Lewes; but in this were disappointed by the valour of John de Cariloce, Prior of Lewes, Sir Thomas Cheney, Constable of Dover Castle, Sir John Falsley, and others, who, upon appraisal of it, hastened their vassals, and were joined by a number of peasantry, who boldly ascended the Downs, resolved to repel the invaders. They were insufficient both in number and skill to cope with the well-trained troops of France. The brave peasantry were totally routed, but not till one hundred of their party had sacrificed their lives, and the prior and the two knights made prisoners. The loss which the French sustained prevented further encroachments; they retired to their ships with their prisoners, who were conducted to France.
1380. The French and Spaniards landed at and burnt Winchelsea.
1397. At Arundel Castle, Richard Earl of Arundel, with his brother the Abp. of Canterbury, the Duke of Gloucester, the Earls of Derby and Warwick, the Earl Marshal, his son-in-law, the Abbot of St. Alban's, and Prior of Westminster, were accused of plotting to seize the person of Richard II. and to put to death all the lords of his Council. The Earl of Arundel, on the evidence of the Earl Marshal, was executed.
1447. Rye was again burnt by the French, when all the charters and records of the town are supposed to have perished.
1450. Jack Cade, who had the year before slain a woman with child in this county, was this year taken in a garden and slain at Heathfield; from whence he was taken to London in a cart.
1487. Henry VII. visited Rye.
1513. The French made a descent on the coast of Brighton, under Comodore Pregel, when they pillaged and set fire to the town. The chapel was partially destroyed by the flames.
1545. The French, after they had retired from the Isle of Wight, made a descent upon the coast of Sussex, imagining by that means to draw the English fleet from its secure station in Portsmouth harbour, but were disappointed. They landed at "Brightonstead," says Stowe, but were repulsed to their ships. They shortly after made another descent at Newhaven, but with less success, those that attempted to land being all killed or drowned. From Newhaven they sailed to Seaford, where they made another descent, with the same ill success. They retired to their ships with diminished forces, and proceeded to France.
1547. Edward VI. visited Cowdray.
1551. July 27, Princess Elizabeth visited Halmaker; Petworth, July 20; at Cowdray, Aug. 18; at Chichester on the 25th.
1555. A man burned at Lewes, and another at Steyning, for heresy; and in several following years many more in divers parts of the County, as well as at Lewes.
1573. Elizabeth made a tour round the coast, when she visited Edridge, and spent six days there; Sir Thomas Gresham, at Mayfield, where a room is still called "Queen Elizabeth's room," and the "Queen's Chamber;" Rye; Winchelsea, which she complimented with the title of "Little London."
1586. Philip, Earl of Arundel, having prepared a vessel privately to convey him to the Continent, by the advice of Cardinal Allen, and to avoid the severe penalties against Catholics, was taken at Little Hampton, when on the point of embarkation, and imprisoned in the Tower of London.
1601. Elizabeth visited Chichester; and Cowdray House, Aug. 15, where she was highly entertained by Lord Montacute.
1642. Soon after the battle of Edgehill, the King came from the Western counties as far as Hounslow, with the hope of terminating the distractions of the country by a cordial peace. While he lay at Reading, a deputation of this County waited upon him, requesting his authority to raise the Southern counties

counties in his behalf. Having obtained the necessary commissions, they pitched upon Chichester, being a walled town, as the place of their rendezvous. But they were greatly disappointed in their expectations of support from the people, and were joined by very few except their own dependents, and many of these followed with great reluctance.

1643. Sir Wm. Waller was ordered by the Parliament in the beginning of this year, with a considerable force, to attack and dislodge the Royalists from Chichester. Upon the receipt of this information, they strengthened their situation, repaired the fortifications, and erected some additional works. The Parliamentary army allowed their opponents but little time to prepare for defence. The city was summoned to surrender; and as the order was not complied with, the batteries were opened against it. The North-west tower of the cathedral was beaten down; and never since rebuilt. In ten or twelve days the besieged were obliged to capitulate, Dec. 29. No sooner had they entered the city, than, by the orders of their commander Waller, they fell to work to despoil Chichester Cathedral. They broke down the organ, &c. plundered the sacramental plate, tore all the Bibles, service and singing books, scattering the leaves over the church and church-yard. They destroyed every thing that was not proof against their pole-axes. After they had ransacked the cathedral, they marched on to Arundel, and halted at Aldingbourn, where they destroyed the Bishop's house.
- 1643—4. About the end of the year Lord Hopton brought his forces suddenly against Arundel Castle, and reduced it on the first summons; but in less than two months Sir Wm. Waller retook it as suddenly. In neither siege its strength was tried; the garrison in each instance was intimidated. At the latter surrender, Waller found in it the learned Chillingworth, who being of the Royal party, had taken refuge there. The fatigues he had undergone, and the usage he met with from the conquering troops, cost him his life.
- 1647, or 1648. A party of Parliamentarians under Sir Arthur Haslerig were sent by Oliver Cromwell to Chichester, and destroyed and laid waste every thing in the cathedral, and other churches and houses belonging thereto.
1651. After the battle of Worcester, Charles II. was conducted to the house of Mr. Maunsell of Ovingdean, near Lewes, by Lord Wilmot and Colonel Gunter, where he lay concealed some days; while his friends were devising his escape to France. They succeeded in engaging Nicholas Tattersall, master of a coal brig, to make a voyage to the Continent. After night-fall Charles was conducted to the George Inn, Brightelmstone, Oct. 14, and whence the following morning he embarked for France, under the care of Capt. Tattersall; they landed at Fescamp in Normandy.
1673. Charles II. at Rye, reviewed the English and French fleets lying in the Bay within sight of the place.
1690. The combined English and Dutch fleet were defeated, June 30, at Beachy Head by the French.
1703. The Emperor Charles VI. (then King of Spain) entertained at Petworth, on his journey from Portsmouth to Windsor, Dec. 28; and on his return, Dec. 31. This year, Nov. 26, a dreadful storm raged on the Sussex coast.
1716. Sept. 20, George Prince of Wales, afterwards George II. visited Stansted; and his father George I. Aug. 31, 1722.
1725. In January, George I. on his return from Hanover visited Rye.
1736. In December George II. on his return from Hanover, was driven by a storm into Rye.
1775. Jan. 31, was the highest tide along the Southern coast ever remembered. Much damage was done at Newhaven and at Brighton, where part of the battery that stood on the cliff was washed away, and so high did the agitated waters rise, that the chimney from the top of a house near the battery was washed away.
1792. In January, in consequence of the high tide and a violent gale of wind, considerable damage was done on many parts of the coast.
1814. On the 25th of June, his present Majesty, then Prince Regent, the Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, and the Grand Duchess of Oldenburgh, visited the Duke of Richmond at Goodwood, and the Earl of Egremont at Petworth.

(To be continued.)

S. T.
REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

110. *A History of the Church and Priory of Swins in Holderness.* By Thomas Thompson, Esq. F.A.S. 8vo. pp. 268. Plates.

MR. THOMPSON, in some previous publications, has distinguished himself so honourably, that we sincerely rejoice in another opportunity of promulgating his just reputation in our Archæological Gazette. We shall, however, take the liberty of inverting the matter of his book, by treating the subject chronologically; and therefore begin with the presumed Roman camp, as it is given with a plate in page 213, because we have some hopes that it will tend to remove the indistinct ideas concerning castrametation, which have all along prevailed among our Antiquaries, and also to exhibit the causes of that indistinctness.

Mr. Fosbroke, in his Encyclopædia of Antiquities, p. 498, has professed his dissent upon good grounds to the indeterminate hypotheses of our Antiquaries, concerning the appropriations of camps by their forms. The author of all this confusion is Vegetius, a writer to whom we shall show that only partial attention upon this head is due. No doubt can be entertained, but that every thing relating to Roman camps has been carefully collected by the editor of the *Castrensia* of Hyginus and Polybius. He but rarely quotes Vegetius, and upon the subject before us, the forms of Roman camps, with no respect whatever. In p. 16, he says, "Vegetius more suo turbat et confundit tempora," [Vegetius in his own manner confounds and disturbs times]; and then proceeds to show instances. In another place, p. 82, he says, "Vegetius Græcos hac in parte, aut ad Græcorum morem deflectentes Romanos, seculus, formam castrorum parvo discrimine pœnit;" i. e. Vegetius following the Greeks, or the Romans inclined to the Greek fashion (round camps), lays little stress on the form of camps. But the main passage which has misled our Antiquaries is that quoted by Mr. Thompson, p. 213, "Castrorum autem diversa triplexque munitio est." The fortification of camps is various

and three-fold. This we pronounce to be in the main point a flagrant error. First, as to *diversa*. Polybius says, "το μὲν σὺν παντὶ σχῆμα γίνεται τῆς στρατοπέδου τετραγώνου ἴσο πλευρῶν;" i. e. every form of camp is square [and] equilateral. And again, he says, "ἵνος ὑπερχοίτος παρ' αὐτοῖς διωρηματος ἀπλῆ περὶ τὰς περιβολὰς ἢ χερσὶν πρὸς πάντα καιροὶ καὶ τόποι." There being among them [the Romans] one simple form of castrametation, which they use in every time and place. L. vi. apud Hyginum. In fact, there never existed, correctly speaking, but two regular forms of Roman camps, the perfect and the oblong square. The reason was this. "The soldier, when he entered the camp, had all things known as soon as he saw them, the same as if he was in his own house and town. He well knew in what part, to what *striga**, to what tent he should go, (not what place he should defend in tumult); what aid he should look for; what way he should be led against the enemy; there was no risk of one running foul of another, or some parts being omitted, through the defence of others, which is accustomed to happen in camps, of which the form is occasionally changed; no room for bustle, none for confusion, "quod solet evenire in castris, quorum forma sibi binde mutatur, nullus turbæ locus, nullus confusioni. (Prolegomena ad Hyginum, no pages.) The *diversa munitio*, therefore, of Vegetius is utterly without foundation, with regard to the Romans (except as is below stated); and if by *triplex*, we are to understand a triple rampart, it appears from the work quoted, p. 121, that the Romans did not exceed a double vallum, nor even proceed to that superior protection, except for the purposes stated by Mr. Fosbroke (Encycl. of Antiquities, p. 504), from Cæsar, &c.—In short, according to our reading, we have not been able to find any mention whatever in the Roman Historians of a *triplex vallum* having been thrown up by

* The space between the ways where the tents were pitched.—*Rev.*

. that

that people. We therefore reject the following passage, founded on Vegetius:

"Some of the fortifications of the Romans in Britain, as well as in other parts of the world, were enclosed by a single rampart and ditch, while others were surrounded with two, three, or more distinct entrenchments." P. 213.

There were nevertheless circumstances which will partially vindicate Vegetius in these remarks concerning camps, viz. that they were *interdum trigona*, interdum *quadrata*, interdum *semicrotunda* (L. i. c. 23); to which he adds (L. 3, c. 8) the *oblong*, called an invention of Galba, and engraved in the *Antiquæ Observations* of Gabriel Simeon the Florentine. But these variations are explained away by the following passage of Ammianus Marcellinus (L. xxv.) under the campaigns of Julian: "*Idea inter hæc ita ambigua, ne quid adversum accideret revocantibus agmina classicis in valle gramineâ prope rivum, multiplicato scutorum ordine, in orbiculatam figuram metatis tutius quievimus castris.*" (Hist. August. ii. 453.) Such occurrences as these only prove occasional variations under extraordinary circumstances. They do not prove that the Romans held in indifference the form of the camp, for we know by remains very numerous, and decidedly ascertained, that the equilateral or oblong square was the form according to rule; and that Polybius and Hyginus are correct. In short, the conclusion of Vegetius is simply this very illogical one, that because a man has adopted, or does upon occasion adopt, the convenience of a hackney coach*, he holds it in equal estimation with his own carriage, which he generally uses. Add to this, that Rigaltius, in his *Tactical Glossary*, only quotes Vegetius, as an author applicable with Leo, Mauricius, Niceas, Curopalates, &c. to the Greco-barbarous æra. Square camps were then only one form: Urbicius says, *Καστρι κρουμυτος κατα τετραγωνου σχημα.* Rigalt. Glossar. p. 80, v. *Καστρι.* His Glossary only applies to the *Novellæ* of the Emperors who reigned after Justinian: and Britain was subjected to the Romans long before the birth of Vegetius.

* We admit the occurrence of Romans in a round camp on the Traj. column.

We shall sum up the whole with one remark. We have visited both Roman and British camps; and whoever can suppose that an oblong square and a prætorium in the centre is the work of that same people which also made triple ramparts and terraces around an *irregular* hill, and had only *irregular* patterns within, must be prepared to affirm that dissimilarity proves conformity. The fact is, that Antiquaries have copied Vegetius, and never visited grand specimens of either style. This we have done, and are satisfied that there is no more resemblance between Roman and British camps, than there is between the Parthenon and Westminster Abbey.

There are various gaps in the ramparts of this earthwork, the occurrence of which is thus explained from General Le Roy.

"In camps of 800 yards square, which might receive about 4000 men, the Romans appear to have had from eight to ten or even twelve gates." P. 215.

Now here again is another confusion, with extraordinary circumstances. The proper Roman camps had only four gates, the prætorian, decuman, and two principales. But, says the Annotator on Hyginus, "*Africanus et Leo quatuor magnas et δημοσιας portas in castris fieri jubent, sed minores complures παραγορια quæ vocant.*" Nevertheless, where the armies were larger and the camps longer, the Editor of Hyginus admits that there were sometimes six gates, viz. two quintan gates (i. e. for ingress and egress to the quintana or market), in addition to the four above mentioned. *Portæ extraordinariæ et questoriæ also occur* *.

There certainly is in the earthwork in question an appearance of a quarter of a Roman camp with a double vallum; but that it might be only a Roman British settlement, is not merely shown by the remains discovered, but also by its position, which is opposite to all the laws of Roman castrametation. It closely adjoins high ground to the South, by which ground it was commanded. It was a positive rule, says Hyginus, "*Ut regiones castris subjaceant, ne mons castris imminuat.*" An auxiliary evidence is, no traces of a prætorium.

* Turneb. *Adversar.* l. 30, c. 24, from Livy, l. 40.

Among the remains found here was a curious instrument, which we conceive to have been a Roman padlock. It is of the form of one of their bells, i. e. like the modern sheep-bell with a ring at top. On the side it had an opening like a key-hole, but longer, a slit terminating in a circle. Inside was found a key, like the modern, but without wards. There might have been a catch within, which the key disengaged.

In p. 220 we have a collection of remarks concerning *celts*, wherein Whittaker pronounces them *pure British* weapons; and others derive the appellation from the Celts. We beg to observe, that they are *not purely British*, for they have been found at Herculanum, and that *celtis* is Latin for *chisel*, the French *ciseau* being formed from *celtis*. Ducange has "Vetus inscriptio Romæ Malleolo et CELTE *literatus Cilex. v. Celtis.*" The discovery of them in connexion with half-hollowed canoes, seems to confirm the above appellation and definition of them.

In p. 80 we find an allusion to grotesque and even indecent carvings on stalls of churches. Mr. Downes in his interesting Letters on Mecklenburgh, pp. 72, 73, speaking of the *Marien-Magdalenen Kirche*, or Church of Mary Magdalen, built in the 13th century, says, "In the cornice of a ruined brick wall belonging to this fabric, I observed several laughing faces carved, of a very grotesque appearance. *These were, according to tradition, placed there by the monks in derision of the townsmen.*" In Strutt's Costumes of our ancestors, we have also a sow drest up in caricature of the steeple head-dress. We therefore think that these carvings were intended by the Clergy to expose the manners and habits of the laity to abhorrence; for the slightest knowledge of old Mysteries and Stage Plays, and illuminated caricatures, leads to such an explanation as is given by Mr. Downes.

The effect of pews in promoting the destruction of monuments, carved work, &c. is well pourtrayed by our author. We shall, however, give the following extract to amuse our readers:

"My son Shuttleworth of Hacking, made this form, and here will I sit when I come; and my cousin Nowell may make one behind me if he please, and my sonne Sherburne shall make one on the other behind him; and for the residue, the use shall be

first come first speed, and that will make the proud wives of Whalley rise betimes to come to church." P. 82.

In page 137 we have some curious observations concerning our old romances, and a proper exposure of the indelicacy of Sir Tristram, and La Morte d'Arthur, "in which book they be counted the noblest knights that do kill the greatest number of men without any quarel, and commit the foulest adulteries by the most subtle shifts." P. 139. This was a germ of the old British community of wives, &c.; for in a great council held in Ireland, anno 1171, it was ordered that the laity who wished to have wives, should unite them to themselves by the ecclesiastical law; for many of them had as many wives as they liked, and were even accustomed to have for wives their relatives and sisters [if *germanas* is here to be so understood]. *Decem Scriptores, col. 1071.*

We shall take leave of our interesting Antiquary with one more curious extract:

"Near some of the ancient cemeteries there are the remains of an *agger* or rampart, as the boundary of those sacred deposits of the dead." P. 146.

We have before had occasion to observe from Sir R. C. Hoare's History of Modern Wilts, that instances appear where church-yards have not been fenced in till some hundred years after their first appropriation to funeral purposes.

Mr. Thompson's book is often curious and always instructive. We warmly recommend it to the collectors and readers of Topographical works, i. e. to men who like to know, upon the foundation of reality, who and what were our ancestors.

111. *Excursions in the County of Cornwall, comprising a concise Historical and Topographical Delineation of the principal Towns and Villages, together with Descriptions of the Residences of the Nobility and Gentry, Remains of Antiquity, and every other interesting object of curiosity; forming a complete Guide for the Traveller and Tourist. Illustrated with Fifty Engravings, including a Map of the County.* By F. W. L. Stockdale, Author of "*Antiquities of Kent,*" &c. 8vo. pp. 471.

THOUGH Cornwall is an exhausted County, on account of its numerous curiosi-

curiosities, yet there never can be in any county whatever a sufficiency of graphic representations. Some objects require, in point of fact, even six, eight, or ten different plates, like those of the *Vetusta Monumenta* of the Society of Antiquaries. The extraordinary Castle of Launceston, which may confidently be pronounced a real British castle, is one of these, and notwithstanding the plates of King, Grose, (our author, p. 123), and others, has never yet been exhibited in dissection. This is the more to be regretted, because the science of Archæology is deeply injured, in regard to British antiquities, by men who, without having recourse to learning or existing objects, fabricate an enormous quantity of trash out of Welch poetry, etymology, and imagination, which they palm upon the ignorant as real science. Ancient remains they warp to their own often monstrous theories; and convert Archæology, as the Monks did Christianity, into a tissue of silly legends. Borlase, though he may have confounded (sometimes) natural phenomena with Druidical structures, has nevertheless proceeded in the right method, that of ancient learning; but, notwithstanding, he has not exhausted the subject. Pennant's *Tour* has since his æra exhibited the grand curiosity of *Tre-caeri*; and Mr. Fosbroke (*Encyclopædia of Antiquities*, p. 499) has followed up the enquiry, and demonstrated the style, situation, and other minutiae of the metropolises of districts, and residences of British *Reguli*. The fortification of the Britons consisted in hooping a hill with walls and terraces, where such a hill was to be converted into a residence, under war or danger, for a chieftain and his followers. Mr. Fosbroke has pointed out the instances, and proved the correctness of the appropriation from Cæsar, and corresponding earth-works in Gaul. Two remarkable instances occur in this county. One is *Castle-an-Dinas*, a noble entrenchment, originally fortified with three circular walls. The diameter of the space enclosed is only 400 feet, and the principal ditch is sixty feet wide. *Castle-an-Dinas*, Dr. Borlase says, consisted of two stone walls, built one within another, in a circular form; the ruins he describes as fallen on each side the wall, showing the work to have been of great height and thickness. He also men-

tions a third wall built more than half way round, but left unfinished. This remains seated on the highest hill in the hundred of Penwith. (P. 102.) The second instance is the *Keep* of Lanceson. It is ninety-three feet in diameter, and the height of the parapet from the base of the conical rocky mount on which it is built, is upwards of 100 feet. The ascent is on the South side; and, according to a very ancient plan in the possession of the author, had a stone wall on the right side of the steps leading to it; but as most of the later are wanting to get to its summit, is now become rather dangerous. It consists of three wards, each surrounded by a circular wall; the outer one or parapet wall is not more than three feet thick; the second wall is about six feet from the former, near four times as thick, and considerably higher; but between these two a staircase leads to the top of the ramparts. The inner wall is ten feet thick, and thirty-two feet high; and the diameter of the enclosed area is about eighteen feet. This is said to have been divided into two apartments. The doorways of the keep are chiefly composed of round arches. P. 124.

The first of these fortresses, *Castellan-Dinas*, has been called Danish; and the other been doubted. The reason is, people are always confounding the civilized Britons, after the Roman conquest, with their savage ancestors, and utterly forget that castles on eminences are mentioned by Gildas and Nennius, and the skill of the British builders by Roman writers of the age of Constantine. There is every reason to think that many of the villas frequently found, and called Roman, were the residences of eminent Britons. It was the eternal confusion of the savage with the Roman Britons, which gave birth to Whitaker's *History of Manchester*.

In p. 42 we have an engraving of a remarkable font in the Church of *Loatwithiel*, supported by five clustered columns, and charged with a representation of a huntsman riding an ass, accoutred in a short jacket, with a sword by his side, a horn in his mouth, a hawk on his finger; a dog seizing a rabbit; an ape's head entwined with a snake; a representation of the Crucifixion, with a female figure on each side; and the arms of the Earl of Cornwall. We can suggest nothing satisfactory

factory in explanation of these devices.

At Menacuddle, near St. Austell's, a chapel was built over a waterfall. (See p. 49.) The water was probably considered sacred, like a holy well.

We shall notice two other things; first, the longevity of the inhabitants; and secondly, the custom of gentlemen putting their saddle horses to the cart or plough. This is a barbarism; for horses accustomed to bear against the collar are apt to fall, and thus are unfit for riding. From other things which we have heard, we apprehend that Cornwall is backward in knowledge connected with the stud.

The plates are beautifully executed, and we warmly recommend the work to general support. England is, we believe, almost if not quite the only country where the gentry do not altogether (slight visits of a month or so excepted) reside in cities. The result has been the embellishment of our rural landscape beyond any other nation; and there is considerable moral importance in the eyes of foreigners, and much patriotism and laudable ambition of improvement, excited among ourselves by displaying the various beauties of different country seats. These works show that employment is given to the population, and that taste is continued in a state of growth. A good house requires good furniture, and both together a good fortune and refined education. There is no doubt, but such improvements as are now common have much contributed to the decay of fox-hunting and tippling, by turning expenditure into a superior channel.



112. *An Historical and Descriptive View of the City of Durham, and its Environs.* 12mo. pp. 214.

MANY of our sedate Protestants consider the foundation of monasteries by our ancestors to be equally foolish with the establishment of a four-footed convent at Newmarket by their modern descendants; both silly modes of spending money. This was not the case. The improvement of waste land often costs more than the fee-simple of ready-made good soil; but men who have not money may have time and labour; and by means of the latter, roughets and barrens over half the kingdom have been con-

verted into good arables and pastures. If the value of the toil bestowed were, however, estimated in money, i. e. what the same labour would have cost, if paid for by hire, the sum would be comparatively enormous. Our ancestors had no capital to spare in improving their wastes; and therefore gave them without reluctance to religious men, who were stimulated by the necessity of maintenance to bring these wastes into cultivation. To a similar cause in part, the picturesque and eminent City of Durham owed its existence; nor in the subsequent states of society has the world derived any other than benefit from its continuance in the main under a Bishop and Clergy; except it be supposed that society would be more served by exchanging men who are necessarily benefactors, teachers, and philanthropists, for fox-hunters and jockies. As to the extraordinary privileges bestowed upon this and many other endowments of the kind, it is to be recollected that the Bishops and higher ecclesiastics, through inability to marry and have families, were the only persons in the State who had large sums of money to lend; and that these privileges were only compensations for pecuniary or similar services rendered to the Crown and kingdom. The fabrication of miracles was a matter of absolute necessity for the government of the vulgar. During a scarcity of provisions in one of the Crusades, the populace mutinied, and would have been the destruction of the whole army by their folly. Reason, persuasion, and argument, were used in vain. A quantity of miracles, visions, and prodigies were then forged, and they immediately became docile and obedient. The same means were employed in the wars of Charles I. and the newspapers of that æra are full of prodigies and judgments. Such things are still echoed from numerous pulpits; and every man knows that quack-doctors, fanatical parsons, and fortune-tellers, are the only great men among the uneducated vulgar. All that was wanted under the feudal system from human beings of inferior rank, was their service as menials, soldiers, and labourers; and the superstition of the day, by its mock piety, was the only means by which they could elevate themselves in society. To a conjunction of all these circumstances is owing the foundation

dition of Durham, of which the only remarkable thing is the antipathy to women, who were excluded from all concern with the churches dedicated to the Saint. The legend thus accounts for it:

"Till after tymes noe woman was to enter into any church that belonged to St. Cuthbert, since that tyme when he was a preaching, the Devill came to his sermon in the likenesse of a very beautiful woman, who soe drew away the attention of his auditors by gazing upon her, that St. Cuthbert by the throwing of holy water at her, discred her to be a devill. But as for St. Cuthbert himself, I observe his nature did not much abhorre the company of his holy sisters. For *Hilda* and *Verva*, with other abbatisses, were of his intimate acquaintance; and if he had soe distasted that sexe, he would not have built a nunnery at *Lucl*. Nay, in his younger dayes, he was accused before the King of the Picts for deflouring his daughter, though it must be said it was the Devill in the likeness of St. Cuthbert." P. 205.

We have heard of a young member of a strict sect who, when arraigned for a similar lapse in a consistory of his fellow religionists, declared that it was not he but the Evil one who committed the offence. We apprehend that the excuse is a very old one, the Devil only supplying the place of Jupiter, and the other gods under the heathen mythology, who fathered children of humble human original.

The History of Durham is too well known in every form to require further notice. The book before us, a kind of Guide, is neatly got up, and elegantly edited. We shall correct two mistakes, the *Cudberht* on the reverse of a coin of Alfred, p. 185, is a moneyer, not the saint; and Davies's *Rights* and *Monuments*, p. 102, should be *Rites*, &c.

113. *Numismata Orientalia Illustrata*.—*The Oriental Coins, ancient and modern, of his Collection, described and historically illustrated.* By William Marsden, F.R.S. &c. &c. *With numerous Plates, from Drawings made under his inspection.* Part I. 4to. pp. 434.

ORIENTAL Antiquities explain many desiderata of which we have to complain, on account of the usual exclusive devotion to the writings of Greece and Rome. But these are of too late date to apply to Egypt, Asia, or Russia in Europe. Various barbarisms and superstitions had, however,

their earliest known origin in the East, and the remarkable proof adduced by Mr. Maurice, that the days of the week, as appropriated to heathen deities, have the same denominations in India as in old Rome, is very striking; nor is it at all improbable that the heathen mythology had its archetype among the Hindoos; for independently of other coincidences, the learned author last quoted finds a strong assimilation between the Thaut or Mercury of the Druidical Britons, Greeks, and Romans; the Budha of the East, and the Woden of the North. Imaginative and hypothetical such statements may seem to the superficial or prejudiced; but the profound Antiquary likes to trace the river to its fountain head; the Nile to its source; and he is a poor chemist who determines the property of a substance without analysis.

With regard to the particular subject before us, Oriental Coinage, we know that gorgeousness, "barbarick pearly and gold," has ever been the characteristic of Asiatic taste; and the ancient coinage partakes of that characteristic in its fullness of pattern, and richness of ornament, upon some medals; and peculiar symbols upon others. Mahomet very cunningly and very selfishly, for his own purposes, discouraged the propagation of knowledge, because it would in a short time have exploded and blown up his system. Accordingly the modern coins of the orientals in the Moslem nations have only sentences of the Koran, with now and then monstrosities borrowed elsewhere, and they more resemble counters than money.

Coins, however, have a bearing unconnected with the style and merits of the execution. They are records in unperishable metal of national history; and they establish known facts, illustrate doubts, and sometimes supply important deficiencies. With literature, in a high state, they have an intimate connexion; and elaborate elucidations, like those of the work before us, are very essential books in our libraries.

We shall abstract various passages in this scientific, well-constructed book. We have all heard of Egyptian potin, billon, or base metal, and the extreme rarity of base-reliefs and figures in bronze. Mention is made in p. 13 of a colossal idol in bronze being melted down into coins; and to this

this practice, says Mr. Marsden, may be attributed the practice of melting down these ancient monuments of Egypt, without reducing the metals to a common standard. In the coinage of the orientals, who had scruples with respect to every kind of effigy (p. 51), we find under the Seljick dynasty, the effigies of a Prince seated on his horse, armed, capped in the Turkish fashion, holding a sword in his hand in an erect position. In the upper part of the area of the coin, two stars. (P. 89.) The similarity of this equestrian figure to the seals of our Norman Kings, the conformity between Norman-Sicilian coins (engraved in this work, pl. xviii.) and the Arabic, and the stars on the Great Seal of William Rufus, will occur to the Antiquary. Equestrian figures, which always indicate high rank, first appear upon seals in the eleventh century (Fosbroke's *Encycl. of Antiquities*, p. 215, from the *Nouvelle Diplomatique*), and the date of this coin is between the years 1203 and 1210. The Crusades interchangeably amalgamated many customs of Asia and Europe.—In p. 97 we find that the emblematical representation of Sol in Leo, a lion passant and Sun, used as a horoscope, commemorative of the time of a particular Prince's birth first commenced about the year 1236.—Here a question suggests itself. May not many of the heraldic bearings which have suns and lions, sagittaries and resemblances of the signs of the zodiac, have an astrological allusion, the original bearings being taken from the horoscope of the party? In p. 101 we find, however, that the enigma of the Sun in Leo occurs in other mints, and that its precise meaning has not been discovered. Many of these symbols ascend to æras of ancient mythology, of which we have no historical documents.

In p. 129 Mr. Marsden says,

“The figure of a centaur shooting an arrow backwards into the expanded jaws of a dragon's or other monster's head (no part of the body appearing), *must* have been imitated from some Greek medal, *without* any reference to Arabian or Turkoman story, and might probably, in the original, have conveyed an astrological allusion to the constellation of Sagittarius and the Moon's node.”

The latter idea is plausible, but centaurs appear on Indian monuments, and are mentioned by Isaiah, and the

emblem we conceive to have been of a date far anterior to the historical existence of Greece. In p. 132, Mr. Marsden says,

“The cloak fastened over the breast of the figure with a fibula, must have been imitated from the costume of some Western people.”

The reason why the cloak was worn on one side, and the fibula on the shoulder, was merely to give liberty to one arm, the sword arm in particular; but the fibula on the breast is contemporaneous.

We see either some allusion to the ancient Daricks, in the presumed archer mounted upon a tiger-looking animal (p. 135), or a rude representation of Sagittarius.

Mr. Marsden says, in p. 145,

“If any proofs were wanting of the entire absence of connexion between the images on Ortokite money, and the princess whose superscription it bears, they would be found in this coin, where the figures and characters belonging to them are manifestly Christian. Why such emblems were adopted by those who professed Islamism, it is less important to enquire, because we have hitherto found them indiscriminately imitating (as well, perhaps, to enhance the value of the currency as for ornament) the dies of whatever foreign medals presented themselves, and especially those of the Greek empire. Doubts have indeed been entertained whether, instead of copying the dies, these Ortokite princes did not use foreign coins themselves, and re-impress them partially with their own legends; but examination will shew, I think, the little probability of this being the case, although actual countermarks are perceptible in a few instances.”

In p. 158, we find that *Seif-ed-din*, who lived in the 12th-century, is the first Turkish prince who had a flag raised over his head.

It would be hard to show the original meaning of the pellets, triangles, and other devices, apparently ornaments only upon our early coins; but the following extract will evince that they may have been symbolical, at least in the primary use of them.

“The meagre legend of this adulterated silver coin bespeaks it of the Kapchak Tartar class, but does not enable us to ascertain the Sultan to whom it belongs, altho' the horizontal range of small circles following the regal title probably constituted his *tamgha* or device. It is well known that such emblems were generally adopted by the

the princes of this race; and that Tamerlan, who affected a descent from *Jengizkhan*, bore as his device three circles disposed triangularly." P. 283.

The cross and pellets were therefore at first probably not a mere unmeaning invention of the moneyers.

In p. 292 seq. we have an account of the curious Christian and Mahometan coins with mixed symbols, together with the hypotheses of various writers concerning them, none of which Mr. Marsden considers to be satisfactory. We venture to observe only, that such mixed devices may denote currency in countries severally professing the two opposite creeds; an opinion which has suggested itself to us from Pellerin's received explanation of countermarked coins, viz. that they were thus marked for the purpose above stated. There is also another explanation, the Norman Kings of Sicily, in deference to their Arabian subjects, permitted Moslem symbols to be intermixed with those of Christianity. P. 300.

Upon a coin of King of Georgia, we find the Monarch carrying a hawk on his fist. (P. 308.) The date of this coin is from 1150 to 1171.

In p. 387 we find *puns* in the inscriptions of Turkish coins; a species of wit, says Mr. Marsden, borrowed from their Persian neighbours.

In p. 407 we have the extraordinary fact recorded, that a Dutch rixdollar has received a second impression, rendering it current in Turkey; upon which Mr. Marsden makes the following remark:

"It cannot fail at the same time to be matter of surprise, that it should answer the purposes of this Government to stamp pieces of superior intrinsic value with inscriptions that must bring them to the level of their own base currency."

Here we must take our farewell of Mr. Marsden's standard work. The literary publick are not only obliged to him for the learned manner in which he has executed his illustrations of the Coins; but for the personal expence of collecting, engraving, and printing them. Such acts may be viewed in the light of valuable benefactions.

114. *Letters from North America, written during a Tour in the United States and Canada.* By Adam Hodgson. 2 vols. 8vo.

MR. HODGSON is an enlightened man, who has been for some years ex-

tensively engaged in the American trade, and has published these interesting volumes, in the form certain of vindication of the *American* character, rather than of any other specific intention, as to the bearing of the materials, which consist of judicious and pleasing details. Assuredly we very little of Bond-street on the other side of the Atlantic, but much of the Royal Exchange habits of their fathers, the pen-in-the-ear men. We see also much of the old sturdy yeomanry, the sons of our ancient warriors, with their profusion of viands and liquors, but no money. In such gentlemen are rare, but Englishmen abound; and to suppose that local can possibly alter the character of the race of men, is contrary to experience. The question, however, is not the quarrel between the mother and children, but between the brother and as the glory and wealth of either nation does not depend upon the tit-maitres of each, we heartily join in the honest prayers of Mathews comedian, "that nothing may separate England from America, the broad billows of the Atlantic."

As to there being no Lords in America, we are satisfied that the existence or non-existence of these useful (such they are) hereditary senators, do not affect the interests of any man in Great Britain, and is only a different mode of nominating the Excellent and Honourables of America. It is most essential and constitutional policy to balance is in our favour.] Hodgson says,

"Indeed from what I learned of the position of juries in the wilder parts of America, I am persuaded that throughout extensive portions of the United States neither person nor property are as secure in Great Britain." Vol. II. p. 197.

In two other important points, work is highly meritorious. One is the actual commercial injury of slave labour, thus represented:

"It is one of the inconveniences which slave proprietors are exposed to, especially where the range of the article which the climate is favourable is limited, that they are constantly liable to the extinction of capital by a reduction in the foreign market of the value of the article they produce. The cost of production in that country which can supply the article at the cheapest rate, and in sufficient quantity, fixes the price, to which all the other

must conform. Now if that price be insufficient to remunerate the cultivator by free labour, he discontinues the cultivation, and dismisses his labourers. The cultivator by slave-labour, on the contrary, being compelled still to maintain his slaves, continues also to employ them; but the value of the articles being reduced, the value of *man*, the machine, which produces them, is depreciated nearly in the same proportion, and this depreciation may proceed so far as to render the labour of a slave worth so little more than his maintenance, as to afford no recompence to his owner for care and superintendance." I. pp. 207; 208.

The second point of consequence is the prospective advantage of emigration; and our author shows much commercial skill and judgment in his critical examination of Mr. Birkbeck's Raree-Show.

It is plain that in a country where labour is dear, money very scarce, and commodities, from plenty, thinness of population, and difficulty of conveyance, are superabundant, land cannot bring a large money profit; and that the utmost a man can expect who gives his own labour and that of his family *gratis*, is to settle himself upon an independent estate; but this it appears is not easy, because he may not be able even to raise or be worth in money *a pound's worth of silver* to prevent distraint for Government dues.

In a high commercial State, the banking system is of the utmost benefit, because it creates capital at option, to meet extraordinary demands for it; and which demands end in returns with a considerable profit. But in America (see vol. II. p. 85 seq.) the system is only that of a mortgagee, who advances till it becomes necessary to foreclose, and the land-proprietor is deeply injured, if not ruined. It also appears that a man with 5000*l.* capital may find the best issue of his emigration to be the following:

"I asked (says Mr. Hodgson) a very respectable and intelligent resident in Ohio, how he would recommend an Englishman coming to settle in that State as a farmer to employ his 5000*l.* supposing that to be his capital. He said he would purchase a farm and stock with 500*l.* leave 2000*l.* in Government or Bank securities, bearing interest to bring in a certain income, and the remaining 2500*l.* he would invest judiciously in land to be left to improve in value, as a speculation. On this last he would venture to underwrite a profit of 100 per

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cent. in ten years, asking no other premium than the excess above 100 per cent. Many bargains are now daily offering. He said, if a person vested 1000*l.* in a farm and stock, and in making his house comfortable, 2000*l.* in Government securities, yielding six per cent. interest, and 2000*l.* in land, to lie idle, improving in value; the six per cent. which he might safely calculate on making from his farm, besides maintaining his family on its produce, added to the six per cent. from his 2000*l.* in money securities, — together 180*l.* — would enable him to keep a carriage and two horses, and three servants, and to enjoy many of the comforts of life. This too I consider highly coloured, after making every allowance for the difference between his estimate of comforts and ours. His would probably exclude wine, and tea and coffee; or at least, his coffee would probably be pale enough, when every pound cost one or two bushels of wheat. English ideas also, as to clothes, even on a peace establishment in the Western wilds, and still more, as to education, would probably differ widely from those of my informant. The expense of a good boarding school or 'seminary' for boys or girls (in this country they have as few schools as *shops*, except Sunday-schools, though as many *seminaries* and *academies* as *stores*) is 35*l.* per annum at Chillicothe. He has some of his family at school on these terms; and I think he said that at the female seminary Latin was taught if desired. In dress and manner he is of about the same 'grade,' as the Americans would say, as a respectable Yorkshire farmer possessing an estate of 600*l.* or 800*l.* per annum, and lives, I should imagine, somewhat in the same style, with a table, from his description, perhaps more profusely spread with domestic produce, such as beef, mutton, venison, turkeys, game, and fruit, — and more restricted in foreign wine and colonial luxuries." Vol. II. 82—84.

Now we see nothing done with this capital of 5000*l.* in the New World, which may not be done among ourselves, in a way full as safe and easy, without foregoing the comforts of civilized life and better society.

In the improved parts of America,

"Labourers, generally speaking, have no reasonable prospect of improving their condition, however uncomfortable, by coming hither—I mean to the *Atlantic States*; in the Western country industry and self-denial will force their way. Very superior merit, or singular good fortune, may still raise some to independence even here; but five out of ten may wander about for weeks or months in the agricultural districts of Pennsylvania, without finding regular employment, or the means of supporting themselves

selves by their labour. One of our passengers, a respectable looking man, said, that a friend of his had been applied to by a good labourer whose character he had long known, offering to work till the spring for his food, which offer was declined. In the neighbourhood of Philadelphia I heard some instances of less skilful labourers making similar applications in vain." II. p. 101.

Thus it appears that, notwithstanding the long stories of political economists, about the profits and depreciation of wages and labour, the value of the latter *immediately* declines, upon the full cultivation of the soil, so far as concerns farming work; and that poor rates or starvation become inevitable.

Under our review of Mr. Talbot's *Canada*, we shall have occasion to speak of the manifest policy of rendering emigration to our own colonies a preferable concern to that of settling in America.

Here we must leave Mr. Hodgson. We wish he had taken as much interest in collecting data concerning the progress of science as he has in reporting the spread of conventicles; but we as Antiquaries have no right to complain. In a future Number of our *Journal* will appear a valuable abstract of American archæologicals. In fine, Mr. Hodgson's is a judicious, entertaining, and in many parts, a very instructive book.

115. *Journal of the Conversations of Lord Byron: noted during a Residence with his Lordship at Pisa, in the Years 1821 and 1822.* By Thomas Medwin, Esq. 4to. Colburn.

IN the absence of the genuine Memoirs of Lord Byron, as left by himself, and which we are led to believe are irrevocably lost, the public appetite for every thing relating to him has been in some degree gratified by Capt. Medwin's Book: which we perused with much interest, and in which we were inclined to place implicit faith; but the direct negative given to several of his assertions by Lord Byron's highly-respectable Friend and Publisher, Mr. Murray (which we shall have to notice at the conclusion of this article); and the public rumours that are afloat as to the general inaccuracy of nearly all the circumstances which he narrates; these, combined, have staggered our faith in Captain Medwin's Narrative; and compel us to be cautious in spreading anecdotes

which are calculated to give anguish to many a *living character*. We shall therefore in our notice of this work, chiefly confine ourselves to such parts of it as illustrate Lord Byron's personal history, in which Capt. Medwin is, in a great measure, supported by his Lordship's own works; in this we shall avail ourselves of some short extracts from a copious and interesting critique in the *New Times*.

Capt. Medwin states, that he spent many months of intimacy with Lord Byron, during 1821-22, while his Lordship resided at the Lanfranchi Palace in Pisa; and that he made those constant memoranda of his *Sayings* and *Doings*, which are preserved in the volume before us.

The sources of Lord Byron's happiness or misery are to be traced higher than his birth. A noble ancestry of many generations gave a tone of elevation to his feelings, a pride, either of insolence or of dignity, as after-circumstances might direct. His father was a most abandoned profligate. Lord Byron himself thus speaks of him: "he ran out three fortunes, and married, or ran away with, three women. He seemed born for his own ruin, and that of the other sex. He began by seducing Lady Carmarthen, and spent for her 4000*l.* a year; and not content with one adventure of this kind, afterwards eloped with Miss Gordon. His marriage was not destined to be a very fortunate one either." (p. 55.)—"I lost my father when I was only six years of age.—My mother, when she was in a rage with me (and I gave her cause enough) used to say, 'Ah, you little dog, you are a Byron all over; you are as bad as your father.' I was not so young when my father died, but that I perfectly remember him; and had very early a horror of matrimony from the sight of domestic broils." (p. 54.)

Speaking of the time prior to twelve years old, he says, "I was a wayward youth, and gave my mother a world of trouble." (p. 56.) "I passed my boyhood at Mar Lodge, near Aberdeen, occasionally visiting the Highlands."—"Probably the wild scenery of Morven, Loch na Garr, and the banks of the Dee, were the parents of my poetical vein." (p. 57.) At ten, it may be remembered, he succeeded to a Peerage. "I was sent to Harrow," says he, "at twelve." (p. 58.) "I had a spirit that ill-brooked the restraints of school

school discipline; for I had been encouraged by servants in all my violence of temper, and was used to command. Every thing like a task was repugnant to my nature, and I came away a very indifferent classic, and read in nothing that was useful." (p. 61.)

From Harrow he went, during the vacations, to Newstead Abbey, the seat of his ancestors, and to which, as such, he always felt a strong attachment (see p. 48). Here, about the age of 15 or 16, he formed a romantic attachment to a young lady some years older than himself. "She was the *beau idéal*," says he, "of all that my youthful fancy could paint of beautiful!"—"I passed the summer vacation of this year among the Malvern Hills; those were the days of romance!" (p. 59)—"She jilted me, however;" (p. 62.)—and "for some years after the event, that had so much influence on my fate, I tried to drown the remembrance of it and of her in the most *depraving dissipation*." (p. 63.)

About this time it was that he first devoted himself to Poetry. "For a man to become a Poet," says his Lordship, "he must be in love or miserable. I was both when I wrote the *Hours of Idleness**: some of those poems, in spite of what the Reviewers say, are as good as any I ever produced." (p. 63.)

He remained at Cambridge till 19. "I believe," says he, "they were as glad to get rid of me at Cambridge as they were at Harrow. (p. 66.) I was at this time a mere Bond-street lounge—a great man at lobbies, coffee and gambling-houses; my afternoons were passed in visits, luncheons, lounging, and boxing, not to mention drinking." (p. 68.) His intrigues with women formed at this period the great business of his life, and he recounts them with a nauseating particularity; for they appear to be merely gross and sensual, with as little pretension to delicacy as can well be conceived.

Lord Byron's dissipation afforded him no glimpse of happiness. "Don't suppose," says he, "that I took any pleasure in these excesses"—(p. 69.)—"the poison was in the cup."—(p. 63.) "The miserable consequences of such a life are detailed at length in my Memoirs. My own master at an age when I most required a guide, and left to the dominion of my passions when they

were the strongest, with a fortune anticipated before I came into possession of it, and a constitution impaired by early excesses, I commenced my travels in 1809 with a joyless indifference to a world that was all before me." (p. 69.)—Elsewhere he exclaims, "almost all the friends of my youth are dead, shot in duels, ruined, or in the galleys." (p. 53.)

Singular enough it is, that he should persuade himself his writings tended to *exalt* the female sex! (p. 71.) Alas! if females are to be exalted by prostitution, let them read the works of Lord Byron!

A strong and early proof of his irritable vanity was afforded by the pain he felt at the sarcasms of the *Edinburgh Review*. "When I first saw the review of my *Hours of Idleness*," says he, "I was furious; in such a rage as I never have been in since. I dined that day with Scoopie Davies, and drank three bottles of claret to drown it; but it only boiled the more." (p. 142.) Elsewhere he says it even made him hate Scotland, the cotinry of his boyhood. (p. 57.) Yet to this very circumstance he owed his first literary reputation. Stung to the quick; he resolved to sting in return; and produced in a year the *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers*†. This satire was virulence itself, unseasoned with a grain of justice; but the world loves satire; and the trait which gave the greatest point and popularity to this work was one for which his Lordship now admits there was no ground at all—an imputation on the courage of Mr. Jeffrey and Mr. Moore. The latter Gentleman addressed a letter to Lord Byron in the nature of a challenge, but the letter was mislaid; and subsequent occurrences produced a great friendship between the writer and the addressee. (p. 146.)

Lord Byron now left England on his first tour to the Levant, with feelings little to be envied, and devoted himself while abroad to pursuits little to be praised. Of Venice he thus speaks, "I detest every recollection of the place, the people, and my pursuits. Every thing in a Venetian life, its gondolas, its effeminating indolence, its Siroccos tend to enervate the mind and body." (p. 70.) "Women were there, as they have ever been fated to be, my bane." (p. 71.)

This tour, however, led him amongst

* See vol. LXXVII. p. 1217; LXXVIII. 281.

† See vol. LXXX. p. 156.

scenes, which could not but revive whatever of imagination had been fostered amid the wild mountains of Bræmar. He saw the Spaniards carrying on their wild guerilla warfare against the invader: he visited Ali, the singular but sanguinary Pasha of Yanina; he trod the classic field of Marathon, and "the green beauties of the Attic plain;" and he conceived the happy inspiration of writing *a tour in verse*, and making of his own character a poetical personage. His object, he states in the preface, was "to shew that early perversion of mind and morals leads to satiety of past pleasures, and disappointment in new ones; and that even the beauties of nature and the stimulus of travel are lost on a soul so constituted, or rather misdirected." Happy had it been for Lord Byron had he been deeply impressed himself with these truths, and, feeling the evil, had applied himself manfully to remove its causes, seated as they were in vices which it was not yet too late for him to contend with and to subdue!

The publication of the two first volumes of *Childe Harold* was the crisis of Lord Byron's fate as a man and a poet. Its favourable reception opened to his Lordship a mine of wealth as well as of popularity. Of his subsequent works, the *Giaour*, the *Bride of Abydos*, and the *Corsair*, appeared in quick succession. They very much resemble each other in character. The *Giaour* is a bombastic personification of revenge. The *Bride of Abydos* is less offensive than the *Giaour*, but equally extravagant. The *Corsair's* "one virtue and a thousand crimes" is a moral absurdity. These poems, however, coming from a popular writer, and recommended by an easy flow of verse and lively powers of description, were eagerly read. Speaking of his conduct at this period, he says, "The impersonation of myself, which in spite of all I could say the world would discover in that poem (*Childe Harold*), made every one curious to know me, and discover the identity. I received every where a marked attention, was courted in all societies, made much of by Lady Jersey, had the *entré* at Devonshire House, was in favour with Brummel—and that was alone enough to make a man of fashion at that time—in fact, I was a lion, a ball-room bard, a *hot-pressed* darling! The *Corsair* put my reputation as *comète*." (p. 210.)

We now come to his marriage. The headstrong boy and profligate youth had now become a *patriot*! an Opposition Peer—a member of the literary Whig *coteries*. In this situation he attracted the notice of Miss Milbanke. His opinion of her motives for marrying him is coarsely and ungraciously expressed. "You ask me if Lady Byron were ever in love with me? No. I was the fashion when she first came out. I had the character of being a great rake, and was a great dandy—both of which young ladies like. She married me from vanity, and the hope of reforming and fixing me." (pp. 45, 46.)

Lord Byron, however, strenuously denies that he married Miss Milbanke for her money, and we are disposed to give him credit for sincerity. "All I have ever received, or am likely to receive," says he, "and that has been twice paid back too, was 16,000*l*. My own income at this period was small, and somewhat bespoke. Newstead was a very unprofitable estate, and brought me in a bare 1,500*l*. a year; the Lancashire property was hampered with a lawsuit, which has cost me 14,000*l*. and is not yet finished." (pp. 39, 40.) "Our honeymoon," says he, "was not all sunshine." (p. 39.) "We had a house in town, gave dinner parties, had separate carriages, and launched into every sort of extravagance. This could not last long. My wife's 10,000*l*. soon melted away. I was beset by duns, and at length an execution was levied, and the bailiffs put in possession of the very beds we had to sleep on." (p. 40.) Lord Byron indulged most vindictive feelings against the persons who supported her Ladyship in her determination to separate from him.—"All my former friends," says he, "even my cousin George Byron, who had been brought up with me, and whom I loved as a brother, took my wife's part. He followed the stream when it was strongest against me. He shall never touch a sixpence of mine." (p. 47.) The black malignity of the detestable lines, "Born in the garret, in the kitchen bred," is but too well known. They were directed against Lady Byron's Government: and they are only surpassed in bitter, unmanly feeling, by the epigram in p. 215, which accuses a woman with being a prostitute at once to him and to her husband.

It is very remarkable, and not a little instructive, that the only modest woman with whom Lord Byron was ever connected, is the only woman for whom he seems ever to have felt respect or real attachment. Capt. Medwin observes, "notwithstanding the tone of raillery with which he sometimes speaks in *Don Juan* of his separation from Lady Byron, it is evident that the thorn is in his side—the poison in his cup of life." (p. 108.) To his legitimate daughter ADA, too, he appears to have been strongly attached. Unfortunately for him, the domestic affections were not strong enough to overcome the inveterate habits of licentiousness which were the stain and canker of his life.

A second time he left his native country, and under even worse auspices than before. He had become more its enemy. He had out of spite and vexation undervalued its glories, depreciated the immortal honour of triumphs never equalled in history, libelled its Sovereign, insulted its Religion, violated its morals. He returned "like a dog to the vomit," to his old degradations and obscenities.

Lord Byron talks of his own Memoirs as "a good lesson to young men," in shewing them "the fatal consequences of dissipation."—He says, "there are *very few* licentious adventures of my own, or scandalous anecdotes that will affect others in the book."—"There are few parts that may not, and none that will not, be read by women." (p. 35.)

If we rightly understand Captain Medwin, Lord Byron down to the moment of his sailing for Greece, was living in *double adultery* with a married Italian woman; and to make the picture still more revolting, her father and her brother were the panders to her lust!—If this be not the plain meaning of Captain Medwin's history of the Countess Guiccioli, her father Count Gamba and his son, in pages 22, 23, 24, 28, 29, and 234, it is extremely necessary that the Captain should forthwith publish an explanation of those pages; for in no other sense can we understand them.

Lord Byron's poetical career may be divided into four important stages—of which the *English Bards* and *Scotch Reviewers* may be considered the first; *Childe Harold* with the *Corsair*, &c. the second; *Beppo* and *Don Juan* the

third; *Cain* and the *Vision of Judgment* the fourth.

The noble author called his poem of *Cain* "a Mystery;" and truly if he did not intend it as an attempt to shake the first principles, we will not say of Revealed but of Natural Religion, it is quite a mystery what he did intend. The work is miserably dull, and therefore can do little mischief.

In conjunction with Hunt, the author of some poems, which his Lordship sneeringly calls *Nimini pimini* and *Folly-age* (p. 261), he made an abortive attempt to establish a literary journal called *The Liberal*, which struggled through about three numbers, and then expired. In *The Liberal* appeared the production which has consigned Lord Byron's name to lasting infamy—the *Vision of Judgment*. This is certainly one of the most infamous productions that ever issued from the British press—infamous for its blasphemy, infamous for its anti-national sentiments, and infamous for its private and personal malignity.—If ever there was a Sovereign whose memory was sanctified in the gratitude and affection of a people, it was George the Third. Him Lord Byron chose as an object of ridicule, scoffing at his age, his blindness, his mental affliction! Nothing could show a mind more alien to English feeling. The military glory of his country he had elsewhere laboured to render contemptible. Waterloo was gall and bitterness to him: Buonaparte, the cowardly fugitive from that memorable field, was "a glorious Chief," the "idol of the soldier's soul;" though he had but a twelvemonth before execrated him as "mean," "abject," an "all evil spirit," a "Throneless homicide." But we must hear his political profession of faith—"I take little interest in the politics at home."—"My views extend to the good of mankind in general—of the world at large." (pp. 228, 229).—Accordingly he went to Italy, and there he became a Carbonaro.—"I had a magazine of one hundred stand of arms in my house."—"I had received a very high degree, without passing through the intermediate ranks." (p. 32.)

The principal aim and object of the *Vision of Judgment* was undoubtedly to gratify a vindictive hatred on the part of Lord Byron against Mr. Southey. The present volume shows how keenly

keenly sensible Lord Byron was of critical severity. We have seen what he suffered from the Edinburgh Reviewers. Captain Medwin states that he "smarted under the ill reception *Marino Faliero* met with, and was indignant at the critics who denied him the dramatic faculty" (p. 95); but these are all nothing to his sensations on perusing an article of Mr. Southey's—"He looked perfectly awful: his colour changed almost prismatically: his lips were as pale as death." (p. 148.) The truth was, that Mr. Southey had exposed the wickedness and folly of the "Satanic School" of poets in a manner that carried conviction to every mind. The public was with him, and the Satanic poets writhed under the justice of his severe castigations. On him, therefore, Lord Byron lavished the most violent abuse, nor did he pause a moment to consider whether it was either true or probable. Every person who has the honour of knowing Mr. Southey, knows him to be a man of the purest integrity, and of a spirit most honourably independent. But because the experience of maturer life has taught him to correct, not the vices (for these he never had) but the delusive hopes and fond imaginations of ardent youth, therefore did Lord Byron call him a Renegado. Because his Sovereign conferred on him a well-earned literary honour, to which is attached a trifling salary, not a twentieth part of what he might gain (like Lord Byron) by "the sweat of his brain," therefore did his Lordship call him a "hireling." Cowardice, ferocity, and many other vices equally alien to Mr. Southey's nature, did this Noble Libeller charge on the object of his fear and his revenge. And yet Lord Byron cries aloud against what he falsely calls Mr. Southey's "malicious calumnies!" (p. 149.) We ought not to omit noticing the more gratuitous abuse of Mr. Wordsworth, which is equally and utterly false. "It is satisfactory to reflect," says Lord Byron of this gentleman, "that where a man becomes a hireling and loses his independence, he loses also the faculty of writing well." (p. 192.) But Mr. Wordsworth is not a hireling, and has not lost his independence.

We have observed that the principal aim of the *Vision of Judgment* was to be revenged on Mr. Southey; but in pursuing this object two others pre-

sented themselves to the Noble Satirist—to insult the loyal and the religious feelings of his countrymen. The criminality of the two latter was not excused by the malignity of the first; but the union of the whole is well accounted for by the view which these *Conversations* afford us of Lord Byron's unhappy mental conformation. We have seen him violent, selfish, gross, vain, irritable, malignant, a despiser of women, a hater of his country, an alien from his God, impious, sceptical, superstitious. To sum up all—With great advantages of birth, rank, person, and fortune, he became a miserable because a vicious man; and with vast native powers of imagination, and great acquired command of felicitous language, he was a bad, because an impure and irreligious Poet.

We had selected for our readers numerous anecdotes of eminent individuals, living and dead, as narrated by Capt. Medwin, but for the reasons stated at the commencement of this review, omit them to make room for the subsequent article *entire*, which bears on the face of it the most authentic testimony of its truth; and is mixed up with much that is interesting of the literary history of Lord Byron's works. When our readers have perused the extracts, letters, and notes, they cannot fail to come to one of two conclusions, either that Capt. Medwin has been deceiving the public, or that Lord Byron hoaxed Capt. Medwin.

Conversations of Lord Byron, as related by Thomas Medwin, Esq. Compared with one portion of his Lordship's Correspondence.

The volume of "Lord Byron's Conversations" with Mr. Medwin contains several statements relative to Mr. Murray, his Lordship's publisher, against which, however unexceptionable they might be, he was willing to trust his defence to the private testimony of persons acquainted with the real particulars, and to his general character, rather than resort to any kind of public appeal, to which he has ever been exceedingly averse. But friends, to whose judgment Mr. Murray is bound to defer, having decided that such an appeal upon the occasion is become a positive duty on his part, he hopes that he shall not be thought too obtrusive in opposing to those personal allegations, extracts from Lord Byron's own letters, with the addition of a few brief notes of necessary explanation.

CAPT. MEDWIN, p. 167.

"Murray offered me, of his own accord,
1000l.

1006l. a Canto for Don Juan, and afterwards reduced it to 500l. on the plea of piracy, and complained of my dividing one Canto into two, because I happened to say something at the end of the Third Canto of having done so."

LORD BYRON'S LETTER.

"Ravenna, Feb. 7, 1820.

"Dear Murray—I have copied and cut the Third Canto of Don Juan into two, because it was too long, and I tell you this before hand, because, in case of any reckoning between you and me, these two are only to go for one, as this was the original form, and, in fact, the two together are not longer than the first! so remember that I have not made this division to double upon you, but merely to suppress some tediousness in the aspect of the thing. I should have served you a pretty trick if I had sent you, for example, Cantos of fifty stanzas each."

CAPTAIN MEDWIN, p. 169.

"I don't wish to quarrel with Murray, but it seems inevitable. I had no reason to be pleased with him the other day. Galignani wrote to me, offering to purchase the copyright of my works, in order to obtain an exclusive privilege of printing them in France. I might have made my own terms, and put the money in my own pocket: instead of which, I enclosed Galignani's letter to Murray, in order that he might conclude the matter as he pleased. He did so very advantageously for his own interest; but never had the complaisance, the common politeness, to thank me or acknowledge my letter."

LORD BYRON'S LETTER.

"Ravenna, 9bre 4, 1820.

"I have received from Mr. Galignani the inclosed letters, duplicates, and receipts, which will explain themselves. As the poems are your property by purchase, rights, and justice, all matters of publication, &c. &c. are for you to decide upon. I know not how far my compliance with Mr. G.'s request might be legal, and I doubt that it would not be honest. In case you choose to arrange with him I inclose the permits to you, and in so doing I wash my hands of the business altogether. I sign them merely to enable you to exact the power you justly possess more properly. I will have nothing to do with it further, except in my answer to Mr. Galignani, to state that the letters, &c. &c. are sent to you, and the causes thereof. If you can check these foreign pirates, do; if not, put the permissive papers in the fire. I can have no view nor object whatever but to secure to you your property."

Note.—Mr. Murray derived no advantage from the proposed agreement, which was by no means of the importance here ascribed to it, and therefore was never at-

tempted to be carried into effect; the documents alluded to are still in his possession.

CAPT. MEDWIN, p. 169—171.

"Murray has long prevented 'The Quarterly' from abusing me. Some of their bullies have had their fingers itching to be at me; but they would get the worst of it in a set to.

"Murray and I have dissolved all connection: he had the choice of giving up me or the Navy List. There was no hesitation which way he should decide; the Admiralty carried the day. Now for the 'Quarterly': their batteries will be opened; but I can fire broadsides too. They have been letting off lots of squibs and crackers against me, but they only make a noise and * * *

"'Werner' was the last book Murray published for me, and three months after came out the 'Quarterly's' article on my plays, when 'Marino Faliero' was noticed for the first time."

LORD BYRON'S LETTER.

"Genoa, 10bre 25, 1822.

"I had sent you back the 'Quarterly' without perusal, having resolved to read no more reviews, good, bad, or indifferent; but who can control his fate? 'Galignani,' to whom my English studies are confined, has forwarded a copy of at least one-half of it in his indefatigable weekly compilation, and as, 'like honour, it came unlooked for,' I have looked through it. I must say that upon the whole—that is, the whole of the half which I have read (for the other half is to be the segment of Gal.'s next week's circular), it is certainly handsome, or any thing but unkind or unfair."

Note.—The passage about the Admiralty is unfounded in fact, and no otherwise deserving of notice than to mark its absurdity; and with regard to the 'Quarterly Review,' his Lordship well knew that it was established and constantly conducted on principles which absolutely excluded Mr. Murray from all such interference and influence as is implied in the 'Conversations.'

CAPT. MEDWIN, p. 168.

"Because I gave Mr. Murray one of my poems, he wanted to make me believe that I made him a present of two others, and hinted at some lines in 'English Bards' that were certainly to the point. But I have altered my mind considerably upon that subject: as I once hinted to him, I see no reason why a man should not profit by the sweat of his brain at well as that of his brow, &c.; besides, I was poor at that time, and have no idea of aggrandizing booksellers."

LORD BYRON'S LETTER.

"January 2, 1816

"Dear Sir—Your offer is liberal in the extreme, and much more than the two poems

poems can possibly be worth—but I cannot accept it, nor will not. You are most welcome to them, as additions to the collected volumes, without any demand or expectation on my part whatever.

"P. S. I have enclosed your draft TORN, for fear of accidents by the way.—I wish you would not throw temptation in mine; it is not from a disdain of the universal idol—nor from a present superfluity of his treasures—I can assure you, that I refuse to worship him—but what is right is right, and must not yield to circumstances."

Note.—The above letter relates to a draft for 1000 guineas, offered by Mr. Murray for two poems, "The Siege of Corinth," and "Parisina," which his Lordship had previously, at a short interval, presented to Mr. Murray as donations. Lord Byron was afterwards induced, by Mr. Murray's earnest persuasion, to accept the 1000 guineas, and Mr. Murray has his Lordship's assignment of the copyright of the two pieces accordingly.

CAPTAIN MEDWIN, p. 166.

"Murray pretends to have lost money by my writings, and pleads poverty; but if he is poor, which is somewhat problematical to me, pray who is to blame?"

"Mr. Murray is tender of my fame. How kind in him! He is afraid of my writing too fast. Why? because he has a tender regard for his own pocket, and does not like the look of any new acquaintance in the shape of a book of mine, till he has seen his old friends in a variety of new faces; *id est*, disposed of a vast many editions of the former works. I don't know what would become of me without Douglas Kinnaird, who has always been my best and kindest friend. It is not easy to deal with Mr. Murray."

Note.—In the numerous letters received by Mr. Murray yearly from Lord Byron (who was not accustomed to restrain the expression of his feelings in writing them) not one has any tendency towards the imputations here thrown out; the incongruity of which will be evident from the fact of Mr. Murray having paid, at various times, for the copyright of his Lordship's Poems, sums amounting to upwards of 15,000*l.*—viz.:

Childe Harold I. II.	- - -	£.600
----- III.	- - -	1575
----- IV.	- - -	2100
Giaour	- - -	525
Bride of Abydos	- - -	525
Corsair	- - -	525
Lara	- - -	700
Siege of Corinth	- - -	525
Parisina	- - -	525
Lament of Tasso	- - -	315
Manfred	- - -	315
Beppo	- - -	525
Don Juan I. II.	- - -	1525
----- III. IV. V.	- - -	1525
Doge of Venice	- - -	1050

Sardanapalus, Cain, & Foscari	1100
Mazeppa	525
Chillon	525
Sundries	450

£.15,455

CAPT. MEDWIN, p. 170.

"My differences with Murray are not over. When he purchased 'Cain,' 'The Two Foscari,' and 'Sardanapalus,' he sent me a deed, which you may remember witnessing. Well, after its return to England, it was discovered that * * * * * But I shall take no notice of it."

Note.—Mr. Murray, of course, cannot answer a statement which he does not see; but pledges himself to disprove any imputation the suppressed passage may contain, whenever disclosed. He has written twice to Capt. Medwin's publisher, desiring, as an act of justice, to have the passage printed entire in any new edition of the book, and in the mean time to be favoured with a copy of it. As this has not yet been obtained, and as the context seems to imply that it accuses him of endeavouring to take some pecuniary advantage of Lord Byron, he thinks he shall be forgiven for stating the following circumstances.

Mr. Murray, having accidentally heard that Lord Byron was in pecuniary difficulties, immediately forwarded 1,500*l.* to him, with an assurance that another such sum should be at his service in a few months; and that, if such assistance should not be sufficient, Mr. Murray would be ready to sell the copy-right of all his Lordship's works for his use.

The following is Lord Byron's acknowledgment of this offer: Nov. 14, 1815.

"Dear Sir,—I return you your bills, not accepted, but certainly not *unhonoured*. Your offer is a favour which I would accept from you if I accepted such from any man. Had such been my intention, I can assure you I would have asked you fairly, and as freely, as you would give; and I cannot say more of my confidence or your conduct. The circumstances which induce me to part with my books, though sufficiently, are not *immediately* pressing. I have made up my mind to them, and there is an end. Had I been disposed to trespass on your kindness in this way, it would have been before now, but I am not sorry to have an opportunity of declining it, as it sets my opinion of you, and indeed of human nature, in a different light from that in which I have been accustomed to consider it.

"Believe me, very truly,

"Your obliged and faithful servant,
"To John Murray, Esq." "BYRON."

Note.—That nothing had occurred to subvert these friendly sentiments will appear from the three letters subjoined, the second of them written by Lord Byron a few

few weeks before his death, and the last addressed by his Lordship's valet to Mr. Murray as one of his deceased master's most confidential friends.

LORD BYRON'S LETTERS.

May 8th, 1819.

"I have a great respect for your good and gentlemanly qualities, and return your personal friendship towards me. * * * * *

You deserve and possess the esteem of those whose esteem is worth having, and of none more (however useless it may be) than

"Your's very truly, "BYRON."

"Missolonghi, Feb. 25, 1824.

"I have heard from Mr. Douglas Kinnaird that you state a report of a satire on Mr. Gifford having arrived from Italy, said to be written by me, but that you do not believe it; I dare say you do not, nor any body else, I should think. Whoever asserts that I am the author or abettor of any thing of the kind on Gifford lies in his throat; I always regarded him as my literary father, and myself as his prodigal son. If any such composition exists, it is none of mine. You know, as well as any body, upon whom I have or have not written, and you also know whether they do or did not deserve the same—and so much for such matters.—You will, perhaps, be anxious to hear some news from this part of Greece (which is most liable to invasion), but you will hear enough through public and private channels on that head. I will, however, give you the events of a week, mingling my own private peculiar with the public, for we are here jumbled a little together at present.—On Sunday, (the 15th, I believe) I had a strong and sudden convulsive attack, which left me speechless, though not motionless, for some strong men could not hold me; but whether it was epilepsy, catalepsy, cachexy, apoplexy, or what other *ery* or *epsy*, the doctors have not decided, or whether it was spasmodic, or nervous, but it was very unpleasant, and nearly carried me off, and all that. On Monday they put leeches to my temples, no difficult matter, but the blood could not be stopped till eleven at night (they had gone too near the temporal artery for my temporal safety), and neither styptic nor caustic would cauterize the orifice till after an hundred attempts.—On Tuesday a Turkish brig of war ran on shore. On Wednesday, great preparations being made to attack her, though protected by her consorts, the Turks burned her, and retired to Patras. On Thursday a quarrel ensued between the Suliot and the Frank Guard at the arsenal: a Swedish Officer was killed, and a Suliot severely wounded, and a general fight expected, and with some difficulty prevented. On Friday, the officer was buried, and Capt.

GENT. MAG. November, 1824.

Parry's English artificers mutinied, under pretence that their lives were in danger, and are for quitting the country—they may. On Saturday we had the smartest shock of an earthquake which I remember (and I have felt fair, slight or smart, at different periods; they are common in the Mediterranean), and the whole army discharged their arms, upon the same principle that savages beat drums, or howl, during an eclipse of the moon; it was a rare scene altogether! If you had but seen the English Jahnies, who had never been out of a Cockney workshop before, nor will again if they can help it! And on Sunday we heard that the Vizier is come down to Larissa with one hundred and odd thousand men.—In coming here I had two escapes, from the Turks (one of my vessels was taken, but afterwards released), and the other from shipwreck; we drove twice on the rocks near the Scrophes (Islands near the coast).—I have obtained from the Greeks the release of eight-and-twenty Turkish prisoners, men, women, and children, and sent them to Patras and Prevesa at my own charges. One little girl of nine years old, who proposes remaining with me, I shall (if I live) send with her mother, probably, to Italy, or to England, and adopt her. Her name is Hato Hatogee; she is a very pretty lively child. All her brothers were killed by the Greeks, and she herself and her mother were spared by special favour, and owing to her extreme youth, she being then but five or six years old.—My health is rather better, and I can ride about again. My office here is no sinecure—so many parties and difficulties of every kind; but I will do what I can. Prince Mavrocordati is an excellent person, and does all in his power; but his situation is perplexing in the extreme; still we have great hopes in the success of the contest. You will hear, however, more of public news from plenty of quarters, for I have little time to write. Believe me, yours, &c. &c.
"To John Murray, Esq. "N. B."

LETTER OF LORD BYRON'S VALET.

"Sir, "Missolonghi, April 21, 1824.

"Forgive me for this intrusion which I am now under the painful necessity of writing to you, to inform you of the melancholy news of my Lord Byron who is no more. He departed this miserable life on the 19th of April, after an illness of only ten days. His Lordship began by a nervous fever, and terminated with an inflammation on the brain, for want of being bled in time, which his Lordship refused till it was too late. I sent the Hon. Mrs. Leigh's letter enclosed in your's, which I think would be better for you to open and explain to the Hon. Mrs. Leigh, for I fear the contents of the letter will be too much for her. And you will please to inform Lady Byron, and the Honourable

that this portion of the original cottage should have been thus sacredly preserved amidst a profusion of modern improvements. The villa of Pope, as to the interior, is said to have undergone demolition. Its Garden and Grotto alone remain to satiate the gaze of posterity! With respect to Thomson it should be added, that over the fire-place the carved ornaments are after the fashion of former times, whilst at the opposite end of the sitting-room, between the windows, may be seen a bust of the Bard, which imparts to the relics an air of classic celebrity.

"Stepping into the Garden, you are conducted by a neat gravel walk through a serpentine avenue of shady trees to an Alcove, painted green, on whose fronts these words are emblazoned;

'Here THOMSON sung the Seasons and their change.'

In the alcove is a rustic table, and suspended over the back seat is a board with this inscription: 'JAMES THOMSON died at this place, August 27, 1748.' On the reverse of the board, when taken down, I read the following silvan memorial: 'Within this pleasing retirement, allured by the music of the nightingale, which warbled in sweet unison to the melody of his soul, in unaffected cheerfulness, and genial, though simple elegance, lived JAMES THOMSON. Sensibly alive to all the beauties of nature, he painted their images as they rose in review, and poured the whole profusion of them into his inimitable *Seasons*. Warmed with intense devotion to the Sovereign of the Universe, its flame glowing through all his compositions, animated with unbounded benevolence, with the tenderest social sensibility, he never gave one moment's pain to any of his fellow-creatures, save by his death, which happened at this place on the 22d day of August, 1748.'

"From this haunt of the Muses the gardener took us to a large summer-house, in a corner of which was another table belonging to Thomson, on which he is said to have finished his '*Seasons*.' It had a capacious drawer, but the whole was old and decayed, having been formerly in the open alcove, and of course was affected by the humidity of the atmosphere. It was small, and oblong in form, like a chamber dressing table, having nothing in its construction or workmanship that entitles it to attention."

This interesting passage is accompanied by two pleasing wood-cuts, one of Rosedale House, the other Thomson's Alcove.

We take leave of "Richmond and its Vicinity," with observing that the Volume is likewise embellished with three neat lithographic views of the Bridge, of the ancient Palace at Richmond, and of the Pagoda in Kew Gar-

dens; and with recommending to each of the numerous visitors of "the English Frescati," this well-informed little Guide to this delightful ramble.

118. *Notitia Historica: containing Tables, Calendars, and miscellaneous Information, for the Use of Historians, Antiquaries, and the Legal Profession. By Nicholas Harris Nicolas of the Inner Temple, Author of the Life of William Davison, Secretary of State to Queen Elizabeth; &c. Small 8vo. pp. 270. Baldwin, Cradock, and Joy.*

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possessing common sense, than the spurious feelings and nonsensical fancies, of which we find in this Volume too many specimens from contemporary Verifiers.

117. *Richmond and its Vicinity. With a Glimpse at Twickenham, Strawberry Hill, and Hampton Court.* By John Evans, LL.D. 12mo. pp. 279.

WE are always glad to meet this industrious Veteran in the Fields of Literature; and he could not have selected a pleasanter place of meeting than Richmond; where, "together with his family, he has latterly passed his summer vacations; and having applied in vain for a volume of this kind, he has been tempted to supply the deficiency."

An ample bill of fare, in the form of "Contents," will draw the Reader to any point of view which he may wish to examine. Every subject at all connected with Richmond is duly noticed; and though the author's style is rather discursive, still his episodes are amusing and instructive.

For example, in a short article under the head of "Roads from London to Richmond," he says,

"It is expected that by the bridge now building from Hammermith to Barnes, the distance from the Metropolis to Richmond will be shortened nearly a mile. In Ireland the lower classes pass over a bridge uncovered, praying for the repose of the soul of its founder in a better world! Roads and bridges were objects of special attention with the Romans, who spread their dominion over nearly all the districts of the habitable globe."

Dr. Evans having in other parts of his Volume collected many interesting anecdotes respecting the history of Thomson, his character, and works, closes the account of Richmond with a description of the residence of the Poet of the Seasons, which will afford a good specimen of the style of this little History.

"Here, after having sustained the accustomed alternations of a Poet's career, he closed his amiable life when at the zenith of his fame and glory! How he came to make choice of this sequestered spot is not known; probably from his love of Nature, which would here receive its amplest gratification. Nor let us be censured for the indulgence of an innocent curiosity. With pilgrim feet we love to frequent the haunts where the Muses have dwelt in a not inglorious obscurity. The association of ideas,

the strongest law of our nature, is on this occasion impetuous and irresistible. It must be gratified. Miles are traversed, and the most distant spots visited for the gratification of this passion. The abode of SHAKSPERE, at Stratford-upon-Avon; of POPE, at Twickenham; and of THOMSON, at Kew Lane, Richmond, must be pronounced hallowed ground in the eye of distant generations.

"One morning (July, 1822) I went in quest of the spot where Thomson, breathing out his soul into the bosom of his Creator, quitted this sublunary sphere for a better world! We bent our way to Kew-Foot Lane, in the vicinity of Richmond. It is a row of cottages, with occasionally a house of larger dimensions. Inquiring of a maid-servant, who was idly looking out at a window, where Thomson lived—she asked, whether I meant 'the poet writer?' I answered 'yes,' when she directed me further up to a large handsome brick mansion, Rosedale House, the residence of the Earl of Shaftesbury. On ringing the bell, a woman appeared, of whom I inquired whether Thomson had lived and died there, she replied in the affirmative. I then asked respecting any *relics* of the poet which were to be inspected by strangers. She said there were a few, and many called to see them. Begging to be similarly indulged, she withdrew to ask the *Countess*, and immediately returned with leave of admission.

"On entering into the house you are shown two small rooms on the ground-floor, connected by an archway, and thrown into a kind of hall. On the left is the room in which Thomson breathed his last, being his bed-chamber; and on the right is his sitting-room, where he passed his time, with brass hooks fixed round, upon which he hung his hat and cane; also the table on which he wrote, and, lastly, the very fire-place before which he no doubt sat in musings deep; when

'Winter reign'd tremendous o'er the conquer'd year.'

It is a neat round mahogany table, letting itself down on its stand, with a delineation of a white scroll in the centre, having this inscription in imitation of hand-writing.—

'On this table James Thomson constantly wrote; it was therefore purchased of his servant, who also gave these brass hooks, on which his hat and cane were hung in this his sitting-room. F. B.' These initials signify Frances Boocawen, widow of Admiral Boocawen, who here ended her days. The young woman who showed us these rooms, informed us that in Thomson's time these were the only apartments. Since that period two wings had been added, as well as two stories, by George Rose, Esq. an Army Agent, so that it is the most handsome house in Kew-Foot Lane. It is much to the praise of the present Noble Owner; that

that this portion of the original cottage should have been thus sacredly preserved amidst a profusion of modern improvements. The villa of Pope, as to the interior, is said to have undergone demolition. Its Garden and Grotto alone remain to satiate the gaze of posterity! With respect to Thomson it should be added, that over the fire-place the carved ornaments are after the fashion of former times, whilst at the opposite end of the sitting-room, between the windows, may be seen a bust of the Bard, which imparts to the relics an air of classic celebrity.

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bulky as well as too expensive for private libraries, cannot fail to be properly appreciated.

We must not forget to notice also the different depositories of testamentary evidences which Mr. Nicolas has particularized, and offered to the attention of the Genealogist. The *Nouitia Historica* has other claims to public approbation than those which the nature of this Miscellany will allow us to submit to our readers; and we anticipate that it will meet with a very general and favourable reception. The man of letters must feel himself greatly obliged to the compiler for pointing out many an unknown hoard of knowledge, and he will be as grateful to Mr. Nicolas as the young sportsman is to an experienced keeper, who tells him which and where are the fields and covers that are most likely to afford amusement.

119. *Friendship's Offering; or, The Annual Remembrancer: a Christmas Present, or New Year's Gift, for 1825.* Lupton Relfe.

THE example of Mr. Ackermann, who has the merit of first introducing from the Continent this species of annual literature, has been followed by two powerful rivals. The first of these which comes under our notice, "*Friendship's Offering*," wears a most captivating appearance, not only as far as external embellishment, embossing, illuminating, &c. but from the beauty of the engravings and the interest of many of its articles, which are original compositions of no ordinary cast. The success of a trial last year has evidently stimulated the proprietors to increased efforts. The present volume contains Views of Constantinople, St. Petersburg, Berne, and Naples, with good Descriptions. Copies of celebrated pictures, after Murillo, Claude, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Westall, Stothard, &c. The original articles bear the names of Mrs. Opie, Miss M. Edgeworth, Rev. T. Dale, H. E. Lloyd, esq. &c. &c. At the end of the volume is a blank Diary for memoranda, headed by 12 very neat wood engravings of antient castles, churches, &c. all in the county of Kent.

The aim of the editor of "*Friendship's Offering*" appears to have been to combine the elegance of art and flowers of literature with the utility of

the superior class of pocket-books, and in this (with the deficiency of an almanack, which would have necessarily much increased the price) he has in a great degree succeeded.

120. *The Literary Souvenir; or Cabinet of Poetry and Romance.* Edited by Alaric A. Watts. pp. 400. Hurst, Robinson, and Co.

THIS is one of the most beautiful little volumes that ever came under our notice. Before examining the literary department of the work, we must be allowed to look at the pictures. There are ten highly-finished line-engravings designed by Fielding, Brockendon, Nash, Corbould, Wright, Ducis, &c. The view of the Bay of Naples by Heath, and City of Lyons, Fortress of Saguntum, and Paris from Pere la Chaise, by Finden, are perfect gems of art. Nor are the historical subjects less beautiful; among which may be particularly noticed, Mary Queen of Scots and Chatelar, by Ducis, and engraved by R. Baker; and the Mother and Child, by Brockendon, and engraved by Humphreys. There are also three plates of fac-similes of the handwriting of upwards of 30 living poets.

The editor, Mr. A. A. Watts, himself a poet of no mean fame, has rallied to his aid a host of eminent writers, whose united contributions must ensure popularity to any publication. Besides several anonymous contributions from distinguished sources, the pages of the *Literary Souvenir* have been enriched with original productions, in prose and verse, by Sir Walter Scott, bart. Thomas Campbell, esq. James Montgomery, esq. Mrs. Hemans, the late Rev. C. R. Maturin, Rev. W. Lisle Bowles, James Hogg, Allan Cunningham, L. E. L. (Miss Landon), author of "*The Improvisatrice*," Rev. G. Croly, Archdeacon Wrangham, (author of "*May you Like it*"), Rev. C. Colton, (author of "*Lacon*,") Alaric A. Watts, J. H. Wiffen, esq. William Read, esq. Mrs. Opie, Delta (of Blackwood's Magazine), T. K. Hervey, esq. David Lyndsay (author of "*Dramas of the Ancient World*,") the Rev. Thomas Dale, R. Sullivan, esq., the Editor of the *Literary Gazette*, Mrs. Cornwell Baron Wilson, the late Ismael Fitzadam, the Rev. E. W. Barnard, the late Herbert Knowles, &c. &c.

The

The plate we have before spoken of, "The Mother and Child," illustrates the following beautiful little poem by Mrs. Hemans:

"Where art thou, boy?—Heaven, heaven!
the babe is playing!

Even on the margin of the dizzy steep!
Haste—hush! a breath, my agony betraying,
And he is gone! beneath him rolls the deep!

Could I but keep the bursting cry suppress'd,
And win him back in silence to my breast!

Thou'rt safe!—Thou com'st with smiles
my fond arms meeting, [death!

Blest, fearless child;—I, I have tasted
Nearer! that I may feel thy warm heart
beating! [breath!

And see thy bright hair floating in my
Nearer! to still my bosom's yearning pain,—
I clasp thee now, mine own! thou'rt here
again."

In our Poetical department we shall be tempted to give some farther specimens; and shall dismiss this elegant publication, with hearty wishes, and no fears, for its success.

121. *A Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of London, May 5, 1824.* By J. H. Pott, M.A. Archdeacon of London, and Vicar of St. Martin in the Fields. pp. 33. Rivingtons.

THE perusal of this Charge has afforded us peculiar satisfaction, as it breathes throughout that Christian moderation which characterizes the Church of this United Kingdom. We find it in this respect earnestly recommending the same tolerating spirit which we had the good fortune to hear expressed by the Primate at his last Visitation at Canterbury. An union of opinion in the government of our Church in this respect is so congenial with the doctrines of divine truth, that we are led to felicitate the Clergy and the Laity in finding themselves governed and superintended by a hierarchy of undisturbed unanimity and peace in believing.

The venerable Archdeacon opens his Address by contrasting the benefits of moderation with measures of force,—and by stating that "the strongest impulses are put in force, or the closest arts are called in aid, in order to win over members to the side which is espoused, or to reclaim men by the ties of partial interest in one band." The first terms of union of the Church of Christ consisted principally in the

never-failing pledge of faith and practice; and after tracing this principle from its origin, he observes, that "what is moderate and equal tends always to duration. The heat of ardent passions, or the violence of bold precessions, burn down and wear out of themselves. Happy is it then for us that the ground of firm consistency in our Church was laid in moderate counsels; and while it rests upon that sure basis, we may look for its continuance, on whatever side it may be threatened or assailed." In pursuing the line of historical evidence in testimony of this principle, he asks, "what was the answer which was given to the first attempt upon the privileges of the British Church, when the question was raised concerning matters of authority, and when a right to dictate was asserted in favour of a foreign Head? the answer was distinctly, we owe nothing to our brethren in the faith in distant quarters, but to love one another, and that debt we are ready to discharge."—In proceeding briefly through the Reformation, and the examples which it afforded of firmness, of zeal, and of martyrdom, he adds, "When the storm was overpast, the Sun which went down in that muddy cloud, rose soon with unabated splendour,—and again that new and happy dawn was marked with a mild effulgence, and displayed a temperate aspect. Moderation and forbearance supplied the place of eager and vindictive measures."

From this point he pursues the way through the exercise of a moderate and equal temper in our Church, the terms of faith, worship, and communion, of discipline and practice, by which we are united. In the settling the Articles, he takes occasion to deny the common impression that "they were contrived to comprehend men of various sentiments by means of dubious language and equivocal expressions. Such a mode would have been ill calculated for the cause of truth. But the care to conciliate and unite was much more happily exerted by declining many points of difference in things which were most contested at that time." P. 13.

If any thing in this world can tend to promote that union for which the best men have expressed their earnest wishes in all ages, it must still be sought in moderate and equal measures; the want of which temper was openly deplored in foreign churches, and

and crossed upon the hard plea of necessity. *Non sumus adeo felices*, was the answer of the President of Dort, which our pattern was proposed to him for the cure of those defects, by a prelate of our own church. The wisdom of our countrymen has framed accordingly those protecting laws, which, without attempting to enslave men's minds, are calculated to prevent the danger which is feared, or to furnish prompt and timely remedies for mischiefs which may spring up, and acquire a baneful influence by neglect and oversight." In connexion with which principle some interesting passages are extracted from the learned Bp. Sparrow and the sagacious Bishop Sanderson; the latter of whom said, that "particular churches would be as tender as may be in giving their definitions and determinations in such points as these; not restricting those that live therein determinately either to the affirmative or negative, especially where there may be admitted a latitude of dissenting without any prejudice done either to the substance of the Catholic faith, or to the tranquillity of the Church, or to the salvation of the Dis-senter," &c.

The venerable Archdeacon, drawing towards a close of his Charge, says, in p. 27:

"In a word, they who resolve all faith into an explicit reliance upon ecclesiastical authority, and they who deny all such authority, destroy either way the grounds of faith itself; for if there were no deliberate choice there would be no rational submission of the heart, &c. &c.—Men would confide in this sole plea for their errors, that they are their own. They would have no claim to be heard, but their talent for collecting proselytes and forming sects, with the pride and fate of Icarus, and with the sad result of giving their own name to some troubled waters, restless and uncertain as themselves.—The principles of our Church, then, allow a liberty of conscience, and a liberty of practice, subject only to such restraints as are deemed requisite for the common interest, on the grounds of truth itself, and conducive to the common safety. (P. 29.) A moderate and equal temper does not lead to any compromise of principles; to take that course would be a plain departure in some opposite direction, and every step which then should follow would not fail to shew the bias unhappily contracted.—Our ark has thus preserved its poize by its own well-measured symmetry; it has the lines and proportions of the sacred word of God for its acknowledged and illustrious model; it

has, we trust, the grace and blessing of Almighty God, the God of truth and mercy, for its never-failing succour and support." P. 33.

We have been thus induced to extend our extracts from this valuable Charge, from the importance in which its sentiments must appear to every unprejudiced and Christian mind; and from the deep impression which it evidently made upon its auditors: but still more, because we felt solicitous to become the humble assistants, in however small degree, of making known the liberality and truly Christian course which our ecclesiastical leaders are uniformly adopting in their church government at this enlightened æra of our faith.

Since the publication of this Charge (which was printed at the request of the Clergy of his Archdeaconry), the venerable Pastor has resigned his cure of St. Martin's, with the regret and esteem of all his parishioners, and has been inducted into that of Kensington, which became vacant by the lamented death of the Rev. T. Rennell, B. D. the late Vicar.

122. Johnson's *Typographia*.

(Continued from p. 341.)

ABOUT 1469-70, alphabetical tables of the first words of each chapter were introduced as a guide to the binder. Catch-words, now generally abolished, were first used at Venice by Vindeline de Spire. Signatures, not introduced till the middle of the book, and then continued throughout, first appear on or about 1470. The term *libri editi*, in use before the invention of printing, La Monoye makes to refer to books published and dispersed in considerable numbers; the *libri scripti* to transcripts for libraries. *Pocket-book binding* appears to be very ancient, for "Scaliger gives an account of a psalter possessed by his grandmother, which appears, according to his statement, to have been singularly bound; the cover was two inches thick, on the inside of which was a kind of cupboard, wherein was deposited a small silver crucifix, and behind it the name of Berenica Codronia de la Scala." P. 68.

Finiguerra is certainly entitled to the full merit of inventing the art of engraving (page 79), i. e. so far as concerns the means of taking impres-

sions.

sions. As to card-printing, it is very properly noted (p. 75) that it is only the old Greek and Roman method of delineating the figures on vases, described from Dr. Clarke in Fosbroke's *Encyclopedia of Antiquities*, p. 199, and long an Asiatic custom.

We had no idea of the antiquity of the pronunciation *Myster*, but in p. 81, we find an ancient memorandum as follows: "Of your charité pray for the soul of Myster Willyam Caxton," &c.

Dates are not to be received as authentic testimonies of the age of a book. A Dutch translation of "Bartholomæus de Proprietatibus," is shown at Haerlem with the date mccccxxv. as a proof of their claim to the earliest printing.

"But Mr. Bagford, who had seen a copy with the genuine date, exposed the cheat; as I had been erased so cunningly that it was not easy to perceive it. Besides the frauds of an after-contrivance, many false dates have originally been given by the printers, partly by design to enhance their value, but chiefly through negligence and blunders. Instances are known of 1449 being put for 1494, mcccc. for mcccc. and so forth.—In fact, the dates given by the early printers are so confused, that it is almost impossible to ascertain the exact age of any book." pp. 96, 97.

Signatures, i. e. the letters at the bottom of the page to guide the binder (of which before), are certainly of Venetian origin, and generally found in their works from the year 1474, and in process of time were adopted by the other printers of Europe. P. 98.

The claim of Oxford against London, or of Corsellis, a foreigner, against Caxton, as to the first printing in this country, being settled (pp. 83—128) in favour of the latter, we find in p. 129, an interesting account of Caxton's mode of printing and typography. According to this account, books printed by Caxton may be known by the peculiar form of his *d* final. It is the Gothic *d*, with a serpentine perpendicular tail.

"His *d* at the end of a word was very singular; he adhered to the characteristics peculiar to the English manuscripts before the Conquest. Instead of commas and periods, he used an oblique stroke, similar to what the Dutch printers use in their Gothic impressions to this day. His letter was peculiar and easily known, being a mixture of Secretary and Gothic. He followed the

example of the printers of his time, in not using any direction or catch-word; he used signatures, but rarely numbered his leaves, and never his pages. In most of his books he only printed (according to the then custom) a small letter at the beginning of the chapters, to intimate what the initials or capital letter should be, which was afterwards made by the illuminator who wrote it with a pen, in red, blue, or green ink; but in some instances he used two-line letters of a Gothic kind. As he printed long before the present method was adopted of adding an errata at the end of a book; to supply this deficiency, his extraordinary exactness induced him to have recourse to a most laborious task, namely, that of revising every page (after the book was printed), and marking the corrections with red ink; one copy being thus perfected, he then employed a careful person to go through the whole impression, and correct the faults." p. 129.

The next discussion is concerning the antiquity of paper; by which word must be understood only that of linen rags, not the papyrus of Egypt, or the cotton or bombycene paper of the East. The first author who is said to speak definitively of our modern paper, is Petrus Mauritius, called the Venerable, who died in 1153.

"The books we read every day, (says he) in his Treatise against the Jews, are made of sheep, goat, or calf-skin, or of oriental plants, that is, the papyrus of Egypt, or of rags, *ex rasuris veterum pannorum*. These last words signify undoubtedly the paper such as is now used." P. 138.

The first book which Caxton printed was the *Recueil of Troy*, from the French of Raoul le Ffeure; and the proemium informs us, that Caxton at first threw aside the MS. because "he lerned his English in Kent, in the Weald, 'where I doubt not is spoken as brode and rude English, as is in any place of England.'" It is most certain that anciently the provincials of one county could scarcely comprehend the dialect of another; and we attribute it to the Norman Conquest. The broad German Anglo-Saxon is very different in accentuation from the French, introduced after the Conquest: and the amalgamation of the two accents (for we have positive evidence of the Saxonization of French words) must have not only produced confusion, but made the English of the day be pronounced more or less broad, according to the predominancy of the old Saxon on the particular spot. With the exception of softening harsh letters,

letters, as *g* in *wag* into *way*, and so in others, many rustics in the present day talk in the Saxon accent, though its appearance in print would be absurd, except for comic description. In Caxton's time the same objection, it seems, applied to the Patois of Kent. This book was executed by order of the Duchess of Burgundy, sister to Edward IV. and, as Caxton says, that the destruction of Troy may be an "ensample to all men durynge the world, how dredefull and jeopardory it is to begynne a warre, and what harmes, losses, and deth followeth," it is very probable that the Duchess patronized it, because her own house being seated on the throne, it was obvious policy to persuade the people into a dislike of further warfare.

The Game of Chess is the first book printed in England with a date, viz. 1474. P. 139.

Of Caxton's Ovid's *Metamorphosis* no printed copy is known; so that it is dubious whether he ever put his MS. to press.

Concerning the "Historye of Reynart the Foxe," we beg to observe, that, according to our recollection, there are more romances than one so called; and that, according to the extracts and accounts which we have seen in the *Notices des MSS.* of one of these works, the subject is not that stated in p. 159; but the Roman Catholic Religion, which is admirably satirized in the loop-holes which it offers to vice, by absolution, pardons, pilgrimages, &c. Reynard in fact is a crafty rogue, who commits all manner of villainy, and gets scot-free by the means mentioned.

Caxton translated a French Virgil into English; and his preface gives a very interesting account of the difficulty under which he laboured, of writing English generally intelligible to the whole nation. He was in the situation of a Clergyman, hardly knowing how to render his sermons intelligible to a country congregation.

"In which book [the French Eneid] I had gret playsyr, because of the fayr and honest termes and wordes in Frenche, which I never saw tofore lyke, ne noue so playsaunt ne so well ordered; which booke, as me semed, sholde be moche requysite to noblemen to see, as wel for the eloquence as the hystories, how wel that many hundred yeres passed was the sayd booke of Eneydos

with other werks made and learned dayly in scoolis, especially in Italye and other places, whiche historye the sayd Vyrgyll made in metre."

Here we shall pause to observe, that chronicles and books of chivalry were from their connexion with military life deemed the fittest subjects for the education and reading of a gentleman. Specific instructions to this effect appear in the ordinances of Royal Households. To this practice Caxton alludes, when he calls the *Eneid* a *book requisite to noblemen*; but in finding it necessary for them, that he should translate it from French into English, it is plain that times were changed from the days of Edw. III. when the former language was so universal that it gave birth to the proverb, "Jack would be a gentleman if he could speak French," and Latin was translated into French at school. Indeed our Norman Kings would have utterly extirpated English if it had been in their power. Caxton thus proceeds,

"Whan I had advised me in this sayd booke, I delybered and concluded to translate it into Englyshe, and forthwith toke a pen and ynk, and wrote a leaf or tweyne, which I oversawe agayne to correcte it; and whan I sawe the fayr and straunge termes therein, I doubted that it sholde not plesse some gentylnen whiche late blamed me, saying, that in my translacyons I had over curyous termes, which coude not be understande of comyn people, and desired me to use olde and homely termes in my translacyons, and fayne wolde I satisfye every man. And so to doo, toke an olde boke and redde therein, and certaynly the Englyshe was so rude and broad, that I could not well understande it. And also my Lord Abbott of Westmynster did so shewe to me late certayn evidences, wryten in old Englyshe, for to reduce it into our Englyshe now used; and certaynly it was wretton in such wyse that it was more lyke to Dutche than Englyshe. I coude not reduce ne bryngs it to be understonden; and certaynly our langage now used varyeth farre from that which was used and spoken when I was born; for we Englyshmen ben borne under the dominacyon of the Mone, which is never stedfaste, but ever wanyng, wexyng one season, and waneth and dyscreaseth another season; and that comyng English that is spoken in one shyre varyeth from another, insomuche that in my dayes happened that certayne merchauntes were in a shipp in Tamyse, for to have sailed over the see into Zelande, and for lacke of wynde they taryed atte Forland, and went to lande for to re-

freshe

freshe them, and one of them, named Shesfelde, a mercer, came into an hows, and axed for mets, and apocally he axed after egges, and the goode wyf answerede that she coude speke no Frenshe. And the marchaut was angry, for he also coude speke no Frenshe, but wolde have hadde egges, and she understoode hym not. And thenne at laste another sayd that he wolde have had eyren; thenne the good wyf said that she understode hym well. Soo what sholde a mau in thysse days now wryte, egges or eyren? Certainly it is harde to playse every man, by cause of diversitye and chaunge of langage; for in these dayes every man that is in any reputacyon in his countre will utter his communicacyon and matters in such manners and termes that fewe menne shall understande them; and som honest and grete clerkes have ben with me, and desired me to wryte the most curyous termes that I coude fynde. And thus betwene playn, rude, and curious, I stand abashed." P. 196.

123. Since our previous review of Lord Byron's Conversations was printed (see p. 434), Mr. HOBHOUSE has published a pamphlet, in contradiction to many circumstances in Capt. Medwin's book, and in a "Narrative of Lord Byron's Voyage to Sicily, Corsica, and Sardinia, in 1821, in the Mazeppa." It is melancholy to observe how little faith can be put in any thing published to gratify public curiosity. Mr. Shelley, who is reported to have been converted in a storm at sea, on board Lord Byron's yacht "the Mazeppa," is proved never to have been at sea with Lord Byron in his life; Lord Byron never to have had a yacht called "the Mazeppa," and, moreover, no yacht whatever at the time mentioned. Capt. Medwin makes Lord Byron say, "I have been concerned in many duels as second; but only in two as principal; one was with Hobhouse, before I became intimate with him." Mr. Hobhouse declares he never fought a duel with Lord Byron; and not only that, but that Lord Byron never fought a duel with any body. The above may serve as specimens of flat contradiction.

Speaking of duelling, Captain Medwin makes Lord Byron to observe, "The best marksmen at the target are not the surest in the field. Cecil's and Stacpoole's affair proved this. They fought after a quarrel of three years, during which they were practising daily. Stacpoole was so good a shot, that he used to cut off the heads of the fowls for dinner, as they drank out of the coops about. He had every wish to kill his antagonist, but he received his death-blow from Cecil, who fired rather finer, or rather was the quickest shot of the two. All he said, when falling, was, 'D—n it, have I missed him?'"

A correspondent, in allusion to the above

From this extract four curious facts appear, 1st, that our language had undergone a remarkable change, even during the short period of a man's life. 2d, That even within the short distance of counties from each other, the inhabitants of each spoke quite a different common English, traces of which partially remain to this very day. 3d, That even English was mistaken for French by the ignorant peasantry. 4th, That the mischief and pedantry of inventing and introducing new-fangled terms was deemed a great literary merit; and so it was certainly estimated and practised for nearly two centuries afterwards. In proof of this we find that in 1631 was published "An English Dictionarie, or Interpreter of Hard English Words, by H. C. gent." full of pedantic words.

(To be continued.)

cruel anecdotes, requests us to state from authority, that Captain Stacpoole was too well known, as a most honourable and gallant officer, for so unworthy an assertion to affect his memory in those quarters where his conduct in his profession could be best appreciated to require vindication; but it is not fit that such a man should so falsely be held up to the probably too numerous readers of whatever is given to the public with the name of Lord Byron attached to it, as a man capable of harbouring for three years a revengeful feeling, as one who had every wish to kill his antagonist. The fact was, simply, that three years previous to the lamented meeting, Lieut. Cecil had, as he declared, in joke and without intending the slightest imputation, called in question some assertion of Capt. Stacpoole, which having been repeated to him by one of his officers, upon their happening to arrive in the same port, in Jamaica, Captain Stacpoole required an apology for the words imputed to Mr. Cecil, which being refused, the parties met the next morning; but so far from enmity being entertained on either side, Captain Stacpoole had declared that he did not intend to injure him, and the deplorable event was lamented by Mr. Cecil as long as he lived. From another quarter we learn that Lieut. Cecil was considered by every one on the station to have acted so honourably, that within a very short time he was promoted to the rank of Captain by the Admiral, and died within a few months of a broken heart, in consequence, as he declared, of having been the death of a fellow creature. He was well known to be one of the most kind-hearted, humane, and well-informed young officers in the service.

Mr. HUNT has published some observations on Mr. Murray's Pamphlet; see p.

439, with a severe letter from Lord Byron, which, Mr. Hunt states, was sent open to Mr. Murray, at a period subsequent to that at which Mr. Murray says his Lordship had not ceased to be complimentary.

124. The *Letters on Robert Southey's Book of the Church*, by JOHN MERLIN, are written in a bold style of pointed satire, and from the refutation of the many historical blunders committed by Mr. Southey in his *Book of the Church*, we should conclude Mr. Merlin to be a good historian, but we do not approve of the severe sarcasms and reflections on the author's early opinions which are contained in the pamphlet, nor of the introduction of quotations from the odious poem of *Wat Tyler*, which was the hasty production of the Poet's juvenile years, and of which he has long ago confessed his repentance to the publick.

125. "*Lasting Impressions, a Novel*," by Mrs. JOANNA CAREY, has afforded us much pleasure in the perusal. It is a well-written narrative, in which the grave and the gay, the pathetic and the ludicrous, are happily blended.—The moral is unexceptionable, the incidents numerous, and the characters (which are strongly marked, and strikingly contrasted) appear like pictures of real life. There is an air of nature and verisimilitude in its various and often high-wrought scenes, which at once pleases the imagination, and satisfies the judgment.—See our poetical department, p. 456.

126. *Practical Wisdom, or the Manual of Life*, consists of Counsels of Eminent Men to their Children, with the Lives of the Authors. The characters noticed are, Sir W. Raleigh, Lord Burleigh, Sir H. Sydney, Earl of Strafford, Francis Osborn, Sir M. Hale, Earl of Bedford, William Penn, and Benjamin Franklin.

127. The *Epitome of the History, Laws, and Religion of Greece*, by T. STACKHOUSE,

might be very useful for young persons; being a condensation of Abp. Potter's excellent work; but unfortunately the compiler has given neither contents, index; or any other clue to the various subjects, and it is difficult to discover what order or arrangement he has adopted, consequently the volume is almost useless to the juvenile student.

128. Mr. W. HONZ has published "Another Article for the Quarterly Review," (see our part i. p. 624); in which he displays much acuteness, and the pen of a ready writer.

129. Mr. FORSYTH's *Natural and Medical Dieteticon* resembles a publication of Dr. Kitchener's on the Art of Invigorating Life. In some instances it is more satisfactory, and in others less so. Its technicalities will render it a sealed book to many readers, but it is difficult to treat a technical subject in any other manner without risking many advantages.

130. *Tales of Modern Days*, by ELIZABETH BARBER, are not the first publication by that lady, and, we trust, not the last. We are not very partial to works of imagination, because the moral seldom eradicates the tale; but there is a class of readers who (as Montesquieu observes, but we must not quote his words, *Esprit des Lois*, b. xxiii. c. 9) are condemned without hope to trifles, and who, as they may not be instructed, must be amused.

131. *Proverbs of all Nations*, by S. FIELDING, is a very curious collection of old sayings and proverbial expressions, illustrated with notes and comments. The author has also annexed a summary of ancient pastimes, holidays, &c. chiefly derived from Strutt, Brand, and Grose. It is certainly an amusing little work, and creditable to the compiler's industry and research.

LITERATURE, SCIENCE, &c.

Ready for Publication.

Chronicles of London Bridge; comprising a complete History of that ancient and interesting Structure, from its earliest mention in the British Annals. By an Antiquary of London.

A Sermon on the Duty of Family Prayer. By C. J. BLUMFIELD, D. D. Lord Bishop of Chester. Also, by the same Author, a Manual of Family Prayers.

A Synopsis of the Evidences of Religion, drawn principally from the writings of Butler, Paley, Doddridge, and Marsh. By the Rev. J. TOPHAM. Also, by the same Author, a Sermon, on the use of Music in Devotion.

Remarkable Events in the History of Man; consisting of 300 Narratives of the most wonderful Adventures, Remarkable Trials, Judicial Murders, Prison Escapes, Heroic Actions, and Astonishing Occurrences, which have taken place in ancient and modern times. By the Rev. JOSHUA WATTS, D. D. Rector of Welby, Hants.

Winter Tales; or European Nights Entertainments, selected from the most eminent French, German, Spanish, and Italian Authors. By MARIA SCOTT.

A Bibliographical and Descriptive Tour from Scarborough to the Library of a Philobiblist in its neighbourhood. By J. COLE.

SMITH'S

SMITH'S History and Description of the Steam Engine.

An Estimate of the true value of Vaccination, as a security against the Small Pox. By T. M. GREENHOW.

Maps and Plans illustrative of Herodotus, Thucydides, and Xenophon, chiefly selected from D'Anville, Rennell, Anacharsis, and Gail.

Preparing for Publication.

The Stalls in the Royal Chapel of St. George at Windsor; or the Acts of the Sovereigns, and Memoirs of the Knights Companions of the most noble Order of the Garter, by whom those Stalls have been successively filled from the foundation of the Order to the present time; with Biographical Notices of the Knights-elect who have died without Installation, and of the Officers of the Order. By MR. BELTZ, Lancaster Herald.

Sertum Cantabrigiense, or Cambridge; containing an Alphabetical Digest of the Tripos Lists from 1754 to 1823, with the Classical and Mathematical Successes of each Individual there mentioned. By the Rev. ARCHDEACON WRINGHAM. The Rev. Author is also proceeding with his Annotations on Walton's Special Prolegomena, prefixed to his Polyglott, which the University of Cambridge have, with their accustomed munificence, undertaken to print for him.

The Love Letters of Mary Queen of Scots, to James, Earl of Bothwell; with her Love Sonnets and Marriage Contracts (being the long-missing Originals from the Gilt Casket); forming a complete History of the Origin of the Scottish Queen's Woes and Trials before Queen Elizabeth. Collected by HUGH CAMPBELL, LL.D. F. A. S. Illustrator of Ossian's Poems.

The Rev. W. L. BOWLES is about to publish a Supplement to his own and Dr. Warton's Edition of Pope's Works.

A Catalogue of the Shells contained in the Collection of the late Earl of Tankerville, arranged according to the Lamarckian Conchological System, and accompanied by the Characters of such Species as are hitherto undescribed. By G. B. SOWERBY, F. L. S. &c.

MR. THOMAS BEWICK, the celebrated Wood-engraver, is preparing for the press a work on British Fishes, in the style of his Works on Quadrupeds and Birds.

A Greek Derivative Index, in pocket size, containing the principal technical Terms used in Anatomy, Botany, Chemistry, Medicine, Pharmacy, and Surgery. By J. C. LITCHFIELD.

A Practical Epitome and Exposition of the whole Stamp Law and Duties. By J. A. HERAUD.

A Collection of Geographical Papers by

various Hands, respecting New South Wales. By MR. FIELD, late Chief Justice of New South Wales.

Odd Moments; or Time Beguiled.

STEAM NAVIGATION.

The advantages of Steam Navigation are extending themselves daily in every part of Europe. A plan has just been formed for establishing a regular communication by steam-boats on the great Canal of the Two Seas, in the South of France. As the boats with lateral wheels, in common use, would present numerous difficulties in Canal navigation, a new kind of boat, with a single wheel in the stern, has been invented by Messrs. Aynard, of Lyons, a specimen of which we ourselves lately saw on the Seine, near Paris. Similar boats, it is said, are building at Lyons for the navigation of the Rhone; and it is asserted that they are equally powerful, cheaper in construction, and consume less fuel than boats of the common shape. A Society is forming at Toulouse with a capital of a million of francs, in shares of 1000 francs each. They propose to establish four boats for passengers, and six for heavy goods, the former to go at the rate of 7000 toises (nearly 8½ English miles) an hour with a burthen of 1200 quintals; the latter at the rate of 4000 toises (upwards of 4½ miles) with a burthen of 1800 quintals. The passenger boats are to be 86 feet long by 15 broad, handsomely fitted up with cabins and other conveniences. The chimney will be capable of being inclined in any direction so as to diminish the annoyance of the smoke. The wheel will be eight feet in diameter, and 3½ feet broad, drawing about 14 inches of water, and moving with a velocity of from 10 to 20 revolutions in a minute. The boilers are to be of wrought iron reduced from half an inch to a quarter in thickness, to prevent any danger of explosion. It is calculated that the light steam-boats will run from Toulouse to Besieres 133 miles by the Canal, in 32 hours, allowing seven minutes each for the passage of 78 locks. The present passage-boats take 78 hours for the same distance.

STEAM GUN.

Mr. Perkins's Steam Gun is said to be quite applicable to the purposes of warlike. It is asserted that a 36-pounder, with all its apparatus, steam-boiler, generator, &c. may be drawn about a field of battle, by four or five horses, and discharged with 50 times the rapidity of an ordinary cannon. The Greek Committee, it is stated, were very anxious to obtain a few of Mr. Perkins's Steam Cannons, for the purpose of enabling the Greeks to hasten the surrender of Petras, and the other fortresses in Greece, which are held by the Turks: but it is said they

were prevented from obtaining these treaty between Mr. Perkins and our say, for the exclusive right to these sions engine of destruction. It is hat Lord Gambler has reported of most favourably to Government, and he will speedily be adopted.

Fossil Bones.

Journal of Lyons gives an interest- account of the discovery of a Fossil ant, on the hill which separates the and the Saone to the east of the city ns. Some workmen digging a pit in y marl, found at the depth of seven ud a half some fragments of bones, were white and rather friable. They urprised to see these animal remains t the gardeners call a virgin earth. I o the place (says the writer of the no- and soon recognised some of the bones elephant. Among the persons who present, some pretended they were of a giant; others, not so ignorant, ey were the skeleton of a mammoth, who agreed with me that these large had belonged to an elephant, took it air heads that they were the remains of those belonging to the army of al.

Geological, Mineralogical, and Bo- Academy of Auvergne, in its Sitting first of September, heard an interest-

ing report read by the President, Count de Lamoignon. He produced a plan and three sec- tions of the great Plateau of Basal and Tuffa, which is between the two rivers of Caron, from Champin to near Isobine: he accompanied them with numerous speci- mens. From this tuffa, which is entirely composed of pieces of pumice-stone and various trachites, he has taken, yet. Bones of very large animals completely petrified and transformed into carbonaceous films, with- out having lost either their form or their texture. 1st. A piece of horn, or antler of a stag's horn, transformed into agate. Lastly, he had found and taken out of a layer of pumice sand, which is under the tuffa, some teeth, the jaw-bone, and two horns belonging to two species of stag, one last; also a skull with the two horns, be- longing to a large species of stag, or elk, likewise a variety which no longer exists. Besides these and a great quantity of other small bones, M. Lamoignon produced a grinder of a mastodon, or mammoth, found a little lower in the tuffaceous strata, which is between the volcanic tuffa and the primitive soil. We believe it to be the first time that organized terrestrial bodies have been met with under ancient tuffa and basalt. This important discovery, due to the active and enlightened zeal of Count de Lamoignon, will throw a great light on the relative age of our ancient volcanoes.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

OLD COINS.

erson digging in the glebe of the Se- linister of Inverness, near the Gray- burial-ground, lately found at the of a foot from the surface of the l a great number of ancient silver an earthen jar, about the size of a which, to evade the claims of the of the Manor and the Exchequer, ickly and privately disposed of at 3d.

They principally consist of English xennies of Henry III. and Edward I. - coined at London, Lincoln, Can- York, Cambridge, Bristol, Dublin, here are some of the contemporary Kings, Alexander III. Robert I. and II. The coins are in good preserva- and the date of the latest being 1330, ere probably secreted by the Monks Franciscan Monastery, which stood t the period of the invasion of Ed- II. who penetrated to Inverness in r 1336.

ROMAN AMPHORE.

ng the curiosities lately deposited in sish Museum, are some Roman wine the year before Christ 105. Their y and precise date are placed beyond y by the following circumstances. A

number of earthenware vessels of various kinds were dug up among the ruins of Car- thage, and sent to this Government as a present by the Bey, who knew nothing of their age or value, except that the English liked such curiosities. On arriving at the Colonial Office, they were forwarded to the British Museum: and a learned Antiquary of that establishment examining them with care, discovered on one of the *amphore* the names of the Consuls of the above-men- tioned year, Longinus and Marius.

ROMAN SEPULCHRE.

In enlarging the burial-place of the Im- perial Family in the Capuchin convent at Vienna, the workmen lately came to the re- mains of an ancient Roman Sepulchre. Un- der a heap of stones, many of which bore the number of the Legion stationed there; they found a skeleton with a large bracelet of metal. Two other skeletons were found at a little distance, and near them some coins of the time of Hadrian. It is sup- posed that this sepulchre was placed close to the military road leading from Italy.

SALE OF ANTIQUITIES.

On the 14th of Oct. there was a curious sale at Kirkmuir Hill, of old effects belong- ing to a person lately deceased there. He

was

was the last survivor of a family that had resided at Druffan for upwards of three hundred years; and the knowledge that there would be sold the various costumes that had been in fashion among our forefathers for many generations back, and had been handed down from father to son, drew together an immense crowd. Most of the articles, from their antiquity, were bought at high prices. There was a silver watch made 160 years ago, which went well, and indicated the day of the month as well as an eight day clock. Three presses, little better than lumber, which had been in use for 170 years, brought more than any new presses would have done. There were forty of the oldest fashioned vests to be found in Scotland, and had any person connected with the stage been present, they would have proved a valuable acquisition, and been a genuine representation of the costume of the two last centuries, instead of the imitations of the present day. There was one vest with elegant buttons of Charles II.'s reign, the lappets of which hung over the thighs of the breeches, and it was single-breasted. The various patterns and shapes of those days were a most interesting sight, and carried the mind back to former times. Some vests and coats had buttons on them with the inscription, "Duke of Cumberland, born 1721," and the bust of the Duke. About 500 yards of yarn and linen went off at 2s. 4d. a yard, being a half above value. There were eight Bibles sold, which were very old, and there was much competition for them. A number of old catechisms, which had accumulated in the family, were eagerly purchased by the curious. There were a number of reeds and other articles connected with weaving, some of them 150 years old, and quite different from those at present in use. There was a large lot of cotton gowns of different figures and colours. There were two very rich silk brown and black gowns, of a particular make, and well worthy the attention of the milliners of the present day, as it corroborated the saying that there was nothing new under the sun, and shewed that the present fashions were wholly derived from our forefathers. There was a bottle of very old Jamaica rum found hid among the old apparel, which was handed like a scent bottle round the company. There was a number of ancient cravats, with fringes at the end, and squares for women's caps, with lace round them, put to the figure of the ladies' dresses for the present day. There were 62 caps, which gave a fine idea of the head dresses 150 and 200 years ago. There was a vast quantity of stockings of curious forms. There was a singular woollen petticoat, fringed round the bottom with red, which would answer well for the *Genlle Shepherd*. The family seat at the door was a solid piece of cannel coal,

and had been there longer than any one recollected. A variety of other old articles was disposed of at high prices. Indeed, any person could have been furnished with all the different modes of fashion for two centuries back. The sale lasted two days.—*Glasgow Journal*.

EGYPTIAN SARCOPHAGUS.

The Sarcophagus lately landed at Marseilles, from Alexandria, is described by the French writers as being very magnificent. It was found in the burying grounds of Memphis, near the valley of the pyramids, and was taken, with infinite pains, out of a well sixty feet in depth. The lower part is eight feet long, two and a half high, and three and a half in its greatest breadth. It is covered with a multitude of hieroglyphics, mythological figures and symbols, admirably executed. This large and splendid antique weighs above six thousand pounds. The lid, the workmanship of which is no less remarkable, is nearly of equal weight. It is of a dark green colour, resembling that of bronze, with spots of a rich dark red. Besides these spots, which are pretty equally distributed, the lower part is marked in three or four places by broad streaks of a bright yellow colour, which extend to the top: these accidents beautifully relieve the deep colour of the ground. It has sustained no damage, except two slight notches on the edge, doubtless made by persons who had formerly attempted to remove the lid, in order to plunder the tomb of its contents. The two parts have been placed on separate carriages, and despatched to Paris.

EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.

It was stated some time ago, that M. Champollion, jun. had visited Turin, to examine the collection of Egyptian Antiquities formed by M. Drovetti, and which constitutes at present the Egyptian Museum of the king of Sardinia. We extract the following particulars from his letters, giving an account of the principal articles in the Museum:

"I had already noticed in the court-yard of the palace of the University, a beautiful statue of Sesostris, of rose-coloured granite, eight feet in height: the upper part of the statue of Ari, the consort of this king; and another statue with a lion's head, resembling two statues in the museum of Paris, having a dedication of the reign of Amenophis II.

"It was the 9th of June that I visited the Egyptian Museum, for the first time: I never saw any thing comparable to this immense collection. The court-yard is filled with colossal statues of rose-coloured granite and green basalt; the inside is full of colossuses: on the first examination, I distinguished a group eight feet in height; it is Amon-Ra, seated, and at his side King Horus, son of Amenophis II. of the eighteenth

teenth dynasty; admirable workmanship: I never had seen any thing more beautiful. Secondly, a colossal statue of King Miaphra-
Thoughtmosis, as perfect as if it had just come from the hands of the artist. Thirdly, a monolithic of six feet: it is Ramses the Great (Sesostris), seated on a throne between Amon-Ra and Neith, rose-coloured, of perfect workmanship. Fourth: a colossal statue of King Mœris, green basalt, the execution of which is perfect. Fifthly: a pedestrian statue of Amenophis II. Sixthly: a statue of the god Phtha, executed during the age of the latter. Seventhly: a group in freestone; it is King Amenostep, of the nineteenth dynasty, and his wife Queen Atari. Eighthly: a statue larger than life of Ramses the Great (Sesostris), of green basalt: the workmanship as delicate as that of a Cameo: his son and wife are sculptured in full relief on the sides of the throne.

"The number of funeral statues of basalt, red and white freestone, white limestone and grey granite, is very considerable: among them, I remarked that of a man squatting, on whose tunic there is a demotic Egyptian inscription of four lines. The statues, four, five, and six feet in height, are above a hundred in number; an altar is covered with hieroglyphic inscriptions. The other objects of antiquity are extremely numerous.

"This is only a part of the collection: there remain between two and three hundred chests and packages to be opened. The MSS. are a hundred and seventy-one in number; forty-seven of them have already been unrolled: I recognised about ten contracts in demotic writing, a Greek papyrus, and a lawsuit between two inhabitants of Thebes respecting the property of a house; the claims of the parties and the pleas of the counsel are analysed, and the laws in support of the claims are quoted entire: at the end is the sentence at length, which is of the fifty-fourth year of the reign of Ptolemy Evergetes II. A bilingual inscription, in Egyptian and Greek, is a decree in honour of a prefect of the district of Thebes, given under the reign of Cleopatra and of her son Cesarion, whose name I had already discovered, and verified his reign by reading a scroll sculptured on the temple of Denderah. But what deserves to excite the highest interest is, that, among the papyri of the collection, there is a *Phœnician MS.*: unfortunately there are only fragments; perhaps others may be found among those which have not yet been unrolled."

ROMAN ALTAR.

In removing the masses of the entablature of the Temples of Jupiter Tonans and Concord, recovered last year under the Campidoglio, adhering to a little building existing between the two Temples themselves, there has been found a small votive altar of marble, which determines the age and the

use of the little edifice, by the following inscription:

DIVAE . PIAE
FAVSTINAE
VIATOR . Q
AB . AER . SAT

That is, *Divae Piae Faustinae Viator Quæstor Ab Aerario Saturni*. It therefore belonged to the younger Faustina, and was erected to her, after her death, by Viator, Quæstor of the neighbouring treasury of Saturn.

ROMAN COINS, &c. FOUND IN FRANCE.

The excavations for Antiquities at Famars were resumed on the 23d of August, in the orchard of the chateau. The most interesting discoveries made in these buildings were, a small statue of Minerva in bronze, clasps of the same metal very well executed, and two ivory combs of curious workmanship. On the 25th of September, a very precious discovery crowned the labours with a degree of success beyond the most sanguine hopes. At the foot of the main wall which encloses the Hypocausta, discovered in 1818, there were found two bronze vases filled with silver medals. The first, of a round form, and covered with a bronze patera, contained 9920; the second, of a more elliptical shape, and furnished with a handle, contained 2658; and 3877 were found in a third vase of an elegant form, and which was preserved whole. The total number of silver medals is 9955. These coins, which are in excellent preservation, are from the Age of Augustus to that of Constantinus. A considerable number, especially the more recent, are as brilliant as if they had just come from the Mint. It would be difficult to fix at present the value of this treasure; we can however state that several reverses, mentioned as rare by Mionnet and other authors, are in great numbers.

The excavators have a second time been successful at Famars. On the 7th of October, at ten o'clock in the morning, they discovered, at six paces distance from the last work, and at the foot of the same wall, four vases in terra cotta, filled with silver Roman medals. The first contained 1,065; the second 1,923; the third 1412 (these three vases were of red clay, with a single handle), the fourth very large and of a spherical form, contained 5115 medals. Total 9515: which, with 9955 found on the 25th Sept. form the astonishing number of 19,470 medals of silver found at Famars, in the course of a fortnight. One of the vases of red clay is perfectly entire. The medals of this last are of a larger die than the others; they are all radiated heads. Amongst these are the effigies of Balbinus, Papienus, Gordianus Pius, Philippus senior and junior, Octavilla Severa, Trajanus, Decius, Herennia Estrucilla, Hostilianus, Trebonianus Gallus, Volusianus, Carinus, and others, with a great variety of different obverses.

SELECT

SELECT POETRY.

D E L A Y,

A Song, from an unpublished Opera,

By Mrs. CAREY,

Author of "Lasting Impressions," a Novel just published; see p. 451.

DEAR Clara! talk not of delay,
While youth and its pleasures are
flying;

Oh! let us be blest while we may,
Nor lose the dear moments in sighing.

Let prudes, with affected disdain,
Waste the spring of their days in denying:
Repentance will come—but in vain—
When the winter brings wrinkles and
sighing.

If my passion, dear maid, you approve,
Reward it by sweetly complying.
Each day is an age, when we love:
Then let us not lose one in sighing.

West Square, Nov. 1.

KIRKSTALL ABBEY REVISITED.

By ALARIC A. WATTS.

(From "The Literary Souvenir;" see p. 445.)

"The echoes of its vaults are eloquent!
The stones have voices, and the walls do live:
It is the house of Memory."—MATURIN.

LONG years have passed since last I strayed
In boyhood through thy roofless aisle,
And watched the mists of eve o'ershade
Day's latest, loveliest smile;—
And saw the bright, broad, moving moon
Sail up the sapphire skies of June!

The air around was breathing balm;
The aspen scarcely seem'd to sway;
And, as a sleeping infant calm,
The river streamed away,—
Devious as Error, deep as Love,
And blue and bright as Heaven above!

Steeped in a flood of glorious light,
Type of that hour of deep repose,
In wan, wild beauty on my sight,
Thy time-worn tower arose,—
Brightening above the wreck of years,
Like FAITH amid a world of fears!

I climbed its dark and dizzy stair,
And gained its ivy-mantled brow;
But broken—ruined—who may dare
Ascend that pathway now?
Life was an upward journey then;—
When shall my spirit mount again?

The steps in youth I lov'd to tread,
Have sunk beneath the foot of Time,
Like them, the daring hopes that led
Me once to heights sublime,

Ambition's dazzling dreams are o'er,
And I may scale those heights no more!

And years have fled, and now I stand
Once more by thy deserted fane,
Nerveless alike in heart and hand!
How changed by grief and pain
Since last I loitered here, and deemed
Life was the fairy thing it seemed!

And gazing on thy crumbling walls,
What visions meet my mental eye.
For every stone of thine recalls
Some trace of years gone by,—
Some cherished bliss, too frail to last,
Some hope decayed, or passion past!

Aye, thoughts come thronging on my soul
Of sunny youth's delightful morn,
When free from sorrow's dark controul,
By pining cares unworn,—
Dreaming of Fame and Fortune's smile,
I lingered in thy ruined aisle!

How many a wild and withering woe
Hath sear'd my trusting heart since then;
What clouds of blight, consuming slow
The springs that life sustain,—
Have o'er my world-veneg'd spirit past,
Sweet Kirkstall, since I saw thee last!

How bright is every scene beheld
In youth and hope's unclouded hour!
How darkly—youth and hope dispell'd—
The loveliest prospect looms.
Thou wert a splendid vision then,
When wilt thou seem so bright again?

Yet still thy turrets drink the light
Of summer-evening's softest ray,
And ivy garlands, green and bright,
Still mantle thy decay;
And calm and beautiful, as of old
Thy wandering river glides in gold!

But life's gay morn of ecstasy,
That made thee seem so more than fair,—
The aspirations wild and high,
The soul to nobly dare,—
Oh! where are they, stern ruin, say?
Thou dost but echo, WHERE ARE THEY!

Farewell!—Be still to other hearts
What thou wert long ago to mine;
And when the blissful dream departs,
Do thou a beacon shine,
To guide the mourner through his tears,
To the blest scenes of happier years.

Farewell!—I ask no richer boon,
Than that my parting hour may be
Bright as the evening skies of June!
Thus—thus to fade like thee,
With heavenly FAITH's soul-cheering ray
To gild with glory my decay!

TO LAURA.

REJECT not, Laura, words of truth,
Altho' thou art so gay ;
The Graces only wait on youth,
And soon must fly away.

Think when roses 'gin to fade,
And age around thee hovers,
When wrinkles that fair form invade,
Where then will be your Lovers ?

They quickly from those arms will fly,
No charm will then appear ;
They'll see no beauty in that eye,
Tho' drowned with a tear.

Thy wretched life will but remain,
From which thou cans't not borrow
One welcome thought to sooth thy pain,
Or cheer thy heart of sorrow.

Ah, Laura ! when thy youth is o'er,
And frowns around thee wait,
When those dear eyes can love no more,
Repentance comes too late.

Yet when at last thy parting sigh,
Gives thee to death and shame,
One heart will weep thy misery,
And cherish still thy name.

F. D.

The following beautiful Lines are copied from
a Tomb-stone in Hove Church-yard in
Sussex, to a Child buried September 10,
1821, aged two years and nine months.

YES, thou art fled, and saints a welcome
sing ;

Thine infant spirit soars on angel wing ;
Our dark affection might have hop'd thy
stay,

The voice of God has call'd his child away :
Like Samuel, early in the Temple found,
Sweet rose of Sharon, plant of holy ground ;
Oh more than Samuel bless'd, to thee 'tis
given,

The God he serv'd on earth, to serve in
Heav'n !

A new Song for the Birthday of J. W.
KNIGHTLEY, Esq. on his attaining the
age of twenty-one years, and coming into
possession of his patrimonial property at
Offchurch Bury, in the County of War-
wick, Nov. 15, 1824.

A ROUS'D by the merry bells ringing be-
times, [rhymes
With heart full of pleasure and head full of
I remember'd your Birthday, and welcom'd
the date

That marks your arrival at Manhood's estate.

No longer an Infant, a Ward, or an Heir,
But your own Self-possessor, and free as the
air,

Till you choose to adopt a more circum-
scrib'd fate,

And raise up Successors for Offchurch estate.
GENT. MAG. November, 1824.

Tho' thrice seven summers already have sped,
May three times as many pass over thy head,
Each happier and better !—till, distant and
late,

They have fill'd thy full measure of Man-
hood's estate.

Let your Laureate Poets their flatteries re-
hearse,

And deal out stale praises in hypocrite verse ;
My Muse shall more truly *this* festival rate
That gives the young Minor his Manhood's
estate !

Let others delight in the days that are fled,
And boast of the revels their Forefathers led ;
Whilst of present enjoyments more wisely
we'll prate,

As we quaff down "Success to your Man-
hood's estate !"

Sui juris, the theme,—for a Liberty song
Such a strain could ne'er sound in its echoes
too long !

Tho' thy guardian were *Wise*,—tho' thy
Little were great,

We would still wish to hail thee at Man-
hood's estate.

For the guests that now glitter around the
gay board, [afford,

Shall cheer thee thro' life, and sweet solace
Since Friendship and Love are the joys that
create [estate.

The choicest endearments of Manhood's
And now I have only to sing, or to say,

"May you live to see many returns of this
day !"

And, another year gone, may we still feel
elate [estate !

To renew this warm welcome to Manhood's
Nov. 15, 1824. W. G.

TO A ROBIN.

SWEET bird, the leaves are with'ring fast
away,

Then fear not to approach the friendly
door, [the floor,

Soft crumbs for thee shall oft bespread
Thy welcome visits duly to repay.

From fierce Grimalkin safe, come gambol
here,

And gladly we thy confidence will heed ;
Thou last and loneliest Minstrel of the year,
Like Genius, ne'er enduring vulgar meed.

Whilst sprightlier birds, like summer friends,
have fled,

And left this fading scene for other plains,
Where warmer suns a milder influence shed,
Thou com'st to cheer us with thy mellow
strains ;

Those the young beauties of the year en-
gage ;

Thy grateful song consoles its waning age.
Hoxton. W. H. REID.

HISTO-

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

NETHERLANDS.

On the 18th of October, the King of the Netherlands opened the Session with a speech, which gives a very flourishing picture of the state of the country. Among other sources of congratulation, his Majesty says—"The higher branches of instruction, as well as primary education, every where diffuse their salutary effects.—The fine arts flourish. The harvest has again been abundant. The continued decrease of the price of grain has rendered it necessary to institute a further examination into the interest of the farmers, in relation to those of the communes. Meantime, the abundance of provisions has had a favourable effect on the means of subsistence of the people.—His Majesty, entering on the subject of the finances of the kingdom, stated, that a further reduction of the public expenditure would be proposed, and some measures relative to the coin and to the debt, towards the redemption of which it is proposed to assign two millions of florins. Some changes in the tariff of import and export duties will be required for the advantage of the national manufacture, and more especially of agriculture."—His Majesty farther announced that the civil code would be completed during the session.

SPAIN.

Letters from Madrid announce the resolution of the French Government to withdraw its troops from the Peninsula. All the troops are to pass Burgos on their return, and on the 1st of Jan. they will all have passed the frontiers. Intelligence from Madrid of the 3d of November, states that the evacuation will begin on the 10th and finish on the 25th. The line of the Ebro will be evacuated by the 1st of January. The following are given as the names of the garrisons which are to be retained, and the respective amount of force in each:—"In Cadiz 10,000 men; Barcelona 6000; Figueras 1500; Urgel 1000; St. Sebastian 1,500; and Pampluna 3000. This force is to remain, according to some, until Spain has satisfied the pecuniary claims of France; and according to others, until the Spanish Government is entirely consolidated—that is, indefinitely."

It appears that the King of Spain has lately issued a most severe decree, affixing the penalty of death to seditious cries and expressions, such as "Long live Riego;" "Long live the Constitution;" "Vive la Liberté;" "Death to Tyrants," &c. &c. Freemasons, Sectarists, and Constitutionalists, are all to be considered as guilty of high treason, and as having incurred the same penalty.

Orders were sent to arrest the Archbishop of Tarragona, Creus, and the Bishop of Tortosa, Saez. The latter was very cool about it; he told the officers they were mistaken: "Are you not aware (said he) that I am the Pope's subject? and the warrant is not backed by him. I am his Domestic Chaplain. The King of Spain has no controul over me; if he meddles with me, he subjects himself to a severe reprimand; and who knows what may follow? Will he run the risk of excommunication? Tell those who sent you what I say, and they will see it right to consider the matter, and to write for further instructions." The Bishop remains unmolested.

PORTUGAL.

Lisbon Gazettes announce, that on the 25th ult. a treasonable plot was discovered at Lisbon, among the military, in consequence of which the Government deemed it necessary to order the arrest of certain individuals charged with "intrigues of the most criminal nature" originating in "revolutionary frenzy." The parties who have thus fallen under suspicion are not named; but it appears that they were promptly seized and committed to prison. The military in the garrison, and the Royal Guard of the Palace, are warmly praised in an Order of the Day which was issued from the War Office on the following day, for their fidelity and good conduct.

GREECE.

Odessa, Oct. 15.—Letters from Constantinople, of the 9th and 10th of September, bring the following news:—After the action off Samos, another battle took place on the 10th of September, near Samschio and Bourdroun, between the Greeks and the combined Turkish and Egyptian fleet. The Greeks burned the fine frigate Africa, a corvette, and two brigs; and took 16 transports. Eight of the Greek ships were damaged, and proceeded to Samos to repair. They had 150 men killed and wounded.—After this there was a third battle off Patmos, between the Greeks and the two combined fleets, in which the Greeks burnt two frigates and four brigs. Three days after this there was another battle, in which the Greeks burnt three frigates, and took four brigs, belonging to the Turkish fleet. Several transports also fell into their hands. In this battle they took prisoner the celebrated Ismael Gibraltar, commander of the Tripolitan fleet, and brother-in-law of the Pacha of Egypt. The Turks have offered 200,000 Spanish piastres for the ransom of Ismael Gibraltar, but Admiral Miaulis has demanded eight frigates, and whatever he had under his command. The Admiral continued

tinued to pursue the remainder of the two combined fleets, and has so harassed them, that the Captain Pacha has with difficulty reached the Dardanelles with his own ship, one frigate, and ten transports. Captain Basselot, who has arrived here, confirms all the accounts written from Constantinople. He entered the Dardanelles on the same day as the Captain Pacha, and adds, that the Greek fleet continued to pursue the scattered Turkish ships.—The son of the Pacha of Egypt (whom preceding accounts probably confounded with one of the prisoners above-mentioned) will hardly be able, according to Captain Basselot, to escape the Greeks. Extraordinary despondency prevails in the Divan and in Constantinople, but the city is tranquil, and no disorders have taken place. Lord Strangford embarked at Constantinople for Trieste, on the 8th of October. All the prisoners taken by the Greeks are sent to Napoli di Romania. We expect the particulars of the trophies gained, and the manner in which the faithful have concluded this glorious campaign: their success by land has been equally brilliant. They have destroyed the Turkish army under Dervish Pacha, who escaped dangerously wounded, with only 800 men, leaving all their artillery, baggage, &c. in the hands of the Greeks.

The actual population of Greece, according to the most exact calculations, and taking a middle estimate between the different valuations which have been made, amounts to four millions. Half live on *terra firma*; a million in the Morea and Negropont; and a million in the isles. This population, it is true, is composed of Greeks, Turks, Albanians, Jews, and Franks; but it may be with certainty calculated that the true Greeks compose three-quarters of it; and in adding to them those who live in Asia, European Turkey, Russia, and Germany, the total population of the Greeks may still, without exaggeration, be rated at four millions. The population of ancient Greece was not more numerous.

EAST INDIES.

The *Sir Edward Paget*, Captain Geary, is arrived at Portsmouth from Calcutta. She brings accounts that on various parts of the North-east frontier the Burmese have broken into the British territory, and carried their incursions to the neighbourhood of Dacca, distant from Calcutta but 170 miles, destroying valuable crops of indigo, and ravaging the country. The Commander-in-Chief of the British forces was concentrating his army, about 23,000 strong, in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, and 26 gun-boats were building, which, it was supposed, were to convey these forces up the Burrampooter, with the view of attacking the Burmese on the Northern frontier, while Sir A. Campbell and his army at Rangoon advance

upon Ava. Every ship belonging to the port was in request.—The Government Gazettes contain a report of a gallant action between the Company's cruiser *Vestal*, assisted by a few gun-boats, and a great number of Burmese war-boats, carrying swivels and 100 men each, which tried to intercept her in her way down the river from Tak Naaf. They called upon her to surrender, and threatened, if she did not, to murder every man on board; a shower of grape and canister shot, however, was the only answer, and half the Burmese boats and their crews were destroyed.

AFRICA.

Gibraltar papers state that the Dey of Algiers had informed the Sardinian Consul, that unless the tribute he had demanded of the King of Sardinia was paid in October, war would be declared against that power. The Dutch Government had likewise been informed, that unless they dissolved their alliance with Spain, and made the customary present to the Dey, hostilities would forthwith be commenced against the Netherlands flag. War had been declared by the Dey against Spain without any provocation, and a fleet of twelve vessels had sailed from Algiers.

AMERICA.

The Americans show great attention to the subject of education. All the public lands are surveyed according to the direction of the Congress. They are divided into townships six miles square: every township is divided into 36 sections, each a mile square, and containing 640 acres. One section in each township is reserved, and given in perpetuity for the benefit of common schools. In addition to this, the States of Tennessee and Ohio have received grants for the support of colleges and academies. The appropriations generally in the new States, for seminaries of the higher orders, amount to one-fifth of those for common schools. The total appropriation for literary purposes, in the new States and territories, amounts to 14,500,000 acres, which, at two dollars per acre, would be 29,000,000 dollars.

In Columbia, the population of which is reckoned at four millions of inhabitants, there are eighteen journals, forty new schools of mutual instruction, ten colleges, one in each of the chief places of the ten departments of the Republic, and three Universities, at Bogota, Caracas, and Quito. There are taught in the schools all the sciences cultivated in Europe, except political economy, and the mechanic and industrious arts. The French language is there particularly cultivated: the public library of Bogota, which is composed of 14,000 choice volumes, contains a great number of French works.

The Jamaica Gazette of the 2d October, contains

contains an account of a victory obtained over Canterac by Bolivar, in Peru, in which the former lost most of his cavalry. A Panama Gazette Extraordinary, of the 7th of September, contains an official account of the above battle. Both armies, it appears, had been in search of each other for some days previous to the battle on the 6th of August. Bolivar's cavalry, under his own immediate command, were on that day attacked by those of General Canterac, also under his command, and the shock is stated to have been tremendous. After numerous conflicts, in which each party had occasionally the advantage, the cavalry of General Canterac, although superior in number, horses, and equipment, were completely disorganized, beaten, and sabred, up to the

very files of his infantry, who continued their retreat during the action, and ultimately fled with the greatest precipitation towards Janja, and were at a considerable distance from the camp when the action between the cavalry was decided. The result of this brilliant affair, was 235 of Canterac's cavalry killed in the field of battle; amongst them were ten of the Chiefs and Officers, great numbers wounded, and still greater numbers dispersed; upwards of three hundred fine horses, completely equipped, and the field of battle covered with every description of spoil. Canterac fled with less than a third part of the cavalry with which he commenced the attack: and the army of Bolivar was to follow up its operations in pursuit of him on the following day.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

IRELAND.

There is at present a great controversy in many parts of Ireland, respecting the propriety of an indiscriminate perusal of the Scriptures; and the dispute is carried on in some places with great asperity. A meeting of the County Galway Bible Society was lately held in the Court-house at *Loughrea*—his Grace the Archbishop of Tuam in the Chair. The Report having been read, it was moved and seconded that it be adopted and printed. The Archbishop put the question in the usual manner—when in obedience to a signal given by the Priests, the sounds of acquiescence, on the part of the Gentry who were present, were drowned amidst the yells which burst from the rabble. The scene that ensued is not to be described. Sticks were brandished, and indications given of the intention of the mob to clear the Court by force; ladies were attacked, their clothes torn, and several of them received personal injury. In the midst of this terrible confusion, his Grace the Archbishop, and the promoters of the Meeting, narrowly escaped with their lives. Mr. Daly, a Roman Catholic Priest, moved an adjournment, which was resisted by the Gentry present, *the Priest* not being a member of the Society, and consequently not having a right to address the meeting. This *Reverend* disputant, however, was of opinion that "might constituted right," and seemed so determined to prove it, that the Archbishop at length thought it better to retire, and leave the crew of Priests and their adherents in possession of the place of meeting.

It seems that the *Catholic Rent*, as it is called, is collected at the rate of fifty pounds a day; and no inconsiderable portion of this sum is obtained from the pockets of the Catholic peasantry. The alleged purpose for which this fund is collected, is to

promote, by every means where money can be available, the object of Catholic Emancipation.

The Protestant Union Society held a meeting lately in Dublin, when they came to the following Resolution:—"That in order to support the Protestant interest, and to defend and protect ourselves by all legal means in our power, from the dangerous machinations of the Roman Catholic Association, we do form ourselves into a society, to be instituted on the basis of Civil and Religious Liberty, and to be entitled the "Protestant Union," for the defence and support of the Protestant Religion and the British Constitution, as established by the glorious Revolution of 1688."—The Meeting was most numerously and respectably attended, and a considerable subscription instantly made.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

On Monday night, Nov. 15, a dreadful fire broke out in a tenement over the Apothecaries' Hall, in High-street, *Edinburgh*, and in a short time four other buildings, of six or seven stories high, were totally consumed; and notwithstanding every assistance was rendered by fire-engines, &c. the flames communicated to several other lofty houses in the back lanes. The Tron Church also caught fire, although 300 yards from the scene of the original fire, and the steeple fell in, but the body of the Church is saved. It is said that 15 or 16 houses have been destroyed. Several wounded persons were carried to the hospital.—On the following day, another fire, quite unconnected with the preceding, broke out in the South range of Parliament Close buildings. The East side of the Square was totally destroyed, and upwards of 300 families were rendered houseless.

LONDON

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Oct. 30. The trial for forgery of Mr. Henry Fauntleroy, acting partner of the banking-house of Marsh and Co. Berners-street, took place. This case, on account of the vast extent of the forgeries committed, and the high respectability of the firm, has excited an unusual degree of public interest. In the years 1814 and 1815, Mr. Fauntleroy, it appears, disposed of Bank of England Stock by forged powers of attorney, to the amount of 170,000*l*. The prosecution was instituted by the Bank. At seven o'clock the doors leading to the Court House of the Old Bailey were beset. Pounds were offered for seats in the gallery, and the Court was excessively crowded in every part. The Jury being sworn, the Clerk read the first indictment, which charged Henry Fauntleroy with forging a deed with intent to defraud Frances Young of 5,000*l* stock, and with forging a power of attorney, with intent to defraud the Bank. The Attorney-General, in his address to the Jury, described the prisoner as the acting partner in the house of Marsh and Co. in Berners-street. Mr. Fauntleroy, the father of the prisoner, became a partner at its establishment, and continued such till his death, in 1807. At that period the prisoner was admitted into the concern, and became the most active member of it. In 1815, Frances Young, of Chichester, a customer of the house, lodged in their hands a power of attorney to receive the dividends on 5,450*l*. 3 per Cent. Consols. The dividends were regularly received, but soon afterwards another power of attorney, authorising the prisoner to sell that stock, was presented to the Bank, and the sale was effected by him; to this power the prisoner had forged the names of Frances Young, and of two witnesses to it. But the most extraordinary part of the case was, that among the prisoner's private papers, contained in a tin box, there had been found one in which he acknowledged his guilt, and adduced a reason for his conduct. The Attorney-General then read the paper, which presented the following items, &c. : De la Place, 11,150*l*. 3 per Cent. Consols; E. W. Young, 5,000*l*. Consols; General Young, 6000*l*. Consols; Frances Young, 5,000*l*. Consols; H. Kelly, 6,000*l*. Consols; Lady Nelson 11,995*l*. Consols; Earl of Ossory, 7,000*l*. 4 per Cents.; W. Bowen, 9,400*l*. 4 per Cents.; — Parkins 4,000*l*. Consols. Sums were also placed to the names of Mrs. Pelham, Lady Aboyne, W. R. and H. Fauntleroy, and Elizabeth Fauntleroy; and the learned Gentleman observed, that all the sums were added together, and the sum total, 120,000*l*. appeared at the foot of this list in the prisoner's hand-writing. The statement was followed by this declaration:

“ In order to keep up the credit of our

House, I have forged powers of attorney for the above sums and parties, and sold out to the amount here stated, and without the knowledge of my partners. I kept up the payment of the dividends; but made no entries of such payments in our books. The Bank began first to refuse to discount our acceptances, and to destroy the credit of our house; the Bank shall smart for it.”

The Attorney-General then called his witnesses, who confirmed in every point his statement of the case.

The prisoner, on being asked what he had to say in his defence, read a paper, stating that on his joining the firm in 1807, he found the concern deeply involved in consequence of building speculations. The House remained in embarrassment until 1810, and then it experienced an overwhelming loss from the failure of Brickwood and Co. for which concern they had accepted and discounted bills to the amount of 170,000*l*. In 1814, 15, and 16, the firm was called upon, in consequence of the speculations in building, to produce 100,000*l*. In the year 1819 the most responsible of the partners died, and the embarrassments of the house were increased by being called upon to refund his capital. During all this time the House was without resources, except those for which he was now responsible. He received no relief from his partners. Two had overdrawn 100,000*l*. He kept two establishments, on a very moderate scale. He never embezzled one shilling. (Having finished reading the paper, he sat down, and wept with much agitation.) Sir Charles Forbes and 15 other respectable witnesses, attested their high opinion of the prisoner's honour, integrity, and goodness of disposition.

The Jury, after 20 minutes consideration, returned a verdict, “ guilty of uttering.”— Every exertion has been used by Mr. Fauntleroy's Counsel, his case having been twice argued before the Judges; first before Mr. Baron Garrow, at the Old Bailey; and since before the Twelve Judges, at Westminster, when both decisions were against him. Many petitions have been presented to his Majesty in favour of the unhappy man, but all in vain. His execution is ordered for Tuesday the 30th of the present month.

Nov. 3. The ceremony of consecrating the Church of St. John's, Waterloo Road, the third of the new Churches recently erected in the parish of Lambeth, took place. It was performed by the Bishop of Winchester. The Morning Service was read by the Rev. Dr. B. Barrett, who has been appointed Minister. The Communion Service was performed by the Bishop, assisted by his Chaplain; and an appropriate Discourse was delivered by Dr. D'Oyly, Rector of Lambeth.

Nov. 11. Capt. Lyon, of his Majesty's ship Griper, engaged in the North-west expedition

pedition, arrived at the Admiralty this morning. His return has been partly occasioned by his having been unable to get into Repulse Bay, though he got off the entrance of Wager River. The Griper had experienced the most extraordinary continuance of bad weather ever remembered by any seaman on board. They had had but five fair days during the whole voyage. They have lost all their anchors, and their boats were all stove in, but no lives have been lost. Although little has been effected, by the late unsuccessful voyage of the Griper, towards solving the geographical problem of a North-west passage, yet some most interesting elucidations of the deviation of the compass have, it is said, been brought to light. From the Captain of the Phoenix whaler, Capt. Lyon heard that Capt. Parry's expedition had been seen in the middle of August, in lat. 71, beset with ice. Captain Parry, if he succeeds in passing Lancaster Sound, and getting to the southward, down Prince Regent's Inlet, (by which Capt. Lyon was next year to communicate with him) will send a land expedition, if possible, in the same direction, as well as to Repulse Bay, in the hope of communicating with the Griper. The Griper is ordered to be paid off, and sold out of the Navy. Captain Franklin, it is understood, is to leave England on his land expedition in February.

Fires.—During the present month several calamitous fires have taken place. About three o'clock on Sunday morning, Nov. 14th, the premises of Mr. Bond, linen-draper, of Fleet-street, were discovered to be on fire. The house in less than twenty minutes from the first alarm presented one mass of fire. The houses of Mr. Hill, the chemist and druggist, and Mr. Mattress, the hair-dresser, were soon included in the destructive scene. The flames spread over to Carlile's house, at the corner of Bride's-passage, the attics of which, and the floor underneath, were discovered to be on fire. A number of fire engines by this time arrived, in front of the burning buildings, and were soon put in motion; but notwithstanding the combined efforts of the firemen to check the flames, the adjoining house to the left of Messrs. Pitman and Ashfield, oilmen, at about a quarter before four o'clock, was numbered in the conflagration, as was also Mr. Marriott's the furnishing ironmonger. The flames illuminated the horizon for a considerable extent. Several attempts were made to save part of the stock and furniture of the houses, but all proved ineffectual. At half past four, Mr. Marriott's extensive premises, which run back into Bride's-passage, were entirely in flames, and communicated to the houses of Mr. Smith, a tailor, and Mr. Mercier, the printer of the British Traveller evening paper, which in a few seconds were

on fire from top to bottom. No lives were lost.—It is not a little remarkable that at the same hour, and in the vicinity of the above, another conflagration took place, in the back part of Ehn and Co.'s fur-warehouse, No. 18, Gough-square, but it was soon suppressed.

On Monday, the 15th, about a quarter before eight o'clock, the extensive warehouses of Messrs. Wilkinson, upholsterers, in the rear of their premises in Evangelist-court, on the south side of Ludgate-hill, were discovered to be on fire; and the workmen scarcely escaped before the premises were enveloped in flames. The fire soon extended to the dwelling-house, and to the warehouses of Mr. Blades, glass-manufacturer, and Messrs. Barlow and Blake, wine-merchants; and was not subdued till it had destroyed the house of the foreman to the Hand-in-Hand Fire-office, and considerably injured the house of Mr. Harvey, linen-draper, and four tenements occupied by artizans. Messrs. Wilkinson have experienced loss to an enormous extent; and Mr. Blades, and Messrs. Barlow and Blake, have suffered extensively. Several accidents occurred, but no lives were lost.

Nov. 25. This evening the Inaugural Lecture of the *London Chemical Society*, was delivered by Dr. Birkbeck, the president, at the City of London Tavern. After expatiating, with considerable learning and eloquence, on the ever-changing properties of matter, and the great discoveries recently effected, he proceeded to illustrate his positions by many pleasing chemical experiments. The learned Doctor explained the principles of repulsion and attraction, the nature of fluids, the properties of gas in a portable state, the air-pump, the safety-lamp, &c. The various experiments excited universal approbation from a very numerous and respectable assembly. The Society, we understand, have lectures every fortnight in Aldermanbury.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

DRURY LANE.

Oct. 28. A tale of magic, from the Arabian Nights, entitled, *The Enchanted Courser*, or *The Sultan of Cardistan*. The scenery and equestrian performances were very imposing; but the piece was utterly destitute of plot or incident. With the exception of Wallack, who personated the Enchanter with admirable effect, the whole was a contemptible piece of senseless mummery.

The Managers of this Theatre have followed the example of Covent Garden in producing Weber's beautiful Musical Piece, *Der Frieschutz*, with great splendour. And the Public seem inclined to reward the Rival Theatres with overflowing Houses.

PRO.

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

War-Office, Oct. 29.—8th Reg. of Light Drag. Capt. J. G. Beaumgardt, to be Major.—1st Foot, Capt. J. O. Glover, to be Major.—19th Ditto, Major E. Lenn, to be Major.—57th Ditto, Major E. Lockyer, to be Major.

Nov. 2.—G. Boanquet, esq. to be Secretary of Legation at Madrid; and H. S. Fox, esq. to the same office at Turin; Capt. A. Y. Dundas Arbuthnot, to be one of the Gentlemen of the King's Privy Chamber.

Foreign-Office, Nov. 5.—Visc. Granville, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to his Most Christian Majesty.

Rs. Hon. Sir Charles Bagot, K.B. to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the King of the Netherlands.

War-Office, Nov. 5.—9th Light Dragoons, Lord Geo. Wm. Russell, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Lovell-Benjamin Badcock, to be Major.—34th Ditto, Major Thomas Faunt, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Captain T. Davies to be Major.

War-Office, Nov. 12.—50th Ditto, Brevet Lieut.-col. J. Frazer, to be Major.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. C. E. Hutchinson, to a Prebend at Chichester, *vice* Bishop Carr.

Rev. Mat. Marsh, B.D. collated to the Prebend of Chute and Chisenbury at Salisbury, *vice* Dr. Blayney, *dec.*

Rev. H. W. Majendie, to the Prebend of Reminster Prima at Salisbury.

Rev. John Hopkinson, Precentor and Librarian, of Peterborough.

Rev. Wm. Birkett, South Tawton V. Devon.

Rev. Fred. Chas. Blackstone, Heckfield V. Hants.

Rev. Ric. Cobbold, Ewerard and Wortham united RR. Suffolk.

Rev. Thos. Hen. Elwin, Bradfield St. Clare, R. Norfolk.

Rev. Robert Faithful, Warfield V. Berks.

Rev. H. Goggs, South Creek V. Norfolk.

Rev. B. Hanbury, Bures St. Mary V. Suff.

Hon. and Rev. Edw. Southwell Keppell, Quiddenham R. Norfolk; and Snitterton St. Andrew with All Saints R. Norfolk.

Rev. Thos. Mills, Brighthurst R. and Great Easton Chap. co. Leic.

Rev. Hugh Owen, D.C.L. Redisham V. Suff.

Rev. Edgar Rust, Drinkstone R. Suffolk.

Rev. Charles Vernon Holmes Sumner, Domestic Chaplain to Duke of York.

Rev. Dr. Fea, Dom. Chap. to D. of Sussex.

Rev. Rich. J. Meade, Dom. Chap. to Earl of Cork and Ormsry.

Hon. and Rev. E. S. Keppell, Chap. to Duke of Sussex.

Rev. Thos. Worsley, Fellow of Downing Coll. is appointed Chap. and Class. Lec.

Rev. Robt. John Hachman, A.B. to be Chaplain to the Forces.

Rev. P. Maude, Chaplain of the Bath City Infirmary and Dispensary.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

James Adey Ogle, of Trinity College, Oxford, D.M. elected Professor of the Practice of Medicine, on the foundation of Geo. Aldrich, D.M. *vice* Dr. Bourne, elected Lord Litchfield's Clinical Professor in Medicine.

Rev. Rich. Cutler, M.A. of Exeter College, Oxford, elected Master of the Free Grammar School, Dorchester, *vice* Rev. Evan Davies, resigned.

BIRTHS.

Lately. At Bath, the wife of T. Somerville, of Driahane, co. Cork, esq. a son and heir.

Oct. 7. At Surliton-house, Kingston, the lady of Mr. Alderman Garratt, Lord Mayor, a son.—19. At Grove-hill, Camberwell, Mrs. John Lawrie, a son.—At Commercial-road, Lambeth, Mrs. T. Lett, a son.—26. At Billingsbere, Berks, lady Jane Neville, a son.—27. At the Vicarage House, Hungerford, the Rev. W. Cookson, a dau.—31. In Finsbury-square, the wife of A. A. Goldsmid, a son.

Nov. 1. Mrs. L. G. Hansard, Bedford-sq. a dau.—2. In London, the lady of Right Hon. Robt. Peel, a son.—4. The wife of Rev. Wm. Valentine, Chaplain to London Hospital, a son.—5. At Duncombe Park,

lady Louisa Duncombe, a dau.—At Ryde, the wife of Henry Goode, esq. of the Inner Temple, a son.—6. The wife of Rich. Lacy, esq. of Holmpton, a son.—7. At Avon Cottage, Ringwood, Mrs. J. T. Ross, a dau.—At Marston Rectory, the wife of Rev. R. J. Meade, a son.—8. At the Palace, Chester, the lady of Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Chester, a dau.—9. At Clapham, the wife of Rev. Joseph Simpson, a son.—10. At the Rectory, Alvescot, Oxfordshire, the wife of Rev. H. E. Graham, a son.—11. At Plaistow, Mrs. Thos. West, a dau.—12. At Brighton, the Countess of Normanton, a son.—14. At Chatham, the wife of Lieut.-col. Pasley, of Royal Engineers, a son.—15. Mrs. Wm. Fox, of Russell-square, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 2. At Stanmore, W. Spence, esq. of London, son of Simon Spence, esq. of Middleham, to Isabella, dau. of G. Ross, esq. of Demerara.—At Market-Weighton, Rev. J. Tyson, of Nunburnholme, to Mary, dau. of late A. Firth, esq. of Rose Hill, Rotherham.—4. Rev. Fred. Joseph Hilliard, Rector of Little-Wittenham, Berks, to Mary, dau. of John Duchy, esq. of Ropley, Hants.—5. At Paris, W. Ashton, esq. son of the late J. Ashton, esq. of the Grange, Lancashire, to Anne-Jane, dau. of J. Clerk, esq.—9. Rev. Cicero Rabbits, to Harriet-Susan, dau. of Rev. T. Deacle, Rector of Uphill, Somersetshire.—10. At Sculcoates, Rev. Erskine Neale, to Mary, dau. of G. Fielding, esq.—Sam. McCulloh, esq. of Baltimore, America, to Eleanor McCulloh, of Great Ormond-street, and formerly of Charlton, Kent.—Joseph-Smyth Windham, esq. of Waghen, co. York, son of the late Sir Wm. Smyth, bart. of Hill Hall, Essex, to Katherine, dau. of John Trotter, esq. of Durham Park, Herts.—11. Capt. Sanderson, of the Bengal Cavalry, to Elizabeth-Oswald, eldest dau. of Alex. Anderson, esq. of Chapel-str. Grosvenor-sq.—12. Rev. Oswald Feilden, of Didsbury, near Manchester, to Anna-Maria, dau. of Rev. J. Peploe Mosley, Rector of Rolleston, co. Stafford.—Rev. E. Larden, to Elizabeth, dau. of late G. Marsden, esq. of Liverpool.—Edw. Buller, esq. grandson of late Mr. Justice Buller, to Mary-Anne, eldest dau. of late Major-gen. Coots Manningham.—17. Henry-Cobb Cornwall, esq. of Great Knight-rider-str. son of Rev. P. M. Cornwall, to Louisa, dau. of J. Richardson, esq. of Bury-str. St. James's.—Richard Torin Kindersley, esq. to Mary-Anne, dau. of Rev. J. Leigh Bennett, of Thorpe-place, Surrey.—19. Chas. Calley, esq. to Mary-Anne, dau. of late T. Royle, esq. of Chester.—27. At Traprain, James Murray, esq. to Clarissa, dau. of late Rev. G. Goldie, of Athelstoneford.—28. Hugh-Fraser Sandeman, esq. to Julia, dau. of Lewis Burnand, esq. of Stamford-hill.

Sept. 6. At Berkeley, Lieut. Wm. Bailey, R. N. to Harriet, only dau. of late Wm. Joyner Ellis, esq.—8. At Manchester, Lieut.-col. Sir Thos. Reade, to Agnes, dau. of R. Clogg, esq. of Longsight-lodge.—14. J. Evans, esq. of Tavistock-sq. to Mary-Anne, dau. of Rev. Dr. Geldart, of Barnewell Priory, Cambridgeshire, and Rector of Kirkdeighton, co. York.—15. By special licence, at Adm. Digby's, in Harley-street, Lord Ellenborough, to Jane-Elizabeth Digby, only dau. of Rear-Adm. Digby and Viscountess Andover.—18. At Gretna Green, Charles Vaughan, esq. of Dublin, to Emily, heiress to the late Capt. John Cole-ridge, R. N. A property of upwards of 20,000*l.* accumulated by her late father in

the West Indies, was one of the lovely bride's slightest attractions.—21. Rev. James-Clarke Franks, M. A. Vicar of Huddersfield, to Elizabeth, only dau. of late John-Scholfield Firth, esq. of Kipping House, near Bradford.—23. At Brightwell, John-Billingsby Parry, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Anne, dau. of J. Fane, esq. M. P.—Samuel-Standidge Byron, esq. of Scarborough, to Sophia, only dau. of late E. Lowe, esq. of Lowville House, co. Galway, and grand-daughter of the late Rear-Adm. Kendall, of Scarborough.—25. Lieut.-col. Hon. James Knox, son of Viscount Northland, to Mary-Louisa, dau. of Edward Taylor, esq. of Bifrons, Kent, niece of Sir Herbert Taylor.—28. Lord Henry-Seymour Moore, only brother to the Marquis of Drogheda, to Mary, dau. of Sir H. Parnell, bart. M. P. and niece of the Marquis of Bute and the Earl of Portarlington.—30. Robert-Philip, son of R. Tyrwhitt, esq. of Nantyr Hall, Denbighshire, Recorder of Chester, to Catharine-Wigley, dau. of Henry St. John, esq. of Hornsey.—Stanislaus Grottanelli, Professor of Medicine in the Imperial University of Siena, to Mary-Anne, dau. of late Laurence Rowe, esq. of Buxford.—At Bristol, Rev. John Saunders, to the widow of T. Protheroe, esq. of Usk. This is the fourth time the bridegroom has attended the hymeneal altar.—Rev. Thos. Durham, Fellow of Catherine Hall, Cambridge, to Louisa, dau. of Rev. Dawson Warren, Vicar of Edmonton.—At Paris, Henry R. Bagshawe, esq. second son of Sir Wm. Bagshawe, of the Oaks, Derbyshire, to Catherine-Elizabeth, dau. of J. Ganning, esq. late of Lower Grosvenor-street.

Oct. 1. At St. Gregory's, John, only son of John Harris, esq. of Walworth, to Maria, second daughter of the late Thomas Edgley, esq. of Essex Wharf, Strand.

Nov. 1. Robert Mangles, esq. of Sunning-hill, Berks, to Charlotte, dau. of Rear-Admiral Ross Donnelly, of Sussex-house, Hammersmith.—2. At St. Marylebone, Henry, son of Hon. Matthew Fortescue, to Caroline, dau. of Right Hon. Sir Henry Russell, bart.—At Southampton, Rev. Gilbert-Charles Jackson, B.C.L. Fellow of New College, and Chaplain in the Hon. East India Company's Service at the Presidency of Bombay, to Arabella, dau. of late Rev. Thos. Knightley, of Charwelton, Northamptonshire.—At Paris, S. Stappilton, esq. eldest son of Martin Stappilton, esq. of Myton, to Euphrosine, dau. of late J. B. Cantille, esq. of Paris.—Rev. R. Meredith, B.A. of St. Edmund Hall, to Elizabeth, dau. of late Rev. L. Canniford, Vicar of St. Helen's, Abingdon.—18. Richard-Boswell Beddome, esq. to Miss Maria Brown, both of Clapham.

OBITUARY.

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VISCOUNT HAMPDEN.

Sept. 9. At his house in Berkeley-square, John third Lord Viscount Hampden, after an enjoyment of scarcely three weeks of his title and estates, having succeeded his late brother Thomas, who died on the 20th of August last*. His lordship was born February 24, 1749, and after an education at Westminster School, became subsequently a student of Christ Church College, Oxford, and M. A.; when commencing (like his father Robert the first Viscount) a diplomatic career, he was appointed, April 8, 1780 †, Minister Plenipotentiary to the Elector Palatine, and Minister to the Diet at Ratisbon, where he remained till February 22, 1783, when he was selected as Envoy Extraordinary to the King of Sardinia, making Turin his constant residence ‡, till, in December 1798, the rapid progress of the French arms induced the Court to forsake their continental for the more protected insular possessions in the island of Sardinia; and Lord Hampden returning, after his long services, to England, never afterwards accepted a public employment or office. August 5, 1778, he married Harriet daughter of Rev. Dr. Burton, Canon of Christ Church, who now survives him. His remains were deposited in the vault of his family at Glynde, in Sussex, by his particular desire; and the close union which connected the two brothers in life is not terminated by death, their coffins being placed by the sides of each other.

By his Lordship's will the great estates of this family are thus divided: To George Earl of Buckinghamshire devolves the house and property at Hampden, in Buckinghamshire; which name he has since assumed, being descended through the daughter of Sir William Ellis, of Nocton, from the celebrated patriot of that name.

* Vide *Gent. Mag.* p. 274.

† *Ib.* vol. l. p. 204.

‡ He published at Parma in 1792, the classical "*Poemata Hampdeniana*," being a splendid edition of some of his father's Latin poems, printed in folio, with the beautiful types of Bodoni. The first Lord Hampden also wrote Notes on Milton and Martial, and a Commentary on Horace, which his son thus mentions;—"a long and valuable work which formed his favourite amusement during several years; it contains the most elaborate *scholia* upon the whole of Horace's works, and is, perhaps, one of the most severe, erudite, and elegant works of criticism, that exist."—*Coxe's Life of Lord Walpole*, p. 305.

GENT. MAG. November, 1824.

To the Honourable George Rice, eldest son of Lord Dynevor, the mansion-house of Bromham, in Bedfordshire, with the manors and estates thereunto annexed, on condition of his taking the name and bearing the arms of Trevor; Lucy, daughter of John Morley Trevor, esq. of Glynde, having married his great-grandfather George Rice, esq. of Newton, in Caermarthenshire.

To the Honourable General Henry Brand, the house and estates of Glynde, in Sussex, he being the descendant of another daughter of the aforesaid John Morley Trevor, esq.

To John Spencer, esq. eldest son of the late Lord Charles Spencer, devolves other property: his grandmother Elizabeth Duchess of Marlborough being the only daughter and heiress of Thomas the second Lord Trevor.

VISCOUNTESS TEMPLETOWN.

Oct. 4. In Hill-street, Mary Montague Viscountess Templetown. Her Ladyship was only daughter of John 5th Earl of Sandwich by his second wife Mary-Henrietta, eldest daughter of Harry Paulet 6th Duke of Bolton, who died March 31, 1779. She was born February 27, 1774; married to John-Henry Upton Viscount Templetown, Oct. 7, 1796; by whom she had issue three sons and four daughters.

LORD CHARLES MURRAY.

Aug. 11. At Gastouini in Greece, aged 25, Lord Charles Murray, youngest son of the Duke of Atholl by his second wife the Hon. Margery Forbes, relict of Lord Macleod. He was born March 11, 1799. His Lordship's death was occasioned by a most violent pain in the head. He had evinced the most noble and philanthropic sentiments, with an ardour to fulfil them as far as lay in his power.

Before leaving Missolonghi for the seat of Government he had united his name to that of the Greeks, and had furnished the means of erecting a battery on their frontier line, to which is given the name of one of his most illustrious relatives. After remaining some days with the Government, on his return to Missolonghi, he was seized by his fatal illness at Gastouini.

Mr. Georgio Sessini, in whose house he was lodged, paid him every attention and assistance. So soon as Prince Alexander Mavrocordato heard of it, he entreated Dr. Julius Mellingen to set off for Gastouini, and endeavour to save the life of the noble Lord. He arrived one hour after Lord Charles

Charles had died. Gen. Constantine Bozzaris and Georgio Sessini, all the Souliotes, and the whole population followed him to the grave. The Archbishop Chirilo pronounced his funeral oration.

LORD TEYNHAM.

Sept. 6. At his seat, Linstead Lodge, Kent, aged 57, the Right Hon. John Roper, 18th Lord Teynham. He was the second son of Henry 11th Lord, by Miss Webber, of Taunton; was born March 28th, 1767. On the death of his brother Henry, Jan. 10th, 1800, he succeeded to the title. His Lordship dying unmarried, is succeeded by his first cousin, Henry Roper Curson, esq.

LADY SUFFIELD.

Sept. 30. At Gunton, Norfolk, the Rt. hon. Georgiana Lady Suffield. She was sole daughter of George Venables Lord Vernon, by his second wife Georgiana, daughter of William Fanquier, esq. (who died in 1823) and niece to his Grace the Archbishop of York. She was born Jan. 9, 1788; married Sept. 19, 1809, the Hon. Edward Harbord, barrister-at-law, M. P. for Yarmouth, and brother to William Lord Suffield; on whose death, Aug. 1, 1821, her husband succeeded to the title. She had issue a son, born June 19, 1818.

SIR JOHN DAVIE, BART.

Sept. 18. After a long illness, at Creedy, in Devon, aged 26, Sir John Davie, bart. He was eldest of the twin sons of Sir John, 8th baronet, by Anne, eldest daughter of Sir William Lemon, bart. who died Dec. 7, 1812. He was born March 8th, 1798, and on the death of his father May 8, 1803, succeeded to the title. Sir John is succeeded in his title by his uncle, Colonel, now Sir Humphrey-Phineas Davie, who retired some years since from the army. He has left 500*l.* to the Devon and Exeter Female Penitentiary, and a similar sum to the Hospital and the Eye Infirmary.

LADY PEEL.

Sept. 19. At Newbold Conyers, Warwickshire, at the house of her nephew, Edward Willis, esq. in her 72d year, Susanna, the wife of Sir Robert Peel, bart. M. P. She was the youngest daughter of Francis Clerke, Esq. by Susannah-Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Ashurst, of Waterstock, co. Oxford, esq. was sister to Sir Francis Cam Clerke, seventh baronet, and Rev. Sir William-Henry Clerke, eighth baronet, and aunt to Sir William-Henry ninth baronet. She was born April 30, 1753; married Oct. 18, 1805, to Sir Robert Peel, bart. of Drayton, co. Stafford, by whom she had no issue.

LADY MACDONALD.

Sept. 29. At Loudham Hall, Suffolk, most

sincerely regretted by her family and friends, the Right Honourable Lady Sophia Macdonald, the beloved wife of James Macdonald, Esq. M. P. for the Borough of Calne, one of the Clerks of the Privy Seal, and eldest son of the Right Honourable Sir Archibald Macdonald, bart. Her Ladyship was the eldest daughter of the Right Honourable William-Charles Earl of Albemarle and Elizabeth his wife, the daughter of Edward late Lord De Clifford. She was born on the 28th of March 1797; married Aug. 10th, 1819, and died in childbed.

LIEUT.-GEN. CHRISTOPHER JEAFFRESON.

Lately. Lieut.-gen. C. Jeaffreson entered the service Dec. 28, 1778, as an Ensign in the 18th regiment of foot; was appointed Oct. 4th, 1779, a Lieutenant in the 86th regiment of infantry, and promoted to a company in the same corps March 17th, 1783. Captain Jeaffreson was placed on the 25th Dec. 1783, on half pay; was appointed on the 13th of May 1795, to a company in the late 125th regiment of infantry, and was placed on the 29th of March 1798, again on half pay. He was appointed on the 1st of March 1794 Major by Brevet, and on the 1st January 1798, Lieutenant-Colonel by Brevet. He received on the 9th July 1803, the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the 4th Battalion of Reserve or Garrison Battalion, and was placed on the 25th of February 1805, the third time, on half pay. He was appointed on the 20th of April 1808, to a Colonelcy, and obtained on the 4th of June 1811, the rank of Major-General, and on the 19th of July 1821, that of Lieutenant-General.

LIEUT. WILLIAM BROWN.

Nov. 7. At his house in Windsor Castle, aged 88, Lieut. William Brown, on the retired list of the late Royal Invalids, and one of his Majesty's Poor Knights of Windsor. He was born at Northampton September 1786, where his father was quartered as an officer in Montagu's horse, now the second dragoon guards, but was chiefly bred at High Wycombe, Bucks, with his aunt, the wife of Mr. Shabott, then a respectable medical practitioner at that place. Early in the seven years war he received a wound when serving in Germany as a volunteer in the 20th regiment of foot, in consequence of which he suffered amputation of his leg; notwithstanding this privation, he was actively employed in America during the whole of the revolutionary war, and was present at the siege of Charlestown, had charge of a post at Bermuda, was in various actions, and was eight times wounded, two of which were very severe. He returned to England after the peace of 1783, with the charge of invalids; the garrison battalion to which he belonged, having been reduced, he was appointed, by his own request, to the invalids at Sheerness; he was subsequently placed on the

the retired list, and went to reside at Huntley, in Aberdeenshire, where he married, and about ten years since, his Majesty, in addition to his other military allowances, and in consideration of his long and zealous services, was graciously pleased to appoint him one of his Poor Knights of Windsor. Lieut. Brown was a man of extraordinary genius, constantly employing himself in mechanical pursuits, and many of his inventions evinced considerable ingenuity. He expressed a particular desire to be interred as near that part of St. George's Chapel as circumstances would admit, where the remains of his old friend and patron Sir Henry Clinton are deposited, which was accordingly done. He was enthusiastically attached to freemasonry, the highest order of which he attained. He was generally known, and had numerous and respectable friends, to whom it is presumed the foregoing particulars may not prove uninteresting.

MAJOR CARTWRIGHT.

Sept. 23. At his house, in Burton Crescent, John Cartwright, esq. a Commander in the Royal Navy. He was third son of William Cartwright, esq. of Marnham, co. Notts. by Anne, daughter of George Cartwright of Ovington, esq. and born Sept. 17, O.S. 1740.

After receiving his education first at a Grammar-school at Newark, and afterwards at Heath in Yorkshire, he entered the Navy at 18. From that period to the commencement of the American war, he was actively engaged in the Naval service, being in the actions of Hawke and Cull, and afterwards on the Newfoundland station, when he was appointed by the Commander-in-Chief, to act on shore as Chief Magistrate. His conduct in that situation was highly satisfactory to those by whom he was employed, and those towards whom he exercised his judicial functions. At the commencement of the American war, he was first Lieutenant to Lord Howe, and such was his exemplary conduct as an officer, that he was recommended to the appointment of first Lieutenant to the late Duke of Cumberland. This situation would have ensured a rapid rise in his profession, and he would, had he accepted it, in all probability have been at the time of his death, one of the oldest, if not the oldest Admiral in the service. In the struggle then commencing between the American colonies and the Mother Country, he warmly espoused the cause of the former; and, persuaded of the injustice of that line of policy which this country then pursued, he relinquished all those splendid prospects in a service to which he was attached, and in which he had obtained distinction.

When the Nottinghamshire Militia was first raised, having then retired to his fa-

ther's house in the country, he was appointed Major, and continued for many years the most active officer in the regiment. His political opinions being different from those of the Lord Lieutenant, he was removed from his Majority, though with the thanks of the Lieutenantcy. That this measure was not legal, is clearly proved in his "Letter to the Duke of Newcastle."

As many of the political evils of the day appeared to him to proceed from ignorance of the principles of the constitution, he was chiefly instrumental in forming the "Society for Constitutional Information." In this, his coadjutors were Charles 3d Duke of Richmond, the late Mr. Pitt, Mr. Horne Tooke, Dr. John Jebb, Mr. Granville Sharp, Mr. Capel Loft, and many others, of whom he was the survivor. To give the history of the origin and progress of this Society, and of the Corresponding Society which emanated from it, would exceed the limit of this short sketch. It may be sufficient to say, that during the whole of the American, and late war, Mr. Cartwright pursued an undeviating course of opposition to all measures which he considered unjust, or illegal, whether proceeding from Tory or Whig, and recommended, as the only means of purifying the Constitution from the corruptions which time or mis-government had occasioned, the restoration of its primitive simplicity, by a radical reform in Parliament.

His indefatigable industry and perseverance in the pursuit of whatever he undertook, would be hardly credible to those who did not witness them. His political avocations were not pursued by fits and starts, like ordinary amusements, but were one continued course of employment. From six in the morning, till three in the afternoon, his pen was generally in his hand. Besides the different works which he published, his addresses, resolutions, and anonymous publications were extensive, and his correspondence extended to every part of Great Britain, and to many parts of Ireland and America.

His political principles, whether just or otherwise, it is not the object of the writer of this sketch either to advocate or condemn; they are before the world, and will receive from posterity the measure of their reward. This is the tribute of one, who bears a willing testimony to his private worth, and the irreparable loss which they have sustained who shared the hours which were snatched from study, and devoted to rational and cheerful conversation. Those who only knew him from the public papers, or saw him through the medium of political delusion, could have no idea of the mildness of his manners, or the gentleness of his disposition. Although inflexible in those opinions which he conceived to be founded in eternal right and justice, he was placable, unassuming,

unassuming, and courteous, and never indulged in that personal abuse and invective which party politicians too frequently employ.

His activity of mind was not wholly applied to political subjects. His natural benevolence of disposition prompted him to various acts of private friendship, and he engaged in many undertakings for the benefit of others, with ardour and perseverance. Such was the opinion of his inflexible integrity, that he was often referred to on subjects of dispute between individuals, and his decisions seldom failed to give satisfaction.

Although he did not for many years of his life frequent any place of public worship, his mind was deeply imbued with religious sentiments. He never sat down to an unblest meal, and firmly believing the Gospel of Christ to be the word of God, he endeavoured to make it his rule of faith and practice.

Considering his advanced age, he enjoyed till within the last six months of his life a very excellent state of health; though he was in the habit of taking so much care of himself in the articles of diet, early hours, and warm clothing, as almost to acquire the character of an habitual invalid. About a year before his death, he received a great shock in the death of his younger brother, the Rev. Dr. Cartwright, with whom there was a great congeniality in pursuits and opinions. Sensibly alive to the events lately passing in the Peninsula, he lamented with deep concern the execution of Riego, and tenderly sympathized in the intense grief which that event occasioned to the widow and brother of that ill-fated patriot. It was evident to his family, that these events preyed upon his mind, notwithstanding which, he still pursued his usual avocations with industry, being engaged within ten days of his death, in writing to Mr. Jefferson in America, a letter on the subject of Government.

The mortal machine being worn out, after a week's confinement to his bed he expired in the full possession of his faculties, with a deep sense and acknowledgment of the goodness of Providence, in granting him so long a life, and so many blessings, and in the humble hope of having discharged his duty to God, and his country.

He was rather above the middle height, upright in his person, and well made. His countenance, though remarkably mild and complacent, bore the marks of deep thought. He was extremely neat in his person, and made no alteration in the fashion of his dress for 40 years. His whole appearance and manner bore the stamp of an English gentleman of the old school.

He married, in 1780, Anne-Katherine, daughter of Samuel Dashwood, esq. of Well, Lincolnshire, who survives him, and by whom he has left no issue.

His remains were interred pursuant to his

request, in a vault belonging to the family, at Finchley, attended by his nephews the Rev. Edmund Cartwright, and Thomas-Law Hodges, esq. and by Henry E. Strickland, esq. and J. C. Girardot, esq. his nephews by marriage. In addition to these, there were between 30 and 40 of his personal and political friends, some of whom came from a great distance, and showed by their sorrow the sense they had of his worth and value.

The late Major Cartwright's will was dated the 9th of June, 1824. He bequeathed the whole of his property (enumerating as a part of it his half-pay as an officer of the Navy, and an annuity from the Duke of Somerset) to his wife, whom, with his niece, Frances Dorothy Cartwright, spinster, he appointed his executrix; and in case of his wife's previous demise, substituted the latter as his sole legatee. They both survived him, but only his niece took a probate of his will, power having been reserved to the other executrix. The effects were sworn under 500*l*.

The following is a list of his publications:
 "American Independence the Interest and Glory of Great Britain," 1774, 8vo.—
 "A Letter to Edmund Burke, esq. controverting the Principles of Government, laid down in his Speech of April 9th, 1774," 1775, 8vo.—"Take Your Choice, &c. &c." 1776, 8vo. reprinted 1777, under the title of "The Legislative Rights of the Commonalty Vindicated," 8vo.—"A Letter to the Earl of Abingdon, discussing a Position relative to a fundamental Right of the Constitution, contained in his Lordship's Thoughts on the Letter of Edmund Burke, Esq." 1777, 8vo.—"The People's Barrier," 1780, 8vo.—"Letter to the Deputies of the Associated Counties, Cities and Towns, on the means necessary to a Reformation of Parliament," 1781, 8vo.—"Give us our Rights," 1782, 8vo.—"Internal Evidence; or an Inquiry how far Truth and the Christian Religion have been consulted by the author of Thoughts on a Parliamentary Reform, (Soame Jenyns)" 1784, 8vo.—"Letter to the Duke of Newcastle," 1782, 8vo.—"A Plan for providing the Navy with Timber," 1783, 8vo.—"Letter to a Friend at Boston," 1783, 8vo.—"The Commonwealth in Danger," 1795, 8vo.—"Letter to the High Sheriff of the County of Lincoln," 1795, 8vo.—"The Constitutional Defence of England," 1796, 8vo.—"An Appeal on the subject of the English Constitution," 1797, 8vo.—second edition greatly enlarged, 1799.—"The Trident," 1800, 4to.—"Letter to the Electors of Nottingham," 1803, 8vo.—"England's *Ægis*," 1806, 8vo.—"The State of the Nation," 1806, 8vo.—"Reasons for Reformation," 1809, 8vo.—"The Comparison," 1810, 8vo.—"Six Letters to the Marquis of Tavistock," 1812, 8vo.—"A Bill of Rights and Liberties," 1817, 8vo.—

8vo.—“The English Constitution produced,” 1823, 8vo. Mr. Cartwright was also author of several papers in Young’s *Annals of Agriculture*.

EDWARD JOHNSON, ESQ.

Oct. 6. In Gerrard-street, Soho, aged 72, Edward Johnson, esq. Comptroller of the Two-Penny Post Office. Throughout the whole range of public or private life it would perhaps have been difficult to find a more perfect or a more useful character than the late Mr. Johnson. In selecting the objects of his beneficence he always exercised so cautious a discrimination, that he scarcely ever conferred a service on one who was not deserving of it; and he never held out a promise that was not realised. His domestic arrangements were at all times marked by a warm-hearted and elegant hospitality, which doubly endeared him to all who had the happiness of his acquaintance. But all these amiable qualities were trifling when compared to the services which he conferred on the public in his situation of Comptroller of the Two-Penny Post Office, the revenue of which, by his sole exertions and arrangements, increased to the amount of one hundred thousand pounds annually, while a most important accommodation was afforded to the public by the rapid facility which his plans have, during the last thirty years, afforded to general correspondence. Mr. Johnson had been 46 years in the service of the public; and to his indefatigable exertions the Inland Office is indebted for its present admirable arrangements. During the period in which he has been Comptroller, not one public complaint has ever been brought against the Department under his immediate superintendence; and so anxious was he to benefit the revenue and perfect the system of his adoption, that it is known he sacrificed his own interest to the public good, as he had determined never to solicit an increase to his very moderate salary till he had accomplished his “daily hopes, his nightly prayers”—that of raising the proceeds of his Department to its present astonishing and unprecedented revenue. His remains were removed Oct. 12, to the burying-ground at Paddington, followed by a train of friends anxious to pay a last sad tribute to the memory of departed worth.

THOMAS LEVERTON, ESQ.

Sept. 23. In Bedford-square, aged 80, sincerely lamented, Thomas Leverton, esq. in the Commission of the Peace for Surrey, Kent, and Middlesex, and city of Westminster, who after bequeathing above 50,000*l.* to his relatives and friends, has left near 12,000*l.* in charity or valuable donations; particularly the last, which will be inserted, which he trusted would be followed up on a larger scale by some more wealthy individuals, as the situation of persons reduced

by misfortune in higher or middling life, particularly women, always excited his sympathy, and to many such he was, during his life-time, a liberal benefactor to the amount of several hundred pounds *per annum*. First, 100*l.* towards building a new Church in St. Giles’s parish, of which he was the father! sixty years an house-keeper, and nearly its oldest magistrate.—100*l.* to the Alms-women of St. Giles’s in the Fields.—100*l.* to the London Hospital.—100*l.* to the Middlesex Hospital.—100*l.* to the Jubilee Houses at Greenwich for reduced widows.—100*l.* to the Penitentiary House at Pentonville.—50*l.* to the Theatrical Fund of Covent Garden.—30*l.* to poor Housekeepers at Waltham Abbey and Mitcham; and after the decease of his widow, he has left to Trustees named, 6,000*l.* three per cents. consols, to his native parish of Waltham Abbey Holy Cross, Essex, for the purpose of founding two Charity-schools, one for boys, the other for girls, of twenty each, and clothing them. Also, 12*l.* *per ann.* to old men and women there; and other minor donations.

To the parish of St. Giles’s in the Fields, Middlesex, he has left in trust to the Minister and Select Vestry for ever, the sum of 5,000*l.* three per cent. consols, the interest of which is to be applied to the use of six deserving females, widows in preference; or on any emergency, unmarried daughters, not in the alms-houses, who have lived in houses of not less than 40*l.* *per ann.* three years in the parish, and who are greatly reduced, 25*l.* *per ann.* each. This is meant chiefly for decayed gentlewomen; and if any person can hereafter claim kin to himself or wife, in need of aid, such person always to have a preference in whatever parish she may reside.

His humility was only equalled by that benevolence which pervaded all his actions. At times he almost repented of these bequests, lest they should get into print and seem ostentatious; though they were sweet to his soul. To use his own expression, “no merit of mine; it is all the work of Providence;” which enabled him to raise a handsome fortune, of which he considered himself only a steward for the benefit of others, and gave him strength of mind and body to enjoy many comforts, in full possession of all his faculties, to an age which few attain. His body was interred in a vault in Waltham Abbey Church, with every token of respect that a grateful parish could bestow, for a very fine organ which he presented to their Church about five years since.

MR. WILLIAM SHARP.

July 25. At Chiswick, aged 75, Mr. William Sharp, one of the most celebrated engravers of the age. He was born January 29, 1749. His father, a gun-maker

maker of respectability, lived in Haydon Yard, Minories. He showed an early predilection for drawing, and was apprenticed to Mr. Barak Longmate, a bright-engraver, and celebrated for his knowledge of heraldry*. At the expiration of his services, it is said he continued to work in the shop of his master; when marrying, he commenced business for himself, and opened a shop as a writing engraver, in Bartholomew Lane, where he long resided, and had much encouragement. Mr. Sharp often said, even latterly, that his first essay in engraving was made upon a pewter pot. His friends would have qualified this assertion, by substituting a silver tankard, but the Artist loved truth, and insisted on the veracity of this humble commencement. It may however be added, that apprentices of all bright-engravers begin to acquire a feeling of their principal tool by the sculpture of publicans' names on their pewter pots. Hogarth, no doubt, had done the same before him. One of his first essays in the superior branch of art was, to make a drawing of the old lion Hector, who had been an inmate in the Tower for 30 years; engrave it on a small 4to plate, and expose the prints for sale in his window.

Somewhere about 1782 it seems he disposed of his shop, commenced a higher department of art, and resided in a private house at Vauxhall, where he began to engrave from the superior paintings of the old masters. His merit began to display itself in the *Novelist's Magazine*, for which work, published by Harrison, in Paternoster Row, he executed some plates from the designs of Stothard. Messrs. Heath, Angus, and Collyer, contributed their talents at the same period to the graphic illustration of this very interesting octavo work. To these volumes thus published may be traced the origin of those beautifully illustrated books brought out periodically, which have since raised the reputation of the British Press.

At Vauxhall was also completed West's Landing of Charles II. which Woollett at his death had left unfinished; two solemn dances by torch-light, and portraits of Islanders of the Pacific Ocean, for Cook's Voyages; and a most exquisite oval work, after Benwall, an artist who died young, of which the subject is the Children in the Wood. This is one of the most pleasing specimens of his skill. Sharp contributed one print to *Southwell's folio Family Bible*—"Moses striking the Rock." Among the finest of his works are "The Doctors of the Church disputing upon the Immaculateness of the Virgin," from the picture by Guido, which in drawing and fine execution is superior to the plate from the same picture by Chevalier Jacobus Freij. The plate from Mr. West's "King Lear in the Storm," is also a masterly ex-

ample of line engraving, and worthy of any school. A proof of this plate has long produced ten guineas. No line-engraver has been more successful in copying the original feeling of Sir Joshua Reynolds. The magnificent print of "St. Cecilia," from Dominichino, is another example of his great and masterly hand. We know not where to point to a more bold and effective specimen of the calcographic art. "The Witch of Endor," from the impressive picture by Mr. West, may be instanced as another splendid effort of his graving tool. "The Virgin and Child," after Carlo Dolce. "The Ecce Homo," after Guido. "The Sottis from Gibraltar," after Trumbull. "The Destruction of the Floating Battery at Gibraltar," after Copley. The portrait of Mr. John Hunter, the great anatomist, is perhaps one of the finest prints in the work. "One of his works, however, of surpassing excellence," says the *Somerset House Gazette*, "should be mentioned, as it will be preserved as a monument of his genius, to the discredit of Macklin, and the shame of Bartolozzi; we refer to the plate of 'The Holy Family,' engraved by W. Sharp, from the picture painted for Sir Peter Burrell, Bart. Sharp was employed by Macklin to engrave a plate from this picture by Sir Joshua Reynolds, and produced a work which for light, shadow, brilliancy, and all the highest attributes of the art, was inimitable. An hundred proofs were taken from this plate, and some few impressions, when Bartolozzi undertook, at the instance of Macklin, to improve it, by nearly obliterating the lines, and converting it into a dotted engraving!"

At an early period of his life he was a great stickler for Representative Government—or rather, for doing without Kings and the Clergy, and for substituting a President, &c.; but for many years preceding his death a total change took place in his political ideas. So infected was he at one time, however, with the fury of political liberty, and so free in society generally in uttering his thoughts, that he was placed under arrest by the Government, and was had up several times before the Privy Council to be examined, for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not, in his speeches or writings, he had committed himself so far as that he might, in common with Horne Tooke and others, take his trial for High Treason; but he being a bold, handsome-looking, jocular man—one who looked as if he liked the good things of this world too well to become a conspirator, the Privy Council came to a conclusion that the altar and the throne had not much to fear from him; and especially at one of the meetings, when Messrs. Pitt and Dundas were present, after he had been for a length of time plagued with questions, which Sharp said had little or nothing to do with the business,

* See *Genl. Mag.* vol. LXIII. p. 679.

ness, he deliberately pulled out of his pocket a prospectus for subscribing to his portrait of Gen. Kosciusko, after West, which he was then engraving, and first handing it to Messrs. Pitt and Dundas, he requested them to have the goodness to put down their names as subscribers, and then to give his prospectus to the other Members of the Privy Council for their names. The singularity of such a proposal set them laughing, and he was soon afterwards liberated.

He was a staunch believer in the Scriptures, was a great admirer of them, and was convinced that the period was at hand for the fulfilment of the prophecy respecting the restoration of God's chosen people. Fully impressed with that idea he became a convert to the opinion of those who called themselves Prophets—namely, Brothers, Wright, Bryan, and others. He afterwards, however, changed his opinion of Bryan, who he thought had not only been deluded himself, but that he had become a deluder. Having heard some years since of the fame of Johanna Southcott, who then lived in Exeter, and got her living by going out as a charwoman, he set off in the Exeter mail without letting any one know of his intention, and brought her to London at his own expense; took lodgings for her, and maintained her for a long time.

On the subject of physiognomy he had singular opinions. He believed that every man's face had the sign of the beast or the animal in it; for instance, that some in disposition being like lions, were in the face like a lion; others like tigers, eagles, bulldogs, and other beasts or birds. Cobbett's profile he likened to that of a bull-dog. His projecting lips, and his projecting chin, showed, that on whatsoever he fastened, there he would stick, and worry it so long as there was any thing to worry. He often eulogised Mr. Vansittart, and Lord Sidmouth. Sir William Curtis, too, was one of his favourites, inasmuch as he had behaved most liberally towards him in paying for the engraving of his portrait.

His success in his profession, and property left him by a brother who died at Gibraltar, enabled Mr. Sharp to remove from Vauxhall to a larger house in Charles-street, Middlesex Hospital, and to indulge himself in more extended social connexions. At subsequent periods of his life, he removed his residence two or three times; from Charles-street to Titchfield-street; from thence to Acton; and from Acton to Chiswick, where he had not resided long, before he was attacked by dropsy in the chest, which terminated his life. He is buried at Chiswick, in the same church-yard as Hogarth, whom he esteemed as the most extraordinary painter that ever existed; and who was of similar origin. In the same cemetery also repose the remains of De Loutherbrough, for

whom at one period he entertained much mystic reverence.

Sharp died poor; though he might easily have saved money, for he was one of the most industrious of men; and took great delight in his work, applying himself to it both early and late. He was an extraordinary compound of high professional talent, good moral intention, and egregious credulity; the latter will sufficiently account for the dispersion of his gains.—He has unfortunately taken pains to perpetuate his belief in the divine mission of Brothers by the following inscription under his portrait: "Fully believing this to be the man appointed by God, I engrave his likeness. W. SHARP."

But it is with pleasure we turn from his weakness, to dwell on the beauty of his art. His general style of engraving is masterly, not servilely borrowed from any of his predecessors or contemporaries, but formed from a judicious selection of the merits of all, compared with their archetype, Nature. The half tints and shadows of his best works are peculiarly rich. His courses of lines are always conducted with ability; and sometimes with that

"Wanton heed and giddy cunning"
which can only result from genius. Sharp's play of lines have, generally speaking, the utmost freedom, combined with a power of regularity and accuracy, always commensurate to the occasion. This implies more of the artist, and less of the mechanic, than we elsewhere find; a solicitude for the end rather than the means; and is the result of a grander career of mind, governed by bolder bridling.

When a young man he was handsome, of the middling size, finely proportioned, with a very fine commanding face, of the Roman cast. His forehead was broad and capacious, in which appeared the signs of great intellect. In middle and old age he was bald, with a few silvery locks hanging down on the back of his head over his shoulders. The crown of his head was remarkably silvery and beautiful. He never wore a wig, but to preserve himself from taking cold, he regularly in the morning washed the whole of his head in cold water. In middle and advanced age he became corpulent, and was afflicted with the gout, which was probably brought on by good living—for he was always fond of good cheer. His works were well known to his contemporary artists in Europe, and so much admired, that he was elected in 1814, an honorary member of the Imperial Academy of Vienna, and of the Royal Academy of Munich.

It has been remarked, that "by the Royal Academy of his own country he remained unhonoured to the day of his death, notwithstanding the advantages that British art and commerce had derived from the exercise

ercise of his professional talents, and the influence upon the rising race of artists of his example." On this subject we are enabled to narrate an original anecdote, which we believe to be perfectly authentic. It was Sharp's own fault that he was not an Associate of the Royal Academy. The fact was shortly this. Sharp had solicited Sir Joshua Reynolds to be allowed to engrave his celebrated picture painted for the Empress of Russia, of the Infant Hercules strangling the Serpent. This was favourably entertained by the President, who in conversation offered to propose Sharp as an Associate Engraver of the Royal Academy. But Sharp, full of the honour of his own profession, rejected the offer, warmly espousing the cause of Sir Robert Strange, Woollett, Hall, and other eminent Chalcographers, who considered their art slighted in not being allowed to become Royal Academicians. This circumstance, in its turn, offended Sir Joshua Reynolds, who, on Sharp again waiting on him concerning engraving the Picture of Hercules, met with a cold reception, and was informed that the Picture had been engaged by Mr. Boydell.

He was never out of his own country, though he had at various times received the most pressing invitations from the Continent, from those who had seen and admired his engraving, but with whom he had no personal acquaintance.

EDWARD PEART, ESQ. M. D.

Lately. At Butterwick, near Gainsborough, aged 68, Edward Peart, Esq. M. D. formerly a Physician at Knightsbridge, who has distinguished himself by his singular opinions on electricity. He published "The Generation of Animal Heat investigated, 1788," 8vo.; "On the Elementary Principles of Nature, 1789," 8vo.; "On Electricity, with occasional Observations on Magnetism, 1791," 8vo.; "On the Properties of Matter, the Principles of Chemistry, on the Nature and Construction of Aeriform Fluids, 1792," 8vo.; "On Electric Atmospheres, in which the Absurdity of the Doctrine of Positive and Negative Electricity is proved, 1793," 8vo.; "The Anti-phlogistic Doctrine of Lavoisier, critically examined and demonstratively confuted, 1795," 8vo.; "On the Composition and Properties of Water, 1796," 8vo.; "Physiology, or an attempt to explain the Functions and Laws of the Nervous System, 1798," 8vo.; "Practical Information on St. Anthony's Fire, and on Erythematous Affections in general, 1802," 8vo.; "Practical Information on Inflammation of the Bowels, and Strangulated Rupture, 1802," 8vo.; "Practical Information on the malignant Scarlet Fever, and Sore Throat, 1802," 8vo.; "Practical Information on Rheumatism, Inflammation of the Eyes, and Disorders in general, proceeding from Inflammations of a similar Na-

ture, 1802," 8vo.; "On the Consumption of the Lungs, 1803," 8vo.

Many years ago he was engaged in a controversy with Mr. Read, of Knightsbridge, on the subject of electricity. In all his writings he adhered to a philosophy of his own; contriving and modifying with much ingenuity, three simple elementary substances, one solid and two fluid, so as to account for all possible phenomena. There is more ingenuity than solidity in his principles.

DR. KEMP.

Dr. Kemp (whose death we noticed, p. 91.) was born of respectable parents in Exeter in 1778; he was a Chorister in the Exeter Cathedral, and was placed as a pupil with the late Mr. William Jackson (then Organist of Exeter Cathedral), who had the highest opinion of his abilities. As merit frequently meets with unjust opposition, so did it early prove with Dr. Kemp; his talents gained him the envy of those who felt their inferiority; and as he possessed the most acute feelings he determined on leaving his native city. This he did in 1802, and went to Bristol, where he was unanimously elected Organist of the Cathedral. Dr. Kemp had not filled this situation many months before the members of the Bristol Cathedral presented him with a handsome gold medal, as a reward of merit, for his exertion in improving the choristers, &c. as well as for some Cathedral Music he composed for them. In 1802 he composed and performed before the Members of the Institution for the benefit of Clergymen's Widows and Orphans, an anthem "I am Alpha and Omega." It was published. Dr. Kemp was a remarkable fine organ and pianoforte player, and never failed to powerfully affect those who heard him. In 1805 he married a daughter of the late Henry John, esq. of the County of Cornwall, by whom he had five children. From this period may be dated the commencement of severe afflictions, which followed him in various ways to the close of his industrious and laborious life. From the first year after his marriage his family suffered much from sickness, and great prospects of success (professionally) offering in various ways in London, he went thither in 1807, where he met with many disappointments. Being by friends advised to take his degrees in music, he took his bachelor's degree at Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge in 1808, and was complimented by the Vice Chancellor, the late Rev. Dr. Pearson, and the present Duke of Gloucester, on his Musical Exercise performed on the occasion, intitled, "The War Anthem, A sound of Battle is in the Land." Dedicated to the Duke of Cumberland. The favourable impression this piece made, added to the acknowledgement of his great talents, occasioned his being allowed to dispense with the usual time, deemed necessary to wait

wait between the degrees, as his doctor's degree was presented to him in July 1809*, when an anthem of his composition was performed, entitled, "The Crucifixion." From this time until 1814 he continued in London, during which period he delivered several courses of Lectures, at the Russell and other Institutions, in which he explained his "New System of Musical Education, proving the Science to be a Science of Simplicity, arising out of a Scale of Nature." He also treated on Poetry, Elocution, and the Drama. Dr. Kemp was perhaps the first who brought forward a system in England for teaching music simultaneously. These lectures were in 1810. Dr. Kemp was ever forward in charitable exertions for his fellow creatures; in 1811 he conducted a grand concert at the Pantheon for the Portuguese Sufferers, the band of which consisted of upwards of 300 vocal and instrumental performers of the first English and Foreign talent, led by Signior Spagnioletti. After residing in London for seven years, Dr. Kemp's health, at times, was much impaired. In 1814 he revisited, with his family, his native place, where he continued to reside until 1818, when he thought it advisable to go with his family to the Continent. After living with them for three years in France, he returned to England, and took up his residence in Exeter. From this period to 1824 he continued there, exerting himself in his profession, but for the last few years his health had been sadly impaired, having been afflicted with violent periodical fits, the effects of which often prevented him from attending his professional duties. His severe trials never induced him to murmur or complain; he ever stedfastly put his firm trust in Divine Providence, and never would be cast down, although severely afflicted, and always cheerfully bore the deprivation of many comforts he denied himself from economical motives. In April 1824 Dr. Kemp considering his presence in London on musical business indispensable for the benefit of his family, risked the journey, although but two days previous to the time he had left a sick bed. This brought on a relapse of his former complaint, and after acute suffering in his head for upwards of three weeks, he died at his lodgings in London on the 22d of May 1824. Dr. Kemp has left a widow, two sons, and a daughter, to lament their loss. Amongst his works we notice first "The New System of Musical Education, being a Self-instructor," Part I. of the work printed on upwards of 100 cards, the music referred to in which are sonatas or 50 distinct exercises, four lessons for the pianoforte or harp, four lessons for

the harp, and twenty double chants in score, &c. We also notice "Twenty Psalmodesical Melodies," dedicated, by permission, to the Archbishop of Canterbury; "The Jubiles," a Patriotic Entertainment, as performed at the Theatre Royal, Haymarket; "Siege of Ica," an Opera, words and music by Dr. Kemp, as performed at the Tottenham Street Theatre; "The Vocal Magazine;" "The Royal Review, and Register;" "Illustration of Shakspeare;" "Illustration of the Lady of the Lake;" "Twelve Songs; also various Gleees, Duets, Trios, Songs, &c. too numerous for insertion.

MR. WM. WINDHAM SADLER.

Mr. Sadler, whose unfortunate death we noticed in p. 365, was named Windham, from his godfather, the celebrated statesman, who once ascended with his father in a balloon; and was the son of a second wife. He had made thirty successful ascents, and was particularly distinguished by his daring intrepidity in being the only individual who, in a balloon, ever crossed the Irish Channel. He ascended from Dublin, and alighted on the coast of Wales. As a chemist and civil engineer, Mr. Sadler possessed talents of no ordinary cast; and he was some years ago employed by the first Gas Company which was established in Liverpool, and contributed to the advancement of that establishment when in its infancy. On leaving that service, Mr. S., from his enterprising spirit and his uniform success in many perilous aerial voyages, was induced to devote himself more closely to the hazardous pursuit of aërostation; gratifying the inhabitants of Liverpool and neighbourhood by his frequent, bold, and well-managed ascents. Of his skill and presence of mind, under circumstances most threatening to human life, thousands have borne testimony, as well as the intrepid adventurers who have been the companions of his excursions. He has almost uniformly alighted without sustaining the slightest personal injury, after voyages of astonishing rapidity and altitude; and the same balloon from which he met his death, has, uninjured, borne him aloft in his trips for several years past. He had acquired, indeed, facilities in managing the unwieldy bulk of his floating carriage, which even inspired the otherwise timid to adventure their lives under his pilotage. The fatal catastrophe, therefore, which has terminated his existence, can but be deemed one of those accidents which sometimes defy the foresight of the most skilful and wary.

It had been Mr. Sadler's constant practice to address a letter to Mrs. S. on the eve of his departure on any voyage, and to carry the letter with him. He sometimes wrote to her during the period of his ascent. Upon this occasion, a letter was found upon his person, which was immediately dispatched to

* It was the wish of the whole Senate to present Dr. Kemp at once with a Doctor's degree, only prevented by the necessary form of three days *Supplicate*.

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to Mrs. Sadler. On receiving it, she suspected some accident, and immediately set out, accompanied by Mr. Armstrong, the recent companion of Mr. Sadler from Wigan. When they arrived at Blackburn, Mr. A. learned the dreadful result, and, with a due regard to the situation of Mrs. S. gradually prepared her for the fatal intelligence. On the melancholy fact being disclosed, she determined to post on, and take a last look of the disfigured remains of her husband.—The scene was awfully distressing. The body was removed to Liverpool at an early hour on Saturday morning, Mrs. S. accompanying the hearse a considerable part of the way. It passed through Bolton, at the request of the Committee who had superintended the preparations for the ascent, and was attended by a large procession, following the chaise in which were Mr. Armstrong and Mrs. Sadler. At Wigan similar marks of respect were shown to the corpse.

At the funeral, which took place on Monday morning, there were present upwards of 4000 individuals, who testified their respect to the memory of their unfortunate townsman by accompanying his remains to the grave. The church (Christ Church) was crowded, and the solemnity was heightened by an impressive dirge sung by the choir. The coffin-plate had this brief inscription—“William Windham Sadler, died 30th of September, aged 28.”

In his death science is deprived of a persevering and devoted professor, whose studies in the properties and appliances of gases, and in other branches of chemistry, promised to supply important facts to the speculative philosopher.

Mr. Sadler, some time ago, as a more solid reliance for the benefit of his family than the precarious life of an aeronaut could supply, formed, in Hanover-street, Liverpool, a handsome establishment of warm, medicated, and vapour baths; and, by his own industry and attention, together with those of an amiable wife, he had a fair prospect of increasing comfort and easy circumstances.

In private life Mr. Sadler was warm-hearted, gentle, and unassuming; and by his cheerful and agreeable manners he had endeared himself to a large circle of respectable acquaintances, who, on occasions of his ascent, never failed warmly to interest themselves in his behalf. He commanded the same respect and consideration from the several Gas Companies, who, on many occasions, gratuitously filled his balloon. As a husband and a father he was affectionate and attentive; and his late success as an aeronaut, it is believed, urged him, in hopes of meliorating the condition of his family, to pursue his dangerous expeditions with more frequency than prudence might have suggested; and at a precarious season of equinoctial winds he made the ascent which has proved his last.

MR. CHARLES INNES.

Nov. 10. In Hatton-garden, in his 63d year, Mr. Charles Innes, of Fleet-street. He was the second and youngest son of a highly-respected clergyman, Rector of the parishes of St. John and St. Mary, Devizes, and a Prebendary of Sarum; descended from the ancient family of Innes, of Innes, co. Elgin. He received from his parents a useful education, and was taught by them the soundest principles of religion and virtue. Being intended for trade, he came at an early age to London, and shortly afterwards entered into partnership with a gentleman of about his own age, as Linen-draper and Haberdashers in Fleet-street. With his partner he lived on terms of friendship. On that gentleman's retirement some years since, Mr. Innes became the senior of the Firm. He married first, Miss Anne Neste, of Devizes, who died a few years after their marriage, having left four children, all of whom are now living. Some years after he married his second wife, Miss Mary Stodart, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, by whom he had eight children, five of whom, with their mother, also survive him.

As a husband and father he was exemplary in the highest degree. As a Christian he was unremitting in attention to the public services of the church, and in the practice of family and private devotion; nor less attentive to the various moral duties and charities of life, in which his conduct was marked by high honour and inflexible integrity, and by active zeal and kindness in promoting the happiness and welfare of the distressed. As a friend he was constant and sincere in his attachments; as a subject respectfully devoted to his Sovereign, and a warm admirer of the Constitution of his Country, as established both in Church and State.

Of such a man, the last hours of his existence were, as might be expected, worthy his exemplary life: expecting his dissolution, he had “put his house in order,” and for some days previous to his decease wholly abstracted himself from worldly concerns. After receiving the holy sacrament with his family and servants assembled round him, he remained serene and cheerful, full of tenderness and affection to those he loved best in the world, and perfectly resigned to meet the will of his heavenly Father. Apparently elevated by the hope of approaching immortality, and steadfastly relying upon the blessed promises of his Redeemer, he seemed to be lifted above this world; and at last closed his eyes, as it were in sleep, and so passed, we humbly trust, to Heaven.

By his family and friends his memory will long be cherished; by precept and example he has instructed them during life; in death he has strengthened their principles and confirmed their Christian faith.

His remains were deposited with those of his first wife, in the family vault, in St. John's Church, Devizes.

CLERGY

CLERGY RECENTLY DECEASED.

Aug. 15. As *L'Abbé Papillon*, one of the Chief Priests of the French Chapel, George-street, Portman-square, was preaching to his Excellency Prince Polignac, the French Ambassador and suite, and a numerous congregation, he was observed by his Excellency to stoop in the middle of his discourse, in a very extraordinary position, for above a minute.—His Excellency became alarmed, and ordered one of his attendants to request Mr. Chene, Chief Chaplain, to ascend the pulpit; when, to his inexpressible surprise, he found the reverend prelate on the point of expiring. Immediate aid was given by Mr. Coyle, surgeon, of Welbeck-street, and Mr. Diesignon, of York-street; but before they could reach the vestry, the vital spark had fled. The deceased was of mild and amiable manners, and was particularly noticed by the present French Monarch and all the Royal family. The subject of his discourse at the awful moment was very peculiar. The following is the substance of the words he last delivered: “How precious is our time in this world, for we are not sure at what moment we may be summoned before the Throne of the Almighty, to account for our actions here.” The Princess Polignac and the whole of the congregation were deeply affected at the loss of their much-esteemed pastor. He was in his 79th year. An Inquest was held on the body at the chapel. It appeared that the strength of the deceased was quite exhausted, and that on a former occasion he had fainted at the altar. The verdict of the Jury was—“Died by the visitation of God.”

Aug. 19. At Aldeburgh, in his 36th year, the Rev. *Edward Collyer*, only son of the Rev. Charles Collyer, of Gunthorpe Hall, Norfolk.

Aug. 24. At Medbourn, aged 80, sincerely respected, the Rev. *William Williams*, B. D. 37 years Rector of Medbourn cum Holt, co. Leicester, and formerly Vicar of St. Martin's, near Oswestry, co. Salop. He was of St. John's College, Cambridge, where he proceeded B. A. 1768, M. A. 1771, and B. D. 1779. June 25, 1752, he was licensed to the Perpetual Curacy of Measham, on the nomination of William Wollaston, esq. Aug. 16, 1787, his College presented him to the living of Medbourn.

Aug. 26. Aged 70, the Rev. *William Brackenbury*, many years Rector of Halton Holgate, and Vicar of Humbleby, co. Lincoln. He was of Jesus College, Cambridge; B. A. 1777, M. A. 1784. He was presented in 1779 to the Rectory of Halton, by Mr. and Mrs. Burrell; and to the Vicarage of Humbleby in 1793 by his Grace the Duke of Ancaster.

Sept. 2. At Beccles, in his 77th year, the Rev. *Bence Bence*. In 1806, he was

presented to the Rectory of St. Michael Beccles, by R. Sparrow, esq. and to the Vicarage of St. Mary, in that town, by the King; in the same year to the Rectory of Thorington, on his own nomination; and in 1818, to the Perpetual Curacy of Redisham, by Robert Sparrow, esq. all in the county of Suffolk.

Sept. 2. At Dairsie, co. Fife, aged 85, the Rev. *Robert M'ulloch*, D. D. Minister of the Gospel at that place. In 1791 he published a volume of “Lectures on the Prophecies of Isaiah,” which increased to four volumes in 1794. In 1803 he published two small volumes of “Sermons on interesting Subjects.”

Sept. 6. Aged 74, at Dalston, the Rev. *James Maggs*, Vicar of Ewell, to which he was instituted, Oct. 4, 1802, on the presentation of Sir G. Glyn, bart.

Sept. 7. Of a typhus fever, at Moyne Glebe, Thurles, in his 40th year, the Rev. *John Torrens*, Rector of Coloony.

Sept. 10. In his 37th year, the Rev. *John Wayet*, of Billesby, Lincolnshire. On the preceding Wednesday, he had been administering the Sacrament to a parishioner, then dangerously ill of the cholera morbus, and on his return to the vicarage, that evening, he was attacked by the same complaint. A venerable mother is left to deplore the loss of an attached and only child. He was, we believe, presented to the Vicarage of Pinchbeck, co. Lincoln, in 1821, by Thomas Wayet, esq.

Sept. 11. At Plymouth, the Rev. *James Russell Dear*. He received his academical education at Christ's College, Cambridge, where he proceeded to the degree of LL. B. in 1800. In 1798 he was presented to the Vicarage of Bures, in the county of Suffolk, by Osg. Hanbury, esq.; and in 18... was nominated one of his Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary. In 1808 he published in small octavo, “The Georgics of Virgil, translated into English blank verse.”

Lately. Aged 88, the Rev. *Wm. Coile*, Vicar of Hemingborough. He performed to the day of his death, in the most astonishing manner, all the duties of his situation. He was presented to the living of Hemingborough in 1794 by the King.

Rev. *Creve Shetwood Davis*, Perpetual Curate of Flint.

Aged 27, the Rev. *James Duguid*, of the Island of Orkney.

At Forest Hall, Birchanger, Essex, aged 62, the Rev. *William Elliott*, Rector of Mablethorpe with St. Mary Staines, Lincolnshire, and 22 years Curate of Benham, Essex. He was presented in 1794 to the living of Mablethorpe cum Staines, by Wm. Draper, esq.

The Rev. *Francis Massingberd*, M. A. Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, on the Lincolnshire foundation, where he took his degree of M. A. April 26, 1781.

DEATHS.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS ENVIRONS.

Aug. 10. At Brompton, aged 57, Sarah, wife of G. Barks, esq.

Sept. 13. At Poplar, Elizabeth, wife of Edward Stock, esq. and dau. of Sir John Innes, bart.

Sept. 15. At Kentish Town, aged 66, H. G. Clough, M. D. Lecturer on Midwifery, Berner's-street. He was the author of a "Syllabus of a Course of Lectures on Midwifery, 8vo."

Oct. 2. At Goldsmith's Hall, aged 66, Elizabeth, relict of the late John Barrow, esq.

Oct. 3. At his house, Ferry-hill, Sydenham, aged 73, Bury Hutchinson, esq. of Bloomsbury-square.

Oct. 4. At Mile-end, aged 72, James Brumhead, esq. Collector of Excise; he had been for 50 years a faithful servant of His Majesty's Revenue, and in the discharge of his various duties, as a husband, a father, and a friend, was truly exemplary.

Oct. 6. In Newman-street, aged 74, Mrs. Sutton, widow of the late Fran. Sutton, esq.

After a lingering and painful illness of five years, aged 29, Caroline, eldest dau. of G. F. Joseph, esq. A. R. A.

At Blackheath, aged 49, John Mortimer, esq.

Oct. 7. Maria, wife of J. P. Vincent, esq. of Lincoln's-inn-fields.

Oct. 8. Aged 30, Elizabeth, wife of J. Nelthorpe, esq. of Temple-place, Surrey.

At Islington, aged 70, Sarah, relict of the late Joshua Lopez, esq. of Park-place, Lambeth.

Oct. 15. In his 62d year, Mr. Thomas Jackson, of Gainsford-street, St. John's, Southwark.

Oct. 19. Mr. Child, senior partner in the house of Messrs. Child, Vickers, and Child, distillers, Southwark.

Oct. 20. At Lambeth, Richard-Proctor Barlow, esq. of the General Post Office.

In Charter-house square, aged 65, Mr. Thomas Wilkie, lately of Paternoster-row, bookseller.

Oct. 23. At Queen's Elms, Brompton, aged 54, Lieut.-col. Reginald James, late of the 37th regiment.

Oct. 25. At his house, Prospect-place, Paddington, in his 72d year, William Bramwell, esq. a just and honourable man, deservedly esteemed and respected by all who knew him. His loss will be severely felt by an affectionate widow and numerous family.

Oct. 28. At Camden Town, aged 80, Mrs. Anne Hodgson, formerly of Mitcham.

In Sloane-street, aged 82, Mrs. Smith, widow of Colonel George Smith, late of the Hon. E. I. C's. service.

In Portland-place, in his 39th year, Joseph Barretto, jun. esq. eldest son of Joseph Barretto, esq. of Calcutta.

Oct. 30. At his lodgings in Vincent-walk, the wife of Lieutenant Henry Downes, R. N. She retired to rest the preceding evening in perfect health, and so sudden was her death as to render medical aid ineffectual: They were only married on the 26th.

Oct. 31. Mrs. Cooper, of the Hotel in Bouverie-street, Fleet-street.

At the house of Mr. Tebbut, Limehouse, Eliza, infant daughter of James Barker, of the East India Service.

At Brompton, E. Davies, esq. formerly of the 1st Life Guards.

At the Tower, the wife of Capt. Ebrington, of the 3d regiment of guards.

Nov. 1. In South-crescent, Bedford-square, aged 74, Mrs. Sophia Debroux.

At his house in Milbank-street, Westminster, in his 83d year, Hugh Rowland, esq.

Nov. 2. At Putney, aged 83, George Moore, esq. formerly a partner in the firm of Moore, Stanger, and Co. Cheapside.

At the Woodhouses, aged 87, Henrietta, wife of Thomas Collins, esq. of Berners-street and Finchley.

Nov. 3. In his 68d year, William Cottage, esq. of Beaumont-place, Shepherd's Bush.

Nov. 4. At Stanmore, aged 76, Samuel Martin, esq.

In Upper Brook-street, aged 21, Anna-Maria, wife of William-Gordon Coersvelt, jun. esq. and eldest daughter of H. Baring, esq. Somerley House, Ringwood. She was interred in the family vault at Somerley.

Nov. 5. In his 88th year, Mr. John Brown, of St. Paul's Church-yard, goldsmith.

Aged 61, George Townsend, esq. of Maiden-vale.

Nov. 6. At Bloomsbury, aged 68, Georgiana-Maria Bally, only daughter of the late Rev. George Bally, A. M.

Nov. 7. Aged 62, John Blaksley, esq. of Bishopsgate-street Within.

Aged 47, George Fring, esq. of Hammer-smith, surgeon, formerly of Henley, Oxfordshire. This gentleman's death is severely felt by his numerous friends, and the poor have lost a liberal benefactor.

Nov. 9. At Richmond, Mrs. Mary Roberts, formerly of Chester, advanced in years:

At Camberwell, aged 71, Jane, wife of Robert Rolleston, esq.

In Upper Montague-street, Montague-square, aged 85, George-Thomas Bulkeley, esq. formerly of Lisbon.

Nov. 10. At the house of Geo. Wagh, esq. Great James-street, Bedford-row, very advanced, Henry St. John Neale, esq. formerly of Frith-street, Soho.

Nov. 11. In Bishopsgate-street, James Burrows, esq. surgeon.

Nov. 13. At Hendon, after a few minutes illness, Miss Rebecca Lockier.

Nov. 16. In Duke-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, aged 47, Mr. Richard Hooper, of the firm of Hooper and Coley, of the above place, and of Winchester House, Old Broad-street.

BRACKSHIRE.

BERKSHIRE.—Sept. 9. At Chevely, Hannah, the wife of Geo. Scobell, D.D. formerly Fellow of Balliol College.

Nov. 10. At Fyfield, Wick, aged 38, Margaret, relict of the Rev. Montague Rush, late Rector of Powerstock, Dorset.

BUCKS.—Nov. 2. At the house of her son, the Rev. Charles Ashfield, Vicar of Stewkley, aged 88, Elizabeth, relict of Robert Ashfield, formerly of Oxford.

DERBYSHIRE.—Oct. 27. At Hopwell Hall, Thomas Pares, esq. F. S. A. many years a resident at Leicester, and one of the most eminent Solicitors in that County. He was a gentleman of polished and amiable manners, and highly respected.

DEVONSHIRE.—Nov. 4. At Torquay, Catharine-Maria, wife of Hon. Ab. A. Hely Hutchinson, one of the Commissioners of Customs for the United Kingdom.

ESSEX.—Sept. 7. At Walbury, aged 44, Amelia, wife of Joseph Grove, esq. and dau. of the late Lieut.-gen. Goldie, of Goldie Leigh, near Dumfries.

Sept. 17. At Colchester, Lady Marsh, relict of the late Sir C. Marsh, Vicar of St. Peter's, in that Borough.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—Oct. 22. At his residence, Clifton Hill, after a protracted illness, Thomas Powell, esq.

Nov. 5. At Marshfield, Joseph Tague Woodward, Gent. brother to Mr. Woodward, of Christmas-street, Bristol.

HAMPSHIRE.—Sept. 2. At Cowes, Caroline, second daughter of the late Sir John Trollope, bart. of Casewick, co. Lincoln, by Anne, daughter of Henry Thorold, of Cuxwold, co. Lincoln, esq.

Sept. 20. At the seat of M. Hoy, esq. near Southampton, aged 26, Emily, only surviving dau. of Rev. James Morgan, Rector of New Ross, co. Wexford.

HEREFORDSHIRE.—Sept. 16. At Kington, aged 83, Benjamin Thomas, Esq. M.D. most deservedly esteemed as an eminent physician.

HERTFORDSHIRE.—Sept. 3. At Woburn, the Hon. Emily Seymour, wife of Henry Seymour, esq. and daughter of the late Geo. Viscount Torrington, by Lucy Boyle, only daughter of John Earl of Cork and Orrery, in Ireland. She was married July 1, 1800, to Capt. Henry Seymour, son of Lord Robert Seymour, and nephew to the Marquis of Hertford.

KENT.—Aug. 25. At Southend, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of J. Forster, esq.

Sept. 6. At Sydenham, in his 67th year, Andrew Lawrie, esq. of the Adelphi, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the City and Liberty of Westminster and County of Middlesex.

LANCASHIRE.—Lately. At Warrington, aged 84, Tabetha Ewing. About 25 years ago she quitted Devonshire, and with her three daughters went and settled at Warrington, a widow and a stranger. Her pro-

priety of conduct and amiableness of manners, aided by her daughters, alike amiable and good, soon introduced her to the notice and gained her the esteem of the town and neighbourhood. There she lived respected and caressed. There she died much and deservedly lamented.

Oct. 6. Aged 64, Sophia, relict of the Rev. Archdeacon Illingworth.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—Nov. 5. Aged 80, Mr. J. Gumley, of Countesthorpe. In 1797, countenanced by a numerous list of subscribers, he published a volume of poems, entitled "Mental Recreations." He has been a contributor to the Magazines, Diaries, &c. for more than half a century; his productions always had a good tendency; they were not inimical to religion or inconsistent to virtue.

Nov. 12. At Lockington Hall, aged 74, the widow of the Rev. Philip Story.

NORFOLK. At Barwick House, aged 71, William Hoste, esq.

Sept. 22. At Happsbury, Mr. Thomas Neck, of Camden-street, Camden Town.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—Oct. 22. Of apoplexy, at Wansford, Mr. Mansel, Manager of the York, Hull, and Doncaster Theatres. He was on his way to London, to visit his sister, when he was suddenly taken ill, and died next morning.

Nov. 13. At Thrapston Rectory, Mary-Anne, wife of Rev. W. Lockwood Maydwell.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—Oct. 19. Suddenly, while on a visit at Newcastle, Edmund Craster, esq. of Preston, near Alwicks. This gentleman served as High Sheriff of Northumberland in 1822.

OXFORDSHIRE.—Sept. 25. Mr. Charles-Stanger Jeram, Commoner of Wadham College, and son of the Rev. Charles Jeram, Vicar of Chobham, Surrey.

Nov. 16. In his 78d year, Mr. Charles-Wheeler Fidler, many years a highly respectable Member of the Corporation of Oxford. He filled the office of Bailiff in 1806.

SOMERSETSHIRE.—Sept. 28. Aged 60, Thomas Winter, esq. of Ashpriors, near Taunton.

Nov. 4. At Taunton, aged 59, Richard Shaw, esq. brother of B. Shaw, esq. one of the partners in the banking-house of Sir John Perring and Co.

SUFFOLK.—Sept. 12. At Woodbridge, aged 62, Charlotte Skinner, the letter-carrier of that town for the space of 30 years. It is supposed that she had walked in that capacity a distance of nearly 80,000 miles, being more than three times the circumference of the globe.

Oct. 16. At Burghersh House, Witneham, in his 73d year, Philip Meadows, esq. Of this deeply-lamented gentleman an ample account shall be given in our next, with biographical notices of the elder branch of his antient family.

SURREY.

SURREY.—Oct. 2. At Headley Grove, aged 76, W. Ritchie, esq.

Oct. 17. At his seat, Morden, aged 78, George Ridge, esq. banker.

Nov. 10. At Esher, aged 82, Elizabeth, relict of Major Abingdon, of Cobham.

SUSSEX.—Sept. 9. At Hastings, Mrs. S. O. Barclay, wife of Capt. A. Barclay.

Sept. 14. At Hastings, Giffmore Croft, esq. late an eminent surgeon of London.

Nov. 4. At Lamberhurst, aged 95, Thomas Stevens, esq. many years senior Alderman of Rochester.

WARWICKSHIRE.—Sept. 23. At Southam, aged 77, Mr. Nathaniel Arnold, sen.

WILTSHIRE.—Aug. 31. At Everley-house, the lady of Sir John Dugdale Astley, bart. M. P. for Wiltshire. Lady Astley possessed a most benevolent disposition, and the poor of the neighbourhood will long mourn her loss.

Benjamin Webb Anstie, esq. of Devizes.

Sept. 1. Aged 27, Elizabeth Anne, wife of T. Hunt Grubbe, esq. of Eastwell.

Oct. 1. Mr. John Holmes, aged 85, the oldest resident in Fisherton Anger.

Oct. 2. John Yebury, esq. of Belcombe Brooke-house, near Bradford.

WORCESTERSHIRE.—Oct. 23. Far advanced in years, William Villers, esq. of Waresley-green, many years an active, and at his death senior Magistrate of Birmingham; he was also senior Governor of King Edward the Sixth's Free Grammar School.

YORKSHIRE.—July 18. At Reeth, in Swaledale, Catherine, wife of Mr. T. Bowes, surgeon, and dau. of the late H. Alderson, esq. of that place.

July 30. At Wakefield, aged 27, Mr. Joseph Wrigglesworth Shepherd, of Leeds, merchant.

WALES.—Sept. 13. From the bursting of a blood-vessel, at Holywell, Flintshire, aged 51, John Francis Butler, esq. of Pleasington-hall. He was interred at Pleasington Priory; a solemn Pontifical Mass was celebrated.

Of an apoplectic seizure, Annabella Puleston, of Penbedw, Flintshire, relict of the Rev. Philip Puleston, D. D. of Pickhill-hall, in the same county.

SCOTLAND.—*Latety.* In Scotland, Frances, wife of Major Wm. Miller, and youngest sister of Sir Henry Every, bart. of Egginton House, Derbyshire. She was dau. of Sir Edward Every, bart. by Mary dau. of Edward Morley, of Horsley, co. Denby, esq. relict of Wm. Elliott and also of Joseph Bird, esqrs.; and was married to Major Miller in July 1804.

IRELAND.—Aug. 7. Of a fever, Fanny, second daughter of the Rev. Wm. Armstrong, of Mohalliffe, co. Tipperary.

ABROAD.—*Latety.* In the prime of life, M. Aignan, in whom the French Academy

have sustained a loss amongst the small number of its members who devote themselves exclusively to letters. He was the author of "Brunebaut," of "Polixene," and "Arthur de Bretagne," and the translator of Homer. He has left to his family works which honour his memory, among which is a translation of the *Odyssey*, done at his leisure, as a companion to that of the *Iliad*, which he had carefully revised.

March 18. At Bombay, Edmund, fourth son of the late Robert Purvis, esq. of Beccles, Suffolk, and brother of the Rev. E. G. Purvis, Vicar of Whitchurch, Hants.

May 6. At Milan, Madame Morandi. This singer filled with distinction important parts at the Italian Opera as well as the *Odeon* as at the *Louvois*. Her funeral was rather remarkable by the concourse of national as well as foreign artists (then at Milan) who attended. Madame Belloc, Madame Festa, Madame Lorenzani, and Madame Schera were the pall bearers.

June 10. In St. Elizabeth's, Jamaica, at Black River, in his 23d year, Capt. Geo. Simpson, of the ship *Palambam*, of London, and youngest son of Henry Simpson, esq. of Meadowfield House, Whitby, Yorkshire.

June 25. At Jersey, aged 50, Lieut.-col. Spawforth, late of the second Ceylon Regiment. He obtained his Cornetcy 21st Dragoons, Feb. 24, 1794; was appointed Capt.-lieut. 28th Dragoons, March 25, 1795; Brevet Major, April 25, 1808; Major 96th Foot, July 1813; Brevet Lieut.-col. June 4, 1814; and Major 2d Ceylon Regiment, Sept. 21, 1815.

July 12. At Madrid, Count de Miranda, a faithful and zealous servant of King Ferdinand. During the revolution, the King was compelled by the *Liberaux* to remove the Count from his household; but on the King's escape from the Revolutionists, he restored him to the post of Intendant of the Royal Household, which had been given to the Marquis of Santo Cruz.

Sept. ... Aged 84, M. Sage, one of the Members of the French Institute. He may be said to have naturalized mineralogy in France, and was the founder of the first School of Mines.

Oct. 27. At Brussels, Alexander-Ramsay Robinson, esq. late of Kensington. This gentleman for several years superintended the Royal Farms at Windsor and Kew, and was a great favourite of his late Majesty George the Third, to whom he was most loyally attached. When ill health, occasioned by an asthma, brought on by a severe cold caught in the anxious discharge of his duties, compelled Mr. Robinson to retire, his Majesty was graciously pleased to grant him a pension as a reward for his faithful services.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from October 20, to November 23, 1824.

Christened.	} 4031	Buried.	} 2289	Between	2 and 5 224	50 and 60 208
Males - 2078		Males - 1211			5 and 10 102	60 and 70 177
Females - 1953		Females - 1078		10 and 20 91	70 and 80 159	
Whereof have died under two years old			702	20 and 30 148	80 and 90 59	
				30 and 40 164	90 and 100 16	
				40 and 50 239		

Salt 5s. per bushel; 1½d. per pound.

* * * Previous to Nov. 2, the Parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, had made no return since Dec. 1, 1823.

AGGREGATE AVERAGE of BRITISH CORN which governs Importation, from the Returns ending Nov. 6.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
63 3	39 9	21 1	34 10	42 7	42 10

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, Nov. 15, 55s. to 65s.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, Nov. 10, 30s. 10½d. per cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, Oct. 15.

Kent Bags	6l. 0s. to 6l. 10s.	Farnham Pockets...	7l. 0s. to 12l. 0s.
Sussex Ditto	0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.	Kent.....	4l. 15s. to 8l. 0s.
Yearling.....	0l. 0s. to 4l. 15s.	Sussex.....	0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.
Old ditto.....	0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.	Yearling.....	3l. 15s. to 5l. 5s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

St. James's, Hay 5l. 10s. Straw 2l. 8s. Clover 5l. 12s.—Whitechapel, Hay 5l. 10s. Straw 2l. 6s. Clover 6l. 6s.—Smithfield, Hay 5l. 10s. Straw 2l. 5s. Clover 6l.

SMITHFIELD, Nov. 19. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....	3s. 8d. to 4s. 4d.	Lamb.....	0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.
Mutton	4s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.	Head of Cattle at Market Nov. 19:	
Veal.....	4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.	Beasts.....	3,173 Calves 160
Pork.....	4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.	Sheep and Lambs	17,770 Pigs 170

COAL MARKET, Oct. 25, 32s. to 40s.

TALLOW, per Cwt. Town Tallow 41s. 0d. Yellow Russia 37s. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow 70s. Mottled 78s. 0d. Curd 82s.—CANDLES, 8s. per Doz. Moulds 9s. 6d.

THE PRICES of SHARES in CANALS, DOCKS, WATER WORKS, INSURANCE, and GAS LIGHT COMPANIES (between the 25th of October, and 25th of Nov. 1824), at the Office of Mr. M. RAINE (successor to the late Mr. SCOTT), Auctioneer, Canal and Dock Share, and Estate Broker, No. 2, Great Winchester-street, Old Broad-street, London.—CANALS. Trent and Mersey, 75l. and bonus; price 2,300l.—Loughborough, 197l. price 4,900l.—Coventry 44l. and bonus; price 1,325l.—Oxford, short shares, 32l. and bonus; price 850l.—Grand Junction, 10l. and bonus; price 300l.—Old Union, 4l. price 110l.—Neath, 15l.; price 395l.—Swansea, 11l.; price 250l.—Monmouthshire, 10l.; price 245l.—Brecknock and Abergavenny, 8l.; price 175l.—Stafford and Worcestershire, 40l.; price 960l.—Shropshire, 8l. price 175l.—Ellesmere, 3l. 10s.; price 106l.—Rochdale, 4l.; price 140l.—Huddersfield, 1l.; price 35l.—Lancaster, 1l.; price 46l.—Stratford-upon-Avon, 1l. price 50l.—Birmingham, 12l. 10s.; price 365l.—Worcester and Birmingham, 1l.; price 58l.—Barnesly, 12l. and bonus; price 320l.—Kennet and Avon, 1l.; price 29l.—Basingstoke, price 15l.—Regent's, price 59l.—DOCKS. West India, 10l.; price 234l.—London, 4l. 10s.; price 110l.—WATER WORKS. East London, 5l. 10s.; price 135l.—West Middlesex, 2l. 10s.; price 70l.—Grand Junction, 3l.; price 75l.—FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES. Royal Exchange, 10l. and bonus; price 315l.—Globe, 7l.; price 183l.—Imperial 5l.; price 130l.—Atlas, 9s.; price 9l.—Hope, 6s.; price 6l.—Guardian, price 19l.—Rock, 2s.; price 5l.—GAS LIGHT COMPANIES. Westminster, 3l. 10s.; price 73l.—Imperial, 40l. paid, dividend 2l. 8s.; price 63l.—Phoenix, 12l. paid; price 16l. prem.—London Institution, original Shares, price 31l.

METEO-

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From October 27, to November 26, 1824, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Fahrenheit's Therm.						
Day of Month.	8 o'clock		11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock		11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.
	Morning.	Noon.					Morning.	Noon.			
Oct. 27	47	56	50	29, 60	fair	Nov. 12	40	47	45	30, 10	fair
28	49	57	50	, 76	cloudy	13	45	52	47	29, 90	cloudy
29	50	52	50	, 65	rain	14	45	47	47	, 55	rain
30	43	48	43	30, 05	fair	15	40	47	55	, 98	fair
31	45	49	45	29, 90	rain	16	34	47	52	30, 17	cloudy
N.1	50	55	55	, 65	cloudy	17	50	52	55	29, 70	cloudy
2	54	58	47	, 58	cloudy	18	55	52	45	, 53	stormy
3	42	50	42	, 85	fair	19	45	50	46	, 69	rain
4	40	47	40	, 85	fair	20	43	50	50	, 37	rain
5	40	46	35	, 84	fair	21	50	54	50	, 45	fair
6	32	45	46	30, 12	fair	22	42	48	48	, 40	fair
7	51	56	50	29, 99	cloudy	23	42	47	42	28, 52	stormy
8	50	57	47	, 61	cloudy	24	40	47	40	29, 07	fair
9	40	50	56	30, 03	fair	25	39	46	38	, 50	cloudy
10	55	55	56	29, 83	cloudy	26	37	43	37	, 70	fair
11	50	55	50	, 85	rain						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From October 29, to November 27, 1824, both inclusive.

Oct. & Nov.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols.	2½ per Ct.	New 3½ per Ct.	New 4 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Ind. Bonds.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	Ex. Bills, 1000l. at 2d. per Day.	Ex. Bills 1000l. at 1½d. per Day.
29	234	95½	96¼	6	101	108½	23½		98 pm.		54 56 pm.	54 56 pm.
30	233½	95¼	95¾	6	101½	108 7½	23½				53 54 pm.	55 53 pm.
1	Hol.											
2	234½	95¼	96	¼	101	107¾	23½	290	100pm.		53 54 pm.	53 54 pm.
3	234	95¼	96½	¼	101	107 8	23½	290½	99 pm.		56 54 pm.	54 55 pm.
4	Hol.											
5	Hol.											
6	232½	95¼	96	¼	101	107¾	23½	290½	100pm.		54 pm.	54 56 pm.
8	232	95½	96	¼	101½	107 8½	23½	290½	99 pm.		58 59 pm.	57 59 pm.
9	Hol.											
10	232	95¼	96¼	¼	101½	108 ¼	23½	290½	97 pm.		59 55 pm.	58 55 pm.
11	231	95½	96¼	¼	101	108 ¼	23½	290½	98 pm.		54 56 pm.	57 54 pm.
12	231½	95¼	96	5	101	107¾	23½		97 pm.		55 57 pm.	54 56 pm.
13	231	95¼	96	5	101½	108	23½	290	97 pm.		55 56 pm.	55 56 pm.
15		94½	95½	6	101	108 7	23½		98 pm.		55 58 pm.	55 57 pm.
16	232	95¼	95¾	6	101	108	23½		99 pm.		55 58 pm.	55 57 pm.
17	231½	95½	96½	5	101½	108 ½	23½		98 pm.		56 57 pm.	56 58 pm.
18	232½	95¼	95¾	6	101	108 ½	23½		98 pm.		57 pm.	57 59 pm.
19		95½	95¾	6	101	108	23½		99 pm.	94½	59 60 pm.	60 58 pm.
20	232½	95½	95¾	6	101	108 ½	23½				58 55 pm.	59 54 pm.
22	232	95¼	95¾	6	101½	108 ½	23½	289½			55 56 pm.	57 55 pm.
23	232	95½	95¾	6	101½	108 ½	23½	289½	99 pm.		56 pm.	56 54 pm.
24		94½	95¾	6	101	108	23		99 pm.		55 55 pm.	53 55 pm.
25	231	94½	95¾	1	101	108	23		98 pm.		54 55 pm.	53 55 pm.
26	231	94½	95¾	1	101	108	23		98 pm.		67 pm.	55 57 pm.
27		94½	95¾	4	100½	108 7	22		98 pm.		57 pm.	56 58 pm.

RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co. 104, Corner of Bank-buildings, Cornhill.

JOHN NICHOLS AND SON, 25, PARLIAMENT STREET.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

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M. Herald—Ledger
Brit. Press—M. Adver.
Courier—Statesman
Star—Globe & Travel
Sun—Brit. Traveller
St James's & Gen. Eve.
Eng. Chronicle
Commer. Chronicle
Packet—Even. Mail
London Chronicle
Mercant. Chronicle
Lit. Gaz.—Lit. Chron.
Som. House Gazette
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Dorcest.—Durham 2
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Gloucester & Hants
Hereford—Hull 2
Hunts—Ipswich 2
Kent 3—Lancaster
Leeds 3—Leicester 2
Lichfield—Liverpool 6
Macclesf.—Maldst. 2
Manchester 7
Newcastle on Tyne 2
Norfolk—Norwich 2
N. Wales Northamp.
Nottingham 2—Oxf. 2
Oswestry—Pottary
Plymouth 2—Preston
Reading—Rochester
Salisbury—Sheffield 3
Shrewsbury 2
Sneerborne—Stafford
Stamford 2—Stockport
Southampton
Suff. Surrey—Sussex
Tauton—Tyne
Wakefield—Warwick
West Briton (Truro)
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By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

We have authority to say, the communications of the late Rev. J. J. Conybeare to the British Bibliographer (alluded to in p. 376) commenced in 1814, with vol. IV. and consisted of the following articles: 'An Account of Sir Clages, MS.'—'The Kyng and the Hermyt, MS.'—'Author of Chevy Chase.'—'Richard Shall.'—'Apollo, Tyrius, &c.'—'Inedited Poem of John Wallis.'—'Of the Lay of Dame Smith;'—and 'Anglo-Saxon Poem on the Battle of Finsborough.' E. H.

Mr. ARTHUR BYFIELD's queries will be readily answered by any respectable dealer in old books.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER will receive the information he wishes, on the subject of Mr. Tysen's MSS. by application to the very intelligent Mr. Sotheby of Wellington-street.

In answer to E. L. Part i. p. 290, we have to state, that a branch of the family of Warde is still resident at Westerham in Kent; and if E. L. will personally communicate his wishes to Sylvanus Urban, further information might be obtained.

We shall be happy to receive the proposed View of Upham Parsonage House, the birth-place of Dr. Young.

We are obliged to A BARRISTER, who has written some sensible Letters on the Metropolitan Courts of Requests in several of our late Numbers, but we must decline his liberal offer. We beg to recommend "The Pamphleteer" to him as a useful medium of farther communicating his wishes to the public.

The attention of the public has been much attracted of late to the celebrated Logan Stone in Cornwall. There is a very singular one near West Hoathly, S. W. of East Grinstead, Sussex, called "Great upon Little."—*譯*. is not apprised of any representation of it being published; and recommends it to the attention of some volunteer artist for the enrichment of our pages.

It is perfectly consonant to the true application of Heraldry, to affix the arms of a foundation or those of the founder in a judicious and correct manner on the front of an edifice, as appears by most of our public buildings, universities, &c. H. C. B. wishes to know why this good old custom is departed from at the new St. Paul's School, and at the building erected by the Mercers' Company at Highgate?

A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER says, "C. W. is mistaken, in supposing the Royal Dukes to possess Scotch Peerages, though they derive titles from places in Scotland; he is also mistaken as to the Earldom of Tipperary and Barony of Arthlow, which are not Irish Peerages, but of the United Kingdom."

T. N. says, "I read in the 79th Number of *The Unique*, that Gray the poet is buried in the church-yard of Stokes Poges, Buckinghamshire, the scene of his celebrated *Elegy* in a Country Church-yard. The editor of that little work admits the 'rugged elms,' and 'yew-tree shade,' if ever they existed, are now no more. It is generally supposed here that Grantham Church-yard was the scene of that much-admired Poem, and that Gray composed it during his residence in the University of Cambridge. I have heard others attribute to Madingley Church-yard the honour of the scene; however, both of those places fully correspond with the descriptive *Muse*. I should be obliged if any one of your literary Correspondents would clear up those different accounts, and inform me, through the medium of your pages, of the identical spot that furnished the Poet with such beautiful imagery portrayed in that immortal *Elegy*."

DEVONIENSIS observes, "An inquiry has been made about the family of Sainthill, a branch of which is described as of Morton, Part i. p. 215. I am inclined to think it was Moreton Hampstead. About a mile from the town there is a farm called Sainthill, which was most probably at one time in possession of the family. I believe the name of Sainthill does not occur in the Registers of Moreton-Hampstead, which do not commence before the year 1609. I likewise find by an Inquis. p. m. taken at Exeter in 1579, upon the death of Peter Sainthill of Bradninch, that he held lands called Yellworthy under the Courtenays, situate at Moreton. Yellworthy is in the parish of Moreton-Hampstead, and still forms a part of the Courtenay estate, being now the property of Viscount Courtenay. This appears to be decisive, with respect to the situation of Morton, as connected with the Sainthills. I have seen a letter from a descendant of the Sainthills of Bradninch, in which he says, 'Peter Sainthill, who died at Bradninch, had two sons, the younger, John, is styled De Mourton.'"

In our SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER, published on the 1st of Feb. 1825, will be given several interesting articles, particularly descriptions, accompanied by illustrative Engravings, of Ide Hill Chapel, and the Tomb of Bp. Porteus, Sandridge, Kent; Lamb Row, Chester; Longo-Bardic Monument in Nutfield Church, Surrey, &c. &c.—Also, Reviews of Rameses; Parry's Cambrian Plutarch; C. T. Theobald's Lectures on Digestion and Diet; Stevenson's Historical Sketch of the Progress of Discovery; Snelson on the Organization of the World; &c.—With Title, Index, &c.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

DECEMBER, 1824.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

GREEK AND ROMAN ANTIQUITIES.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 4.
MY friend the Chevalier Brøndsted, Chargé des Affaires from the Court of Denmark to that of Rome, who arrived a few months back in this country, brought with him many curious antiquities of Greece and Rome, consisting of bronzes, coins, armour, vases, terra cottas, statues, &c. Among these are the following; a helmet called the *perikephaleia*, of the most antique kind, such as generally represented on the head of Minerva. It is without crest, and in form greatly resembling those in the British Museum. The front, which is so shaped as to leave apertures for the eyes, while the nose is protected by a nasal, is considerably thicker than the hinder part,—a proof, as the Chevalier observes, that the ancient Greeks had no intention of turning their backs. Indeed the nasal is almost a quarter of an inch in thickness, and the execution of the little ornament which runs round it, once inlaid with gold, and of which portions still remain, is as sharp as if it had been recently done.

Another helmet highly instructive, inasmuch as it decides what was before not clearly understood; the *phakos*, which it demonstrates, was an upright feather. This feather was inserted into a small pipe of bronze, and in the present specimen was placed on one side, with a corresponding one in the other. The pipes, each about two inches long, were the terminations of a narrow slip of metal placed on the helmet under the crest, and the space between them about five or six inches. This helmet was a variety of that kind, therefore called *kranos*, to which was applied the epithet *amphiphalos*. The aperture in front is square, so as entirely to expose

the face, while the ears are quite covered. It does not appear to have ever had a visor, as the perforations for the lining go completely round it.

Another helmet, of the kind termed *koros*, also to be characterized by the same epithet, having the pipes for feathers, as well as the mark, on which the crest has been fixed, as in the last, is curious, as proving that what has often been considered a moveable piece over the forehead, is in reality merely an embossed ornament. The cheek-pieces, one of which is still attached, are made to turn up on hinges, when not required. All these are of bronze.

A *zooster* or girdle of the same metal, which reaches half round the body, having originally had a leather belt attached to one end of it, which by means of a ring was fastened to a hook at the other end. This is four inches wide in the centre, and gradually diminishes to the sides where the width is about an inch and a half. A small pattern runs round it, and it is ornamented with studs about half an inch in diameter, the inner cavities of which may have served to secure the padded lining.

Two greaves, but both for the right leg, on which the muscles are marked, and which are shaped with a great degree of elegance.

The remains of the *guala* or back-piece of a thorax of the same metal, on which are hinges, to which were attached the *pteruges*, a fact of which we were before ignorant. But the bijoux of the collection are these very *pteruges*, not those which belonged to this thorax, for they were found in Calabria, quite a different quarter from where that was disinterred. These are such exquisite specimens of sculptured bronze, that no description can

do

do them ample justice. Suffice it to say, that on their being shewn to the celebrated Thorwaldson in Rome, his spontaneous expression was, "these show of what art is capable," and it may be truly said they are without parallel. They represent the two Ajaxes, each with a vanquished Amazon, attendants on Penthesilea at the Trojan war. The features and body of Ajax Telamoneus are exquisite, and the drapery of the Amazons evidently by the hand of a master. Ajax Oileus has been damaged, so that the face is wanting, but the impetuosity of youth is finely contrasted with the dignity of age, though both are in the attitude of victorious combat.

The frontal for a horse is probably unique. Its shape is somewhat like the bone it is intended to cover, with hinges at its sides for pieces or straps to clasp round the head of the animal. Though narrow, generally speaking, it is wider on the forehead and over the nostrils, imitations of which are indented on it. By the decorations it would appear that the warrior to whom the horse belonged had been a victor in the Pythian games. A crow, sacred to Apollo, perched on a column, the emblem of the race-course, gives rise to this conjecture, above which is also embossed a ram's head. As it is very slight, it perhaps decorated a chariot horse. The chevalier has also the bronze embossed plates of an antient chariot of Etruscan workmanship, four ornamental termini belonging to it, one pair of which seem to have stood above the others, the tastefully adorned handles for assisting in entering the carriage, and the lion's head which was affixed to the end of the pole. The chariot itself was probably of wood, for even part of the termini have the nails still adhering to them, by which they were fastened. They exhibit a curious fact in Etruscan costume, their shoes in shape exactly resembling those of the Black Prince on his monument at Canterbury.

Besides these great curiosities, in the same collection is a lamp, found in the Tiber at Ostia, of bronze, ornamented with a theatrical mask; an elegant little candelabrum eighteen inches high, representing the stem of a plant, composed of over-lapping leaves, and terminating in a calix; a small tripod, found at Portici, and some curious vases. Of the latter kind is one of a cylindrical

shape, which was originally carried by cords fastened to rings round its side, but subsequently placed on a stand with three feet, and had a handle on its top, attached to it merely by cement. This handle is tastefully formed of two figures, being made each to place his hand on the other's shoulder. Such vases have generally been considered as connected with the pagan mysteries; but the Chevalier proves, by the contents of this when found, that it was a dressing-case. These were a mirror, a strigilis, an alabaster bottle for oil, part of the ivory handle of a brush, &c. The engraving outside appears to represent the departure of the chiefs against Thebes; Adrastus and Polynices, who married his daughter, are taking leave of her and her child; while the other warriors are putting on their equipments.

A bronze Etruscan priest reclining, with a patera in one hand, although in the severe style, is curious in point of costume.

A beautiful little bronze Bacchus of the time of Hadrian.

A very elegant female figure, about seven inches high, in terra cotta, covered with drapery, which is so drawn into folds tight round the body, as to show the shape of the breasts and hip.

A head of the same material, supposed to be Tiberius.

Another of a female, probably one of the Furies, with wings and horns; and an Etruscan Vase of beautiful form, the handles of which have been broken by the carelessness of the Custom House officers.

I ought not to omit a spiral bronze wire, about the eighth of an inch in thickness, intended to protect the arm, reaching, when put on, from the wrist to nearly the elbow, probably used in boxing.

It is to be hoped these truly instructive and valuable curiosities will find their way into the British Museum.

Yours, &c. S. R. MEYRICK.

LONDON ANTIQUES.

ADDLE-STREET, in Wood-street, anciently called King-Adel-street, after King Athelstan, who, according to tradition, had a house at the East end of the Church of St. Alban's, Wood-street, which had a door into Adel-street.

ALDERMANBURY, so called from the Bury, Burgh, or Court of Aldermen,

men, held there before the building of Guildhall.

ALDERSGATE takes its name from its antiquity, being one of the gates built at the first erection of the City wall; and as *Aldgate*, or old gate, was so called from its age, so this is from being the older of the two; but rather of elders, *i. e.* ancient men. This gate having become ruinous, was rebuilt in A. D. 1617. The North side of it was adorned with the figure of James the First on horseback, in relieve, in the same posture that he came into England, and made his public entry into London through that gate. On each side was a niche, in which are the figures of the prophets Jeremiah and Samuel; Jeremiah on the East side, and Samuel on the West; with reference to Jer. xvii. 25. "Then shall enter into the gates of this city Kings and Princes sitting upon the throne of David, riding in chariots and on horses, they and their princes, the men of Judah, and the inhabitants of Jerusalem, and this city shall remain for ever;" and 1 Sam. xii. 1. "And Samuel said unto all Israel, behold I have hearkened unto your voice in all that ye have said unto me, and have made a King over you." Over the centre of the arch were the arms of England, Scotland, and Ireland, quartered; and on the South side, within the gate, was the statue of King James the First sitting in his chair of state in his robes:—there were rooms over the gate for the dwelling of the common cryer.

ALDGATE, St. Botolph, from St. Botolph, a Briton born in Cornwall, of whom so many miracles were said to have been wrought by him, that he was sainted, and had many churches in London dedicated to him. It was called Aldgate, or old gate, from its antiquity, being one of the first gates erected as an East entrance to the city. It was rebuilt in 1609; at the summit eastward was "a fair golden sphere with a vane on it." On the upper battlements two eminent soldiers, each holding a stone ball, as denying entrance to any bold enemies. Beneath, in a large square, stood the figure of King James the First, in gilt armour; at his feet, on one side, a golden lion, and on the other side, an unicorn chained and couchant; the first is the supporter for England, and the other for Scotland; their being in

a couchant posture was "an emblem of the union of the two kingdoms, and their awe and humility in presence of so great a prince:" on the highest, or western side, standing upon a mound or globe, with a prosperous sail spreading over her head, and looking pleasantly on the city, was a gilt figure of fortune. Below this figure, in a large square, were placed the King's arms. Somewhat lower, and to grace each side of the gate, two female figures, the one an emblem of peace, with a dove on one of her hands, and a girded wreath or garland in the other; and on the North side Charity, with a child at her breast, and another in her hand, implying where peace, love, and charity prosper, and are embraced, that city shall be happy. The rooms over this gate were the dwelling of one of the Lord Mayor's carvers.

ST. ANTHOLIN, or Anthonine, in Watling-street, was dedicated to the memory of St. Anthony the Great, a monk born in Egypt, A. D. 251, who died in A. D. 356, aged 105 years. He was called the holy abbot of the monks of Egypt in the time of Constantine. King Henry, of England, founded a cell to him near this Church. "He was much celebrated for his miracles while living, and for his holiness when dead."

BARBICAN, near Red Cross-street, takes its name from a watch tower, corruptly called Barbican, instead of Bury-Kenning, *i. e.* the Kenning or Knowing of the City: because, in ancient times there was a tower so called, built on high ground, and of great height, used as a watch tower, from whence a view of the whole city southward, Kent, Sussex, and Surrey, and every other way East, North, and West; but King Henry III. caused it to be taken down in 1267.

BILINGSGATE, founded by King Belin, or Belinus, or as some suppose, from the German word *bellan*, to roar, on account of the waves beating against the shore, which affords great antiquity to the fall near London Bridge; others have supposed from Saxon *belge*, a wallet, or purse, because those who went thither to buy carried ready money.

BISHOPSGATE, probably from Eckenwald, son of King Offa, and Bp. of London, who died A. D. 685. As there were the statues of two Bishops on this gate, it was probably repaired by

by William the Norman, who was Ep. of London in the time of William the Conqueror, both of whom were great benefactors to the city: it stood near the West end of Camomile-street.

ST. MARY-LE-BOW in Cheapside was first built in the reign of William the First, the first in the city on arches, and was then called New St. Mary de Arcubus, or Le Bow.

EASTCHEAP, a market for provisions, from the Saxon to cheapen or bargain; many cooks dwelt there who were accustomed to dress meat for sale, which has since also been done in taverns, where liquor is likewise provided. In A. D. 1410, 18 Henry IV. that King's sons, Thomas and John, went into Eastcheap to sup.

FENCHURCH-STREET, from St. Gabriel's Fen Church, dedicated to the angel of that name, near a fen or marsh there; made so by a stream of water which broke out there, called Langbourn, and flowed down Lombard-street to Sherborne-lane, and there broke into several smaller streams to the river, hence Shareborne, now perverted to Sherborne, and now gives names to the ward:—others have accordingly ascribed its name to *fœnum*, hay, of a hay-market held there—as *Grace Church*, from a grass or herb market.

GUILDHALL, of gild or gildan, Saxon, to pay from the common contribution; and heal or hall, the common hall of the gilds or incorporated companies of citizens. First built 1411 by Thomas Knolls, Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens; destroyed in the great fire of 1666, and afterwards rebuilt, in length 170 feet West to East, and in breadth 68 feet North to South, and cost 40,000*l*.

LOMBARD-STREET; the longobards, or merchants of Lombardy, assembled there for trade; and the Pope's merchants met there also and traded in their wafer cakes, sanctified at Rome; also in pardons, indulgences, &c.—“which they brought to a good market.”

LONDON STONE, in Cannon-street, placed there ever since or before the Conquest, but the exact time is unknown, as is the reason for its being placed there. Some have supposed it a standard for measurement, and others for being the centre of the city, whereon the person stood who published proclamations, or where debtors were

to make payments to creditors, as afterwards at the font in Paul's Church, and since at the Royal Exchange; or set up by Thomas London Stone, who dwelt there, and it took its name from him.

NEWGATE was a plain stone building, which divided Newgate-street from Giltspur-street. It consisted of a carriage archway in the centre; on the side, the footpath was continued through it, which supplied a shelter for two or three old women who fried small sausages for sale; and in the centre of it was an entrance to the then chief prison of the city; the mendicant prisoners for debt stood within the iron-grated door, vociferating their constant supplication for benefactions to a leathern bag, which they drew in as often as it was touched: the upper chambers of the building constituted the prisons for felons, for whom a door was opened on the South side adjoining the old wall which still abuts upon the street by the ordinary's house, and it was from this door that the malefactors were received into the cart for their last journey to Tyburn. Upon the summit was a machine for air, invented by Dr. Hales, and mentioned by Hayley in his Ode to Howard. On the West side of this gate there were anciently several manufactories of gilt spurs, worn by ancient knights, of which rank was the Lord Mayor, Eques Auratus. In this broad part of the Old Bailey a row of houses stood which rendered both the carriage ways narrow and dark, and was therefore removed when the first stone of the new prison was laid by Alderman Beckford, in 1770.

LUDGATE was built 66 years before Christ, by Lud, a British King, and was the sixth principal gate; others assert that it was called Floodgate, from the flood or stream called Fleet running from North of the city to the Thames.

MOORFIELDS, now forgotten in the name of the manor of *Finsbury*, and the buildings lately erected upon it, was a moor or fen, reaching from Bishopsgate to Cripplegate, Finsbury and Holywell; unprofitable ground, overgrown with flags, sedge, and rushes, till 1671, when Sir Thomas Seymour caused sluices to be made to convey the waters over the town ditch into the course of Walbrook, and so into the Thames.

ST. MARY OVERY, over the ric, over or owe, a bank, and ea, water, Saxon; because, before the building of London Bridge, there was a ferry over the Thames there.

PATERNOSTER-RROW, the residence of text writers and stationers, who wrote and sold the books then in use, A B C or abscis, the pater noster, ave marias, creeds, graces, &c.

PICCADILLY, or Pichadille, a stiff collar of doublets in the fashion of a band made by one Higgins a tailor, who raised a fortune thereby, and built the street.

PUDDING LANE, so named because the butchers of Eastcheap had their scalding-house there for hogs, and their pudding, with other animal flesh, were sent down there to their dung boat on the Thames.

ST. ANDREW UNDERSHAFT in Leadenhall-street, from a shaft, or may-pole being set up in the middle of the street near St. Mary Axe, before the South door of the Church—it was higher than the steeple. It had never been erected after Evil May-day, so called on account of an insurrection of the apprentices, &c. against aliens in A. D. 1517, but was laid on hoops and under the pent houses of a row of alley, called Shaft-alley, in Leadenhall-street, until in the reign of Edw. VI. Sir Stephen, a curate of St. Catherine Christ Church, preaching at St. Paul's Cross, said that this shaft was made an idol, by giving the name of Undershaft to the Church; whereupon in the afternoon of the same Sunday, the neighbours, over whose doors the shaft hung, having first dined, to make themselves strong, took down the shaft, whence it had hung for 32 years, and sawed it in pieces, every man taking so much as had lain over his premises.

WESTMINSTER, Saxon, took its name from its westward situation, and a minster or abbey founded there by Sebert, King of the East Saxons, out of the ruins of a temple of Apollo, which fell by an earthquake about A. D. 605. The site of it was a verdant isle, called Thorney; and St. Paul's Cathedral having been built upon the site of a temple to Diana, afforded to Camden the following classical distich:

“Immolat Dianæ Londinum,
Apollini formosa Thornea.”

A. H.

Mr. Ussax, *Newcastle, Nov. 27.*
A. T. page 320 of the First Part of the present Volume, an attempt I observe is made by a Correspondent, signing J. I. to explain the inscription “*scata . pvt . brazaro*” on the pig of lead found at Pulborough in Sussex, as communicated at page 194 of the same Part by your Correspondent *Sussexensis*. By placing a *v* before the *i*, and changing the *v* into an *o*, and the last *r* into a *v*, J. I. makes it into *Tiberius Claudius, Tribunus Potestatis, Britannicæ Rex, Augustus*. Experience has taught me to be suspicious of every explanation requiring the substitution of other letters for those contained in the inscription, and I see no reason to think that the expedient has been more happy in this than in other instances, as perhaps your Correspondent will himself be ready to acknowledge, if he will take the trouble to turn to the *Archæologia*, vol. *ix*, p. 45; he will there find that a pig of lead was in 1787 found at Matlock Moor, Derbyshire, bearing the following inscription:

TI . CL . TR . LVT . RR . EX . ARG .

This inscription is the very same, it will be seen, with the exception of one letter (namely, an *s* instead of a *r* before the *v*), as the inscription in question; and perhaps a careful examination of this Sussex inscription may show that this difference is not real, for the want of the initial *r*, which, there can be little doubt, belongs to it, induces a belief that the inscription on these pigs has been rendered indistinct, either by rough usage or imperfections in the mould in which they were cast.

What may be the true reading of these inscriptions, I feel incompetent to decide;—inscriptions on pigs of lead being in fact the most difficult of explanation of any. The Rev. Thos. Crane, in *Archæologia*, vol. *xiii*, p. 406, proposes to read the Derbyshire one—*Tiberii Claudii Tributum lutum Britannico ex Argente*. But the occurrence of the letters *LVTVD* on another pig of lead, also found in Derbyshire, has discountenanced this reading, and given probability to the conjecture, that these letters are a contraction of the name *Lutudarum*, which is mentioned by Ravennas, next to *Derventio*, and supposed to be Chesterfield. The *RR*, from the occurrence

currence of BRT (on one inscription*, and of BRIG on another†, it is probable may be read either *Brigantum* or *Britannia*. As the letters EXARG-M occur also on the first of these last-mentioned inscriptions, the reading *ex argento* seems fully warranted, and may imply that these pigs are what is now called "refined lead." As far as I can learn, the letters TR are peculiar to the two inscriptions of Claudius; upon all others the Emperor's name occurs without such expression; it has hence occurred to me that this lead may have been a tribute imposed by Claudius on countries but imperfectly conquered, as Derbyshire was in his reign; but that when the countries were fully conquered, the lead then fell to the Emperor in his right as Sovereign. The Derbyshire inscription, I am inclined to think, ought to be read—*Tiberii Claudii Tributum Lutudaro Britannia* (or *Brigantum*) *ex argento*. Whether the Sussex inscription should be read in the same manner, will depend on the letter being a P or an L. Should it be a P, would we be authorized in reading it *Tribunitia Polestatis V. Tributum Britannia*, &c.? If there be a line drawn above the v, there can be no doubt of this being the correct reading.

In conclusion, Mr. Urban, allow me to say that you would confer a great favour on numbers of your Antiquarian friends, if you would procure and publish in your instructive *Miscellany* correct drawings of the Roman inscriptions, and other antiquities, which may from time to time be discovered, as was done with so much interest in the early volumes of the *Gentleman's Magazine*. It is, for instance, particularly desirable to be put in possession of this Pulborough Inscription; of the curious Vase mentioned at p. 627 of the First Part of the present Volume, as being found at the Hawe passage; and of two other Inscriptions since found, and noticed in the August number, pp. 164, 165. Was it known to be your desire to publish such, there can be little doubt that they would be readily communicated to you, and I know not that your graphic illustrations of Antiquities could be employed on more proper subjects.

Yours, &c.

Θ.

* See vol. LIV. p. 85.

† Gough's *Camden*, vol. III. p. 53.

Mr. URBAN, *Gray's Inn*, Dec. 13.
I HAVE reason to believe that Mr. Lauchlin Maclean (the true spelling), respecting whom information is desired by Mr. Cameron, in p. 400 of your last month's *Magazine*, was a native of the North of Ireland. I never heard that he was a Colonel, or held any rank in the Army. If he had been a Colonel, I do not think it likely he would have dropped the distinction.

Mr. Maclean was certainly much in the confidence of the first Marquis of Lansdowne, when Lord Shelburne, as the following anecdote will show. His Lordship, in the year 1769, in order to enable Mr. Maclean to raise a large sum of money (15,000*l.*) gave the latter three bonds for 5000*l.* each. For whose use the money was to be applied, did not, I believe, appear. These securities were negotiated by Mr. Maclean with Messrs. Panchaud, then eminent bankers in Paris; by whom they were transferred to Mr. Thomas Tierney*, then residing in Paris, formerly a merchant in London, and father of Mr. Tierney, M.P. The bonds not having been paid when due, Mr. Tierney sued the Earl of Shelburne for the amount, who filed an Injunction Bill in the Court of Exchequer, on the ground of want of consideration or value; but his Lordship did not succeed. This was about the year 1772, to which period my knowledge of the case reaches back. An accommodation, however, took place; and I think shortly after the end of the first American war, the debt was discharged with interest.

Mr. Maclean, according to my recollection of him, was in person tall and athletic, of strong, coarse features, and spoke with a considerable impediment. He perished on a voyage to India about the year 1777.

In a relation of matters which occurred more than 50 years ago, due allowance is to be made for possible inaccuracies; but as the earlier events in our lives (and I was then in my teens) are best remembered, I persuade myself that this little narration is correct. What respects the law proceedings can be verified by the records of the Court of Exchequer.

A CONSTANT READER.

* Brother of Mr. James Tierney of London, of the firm of Tierney, Lilly, and Robarts, then of Bucklersbury. Mr. Robarts married Mr. T. Tierney's daughter.

Mr.

NEW CHURCHES. — No. IV.

CAMDEN TOWN CHAPEL.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 26.

IN the extensive and populous Parish of St. Pancras three new Churches or Chapels (in addition to the superb Parish Church) have been erected. The architects of the present Chapel are Messrs. W. and H. W. Inwood, from whose design the Parish Church was built. The whole expense of its erection, including the catacombs (which are large), the clock, bell, organ, furniture, the purchase of the ground (600*l.*), the railing in, and enclosing it, was rather less than 20,000*l.*; it will accommodate 1600 persons, and one third of the sittings are free. It was consecrated on the 15th of last July by the Bishop of London.

This Edifice, though not large enough to be magnificent, upon the whole possesses that neat and substantial appearance, so desirable in a structure designed for a Parochial Chapel. In the plan it resembles the generality of modern Churches. The East and West ends terminating semicircularly. The western front is built of stone, and contains the entrances. In the centre, raised on three steps, which are continued round the basement of the whole building, is a semicircular portico, of the Ionic order, composed of four columns, with antæ, supporting a half dome; the ceiling, marked with lines, radiating from a semicircle. On the cornice are placed the ornaments denominated Grecian tiles, the propriety of which is questionable; it is a species of embellishment very much resembling the battlements of a Gothic building, and, unluckily, nothing of the kind was to be seen in regular architecture. The angles of this front are guarded by antæ, as are the jambs of the doorways, the capitals enriched with honeysuckles. A false arch, enclosed within a square head, forms the upper part of the frontispiece of the doorways. Behind the portico is the tower. It consists of a square plinth, from which rises a circular pedestal marked with perpendicular lines, supporting a peristyle of six Ionic columns, surrounding a plain shaft, with a single window in the front. Upon the entablature is a low circular story, raised on steps, contain-

GENT. MAG. December, 1824.

ing the clock and dials, and finished with a cupola, enriched with scrollwork, and terminated with a pedestal supporting a cross-patée. This small turret is one more example of the failure of modern architects in raising lofty buildings—the whole effect of the tower is destroyed by the abrupt termination.

The architecture of this Chapel is marked by some striking differences from the usual detail of the Ionic order. The shafts of the columns are not fluted, but the naked appearance of a plain surface is relieved by perpendicular beadings, which supply the place of the fillet, and diverge in half-rounds at the top and bottom. The neck of the capital is enriched with open flowers, and the sides of the volutes embellished with the tendrils of the honeysuckle. The usual attic base which has hitherto been used in the Ionic order, has given way to one formed of an assemblage of numerous small mouldings. These variations are creditable to the architects, and shew that they have consulted the first authorities, instead of plodding on in the beaten track of others—would that our “Gothic” designers would follow their example.

The South and North parts are uniformly plain, of brickwork, finished by an entablature in stone, and broken only by a single series of round-headed windows enclosed within square architraves of stone. The semicircular projection at the East end is also built of stone, and has three windows; two small wings are here added to the main building, collateral to the circular projection, united by a corridor, accommodating itself to the circular termination. On the piers are triple coronets and vases, in low relief, and within are flights of stairs leading to the vaults.

The accompanying engraving (*Plate I.*) shews a South-west view of the building.

The interior is very neat, approaching to elegance. The ornaments and mouldings are sparingly, but tastefully applied. The galleries are supported by Ionic columns of the same character as the portico. The altar is situated within the circular recess at the East end; above it are four Ionic columns, attached to the piers between the windows. The propriety

priety of placing the altar in a recess is unquestionable, and the circular form seems the most elegant for the purpose; the happy effect of this arrangement is seen in the parish church, where the altar is decidedly the best feature in the building. The roof, which is flat, covers the whole interior in one surface. In a larger edifice this would appear a great defect; it is not so here, where a second series of columns, if proportioned to the size of the building, would be insignificant. The face of the ceiling is marked with lines, in imitation of beams, into large pannels; on the intersections are flowers in low relief. The pulpit and reading-desk are on opposite sides, and display no particular architectural character; they are only mentioned as shewing a deviation from the modern fashion of introducing two pulpits.

Upon the whole, as this edifice promises less, there is perhaps less to censure than in some larger and more expensive buildings. There is a solidity about its exterior which is not often met with in modern erections; and when the neatness and simplicity of its architecture is contrasted with the buildings of about a century back of the same materials; the heavy red brick, of which the Churches of that period were usually built, shews to great disadvantage against the light tint of the modern work: and the hideous in and out stone-work of the angles has found an elegant substitute in the classical antæ. And although upon the whole Grecian architecture is not the most appropriate for Churches, it is but just to say that Camden Town Chapel holds a respectable rank among the edifices of the day. Its pretensions are modest, and its excellence is on that account the more likely to be fairly appreciated. E. I. C.

Mr. URBAN, *Westminster, Dec. 7.*

SOME of the improvements at Westminster are well known to your readers; but others of a more finished and delicate description than those to which I allude, have not yet received that applause which they so justly merit. That part of Westminster celebrated for its beautiful structures in the Pointed style, was many years since improved (in the modern acceptation of the term) by the introduction of a different style of architecture. It was

first introduced by the erection of an Italian building in St. Margaret-street, which being left unfinished, the necessary wing was lately erected under the superintendance of J. Soane, esq. R.A.; and at the same time the remains of the New Palace (destroyed by fire, temp. Henry VIII.) in which the Court of Exchequer was held, was replaced by a building corresponding to the wing of the other; which, abutting as it did on the beautiful Gothic entrance of the Hall, presented a very *unsightly appearance*. The discussion in the House of Commons upon this subject has been already detailed in your pages. Here I cannot resist remarking, that, whatever faults may have existed in the building, in an architectural point of view, Mr. Soane is certainly not liable to any blame for that style of building being adopted in preference to any other by the gentlemen whose province it was to decide. In consequence of the debate, a Committee of Taste was appointed; and the report of Mr. Bankes, as Chairman, displays a knowledge of the subject, and great taste combined with sound judgment. The Committee resolved to have the *façade* pulled down, and one erected of Bath or free-stone corresponding with the entrance to the Hall. This erection is now in progress, under the direction of Mr. Soane. At the angle of New Palace Yard, and on the site of the old brick tower, is an octagonal one of larger dimensions, and plain workmanship. The windows on the West or front of St. Margaret's Street, as far as finished, are divided into two stories of two bays by mullions of light tracery.

But the object of my present communication is not to criticize these buildings, but to record the improvements which are just completed in the Parochial Church of the House of Commons, under the able direction of J. H. Taylor, esq. Architect. In repairing churches, the object should be to restore the parts decayed or dilapidated, as much as possible to their original state, and to preserve the inscriptions, and other memorials of the dead, with all that scrupulous care which is due to the most sacred deposits. The practice of beautifying churches, to the detriment of these relics, has been of such common occurrence, as to cause considerable agitation at the bare mention of the idea. So many sacred memorials have
been

been defaced and destroyed by this barbarous rage for beautifying our churches, after they have withstood the attacks of Time for ages, as to call forth the protest of every lover of sepulchral and architectural antiquities. But in this church great attention has been paid to the numerous and interesting records of departed worth and greatness; with the exception of two only in the South aisle, which have been altered from their original situations. These I shall notice in my survey of the interior.

Entering the *Nave* from the vestibule at the West, we have a fine view of the interior. The pulpit and reading-desk, which formerly stood in the centre, obstructed a view of the altar, and foreshortened the aisle, have been removed. The former, no doubt the richest in London, is placed on the South side, and the latter is considerably heightened and embellished, and placed on the North side, by which an uninterrupted view of one of the finest altar-pieces is obtained, and gives the whole a grand and imposing effect. The soffit of the arch, under the organ gallery, is groined, and the corbel-heads are cherubs, with expressive countenances. The pews, occupied by the churchwardens and overseers, have been altered, and are fitted up with neatness and elegance. The spandrels above the clerestory windows are ornamented, and in the centre a grotesque head is introduced. In the middle of the nave has been placed a large bronzed warm-air-store, resembling a plain Gothic shrine.

The *Chancel* is divided from the nave by a large pointed arch, the soffit of which is groined. The stone niches on each side the arch are beautifully adorned with tracery. Above them, on the North side, is a painting of St. Peter, and on the South, of St. Paul. The groining of the roof of the chancel is highly embellished by gilt bosses; and the foliated capitals, from which spring the groins, are also gilt. The groins are ornamented with the arms of Edward the Confessor; a mitre, portcullis, masks, and foliage, all gilt; and instead of the painting of clouds is substituted the glory and dove. The painted windows and the sculpture of the Supper at Emmaus are well known to most of your readers. The seats on the sides of the altar are of the same exquisite tracery with the

niches before noticed, but far superior. The Creed, the Ten Commandments, and the Lord's Prayer, are encircled with foliage.

At the West end of the *South Aisle*, the christening pew, formerly situate in the vestibule, has been converted into a handsome room, the partition which divided it from the Church has been removed, and it is now open to the congregation. The font is placed near the pew under a Gothic arched ceiling, and enclosed with railing. The spirited, but simple inscription, recording the burial of the great Sir Walter Raleigh, put up about 1780 by one of the parish officers, has been removed from its situation near the entrance, formerly existing from the South porch, which entrance, as before stated, was stopped up during these repairs, and since replaced near its original situation. When I observed the absence of this simple tablet, I had hopes that through the munificence and taste of the present officers of the parish a monument would have been erected worthy of the name of RALEIGH and of the times in which we live. The brass tablet formerly against the South wall, as we enter from the new entrance at the East, has been removed to another situation in the same aisle. The monuments have now a far superior appearance, from their having been cleaned, and some of the ornaments re-gilt. It is desirable that some plan should be adopted to exempt monumental inscriptions from the influence of time and chance, and I have often thought that the following plan, suggested by the Rev. J. Evans, in his *History of Bristol**, would be adequate to the purpose: "Let a *printed* copy of every inscription, furnished at the expense of the individual who erects the monument, be provided, and let it be pasted into a book kept for the purpose. In churches these books should be deposited in the vestry, and arranged according to their dates. In dissenting places of worship they might be preserved with the records of the society. To render the plan perfect, *all* inscriptions should be admitted, and the books in which they were contained should be at all times *accessible*." To this plan I would suggest the addition of the situation of the grave of the deceased; whether cover-

* Vol. II. p. 181.

ed by a grave-stone; and a description and situation of the monument, with the arms thereon rightly blazoned.

At the West end of the *North Aile* the entrance to the vault has been inclosed from the vestibule, to correspond with the room on the South side. This has much the appearance of a chapel, and contains one or two monuments. Two more pews have been added in each of the side ailes. Those formerly situate against the walls have been removed, and free seats have been fitted up.

At the West end of each *Gallery* considerable additional room has been provided for the children of the schools. The ends of the galleries have been enclosed by glazed Gothic screens, and the fronts have been re-beautified, without any of that ostentatious display of Churchwardens' names which so usually *adorn* parish churches.

The whole of the Church has been painted in very appropriate colours; the pews throughout, which formerly were covered with green baize, are now lined with a drab coloured cloth. The decorations appear to be performed in a very masterly manner, the whole is arranged with good judgment, and has a most pleasing effect.

There are a variety of styles in the architecture of this church. The mullions of the windows in the tower and vestry-room are ornamented with tracery; the latter, however, are quite modern, and of wood. Those of the North and South sides exhibit their plain; and the windows on the clestory are again different, being divided into only two bays, and the arch of a sharper point. The windows on the West side are neither one thing nor the other, but a kind of Greco-gothic.

The North-east corner, and part of one of the windows, was formerly of cement, as the whole of the North side is at present. It has now been faced with stone; the North side cleaned, and the windows re-glazed. By the introduction of a new entrance, the East end is rendered more uniform, while the doorways are strictly consistent with the general style of the building; and the finest sepulchral remain, in the church, which before was almost hidden from the publick eye by a kind of minor vestry, is brought to view. The almost unrivalled painted glass has been cleaned; and a new copper wire grating placed over the ex-

terior to preserve it. The two side compartments of painted glass have been rendered much lighter, and great brilliancy given to the whole.

The entrance into the Church on the South side, which opened immediately upon the congregation, has been closed; the porch enlarged, and kept as an entrance to the vestry-room.

Previous to the erection of the present porch at the West end, the vestibule of the church was entered by a plain pointed arched doorway. The porch, a disgrace to the parish, and a high disfigurement to the West end, is suffered to remain. It was justly reprobated by the late Mr. Carter in your vol. LXIX. p. 1130. The inscription MDCCLXI. (which fixed the date of its erection) surmounted by a vase, has been removed. The large blank window over this porch, which was formerly plastered, has been glazed.

Iron drain pipes have been laid round the South and West sides, under the ground, to carry the water off from the roofs, which was before suffered to form a kennel in the church-yard, across the West entrance.

While on the subject of Westminster improvements, allow me to mention one or two more now in progress. At Whitehall a very elegant classic building of the Corinthian order is erecting under the superintendance of Mr. Soane. The helices in the capitals intersect each other. This part of Westminster may be termed the classic corner, from the Doric screen at the Admiralty, the Roman architecture of the Banqueting House, the Ionic portico of Lord Melburne's, and the general appearance of the Horse Guards and Treasury.

The mansions of Sir J. Stanley and Lady Exeter, in Privy Gardens, have been rebuilt, and are now finishing.

Upon the site of Richmond House, Parliament Street, an extensive terrace of noble houses has been erected, having a very grand appearance. The columns are Ionic; and the angles guarded by antæ, of the same order.

The Cock-pit has been lately altered to a shew-room for carriages, &c. Westminster rejoices at this arena of vice being converted into some useful purpose. The exertions of Mr. Martin of Galway are at last crowned with triumph. Ⓒ.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 10.

THE letters you have inserted in the late numbers of your Magazine, induce me to think that some further biographical notices of Sir John Merick will not be unacceptable.

From the date 1603, which is in the margin of the document I last sent to you, I am inclined to believe that Sir John's "Report" was laid before Queen Elizabeth but a short time previous to her decease. It was on the 24th July, 1602, that he quitted Moskow, and allowing for the then bad state of the roads, and the probability of detention by contrary winds, we cannot suppose that he reached London before October. On the 24th of the following March (1603), the Queen of England terminated her mortal career. That event rendering his exertions nugatory; he seems shortly after to have returned to Russia. Certain it is, that he was not in England on the 8th of October in that year, as his brother Richard, who then on a bed of sickness made his last will, speaks of him as "then residing at Muscovy*."

Boris Gudenow, whom Sir John calls "Feodorw'th," was poisoned in 1605, and his son, who succeeded him, was murdered after a reign of six months. These were but the preludes of the intestine broils Russia was doomed at this period to undergo. Six sovereigns, two contemporary, and the rest in succession, seized on the throne of Muscovy, during eight years, and filled their devoted country with that worst of calamities, unrelenting civil war. The last of these princes, Pseudo Demetrius IVth. wore the diadem for only a small portion of the year 1613. He had, indeed, scarcely arrived at this elevation, when a scheme was formed for restoring the same family as had reigned at the time Sir John acted in a diplomatic character. As the countenance of England was thought of great importance at this conjuncture, and highly calculated to give stability to the result of such an event, many of the nobility and others waited on that gentleman, with offers of great commercial advantages to this country in return for its support. His penetration immediately perceived the be-

nefits that would accrue to England from such a measure, but as he found himself unauthorized to act on his own responsibility, he lost no time in crossing the sea; laying the matter before the Court of James the First, and enforcing with sound arguments the propriety of instant compliance. He was successful to the utmost of his wishes, and was, as soon as circumstances permitted, despatched together with Mr. William Russell, as commissioner, to negotiate accordingly.

The commission for that purpose, signed by the king's own hand, is in the following words:

"James, by the grace of God, king of Great Brittain, Fraunce, and Ireland, defender of the faith and so forth, to all and singular to whome this presents shall come, Greeting. Whereas we are credibly informed by our trustie and wellbeloved seruant, John Merick, latelie resident in Muscovia, of the distressed and perplexed estate of that famous countrie and people, exposed at this present to imminent danger, as well of invasion from enimies abroad, as of intestine broyles and sedition at home; Upon which occasion certaine ouvertures and propositions have been made unto him the said John Merick the last year, from divers principal and eminent persons of that state, tending to the welfare and safetie of the countrie, and the re-establishment of peace and government therein by our means and interposition; which ouvertures, because hee knew not then our pleasure, hee durst not presume to intertaine as otherwise hee desired; Know ye that the same being nowe related unto Us, We are not a little touched with a tender commiseration of the calamities of soe flourishing an empire, whereunto Wee and our royall Predecessors have ever born a singular affection, and for that cause, as also in regard of the honour and respect that nation doth hereby seem to bear unto Our person, having so great an affiance in Our love towards them and care of their estate; We have made, constituted, appointed, and ordayned, and do, by this presents, make, constitute, appoint, and ordayn our trustie and wellbeloved seruaunts John Merick aforementioned, and William Russell, in whose fidelitie, discretion, and circumspection We repose great confidence, our Messingers and Commissioners; Giving and granting to our said Commissioners jointlie and severallie, by vertue of this presents, authoritie and commandment, as well generall as speciall, to treat, conferre, agree, and conclude in Our Name and for Us, with the Lords, States Generall of the army, Gentry and Commons, or with such persons, by what name or title soever they be called, as doe at this present govern and represent

* Will of Richard Merick of London, Merchant, proved by Sibbell Fowler, 3d Nov. 1603, in the registry of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. Ref. 99 Bolsin.

represent the bodie of that state, or any sufficient deputies and commissioners lawfullie authorized from them, of and concerning the propositions or ouvertures afore mentioned, or anie other that shall be hereafter made, either on the parte of the states, deputies, and commissioners of Russia unto ours, or by our commissioners unto them, apperteyning to the defence and protection of that countrie and dominion, according as it shall seem good unto our said commissioners for our honor, and the benefit of that state; as also upon all such things treated, agreed and concluded, as in all and singular other matters and way concerning the premises, to deliver in Our Name and for Us sufficient and effectual writings and instruments, and to requier writings and instruments of the like validitie and effects from the other part; And generallie to execute and dispatche whatsoever else concerneth the premises, in and after the same maner as We Ourselfes would and mighte doe if we weare present; Promising on the word of a King, that whatsoever our said messengers and commissioners, or either of them, jointlie and severallie shall promise, covenant, and agree on our behalfe, We will approve, ratifie, and confirme. In Witness whereof, We have signed theis presents, and caused our great seal to be put thereunto. Given at our pallace of Westminster the . . . day of May, in the eleventh yere of our raigne of England, Fraunce, and Ireland; and of Scotland the sixe and forthith.

“ JAMES R.”

The full powers conceded by this document, as well as the high mention made in it of Sir John, shew that he was a man of superior abilities; and although the avowed object of the King of England was to secure the throne of Muscovy from being any longer the prey of usurpers, and to get Michael Feodowitz restored to his dignity of Czar, there is no doubt but that the increase of commerce was the principal inducement. As a more evident token, however, of the esteem of his sovereign, James was pleased to confer on Sir John Merick, on his taking leave previous to his departure, the then envied honor of knighthood, on the 13th of June, in the same year 1614, at Greenwich.

Nor was the King of England disappointed in the hopes he entertained of the successful result of his commission. Sir John was so highly respected in Russia, and made so good a use of the powers vested in him, as well as of a sum of money that James entrusted to him for the purpose, that Michael

Feodowitz was acknowledged Czar, and a most friendly intercourse established between the two countries. Michael acknowledged his obligations, and Sir John returned to England in 1617*, loaded with presents to his sovereign. The letters in your last Number, p. 401, refer to this period.

About three years after, he was sent as ambassador to the court of Russia, in a more overt manner, for the benefit of trade. His appointment runs in the following terms:

“ A. D. 1620, } James, by the grace of
18th Jas. I. } God, King of Great Brit-
taine, Fraunce, and Ireland, Defender of the
Faith, &c. to all to whom theis presents
shall come Greeting.

“ Whereas our subjects trading to the countrie of Russia, by vertue of treaties heretofore passed between our roiall progenitors and Us, kings of this reilm, and the Greate Dukes, Emperors of all Russia, have of long tyme enioyed sundry privileges, liberties and ymmunities in the course of their traffique in those parts, which now, by occasion of the late troubles and grayboyles happened in that State, have received some interruption, and may be further infringed, except that timely providence be used: And the said Great Duke and Lord of Russia, by an honorable ambassage sent unto Us, having moved to Us a contynuance of the amitie which hath been between our progenitors and his, and some other thiags concerning our own welfare, wherein we have given satisfaction, Know ye that out of our princely and incessant care for the good of our said loving subjects, and for the renewing of the league of amitie between the said Great Duke and Lord of Russia and Us, and for renewing of the privileges of our said subjects in his dominions, and *amplifying* of the same, and likewise for the *re-demmanding* of a great somme of money which at his request Wee were pleased to furnish him withall, We have made; constituted, appointed, and ordayned, and doe by theis presents make, constitute, appoint, and ordeine our trustie and welbeloved Sir John Merick, Knight, in whose fidelitie, discretion, and experience, we repose greate confidence, our Ambassador to the said Greate Duke and Lord of all Russia; giving and granting to him our said Ambassador by vertue of theise presents, authoritie and power, as well generall as speciall, to treat, conferre, agree and conclude in Our Name and for Us, with the said Greate Lord and Greate Duke of all Russia; or with any sufficient deputies and commissioners lawfully authorised by him; concerning the re-
newing,

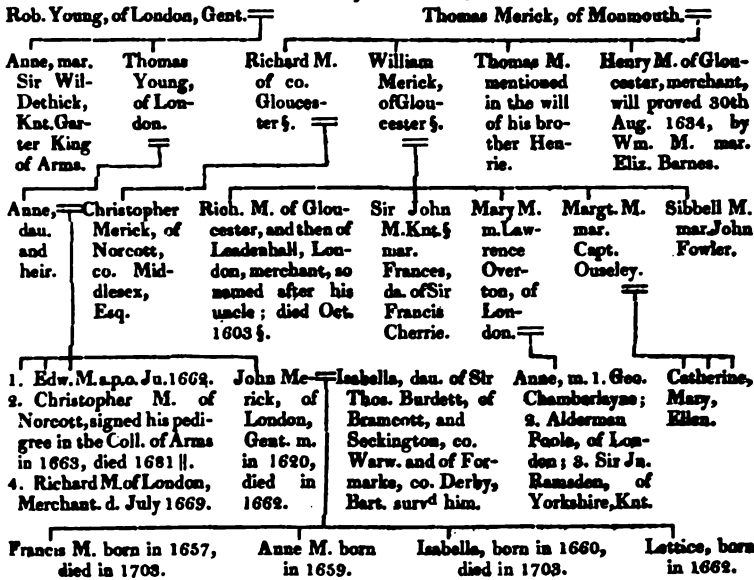
* Wood's Athense Oxon. vol. i. p. 618, says 1613, which is evidently wrong.

ing, confirming, and amplifying of those privileges and liberties which our subjects have so enjoyed within that dominion, and likewise concerning the redemanding of the said sums of money, desired by the said Græte Duke of Us, as to his discretion shall seeme good, with respect to our honor and the benefit of our subjects. And, further, Wee give to the said Sir John Mericke power and authoritie, upon all such things treated, agreed, and concluded, and in all and singular other matters, in any sort concerning the premises, to deliver in Our Name and for us, sufficient and effectual writings and instruments, and to require writings and instruments of the like validitie and effect from the other part: Promising, on the word of a king, that whatsoever our said ambassador shall promise, covenant, and agree in our behalfs, Wee will approve, ratifie, and confirme. In witness whereof, wee have signed these presents, and caused our græte seale to be put thereunto.

“ Given at our pallace of Westminster the 19th day of October, in the 18th yere of our raigne of England, &c.

“ JAMES R.”

Sir John Merick had the honor, by Rob. Young, of London, Gent. =



* Vol. xvii. p. 504.

† Proved before Dr. Wm. Mayriak, afterwards Judge of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. Now in the registry, reference 35 Harvey.

‡ This bequest seems to be, at present, entirely unknown to the Company.

§ Pedigree in College of Arms.

|| The arms to his pedigree in the College of Arms are, quarterly, 1st and 4th, the same as Sir John Merick's, 2d, Ermine, on a chief Sable three lions rampant Argent, for Young; 3d, Party per bend Sable and Argent, three plates counterchanged. Crest the same as Sir John Merick's.

In his pedigree in the College of Arms*, Sir J. Merick is described as of Lime-street ward. From that document, his enumeration of his relations in his Will, that also in his brother's, and the pedigree of Christopher Merick in the same archives†, the foregoing has been composed.

Yours, &c. S. R. MEYRICK.

Mr. URBAN, *Ashford, Dec. 8.*

A WORK of grand design has been commenced, upon the elevated land between Folkestone and Sandgate, a district which forms a small part of the extensive Radnor estate, in that part of Kent.—Those who have visited Sicily, consider that some of the local advantages of the above spot are beyond those attendant upon the famed Marina, recorded in the pages of Brydone; and of which the following is a brief description:

"The MARINA, a raised public walk, lying in the enchanted Bay of Palermo, is about a mile and a quarter in length, and rather more than 80 yards in breadth. This Terrace is about 10 or 12 feet above the level of the sea, at high water; and is the resort of numerous parties of the higher classes in the cool time of the evening. The movement of various descriptions of vessels and boats imparts to the sea-expanse a delightful effect; which is frequently improved by vocal and instrumental music, from the galleys in the bay. The opposite margin of the Marina is shaded by lofty trees, among which the lemon and orange mix,—and aromatic shrubs front this enchanting *bocage*."

The most elevated part of the Radnor district, which is the subject of this paper, appears to be nearly 150 feet above the level of the sea. Upon this height a signal post is stationed, and near it a very formidable Martello tower. These objects dignify the scene, and they are happily at a distance that will not interfere with the buildings intended to be constructed.—Between the houses, which will stand distinct from each other, there will be allowed 130 feet space for gardens, that will descend from the houses to the carriage road, calculated solely for the use of the tenantry of the

houses. There will also be a Terrace at least 30 feet above the shore. The frontage of this elevated ground, extending between Sandgate and the headland near Folkestone Church, is about one mile and a quarter in length; and the whole of this is to be appropriated to houses, but not in a tasteless chain of uniformity; indeed the sinuosity of the ground would not admit of this. And although a Crescent may be formed in one or two favourable spots, distinct cottages in the villa would be still more likely to please; and the picturesque effect would also be more successfully ensured by such erections.

In addition to the road which at present leads from Sandgate to Folkestone, another road, low on the sea-beach, is to be constructed.

But as this account must be in many particulars defective, it is hoped that one of the scientific gentlemen who have planned, under Lord Folkestone's superintendance, this magnificent work, which cannot fail of being an ornament to the country, will furnish for your elegant pages a more copious and correct account.

AN AUTUMNAL TRAVELLER.

Mr. URBAN, *Portugal-street, Dec. 2.*

IN your Magazine for November last, page 396, W. H. charges us with having copied from the Catalogue of the Royal Institution Library the account of the Records with the short notices of their contents, without any acknowledgment. If W. H. before he had so misrepresented us, would have taken even ordinary pains, he might have discovered that we were the first who gave any account of the Records, as will be found in our *Modern Law Catalogue*, published in 1806 and 1808, and further continued in the enlarged editions of the "*Bibliotheca Legum*" of 1810 and 1819. Those extracts were taken from the Records themselves, without reference to any other work whatever, and have been uniformly copied from our Catalogue by others without any acknowledgment.

The first edit. of the Catalogue of the Royal Institution was published 1809; we therefore believe the short notices in that Catalogue were taken from our description, which is fuller.

The Catalogue of the Royal Institution we never saw until this day.

Yours, &c. J. & W. T. CLARKE.
Mr.

* London, c. 27, p. 243; drawn up in 1633.

† D. 17, 23.

PARISH OF SOUTHOVER.

THE following account of the parish of Southover is extracted from Mr. Horsfield's *History of Lewes*, reviewed in pp. 236, 338.

The parish of Southover is bounded on the E. and N.E. by the river Ouse; the borough of Lewes and part of the parish of St. Peter and St. Mary West-ou form the Northern boundary; on the South by the parish of Iford; and on the West by the parish of Kingston.

It has been taken for granted by several recent writers that the vill mentioned in *Domesday* under the name of *Niworde*, and there described as part of the hundred of Swanborough, answers to the Southover of modern days. Mr. Horsfield, questioning the truth of this hypothesis, has very fully and satisfactorily proved the *Niworde* of *Domesday* to be the *Iford* and *Kingston* of succeeding times. At the dissolution of the monastery of Lewes, situate in this parish, Cromwell obtained a grant of the manor of Southover. On his attainder a great part of his possessions were granted to the unfortunate Anne of Cleves, amongst which was the manor of Southover. On the N. side of the street of Southover stands a very ancient building, which is said to have been the residence of this Princess after her divorce from Henry VIII. When or by whom it was built, cannot now be ascertained, but it was certainly an edifice of magnificence in former days. As there is no evidence of this Princess having ever resided in this neighbourhood, the annexed representation of it (*see Plate II.*) is given, not as the place of royalty, but of the most ancient building in the parish. In 1559 Queen Elizabeth granted this manor to Sir Richard Sackville, whose son (subsequently Earl of Dorset) inherited it in 1666. In this family it continued till it passed by marriage in 1629 to the Tufon family, Earls of Thanet. The Hon. Thomas Tufon sold the manor in 1709 to Nathaniel Trayton, esq. for 5680*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* Edward Trayton, esq. who died in 1761, bequeathed it to the Durrants, and J. M. B. Durrant, esq. a minor, is now lord of the manor. Nearly opposite to the supposed residence of Anne of Cleves, stands the mansion for many years occupied by the manorial lords.

The splendid priory of Lewes stood
GENT. MAG. December, 1824.

within this parish. It was probably began about 1072, and completed in 1078 by Wm. de Warren, as a cell to the Abbey of Cluni in Normandy, from which it was released in 1373 by Edward III. The priors were frequently summoned to Parliament and the great councils of England. It was the first of the Cluniac monasteries in England, and always regarded as the chief; as it was certainly the most wealthy and powerful.

The building was probably irregular, varying in its form as the increase of inmates demanded additional room. But, though irregular, it was certainly a noble edifice, faced with Caen stone, and richly adorned by the chisel of the sculptor. Its walls embraced an area of 32 acres, 2 roods, and 11 perches, and it was not less remarkable for its magnificence than extent. The length of the church was 150 feet, having an altitude of 60 feet. It was supported by 32 pillars, eight of which were very lofty, being 42 feet high, 18 feet thick, and 45 feet in circumference; the remaining 24 were ten feet thick, 25 feet in circumference, and 18 feet in height. The belfry was placed over the centre of the church, at an elevation of 105 feet, and was supported by the eight lofty pillars above mentioned. The roof over the high altar was 93 feet high. The steeple stood at the front of the church, and was 90 feet high. Its walls were ten feet thick. On the right side of the high altar was a vault supported by four pillars, and from this recess branched out five chapels which were bounded by a wall 70 yards long. A higher vault, supported by four massy pillars 14 feet in diameter, and 45 in circumference, was probably on the left side of the high altar, and corresponded with the one just mentioned, from which branched out other chapels or cells of the Monks. How many chapels there were cannot be ascertained, the names of only three are known, the Virgin Mary, St. Thomas the Martyr, and St. Martin. The chapter house and church were far the most splendid apartments of this stately pile; the latter was richly adorned by the painter and the sculptor.

A long list of noble and wealthy individuals who chose this stately pile as the repository of their ashes, is given by Mr. Horsfield.

Of

Of the many splendid monuments raised in the chapter-house and church to record the virtues and perpetuate the fame of the distinguished individuals whose ashes mouldered within its walls, scarcely a relic remains to gratify the curiosity of the Antiquary, or to rouse the feelings of the Moralist, if we except the sculptured marble that graced the tomb of Gundred, the Conqueror's daughter, now in the vestry of Southover Church. So complete has been the work of destruction, that the site even upon which they stood is doubtful. The unconscious stranger treads upon the ashes of nobility, yet searches in vain for a memorial of the magnificence which once overshadowed them. Such is human greatness! and such the immortality that marble and brazen tablets can give!

Before the commencement of the Priory, the old wooden Church of St. Pancras in Southover was pulled down and rebuilt with stone, at the expence of the lord of the barony. This was probably the church of the priory destroyed by Portnarus, temp. Henry III. which had been altered and improved as the coffers of the prior became filled.

The Church of St. John the Baptist (*see Plate II.*) was erected some time previous to the dissolution of the monastery. The building was not large, but sufficiently capacious to accommodate the parishioners, whilst the gates of St. Pancras Church were thrown open to receive those of the inhabitants who preferred to worship with the Prior. After Henry's reformatory zeal had levelled the proud structure, the Church of Southover was found insufficient to accommodate the increased congregation, and an enlargement became necessary. The whole of the present South side of the church is built of alternate squares of flint and stone, and corresponds with the style of building at the close of the 16th or beginning of the 17th century, at which time it is most probable the alteration took place. The stone window frames introduced at this repair are Gothic, and were most likely taken from the ruins of the Priory. That they were not originally formed for their present situation, seems evident, from many parts being composed of different materials from the rest, owing probably to some of the stones being broken or lost in taking them from their original situation.

In the year 1698 the old church steeple fell down, and in 1714 the foundation of the present tower was laid, and the building carried up to the first loft at the expence of 240*l.* raised by a brief; but as the charge for completing the building would have been much greater than the sum collected, the remainder was applied to reparations in the body of the church. The tower continued in its half-raised state till 1738, when it was resolved by a public vestry to finish the steeple, and the money to be raised by a public tax on all chargeable houses and lands within the parish. Two individuals agreed to lend the whole sum required without interest, and wait for the payment till it could be raised by a tax. The completion of the tower cost 241*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* making the whole amount of it 481*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* The four old bells were re-cast, two new ones added, and placed in the tower at this time, at an expence of 220*l.* 3*d.* defrayed by subscription. In 1779 two other bells were added. At the time of building the tower of this church, there were placed in it three stone achievements, probably brought from the Priory. On the West is the shield of the Earl of Warren; on the South a rose and ducal crown; on the North, in old characters approaching to the Saxon, T. A. D. E. They are considered commemorative of the dedication of the Church of St. Pancras by Archbishop Theobald, and are perhaps to be read, *Theobaldus Archiepiscopus Dedicavit Ecclesiam.*

The Church has recently undergone considerable alterations. It consists of a nave and two aisles. An indifferent painting of John baptizing our Lord fronts the West. In the Eastern window are three coats properly emblazoned, the centre of which is Trayton impaling Sackville or Bowyer; the other two Trayton. The altar-piece represents the Last Supper, and possesses considerable merit; it is said to be the production of the celebrated Mortimer of Eastbourne. EDIT.

Mr. URBAN, *Muirtown, Sept. 21.*

SEVERAL years ago I happened to be confined by sickness in Edinburgh, and among the books which I procured from a circulating library, was a folio edition of the works of Nostrodamus (Dr. Notredame), who flourished about the middle of the 16th century,

century, and derived much of his celebrity from the prophetic lines regarding the death of Henry II. of France, who was killed at a tournament by Montgomerie, by an unlucky thrust in the eye, through the gilt bars of his royal-fashioned helmet. The words of the prophecy certainly bear very close upon the fate of the Monarch, viz. "that the royal lion would be slain *en cage d'or* by a thrust which would put out his eye." All this prophet's inspirations were given in short stanzas of poetry, and perhaps the generality of them are of no great consequence at this period of the world.

In perusing the preface of the book,

which was printed as far back as 1725, one thing has struck me as very wonderful; for it is there distinctly stated that Notredame prophesied, that in 1792 the Christian Religion would be abolished in France, and many of the nobles and clergy put to death. This is really a very wonderful thing, and entirely unaccountable, when it is considered that the prophecy was made about 1556, or about 242 years before the event; which makes me think that this collection of Notredame's inspirations or fancies may be worth more study than at the period I perused them I had leisure to give them.

Yours, &c.

H. R. D.

COMPENDIUM OF COUNTY HISTORY.

SUSSEX.

(Continued from p. 424.)

EMINENT NATIVES.

- Arundel, Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury, the first persecutor of the Lollards or Wickliffites by fire and faggots, Arundel (ob. 1413).
- Borde, Andrew, or *Andreas Perforatus*; and from him is derived the appellation of *Merry Andrew*, Pevensey (ob. 1549).
- Bosham, Cardinal Herbert de, who wrote the history of Thomas à Becket's death; and other works, Bosham.
- Bradwardine, Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury, called "Doctor Profundus;" and author of "*De Causâ Dei*," Chichester (ob. 1349).
- Buckner, John, D. C. L. Bishop of Chichester, Chichester (ob. 1824).
- Canois, John de, Lord of Broadwater Barony, where he was born (ob. about 1300).
- Caryl, John, Secretary to Queen Mary, wife of James II.
- Chune, Thomas, Esq. Author (flourished 1635).
- Clarke, Edward, a man of genius, and excellent scholar, Buxted, 1730.
- COLLINS, WILLIAM, unfortunate poet, whose fame can never die, Chichester, 1720.
- Comber, Thomas, eminent scholar, royalist, and divine, Shermanbury (ob. 1653).
- Driton, John, "ex illustri quâdam familiâ Angliæ procreatus" (flourished 1260).
- Elliot, John, the eminent correspondent of Sir William Burrell, Lewes, 1725.
- Ford, Sir John, royalist and great sufferer, Up Park, 1605.
- Foot, Daniel, Poet, Chichester, 1754.
- Frewen or Fruin, Dr. Accepted, Archbishop of York, Northiam (ob. 1664).
- Hardham, John, the tobacconist, and benefactor to his native city, Chichester (ob. 1772).
- Hay, William, M.P. remarkable for his personal deformity, and author of an Essay on that subject, in which he alluded to his own case, Lewes, 1695.
- HAYLEY, WILLIAM, Poet, and Biographer of Cowper, Chichester, 1745.
- Henshaw, Joseph, loyal divine, afterwards Bishop of Peterborough.
- Holte, John, author of the first Latin Grammar of any note in England (living 1511).
- Holland, William, founder of Steyning Free Grammar-school, Chichester.
- Horsham, Nicholas, learned physician, temp. Henry VI. Horsham.
- Hurdis, Dr. James, learned divine and pleasing poet, Bishopstone, 1763.
- Jeffrey, Sir John, Knt. Chief Baron of the Exchequer (ob. 1580).
- JUXON, WILLIAM, Archbishop of Canterbury, Chichester, 1582.
- Kidder, Richard, Bishop of Bath and Wells, Brighton (ob. 1703).
- Martin, George, learned popish writer, Mayfield (ob. 1582).
- May, Thomas, Dramatic poet and historian, Mayfield, 1594*.
- Mortimer, John Hamilton, eminent historical painter, Eastbourne, 1739.
- Nye, Phillip, celebrated independent minister (ob. 1672).
- OTWAY, THOMAS, unfortunate dramatic poet, Trotton, 1651.

* Chalmers.—Hays says 1597.

- Parsons, William, F. R. S. poet.
 Pattison, William, unfortunate and improvident bard, Peasmarsh, 1706.
 Peckham, John, Archbishop of Canterbury, Lewes, 1240.
 Pelham, Sir William, knt. statesman and general (ob. about 1586).
 Pell, John, mathematician and linguist, Southwyke, 1610.
 Pemble, William, a zealous Calvinist and celebrated lecturer at Oxford, 1591.
 Russell, Richard, eminent physician, Lewes, 1687.
 Sackville, Thomas, Earl of Dorset, eminent statesman and dramatic poet, Withiam, 1527*.
 SELDEN, JOHN, antiquary, &c. "the glory of the English nation," Salvington, 1564.
 Shirley, Sir Anthony, traveller, Wiston (ob. 1630).
 — Sir Robert, younger brother of the above, and a great favourite of the Emperor of Persia, Wiston (ob. 1627).
 — Sir Thomas, eldest brother of the preceding, and likewise a traveller, Wiston.
 Shovell, Sir Cloudeley, gallant Admiral, Hastings, 1650 †.
 Smith, Charlotte, novelist, and poet of eminence, Bignor (ob. 1806).
 Somercote, Laurence, author and priest (flourished 1240).
 Springett, Sir Thomas, benefactor to his native place, Lewes (ob. about 1621).
 Stapleton, Thomas, papist, controversialist, Henfield, 1586.
 Stokes, Richard, grandson of the learned Bishop Montague, Aldingbourne, 17th cent.
 Winchelsea, Robert de, Abp. of Canterbury, and great benefactor, Winchelsea (ob. 1313).
 Withers, William, at the age of eleven lay in a trance ten days, &c. Walsham, 1570 †.

MISCELLANEOUS REMARKS.

The park †, where beauties undisguis'd engage,
 Those beauties less the work of art, than age;
 In simple state, where genuine Nature wears
 Her venerable dress of ancient years;
 Here aged oaks uprear their branches hoar,
 And form dark groves, which Druids might adore,
 With meeting boughs, and deepening to the view,
 Here shoots the broad umbrageous avenue.
 There a full stream through intermingling glades
 Shines a broad lake, or falls in deep cascades.—WARTON.

The rivers of SUSSEX are insignificant streams, when compared with those of some other provinces of the kingdom, but they are exclusively its own, as their origin and courses are confined within the limits of the County. All of them fall into the British Channel.—The breed of sheep and cattle are peculiarly its own.—The species of wheat known by the name of hedge-wheat or *Chidham White*, was discovered by Mr. Woods of Chidham. Walking occasionally over his fields, he met with a single plant of it growing in a hedge. It contained 30 ears, in which were 1400 grains; and this was the origin of the wheat now dispersed over Surrey, Hampshire, and other counties.

At ALBOURN resided the eccentric Sir Robert Fagge.—Albourn Place was formerly the residence of the Juxons, one of whom, during the civil wars, was obliged to disguise himself as a mason's labourer, and was acting in that capacity during some repairs at the church, when a party of Cromwell's soldiers passed by in quest of him.

At ALDINGBOURN the Bishops of Chichester had a house destroyed by Waller. In a room of AMBERLEY CASTLE, called "The Queen's Room," are the remains of the portraits of ten ancient Monarchs and their Queens, with their coats properly blazoned; and on the ceiling are six warriors cut in wood.

In ARDINGLEIGH CHURCH is a brass, on which is portrayed Nicholas Culpeper, esq. who died in 1510, his wife Elizabeth, who died 1500; and their ten sons and eight daughters.

Of ARUNDEL CASTLE was warder the giant Bevis, "who was able to wade the channel of the sea to the Isle of Wight, and frequently did it for his amusement." Here is a beautiful painted window by Backler, after a design of

* Chalmers. The Biog. Dram. says 1586. Mr. Nightingale says Buckhurst, 1577.

† This is on the authority of Moss, Hist. of Hastings, p. 153. Chalmers says near Clay, and Noble affirms at Clay, in Norfolk. Hasted, Hist. of Kent, II. p. 272, says Suffolk; others have been silent as to the place of his birth; and several say Norfolk.

‡ See Fuller's Worthies, and Holinshed, p. 1316.

§ Parham Park.

Jas. Lonsdale, esq. representing "King John signing Magna Charta;" in which are portraits of the late Duke as Baron Fitz-Walter; Capt. Morris, as Master of the Knights Templars; H. Howard, jun. esq. as the Baron's Page; and H. C. Combe, esq. as Lord Mayor of London. In the anti-drawing room is a fine painting of the nativity by Murillo, and a superb statuary marble-piece exquisitely carved. On the walls of the principal drawing-room are several curious ancient paintings of the Howard family, and two by Hogarth, the one a scene in Covent Garden, the other a view of the old castle, with portraits of the family. The dining room was formerly a chapel; at one end of which is a large window of painted glass by Egginton, representing the late Duke and his Duchess in the characters of Solomon and Sheba, at a banquet. At the opposite end of the room is an orchestra, and over the door is the subject of Adam and Eve in Paradise, attempted by Le Brun, in imitation of basso relievo.—The Church contains some beautiful monuments to the Earls of Arundel, and among them is one of alabaster, more magnificent than the rest, under which is interred Thomas Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundel, and Beatrix, his wife, daughter of John, King of Portugal.—In 1339 half the town was consumed by fire.

In **ASHBURNHAM CHURCH** are some magnificent monuments of the Ashburnhams. Here are preserved the shirt, stained with some drops of blood, in which Charles the Martyr suffered; his watch, which he gave at the place of execution to Mr. John Ashburnham; his white silk knit drawers; and the sheet which was thrown over his body. These relics were bequeathed in 1743 by Bertram Ashburnham, esq. to the Clerk of the parish and his successors for ever.

In **BATTLE** parochial Church was formerly an old table containing certain verses in black letter, the remains of which are given as a motto in p. 326. In the chancel is a noble altar monument to Sir A. Browne, standard-bearer to Henry VIII. with his effigies, and that of his lady, in a recumbent posture. He is adorned with the insignia of the Garter. It also contains several curious brasses and other sepulchral memorials of antiquity.—The altar of the abbey is supposed to have stood on the spot where Harold's body was found. Here Wm. I. offered up his sword and royal robe which he wore on the day of his coronation. The abbey church was doubtless a very beautiful piece of architecture; the only vestiges of it are nine elegant arches. There is one building a little detached from the abbey, which is eminently beautiful, though its dimensions, 166 feet by 35, are not quite proportioned. The original use of this superb room seems to have been to entertain their guests. The abbot had the power of pardoning any condemned thief whom he should pass or meet going to execution.

At **BIGNOR**, in 1811, was discovered by the plough three distinct mosaic pavements, which seem to have adorned as many apartments of a Roman villa, the old foundations of the walls having been traced. The largest of these pavements is 31 feet by 30. On one is a spirited representation of the rape of Ganymede. The smallest is about 20 feet by 10.—Bignor Park was the frequent residence of the late Charlotte Smith, the poetess.

At **BODIHAM CASTLE** is a very remarkable echo, which is "the most musical I ever heard; the excellence consists in placing the hearers and singers at different distances from the edifice." [Rev. Mr. Russell to Sir W. Burrell.]

In the North wall of **BOSHAM CHURCH** is a niche or arcade with crocketed ornaments, enclosing a female cumbent figure, of a style not earlier than Edward I. An erroneous tradition attributes it to the Saxon æra, and that it is the tomb of a daughter of King Canute the Great.

In **BOXGROVE PRIORY CHURCH** (now parochial) were interred Queen Adaliza, her two daughters Oliva and Agatha, and Sir Wm. Morley, knt. There is an elegant marble monument to the Countess of Derby, who died in 1752, aged 84. She is represented sitting under an oak relieving poor travellers, and pointing to the hospital in this parish, which she founded.—In Halnaker House are to be seen two *couvres-fes* or curfews, as old as the time of Wm. I.

At **BRIGHTLIMSTONE**, in 1699, an inundation of the sea destroyed 130 houses, &c. worth 40,000*l.*—The **PALACE**, which was begun in 1784, is built in the Eastern style of magnificence. The furniture throughout is in the Chinese taste.

taste. The ante-room is decorated with nine very fine paintings of Chinese execution, and illustrative of the manners of that nation. The drawing-room contains some more of the same kind. The sides of the Chinese lantern are entirely composed of stained glass representing insects, fruits, flowers, and other objects peculiar to China. The roof of the conservatory or music-room is painted in imitation of the tea and rose-wood; it is supported by twenty columns, and the sides are covered with a superb Chinese historical paper. The ceiling of the rotunda or saloon is admirably executed; it represents a clouded sky, from which are suspended, by flying dragons, three prodigious lanterns, embellished with paintings. Round the dome passes a light corridor, through the open work of which eight dragons appear in the act of flying, and each suspends a lantern, but of smaller size than those just mentioned. There are many other beautiful and superb apartments, among which are the Egyptian gallery, and banquetting room. The stables are beyond comparison the most magnificent in the kingdom, consisting of a riding house 200 feet long and 60 broad; a tennis court; and in the centre, an octangular building without, circular within, and crowned with a spacious dome, containing stabling for more than 70 horses.—In the church is a monument to Capt. Tetterson, who “faithfully preserved and conveyed to France” Charles II. after the battle of Worcester.

In **BROADWATER CHURCH** is the tomb of Thos. Lord de la Warr, Knight of the Garter, who lived temp. Hen. VII. and VIII. It is canopied and richly carved, but without figure or inscription, except the motto upon the garter, which surrounds his arms. His son, who died at Offington in 1554, was buried near him with standards, banners, &c.

At **BURTON PARK**, in 1740, were discovered the remains of an elephant at the depth of nine feet from the surface, supposed to be antediluvian.

In **CHICHESTER CATHEDRAL** are interred Bishops Ralph, the builder of the church; Seffrid II.; Ralph Nevill, Lord Chancellor of England; Edward Story; Thos. Bickley; and Henry King. In the South transept are two paintings by Bernardi, an Italian artist; or, as some assert, but without probability, by Holbein. The first exhibits the interview between Wilfrid and Ceadwalla, in which the latter is represented as the person who granted Selsea island to Wilfrid, whereas it is evident from Bede and William of Malmesbury, that it was Ethelwald, King of Southsex, who founded that church. The subject of the other piece is the interview between Henry VIII. and Bp. Sherborne. These pictures are finely executed, and are extremely valuable, as representations of the ecclesiastical and lay costume of that age. On the North side of the same transept are the portraits of all the Kings of England from Wm. I. to Geo. I. some of which are well executed, particularly Mary, Elizabeth, James I. and Charles I. The South side is adorned with portraits of all the Bishops of Selsea and Chichester till the Reformation. Under each prelate is a short account of him. In the same transept is the tomb of St. Richard, Bp. of this See, who in a most miraculous manner is reported to have fed three thousand people with the bread intended for ninety only. In the nave is a neat tablet by Flaxman to the unfortunate poet Collins, who was born and died in this city. He is represented as just recovered from one of those fits of phrenzy to which he was subject, and in a calm and reclining posture, seeking refuge from his misfortunes in the Gospel, while his lyre and one of his first poems lie neglected on the ground. Above are the figures of Love and Pity entwined in each other's arms. In the sacristy is preserved a Saxon chest of the rudest oak planks, 8 feet long by 20 inches, having five locks of curious construction, originally brought from Selsey.—In the Church of St. Peter the Great is interred Dr. William Chillingworth, who died in 1643, the celebrated champion of the Church of England against that of Rome. Here was baptized Abp. Juxon.—In All Saints Church was buried in 1619, Anthonie Bernardé, the old painter, who died aged 105. Here was baptized William Hayley the poet.—At the Prebendal Free School were educated Abp. Juxon; the learned Selden; Collins, the poet; and Hurdis, Professor of Poetry at Oxford.—On the site of the Bishop's palace, in 1725, was found a Roman pavement; it being the spot upon which the house of the Roman Prætor stood.

CUCKFIELD CHURCH contains numerous monuments of several distinguished families, especially of the Burrells, the ancestors of Lord Gwydir, and Sir C. M. Burrell; among them is a marble tablet by Flaxman to Sir Wm. Burrell, the well-known collector of materials for a History of this County.

At **DUNSTON** the remains of an extensive Roman bath was discovered by the plough in 1812. (See vol. LXXXVI. ii. p. 17.)

At **EARTHAM** resided Hayley the poet, and here was visited by his friend Cowper.—In the church are interred several of the Hayley family; among whom is Thomas, the young sculptor, son of the poet, and “beloved scholar” of Flaxman, who dedicated a tablet here “to his virtues and talents.”

In the chancel of **EASTBOURNE Church** (which belonged to the nunnery) is an ancient monument without inscription, on which is the figure of a man in armour in a recumbent posture, with the collar of SS. Tradition relates that it was erected for David Owen, natural son of Henry VIII.—At *Cowdray House*, where Kings and Queens have been “marvelously, yea rather excessively banketted,” was a series of paintings affixed to the walls of its several apartments, illustrative of English history, &c. of great interest to investigators of ancient art and lovers of curious antiquity. These are not now in existence.—The chapel had an altar-piece of peculiar beauty.—The velvet State bed-chamber in which Queen Elizabeth lay was hung with tapestry taken from Raphael's Cartoons. In that apartment was painted in fresco the sea-fight in the harbour of Brest, 1515.—The hall was decorated with paintings of architecture by Roberti, statues by Goupe, and many curiosities in wood, &c. The hall and staircase were painted by Pellegrini, with the story of Tancred and Clorinda from Tasso. The parlour received its embellishments from Holbein or some of his scholars. In the long gallery were the twelve Apostles as large as life. Another gallery contained two copies of Raphael's Marriage of Cupid and Psyche, and several old religious and military paintings from Battle Abbey. In the breakfast-room was a cabinet of very curious ivory work, consisting of small and delicate flowers, turned by one of the owners of this house, who amused himself with such work. This magnificent and interesting seat was destroyed by fire in 1793.

In the chancel of **EASTBOURNE Church** is interred Dr. Henry Lushington, 44 years Vicar of that parish.—Here in 1717 was discovered a Roman pavement, a bath, and other remains of antiquity.

At **EAST GRINSTEAD**, July 18, 1556, three persons were burnt for heresy.—On the 6th of September, 1683, the church was greatly damaged by lightning, and the tower totally destroyed. 1785, Nov. 12, the tower fell down, doing great damage. In the church is the tomb of Katharine, dau. of Lord Scales, wife of Sir T. Grey, kn. and afterwards to R. Lewkenor, esq. who died 1505.

In **EDRIDGE Castle** is an original portrait of the King-making Earl of Warwick. (To be continued.) S. T.

Mr. **URBAN**, *Warminster*, July 29. **T**HE subject of Stonehenge seems to engage very general attention, since the Newdigate Prize Poem given at Oxford called it fresh into notice. It has occasioned much entertaining matter in your Antiquarian Magazine, and many conjectures concerning its origin and uses. Fair discussion, like the action of the flint and steel, often elicits the spark of truth; persons, however, who write on it should study a little before-hand what has been discovered and related by the learned Antiquaries Briant, Borlase, Wormius, Olaus Magnus, Stukeley, Smith, and others, who have written of the manners and customs of the first nations

that peopled the North of Europe, the Celts, Scandinavians, Gomeri, &c.

They tell us (and their assertion is confirmed by the Old Testament history) that it was the custom of ancient nations to erect heaps of stones and buildings of this kind frequently, and that they exist in great numbers in Denmark, Sweden, and the North of Germany, as well as in various parts of England and Wales. Wormius informs us, that Harold Harfager, King of Sweden (about the time of our King Alfred), employed his whole army and a great number of oxen three years, to bring one single stone to place on a barrow, intended as a monument to his mother. This great effort of labour

bour shows what zeal can do, and that the stone must have been of vast magnitude; and no doubt the antient inhabitants of this island had skill and force sufficient to move and erect any of the largest of those at Stonehenge; so that we need not, on account of their magnitude merely, suppose them to be factitious.

In the ruins of Balbec, we are told, there are three stones lying end to end in the same row, extending 61 yards; each of them at least 60 feet long and 12 feet thick, and they are raised above 20 feet from the ground; a much greater effort of labour and art than was necessary to erect Stonehenge, especially as they are at least four times as large.

But as to the origin and uses of Stonehenge, I am inclined to carry them back to times long before the class of priests called Druids existed, and that this structure was built for astronomical purposes by men of science and philosophy in a time of peace. This opinion is well supported by Dr. Smith in his "Choir Gaur" (published by Easton of Salisbury in 1771), who proves Stonehenge to have been the work of scientific people.

In my early days I frequently visited Stonehenge, to make observations at sun-rise as well as by star-light; I noticed that the lower edge of the impost of the outer circle, forms a level horizontal line in the heavens, equidistant from the earth, to the person standing near the centre of the building, about 15 degrees above the horizon on all sides*.

Stonehenge stands on rather sloping ground, the uprights of the outer circle are nearly a foot taller on the lower

ground or Western side than they are on the Eastern, purposely to keep the horizontal level of the impost, which marks great design and skill. The 30 uprights of the outer circle are not found exactly of equal distances, but the imposts (so correctly true on their under-bed) are each of them about seven cubits in length, making 210 cubits the whole circle.

If a person stands before the highest leaning-stone (called *Sol* by Smith), between it and the altar-stone looking Eastward, he will see the pyramidal stone called the *friar's heel*, coinciding with the top of Durrington-hill, marking nearly the place where the sun rises on the longest day. This was the observation of a Mr. Wartire, who delivered lectures on Stonehenge at Salisbury (1777), and who had drawn a meridian line on one of the stones. Mr. Wartire asserted that the stone of the trilitions and of the outer circle are the stone of the country, and that he had found the place from whence they were taken, about 14 miles from the spot Northward, somewhere near Urchfont.

If the person so standing turns to his left hand, he will find a groove in one of the six-foot pillars from top to bottom, which (in the lapse of so many ages, and swelled by the alternate heat and moisture of two thousand years, has lost its shape) might have contained in it a scale of degrees for measuring; and the stone called the altar* would have answered to draw those diagrams on, and this scale of degrees was well placed for use in such a case; for one turning himself to the left, and his right hand holding a compass, could apply it most conveniently. With all this apparatus, the motions of the heavenly bodies might have been accurately marked, and eclipses calculated; a knowledge of which, Cæsar says, they possessed in his time.

Wood and Dr. Stukeley both make the inner oval to consist of 19 stones, answering to the ancient Metonic Cycle of 19 years; at the end of which the sun and the moon are in the same relative situation as at the beginning, when indeed the same almanack will do again.

* Dr. Smith says, that he has tried a bit of this stone, and found that it would not stand fire. It is, therefore, very improbable that it should have been used for burnt sacrifices.

* Let us consider what advantage this large orrery (for such I must call it) must have been to those who studied the heavens. Here is a circle elevated in the heaven about 15 degrees from the earth, divided into 80 parts, so that a person standing in the centre holding up a *pendulum*, could draw 80 meridian lines; each measuring 12 degrees distance, making up the 360 degrees of a circle. He could mark the course of the sun, moon, and stars through the heavens, their right ascension and declination, their altitude and azimuth, their places in the heavens at particular times, the progression and retrogression of the planets, &c. The mystery about the egg and the moon at six days old, I do not attempt to explain.

I may here mention another suggestion, from the fables of Geoffry of Monmouth and Gerald Cambrensis, two of the earliest writers on the subject.—The giants or great men of antiquity brought these stones from Africa, and set them up first in Ireland on the plains of Kildare, and afterwards they were brought away (by the Devil or Merlin) and placed on Salisbury Plain. Truth is often couched under antient fable. Let us take the meaning thus. The people of Mauritania in Africa were well skilled in the knowledge of the heavens; and Atlas*, their King, is said to have borne the world on his shoulders. Instead of bringing the stones from thence, as the vulgar story is, let us suppose some astronomers or great men of that country, in search of a place to erect a building we will call an *orrery*, first came to Ireland to the plains of Kildare, to fix it there; but not finding the latitude of the place † suit their plan or theory, found afterwards a more convenient situation on the plains of Salisbury, which are open and nearly level, just like the plains of Kildare.

This place having in course acquired a sacred character, might be venerated in after-times, and become a place for religious services under the long-robed priests called Druids, who probably succeeded them ‡, and a place where national councils were held, and where the British princes in a national conference with Hengist were treacherously and cruelly murdered.

In my younger days I have visited Stonehenge by star-light, and found, on applying my sight from the top of the six-foot pillars of the inner oval, and looking at the high trilithons, I could mark the places of the planets

and the stars in the heavens, so as to measure distances by the corners and angles of them.

Mr. Wood of Bath, the architect, whose work on Stonehenge was well received, thinks that both Stonehenge and Stanton-Drew were erected for astronomical purposes.

It is very remarkable that no barrow or tumulus exists on the East side where the Sun (the great object of antient worship) first appears.

Major Wilford in his researches into Indian literature, found a history of this island and mention of Stonehenge in the Sanscrit character, which has been disused for many centuries; and it appears by Dr. Robertson's History of India, that the Eastern nations excelled in astronomy 4 or 5000 years ago, and could calculate eclipses with the greatest accuracy, without the aid of arithmetic or geometry.

I am of opinion that Stonehenge and Stanton-Drew are more antient than Abury, Silbury-hill, or any of the Druidical monuments in Cornwall and Anglesea. H. WATSON.

◆

An Analytical View of pretended Celtic Antiquities, extracted from the Emendations and Corrections in Mr. Fosbroke's Encyclopedia of Antiquities.

IT is a great mistake to suppose that Druidical Antiquities can be satisfactorily explained by any species of literature appertaining to this country in particular; and it is another great error to call them *Celtic* Antiquities; for by *CELTÆ*, the Greeks denominated the nations on the Rhine and the Danube; and though the *Celts*

* Atlas lived as early as the time of Moses; we may therefore conclude that astronomy was an early science. If Moses, who was skilled in all the learning of Egypt, wrote the Book of Job, as is said, we see mention made there of Orion and Arcturus, and the Pleiades and Mazzaroth, or the twelve signs of the Zodiac; and we know that the Grecians derived their knowledge from that country. Pythagoras travelled thither for science 500 years before the Christian era; and Thales (a century before him) calculated an eclipse of the Sun a year before-hand. Eclipses of the Moon had been calculated long before this.

† Dr. Smith, in his *Choir Gaur*, says, that the exact plan of Stonehenge, where the circle and oval (in concentrating) form the phasis of the Moon at six days old (a solemn day with the Druids), could not succeed in any other latitude than where it is now placed, viz. 51 degrees and 1-3d.

‡ Borlase endeavours to prove that the Druids were of Persian origin, and that, like them, they worshipped the Sun and rock idols. I suppose as the Druids were a sect only known in Britain and Gaul, and probably, as has been lately shewn, derived their name from their long robe, that they were the degenerated successors of those Eastern philosophers who founded Stonehenge, and introduced religious rules of their own inventions, in addition to the antient philosophy.

pushed colonies into almost every part of Europe, yet we hear of no Celts in Asia, Africa, or America.

Since the publication of the early Numbers of this Encyclopedia, have appeared Mr. Hodgson's Letters from America*. This work contains an abstract of American Antiquities (ii. 416—460), which abstract is compiled from Transatlantic publications, *not*,

as Mr. Hodgson believes (p. 449), reprinted in this country. From hence it appears, that Cromlechs, Rocking-stones, Stone-circles, and other pretended Celtic remains, exist in the also pretended New World. Remarks shall here be given, in column, opposite the American accounts. Both together amply vindicate Borlase and Maurice.

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1. Traces of an Asiatic origin are to be found among the present race of Indians (p. 416); and cities similar to those of ancient Mexico, of several hundred thousand souls, have existed in this country (p. 429). Volney, Dwight, Sidi Mellinetti (the Tunisian Envoy), Mitchell, &c. have noticed the conformity between the features of the Tartars and those of the American Indians (p. 451—453), and many similar customs obtain in both nations, p. 452—456. [The TARTAR origin, therefore, as explained in the opposite column, has very respectable advocates, See too Maurice, *Ind. Antiq.* vi. 20—34.]

2. On the Cany fork of Cumberland river, a jug or vessel was found in an ancient work, consisting of three heads, joined at the back to a stem or handle, which is hollow. All the marks of the Tartar countenance are distinctly preserved in these heads; and the features, which are all different from each other, denote an old person and two younger ones. Does the vessel not represent the three chief gods of India, Brahma, Vishnoo, and Siva? p. 444—446. [A similar triple junction of heads occurs in Maurice's *Indian Antiquities*, vol. i. frontispiece. F.]

3. The language of the Indians is primitive. Instead of the ordinary division of genders, this language [taking distinctions to be dialects] divides into animate and inanimate, p. 451.

4. CROM-

REMARKS.

1. Toornellus says, "Si quaeratur ex quibus filiis aut posteris Noe hic novus orbis impletus fuerit, possumus respondere ex filiis Sem per partes Indiae Orientalis et Chinæ, et Japonii provinciis atque insulis, quæ AMERICÆ AQUILONARI vicinæ sunt; aut etiam a posteris Japhet, qui postquam per plagas Asiæ Aquilonares quas nunc TARTARI incolunt, disseminati fuerunt, tandem ad Orientales ejusdem Asiæ fines, qui supra Chinam nonnihil flectunt, ad Aquilonem devenerunt prope fretum Anian [Behring's Straits] quo, ut diximus parvo intervallo, ipsa Asia ab America sejungi perhibetur.—Solorzan¹.

2. "Stonehenge is evidently one of the temples of Budha. The Budhists appear to have been the inventors of the Philolaic or Copernican astronomy.—That the Druids of Britain were Brahmins is beyond the least shadow of doubt." Thus Mr. Reuben Burrows, Seeley's *Elora*, p. 291, and Maurice². Diogenes Laertius says, that the Druids and Gymnosophists of India were similar³. The astronomical knowledge which Cæsar ascribes to the Druids, Quintus Curtius gives to the Gymnosophists⁴. (the modern *Fækeers*, *Maur.* ii. 41.) Sir Thos. Herbert says also, there was little difference between the Druids of Britain, the Magi of Persia, and the Brahmins of India⁵.

3. The Welsh, Bardic, or Stick Alphabet, is merely the Greek one mentioned by Cæsar, as used by the Druids⁶. The conformity appears from the ancient Greek alphabets, published by Mr. Dodwell⁷.

4. The

* Reviewed in our last Number, p. 432.

¹ De Indiar. Jure, L. i. c. 10, p. 74.

² vi. pp. 50, 51, 85, &c.

³ Proem. 4, 5, ed. H. Steph. 1594.

⁴ L. viii. c. 9, p. 237, ed. Elzevir.

⁵ Pratt's *Quintus Curtius*, ii. 269.

⁶ Reference for the Druidical Greek alphabet has been made to the monument of Chindonax, published by Montfaucon, and called by him a forgery; to an *Histoire de Bourgoigne*, of which I could find no copy in the British Museum, and which contains an unintelligible Gaulish inscription in Greek characters; and Bouterove, *Recherches sur le Monnoie de France*, for Gaulish coins, but I found only KAAEI and E, p. 53, 56, and C for sigma, p. 63.

⁷ Greece, vol. ii. 502.

AMERICAN ACCOUNTS.

4. **CROMLECHS.** A very fine one ten feet broad, resting upon the apices of seven small conical pillars, still exists at North Salem, New York. There is no mountain or elevation near it, from which the rock could have been thrown, p. 436. The Indians have also *stones of memorial, or sacrifice*¹. Capt. Smith² relates, "that the Indians had certain altar-stones, which they call *Pawcorances*; these stand apart from their temples, some by their houses, others in their woods and wildernesses. Sacrifices are offered upon these stones, when they return from the wars, from hunting, and upon many other occasions. They are also crowned with oak and pine branches, pp. 436, 437.

5. **BURIAL IN A SITTING POSITION.** The Carab Indians buried their dead in a sitting posture. i. 260.

6. **DYKES AND DITCHES** of considerable length are found in Upper Canada, Florida, &c. i. 283.

7. **CONTENTS OF BARROWS.** Till within ten or fifteen years the Choc-taws generally killed the favourite horses or dogs of the deceased, and buried them, with his gun and hatchet in his grave. i. 217.

8. **ROCK IDOLS.** Stone Idol Creek on the Missouri, derives its name from three rude stones, which the Ricaras, a tribe of Indians, worship. Whenever they pass by, they stop to make some offerings of dress, in order to propitiate these sacred deities. Another stone on the Chissetaw creek, is a rock visited by parties who go to consult it as to their own and nation's destinies. —The fate of the Mandan tribes depends upon the oracular responses of another sacred rock, whose commands are believed and obeyed with the most implicit confidence. Sculptured rocks also occur at Tiverton, Rutland, &c. pp. 437, 438.

9. **STONE CIRCLES.** Three at least are known. One stands on a high rock, upon the banks of the river Winnipigon. The Indians are accustomed to crown this circle of stones with wreaths of herbage and with branches;

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4. The reader will refer to what is given from Holinshed in the Encyclopedia, vol. i. p. 73, ii. 508, and from Downes's Mecklenburgh Letters in vol. ii. p. 508, concerning the antient uses of Cromlechs. Maurice makes them altars for consecrated fire, the Hebrew Etymon being *Cheram Cuach*, a devoted stone; and one near Cloyne in Ireland, being named from the solar superscription *Carig-Croith*, the rock of the Sun. Indian Antiquities, vol. vi. p. 136.

5. Instances of this practice occur in many barrows, especially in those which have Kistvaens.

6. Wansdike therefore is no peculiarity.

7. This practice perfectly coincides with Cæsar's account of the Gaulish funerals, and the known results of our own excavations.

8. Of *Rock Idols* in this country, see *Archæologia*³. Mr. Dodwell, speaking of the *Bastulos* of Greece, similar to Stonehenge (*unde* our *Bethels*), quotes Pausanias for the following illustration; speaking of Pharai in Attica, he says, "near the statue of the god are thirty stones of a quadrangular form, each of which is worshipped under the name of some divinity, for the Greeks anciently paid veneration to rough stones, as they afterwards did to statues." The same author mentions many other examples⁴. Borlase⁵ and Maurice⁶ speak of rocks, consecrated and worshipped. Of *Speaking Stones*, see the Encyclopedia, p. 165. Our Coronation stone was an oracular one.

9. *Stone Circles* occur at Malabar and the Island of Tinian in the Pacific Ocean⁷. Herodotus, Strabo, and others, say, that the Persians erected neither temples, statues, or altars; and Strabo adds, that they had great inclosures called

¹ These, by the description, do not appear to differ from Cromlechs.

² In his description of Virginia.

³ Dodwell's Greece, ii. 172.

⁴ vi. 124—127.

⁵ viii. 210, x. 149, and xii. 43.

⁶ Cornwall, 108, 137.

⁷ Stark on Stonehenge, p. 28.

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branches; for this reason, the carrying place, which passes it, has received the appellation of *Le Portage de Bonnet*. p. 439.

10. *CURSUS*. The second plate of Mr. Hodgson's Letters (frontispiece of vol. i.) is a *Cursus*, or oblong work, very narrow, rounded at the ends; above it at one end a mound or tumulus, which commands a view of the whole. It is on the banks of the Ohio; and was the evident ancestor of the Greek *Stadium*.

11. *IRREGULAR EARTHWORKS*. In plate i. annexed to vol. ii. p. 420, are irregular fortifications², connected by an old road with an adjacent tumulus. These earthworks are situate on the East bank of the little Miami river, Warren County, Ohio, about 33 miles North-east of Cincinnati. Both this and the preceding plate are copied from the *Archæologia Americana*. There is another work at Salem, near Connaught river (p. 417), round, having two parallel circular walls, with a ditch between them.

12. *SHELLS*. Nine *Murex* Shells, the musical instrument of the Tritons, and consecrated in India to Mahadeva, have been found. p. 446.

13. *ROCKING STONES*. Several are mentioned. One near the top of a high hill [*the situation of that near Stanton, Gloucestershire*] can be moved by the hand, though the upper stone is thirty-one feet in circumference. In New Hampshire there are two; one at Andover, weighing fifteen or twenty tons; and the other at Durham. This was a short time since a very "splendid rocking-stone, weighing between fifty and sixty tons, and so exactly poised, that the wind would move it, and its vibrations could be plainly seen at some distance." pp. 440, 441.

14. *VITRIFIED FORTS*. Some of the works on Paint Creek are vitrified every ten yards. p. 419.

15. *TUMULI* are found containing an immense number of skeletons. The "Big Grave," near Wheeling, contains many thousands. pp. 426, 427.

10. HEARTHES

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called *Pyraethia*, in the middle of which was an altar¹, called also *Pyraethion*. Dodwell, Greece, ii. 567. Were these stone circles, &c.?

10. The *Cursus* at Stonehenge is precisely of the same form; see Sir R. C. Hoare's *Anc. Wilts*, i. 170. It so resembles the Roman *Circus*, that it is thought to have been introduced by them (Id. p. 171); but the American *Stadium* shows the originality.

11. Sir R. C. Hoare's *Anc. Wilts* abounds with plans of similar irregular earthworks; and a covered way or guarded road to an adjacent fortress on a hill, occurs at the old British town near Chun Castle (see *Encyclopedia*, i. 77, from Britton's *Architectural Antiq.* ii. 57). The entrance to the road in the American works is guarded by two tumuli on each side, like the gate-house towers of a castle. A fac-simile of such a mound and road occurs in Greece (see Walpole's *Travels*, i. 550), the side tumuli excepted.

12. See what is said in the *Encyclopedia*, i. 73, of the Etymon of *Choir Gaur*.

13. In Fawkes's translation of Apollonius Rhodius, *Argonaut. B. i. v.* 1671, &c. are the following verses;

"In sea-girt Tenos, he the brothers slew,
And o'er their graves in heapy hillocks threw
The crumbling mould; then with two columns crown'd,

Erected high, the death-devoted ground;
And one still moves, how marvellous the tale,
With every motion of the Northern gale."

These stones are of *Asiatic* occurrence, "Juxta Harpasa, oppidum Asia, cantes stat horrenda uno digito mobilis; eadem si toto corpore impellatur resistens." Pliny, ii. 96, quoted by Shaw, *Africa*, 66, edit. 1757.

14. *VITRIFIED FORTIFICATIONS* in Great Britain, are described in *Archæologia*³, and *Encyclopedia*⁴.

15. In Mexico, at the inauguration or burial of the king, thousands of children were sacrificed, and at the death of any chieftain, wives and servants

¹ Montfaucon, *l'Antiq. Expliç.* vol. ii. b. 4, c. 5.

² They are called *fortifications*, because the lines jut out with projections, like salient angles; but the Egyptian temples at Koum Ombou (*Ombos*), were inclosed with brick walls of similar fashion. See the superb French "*Description de l'Égypte*," published by order of the Government, A. vol. i. pl. 39.

³ v. 241. vi. 87, 100. x. 147.

⁴ ii. 511.

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16. HEARTHES and FIRE-PLACES are occasionally brought to light on the banks of the Ohio, four to six feet below the surface. p. 441.

17. HILL ALTARS, and TERRACED hills, occur both in North and South America: also *tumuli* as places of diversion. pp. 426—434.

I shall end this account with observing, 1. That the barrows have similar contents to those in this Island. 2. That the wicker human sacrifices of the Druids (rites of Bhuddism. Seeley, 195) obtained in Carolina, with the difference only of *bræsen* statues (Solorzanus, p. 220) for the barrows, which show that they had a knowledge of metals. 3. That the white robes of the Druids were worn by the Mexican priesthood (id. 223); that Strabo's ascription to the former of the long gown, and Boadicea's striped petticoat, are given as Phœnician Costumes in the Terence and Virgil of the Vatican. 4. That creeping thro' tolmen or perforated stones obtains in India (Popular Antiq. ii. p. 592). 5. That Cromlechs occur in Greece, and that the Greeks borrowed all their arts from the Barbarians (Athenag. Legat. pro Christianis, p. 111). 6. That the miraculous bells of the early British Christians were borrowed from the Brahmins (Sketches of the Relig. of the Hindoos, i. 234). 7. That April Fool Day, bonfires, &c. at certain periods, and the knowledge of gunpowder, were derived by the Druids from India, Id. ii. 52, 57. Maurice, vi. 71—74. 8. That the *Torque*, as a decoration, is *exclusively* of Oriental origin (Tertull. p. 115. Ed. Rigalt). 9. And that the unlucky occursaculum of meeting a woman at certain times, still prevalent here, occurs at Malabar. Popul. Ant. ii. 522.

In short, it seems that what are called CELTIC Antiquities, obtained over the whole globe, in the infancy of society, and only imply primitive states of heathen superstition: and that (according to Capt. Seeley) the Asiatic Mythology being inexplicable, because older than History, Druidism in its primary features must be so

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vants were buried alive in the sepulchre. Solorzan. 220.

16. A British hypocaust or hearth occurs in Wilts¹. In one barrow a floor was found, on which had been made an intense fire, but the bones of the Briton were found below it².

17. See the Encyclopedia, ii. pp. 495, 510.

likewise. The rest, according to Cæsar, is analagous to Greek and Roman superstition, to which authors and monuments prove the addition of that of Mithras, in the second century of our æra. The assimilations in style of British and Grecian Fortresses are shown in Encyclopedia, p. 925.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 10.

THE Parish of Wolvey lies in the North part of Warwickshire, being bounded by the county of Leicestershire, and the extra-parochial farm of Leicester Grange on the North, and on the North-west and West by the parish of Burton Hastings, on the South by Shilton, and East by Copston Parva hamlet.

It is a large parish, the soil being gravelly, and light loam towards the North, and more cold and clayey towards the East; it was inclosed about 1798 by Act of Parliament. The principal land-owners are Geo. Arnold, esq. who has about 600 acres; — Lloyd, esq. about 600; — Miller, esq. 350; and Messrs. Winterton, about 500 acres; the rest is divided between other freeholders, and the Vicar has an allotment of land in right of his church.

This place has been rendered remarkable by Edw. IV. being here surprised by Richard Neville, the stout Earl of Warwick, and taken prisoner.

There appear to have been three manors in this parish; the first to be mentioned is what was the property of Sir Thomas de Wolvey, knt. who died in the latter end of Edward I. leaving issue two daughters, Joan, who married Sir Henry de Erdington, and Alice, married to Giles, son and heir of Andrew Lord Astley; and on this marriage of Alice his daughter, he settled this manor and estate of Wol-

¹ Sir R. C. Hoare's Ancient Wilts, l. 104.

² Id. 117.

vey, with other property, on her and her issue; which Alice surviving her husband, endowed a chantry (A. D. 1344) within the parish church; and on her death was succeeded by Thos. Lord Astley; which Lord Astley was succeeded by his eldest son William, who settled this manor and estate of Wolvey on his younger brother Giles and Katherine his wife, by deed, bearing date 1392; in whose family it was in the time of Dugdale the historian, being in the possession of Giles Astley, esq. great grandson of Giles and Katherine Astley; in whose family it continued till it passed to the only daughter of the last male Astley, and by her marriage with — Simmonds, esq. (who resided at the hall house) had an only daughter Elizabeth, who married Wm. White, esq. of this county, by whom she had two children, a son, died young, and a daughter Elizabeth, who married, 1777, to Geo. Arnold, esq. only son and heir of Lumley Arnold, esq. of Ashby St. Leger, in co. of Northampton, and died without issue in 1788, when the property devolved on her husband; who married, secondly, Henrietta-Jane, eldest daughter of Gen. George Morrison, Quarter Master General, &c. by whom he had three sons, to the eldest of whom he left this estate.

The second manor was at an early period settled on the Monks of Comb, and by them granted to Humphrey, Earl of Stafford, and his heirs, 8th of Henry VI.; from him it passed to the late Earl of Coventry, who sold it, somewhere about 1794, to John Foster, esq. of Leicester Grange, whose only son and heir sold it to — Loyd, esq. a banker in Lothbury, London, about eight or nine years ago.

The third manor to be described is, that which is commonly called the Temple manor, having belonged formerly to the Knights Templars, and from them passed on their suppression to the Hospitalers of Balshall, and from them to the Crown, 31 Henry VIII. and was granted, 7 Edw. VI. (1553), to Edward Aglionby, esq. of Balshall, and Henry Hogford, gent. of Solihul, and their heirs, which Edward in 3 and 4 of Philip and Mary (1555 and 6) sold the same to Thos. Marrow, esq. who in the same year granted it to Wm. Newman, who sold it in 1561 to Edmund Scarning, esq. whose son enjoyed it in Dugdale's time, since

which it has passed into the Miller family, and is in possession of — Miller, esq. of Manchester in this county.

On the estate is still remaining part of the ancient buildings of the Templars' mansion, called to this day the Temple, now converted into a farmhouse.

There is no gentleman's residence now in the parish. The old hall of the Astleys was pulled down by — Simmonds, esq. who erected the present house, and after his death it became a farmhouse.

The advowson is in the alternate presentation of the Prebendary of Wolvey in the Cathedral of Lichfield, and the two daughters of the late John Foster, esq. who left it to them, separated from the Comb manor estate, which his son Robert inherited.

The church is a handsome and venerable building, consisting of three aisles and a chancel; in the latter is the burial-place of Mr. Foster's family, with a marble tablet to the memory of the Rev. Mr. Noble, formerly Vicar of this parish. In the North aisle are some very curious monuments to the Astleys; two of them are altar-tombs, with full-length figures of a man and woman recumbent on each; the one at the East end of the aisle is of alabaster, the other at the opposite end is of free-stone. In the centre, between these monuments, is a very handsome marble monument extending from the ground to the ceiling, protected by iron railings, to the late Mrs. Arnold, who was the last lineal descendant of the ancient family of Astley of Wolvey; the estate having been in her and her ancestors' possession ever since the year 1303. There are some smaller memorials to her family, but which I shall not at present describe; but should I procure a view of the church, it shall be accompanied with a more full description of the ancient monuments and numerous coats of arms.

A CONSTANT READER.

Mr. URBAN,

Coptkall Court,
Oct. 30.

I SEND you a few remarks on a village and a town in Wiltshire, which will perhaps lead the present or some future Historian of that county to direct his enquiries towards them more particularly than has hitherto been done.

Camden, speaking of Cricklade, says,
"In

"In the North part of Wilts, the Thames runs by Crecklade, by others called Grecklade, from the Greek philosophers, as some too easily believe, who, according to the History of Oxford, founded an university here, afterwards removed to Oxford."

Of Lechlade, in Gloucestershire, Camden writes :

"Lechlade, in Leland's time, a praty old village, with a stone spire to the church, now a small market town, takes its name from the river Leche, which here falls into the Thames, and *lade* from *ladean*, to unload; though the Monkish writers, to support their conceit of a Latin university having been here, as a Greek one at Crecklade or Grecklade, would fain have it written Latinlade."

In the "additions" to Gough's Camden's Britannia is the following, under the head *Cricklade* :

"The almost unanimous assertion of our Monkish historians about the Greek school founded or rather renewed here by Theodors, the learned Archbishop of Canterbury, seems to have no better affinity than the foundation of names, which is almost as much strained as Lechlade to make Latinlade out of it. It was first controverted by Leland in Vita Alfredi."

Anthony Wood, who investigated the matter more than either Camden or Leland, found in Oxford's Historiola (being a preface to the Statutes of the University, transcribed (in all probability) from other books in the reign of Edward III. and Henry IV.) that Cricklade was so named from a Greek University.

He also found from Rouse, the Warwick Antiquary, temp. Edw. IV. the same derivation, learned by Rouse (as he himself saith) from ancient chronicles; also that certain physicians, who were among the Greek philosophers, settled at Leachlade, the place of leaches or physicians.

He also found from Brompton's Chronicle (more ancient than Rouse), that before the year 632 there were two studies in England, one for Latin, put at Latinlade, now called Lechlade, the other for Greek at Greklade, now called Kirklade.

Anthony Wood next quotes John Leland, who states, there were in the flourishing times of the Britons, as from an history not as yet of an approved credit to me, appears *, two

* "Hæc verba interlineata sunt in opere hic citato, sed utrum per Lelandum dubium est."

schools, one called Græcelade, because certain men professed the Greek tongue there (where as yet there is an obscure memory by verses of Sampson, Archbishop of York, afterward of St. David's), and the other from the masters of the Latin tongue, called Latinlade, though there be not wanting some that call it Lechlade (I know not whether they write truly), and affirmed it to have been a school for physicians. He also writes, that Sampson, Archbishop of York, who flourished anno 567, studied there.

And, to pass over many other manuscripts of the same or perhaps earlier date, it may be here sufficient to conclude Anthony Wood's discoveries with the following extract from an antient Saxon MS. which, speaking of the possessions belonging to monasteries, doth thus join Grecklade and Oxford together, "quatuor decies centum hidæ ad Creckeladum spectant, et quindecies centum hidæ spectant ad Oxenfordiam."

From these and many other old manuscripts either quoted or referred to in Wood, extracted from a series of historians, commencing possibly one thousand years ago, it seems rather incredulous to doubt the existence of Grecklade or Cricklade having been so named from the study of Greek there: but it is different with Lechlade; for even Rouse and the Brompton Chronicle differ upon that derivation, nor does there seem any more ancient mention of the place (with respect to the present question) than those two authors; and the very attempts at making Lechlade a corruption of Latinlade, is sufficient not only to create a disbelief of the whole of the Latin part of the story, but to throw doubts which could not otherwise have existed upon the origin of Crecklade, which had unfortunately been brought into partnership with it; and that this was the cause of doubt will be seen by perusing the first of Leland's extracts which I have given.

A residence for a short period which I made at the parsonage house at Cricklade some time since, induces me to think that if the historians of that place or of Oxford had been locally acquainted with the spot, they would not have left their pages the registers of doubt; for it is no less true than (to me) unaccountable, that all historians, should have gone to Lechlade for the

Latin University, when there at present exists a miserable village composed of some few widely-scattered cottages, only one mile or thereabouts from Cricklade, called *Latton*, the unlettered inhabitants of which place tell you it is so called because Latin was formerly taught there,—a tradition, in the purest sense of the word; for, excepting the Bible and Prayer Book (the best of all books), I should think no villager had a book; and because, as far as I know, the circumstance is not mentioned in any book whatever.—The meadows round Latton (*meadows* beyond the memory of man) are grossly uneven, and in holes, from the ruins of former buildings, and these meadows of ruins extend to the distance of many fields. The natives also tell you that in days past, Cricklade and Latton joined, and that the former was so called from Greek being there taught.

It is particularly remarkable that this should not have been noticed by Camden or his successors, because immediately following the account of Cricklade in his *Britannia*, or in some posthumous edition, is as follows:

“The Churn leaving Cirencester, runs by *Latton*, where a tessellated pavement was found, 1670.”

Latton is mentioned in Adams's *Villare*; its latitude and longitude are thus: lat. 51. 41; lon. W. 1. 48. Cricklade is as follows: lat. 51. 39; long. W. 1. 47. Lechlade is, lat. 51. 46; long. W. 1. 39, and in a different county.

I am sorry that this account has extended to such a length; but you will perhaps allow me to make one remark more on the ancient, and to add a few lines on the present, state of Cricklade. Its principal church is *St. Sampson's*; it has been already stated from old Chronicles that Sampson the Archbishop, in the sixth century, was educated there.

At present this borough town, this ancient University, has, when the Clergyman and the village surgeon have taken a walk, no person in it above a mean innkeeper, a retail linen draper, or a farmer. There is no stage to or from the place, excepting twice or thrice a week during the summer, when a Bath and Southampton carriage passes through. There is no post-chaise in the town nearer than Cirencester or Fairford, to the best of my memory.

The endowment by Mr. Jenner of

a school is by some strange means abstracted; his handsome stone school house is converted (in defiance of the donor's intention, still remaining engraved on the outside) into a house of paupers, whilst the patrons of the children of the National School are compelled to hire a cock-loft for the place of their instruction.

As if an equal fate, or share of good and evil, were destined to all places as well as men, the former learning and civilization of Cricklade seems correctly balanced by its present ignorance and barbarism. S. G.

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 12.

ALLOW me, through the medium of your widely-circulating *Miscellany*, to call the attention of the publick to a letter appearing in your *Oct. Mag.* dated from Nottingham, and signed T. GRAY. The writer of this letter pleads the cause of a General Rail Road for engines and carriages worked by steam, and he performs his task with a zeal and earnestness quite astonishing. So completely is his mind absorbed by the exceeding importance of his favourite scheme, that he vaults at one leap from his premises to his conclusion, as if there were no impediments in his way; as if no arguments could possibly be produced on the other side of the question; and as if all who would attempt to advocate the opposite cause, must, of necessity, by the cogency of his reasoning, be absolutely struck dumb. He remarks with some severity on the prejudice and partiality of the community at large in favour of existing institutions. But when the many advantages, which have confessedly arisen from those institutions, and the glory and prosperity which the country has enjoyed during their existence, are fairly viewed, partiality in their favour may surely be allowed somewhat of excuse, if not of entire justification.—But while this ingenious pleader speaks of the prejudice and partiality of others, others will be but taking a reasonable liberty, if they suspect him of being also under the influence of similar feelings in behalf of his favourite object. I will ask them, is it possible for any man to be more completely under the influence of prejudice and partiality than this writer is, with respect to the cause which he under-

undertakes. The publick will, however, I doubt not, take the liberty of judging for themselves: and will not be long in discovering that the arguments of this writer are so completely in the style of an interested advocate, that they cannot possibly have all the weight which he attributes to them.

The ease with which he gets over all objections and difficulties is quite extraordinary. It seems that "the proprietors of the few canals which do answer, are almost the only persons" whose interests would be affected by the universal adoption of his scheme. Indeed! what does he think of all those who have advanced money in the making and repairing of turnpike roads in all parts of the kingdom: or what of those, who, when by the adoption of his sage counsel, the roads are left to themselves, may still wish to travel in their own, or hired carriages, from place to place, after the custom of their forefathers? Can he imagine that his scheme would be carried without affecting the interests of that numerous class of persons engaged in the present system of travelling; including coach-makers, harness-makers, with the manufacturers and workers of all the materials and implements necessary for these trades; the coachmasters, coachmen, inn-keepers, horse-breeders, horse-dealers; the growers of beans, oats, hay, and all other food for horses? Will all these incalculable numbers stand still and see their means of subsistence taken from them by a system of general steam-engines, without one cry of complaint, one feeling of objection? Does the advocate for this novel scheme imagine that the immense demand for useful land, which a general rail road must occasion, would excite no objection on the part of Government; none on the part of noblemen and country gentlemen, the beauty and comfort of whose estates would be destroyed by it? Is he aware of the smoke and the noise; the hiss and the whirl which his locomotive engines, passing along at the rate of 10 or 12 miles an hour, would occasion; that neither the cattle ploughing in the fields, or grazing in the meadows, could behold them without dismay; and would leaseholders and tenants, agriculturists, graziers, and dairymen, have no cause for complaint on that score? Let the increased de-

mand for iron in these days be also duly estimated. This useful metal is employed, not only for every purpose to which our ancestors applied it, but in thousands of other uses, of which they never dreamed; such as building, fences, bridges, pipes for gas, water, boats, &c. &c. &c. Let the rapid advancement of the price of this necessary metal, in consequence of all these demands, be taken into proper account, and will no objection arise from the adoption of a scheme, which, if carried into general effect, would increase the price and demand for iron an hundred fold, and might possibly go near to the exhaustion of an article, without a due supply of which, the richest country would become a desolation? If all the objections that may fairly be made to the system now proposed, be duly appreciated, I shall be much surprised if there be a single gentleman of landed property throughout the kingdom, who looks at all the consequences that are likely to result from the adoption of such a nuisance, either to his own comfort or that of his tenants and dependants, that will not join to cry down such a dangerous innovation.

Parliament will certainly view the subject with very different eyes from those of this writer. Our legislators will weigh with due judgment and deliberation, not only the arguments for a general rail road, which he considers so overpowering, but also those against its adoption, which to him appear so trifling and inconsiderable. The interests of the publick at large will doubtless be their first concern; meanwhile, however, they will not forget the welfare of those, who in so many different ways, under their sanction, and with their consent, have contributed to the promotion of institutions, by means of which the trade and commerce of the country have attained a prosperity unexampled in the history of Nations. They will not consent to sacrifice all these: they will not effect a revolution greater than almost any upon record; (for such, when viewed in all its bearings, a system of general rail road for steam-engines would be), and all this, in order to make way for the introduction of the greatest nuisance, the most complete disturbance of quiet and comfort in all parts of the kingdom, that the ingenuity of man could invent. AUDI ALTERAM PARTEM.

LONDON

GRANT. MAG. December, 1824.

LONDON PAGEANTS DURING THE
COMMONWEALTH AND THE REIGN
OF CHARLES II.

BEFORE proceeding with my List of Pageants, I must correct a note in p. 414. It was not without some search in the Catalogues, that I asserted that no City Pageant was to be found in the British Museum; but further inquiry has informed me that the National Library contains the Pageants for 1613 (the first edition, with the shorter title-page), 1619 (in the Garrick Collection of Plays, I. xxii.), 1655, 1661, 1672, 1675, a fragment of that of 1676, 1677, 1678, 1679, 1684 (also incomplete), 1686, 1689, and 1691. The last ten are bound in one volume, and are perhaps a new acquisition, not being entered in the Catalogue.—The Library at Longleat, I understand, contains several Triumphs and Masques, and among them the Pageant of 1616.—A second copy of the Pageant of 1631 appeared at Mr. Garrick's sale, bound up with that of 1612; see p. 114.

After a lapse of about fifteen years, as noticed in my last Letter, the City Pageants were resumed with

25. Charity Triumphant; or the Virgin Shew; exhibited on the 29th of October, 1655, being the Lord Mayor's Day. [By Edm. Gayton.] London, printed for Nath. Brooks, at the Angel in Cornhill, pp. 8, 1655," 4to. The Lord Mayor was John Dethick*, Mercer, one of the Aldermen ejected on the Restoration. This is not, however, a description of the Shew, as the title might infer, but a letter to the Lord Mayor and a poem on the Pageants this year again produced. Its claims for insertion in the present List are consequently small. It is probable that the Author was ambitious of the post of City Poet (to which he did not succeed). In his preface he very reasonably says; "I cannot here set forth the reason of the late extinguishing these Civic Lights, and suppressing the genius of our Metropolis, which for these planetary Pageants, and Pretorian Pumps, was as famous and renowned in foreign nations, as for their [its] faith, wealth,

* His Predecessor was Sir Christopher Packe, of whom I have published a memoir and a good portrait in my History of Leicestershire, vol. III. p. 365.

and valour. The ingenic, artifices, mysteries, shewes, festivals, ceremonies, and habits of a State, being amongst the decora and inseparable ornaments of it. Take away the fasces, and the Consuls are no more feared, but scorned; let fall the noble sword of the City in any place, and you are sure the Mayor has there no privilege; no livery, no distinguishing of Societies and Fraternities; no caps (as in daies of old), no Prentices; no truncks, no Citizens; no robes, no Judges; no maces, no Magistrates: and as for Anniversary Shews, and harmlesse and merry recreations, without a moderate permission of them, very little content to the multitude. Right Honourable, I therefore, being the son of a Citizen, congratulate this return of the City gallantry and manifestation of her several splendours in your Majority to your honoured self; it being most proper that the lost beauty and magnificence of the place should be restored by one, if I mistake it not, a Brother of the prime Company, and therefore most fit to lead," &c. &c.—A copy of this tract is in the British Museum (presented by the late King); another was sold at Mr. Bindley's sale, Aug. 4, 1820, to Mr. Rhodes for 1*l*.

26. The year 1656 produced "London's Triumph, by J. B." 4to. Sir Robert Titchburn, Skinner, was Lord Mayor, and the Pageant was at the expense of his Company. This was another of the Aldermen ejected at the Restoration, committed to the Tower with others, tried and convicted of High Treason.

27. The same Company were next year at the charge of "London's Triumph, by J. Tatham; celebrated the 29th of October, 1657, in honour of the truly deserving Rich. Chivertou, Lord Mayor of London, at the costs and charges* of the Right Worshipful Company of Skinners, 1658," 4to.

28. John Tatham was the Writer for several years. In 1658 he produced "London's Tryumph, presented by Industry and Honour; with other delightful scaenes appertaining to them; celebrated in honour of the Right Honourable Sir John Ireton, Knight, Lord Mayor of the said City, on the 29th day of October, 1658, and done at the cost and charges of the Worshipfull Company of Clothworkers. By J[ohn] T[atham], 1658,"

4to.—Mr. Bindley's copy was sold, Aug. 5, 1820, to Mr. Rhodes for 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*

29. Next followed "London's Triumph, celebrated October 29, 1659, in honour of the much-honoured Thomas Allen, Lord Mayor of the said City, presented and personated by an European, an Egyptian, and a Persian, and done at the cost and charges of the ever-to-be-honoured Company of Grocers. By J. Tatham, 1659," 4to*.

[It is well known that the City acted as great a part in the Restoration of Charles the Second, as they had done in the expulsion of his Father. Having sent twelve Deputies to greet his Majesty at the Hague, and present him with 10,000*l.* who were all knighted; on the 29th of May, 1660, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen met him at St. George's Fields in Southwark; and the former having delivered the City sword to his Majesty, had the same returned with the honour of knighthood. "On this solemn occasion, the City caused to be erected in the said Fields a very magnificent tent, provided with a sumptuous collation; which the King having participated of, he proceeded towards London, which was pompously adorned with the richest silks and tapestries, and the streets lined with the City Corporations and Trained Bands; while the conduits flowed with a variety of delicious wines, and the windows, balconies, and scaffolds, were crowded with such an infinite number of spectators, as if the whole collective body of the People had been assembled to grace the Royal Entry." The Procession may be found fully described in Maitland's London.

On the fifth of July following, the

* In the British Museum is to be found "The Citie's new Poet's Mock Shew, 1659." This is one folio page on a broadside, and is to be found in the 15th volume of the collection (in 24 vols.) of that description of publications, which was presented to the National Library by the late King. It is a ballad of 144 lines, in triplets, and ridiculing the last Lord Mayor's Shew. It is signed M. T. (very probably Matthew Taubman, afterwards City Poet).—In the "Rosary of Rarities in a Garden of Poetry," by Thomas Jordan, afterwards City Poet, 8vo. no date, but printed about 1662, is "A Comical Entertainment made for Sir Thomas Allan, Lord Mayor, and the Aldermen, in

King dined at Guildhall; and the Pageants on this occasion were designed by Tatham. He published a description of them which is entitled, "London's Glory; represented by Time, Truth, and Fame; at the magnificent Triumphs and Entertainment of his most sacred Majesty Charles the II. the Dukes of York and Gloucester, the two Houses of Parliament, Privy Councill, Judges, &c. at Guildhall, on Thursday, being the 5th day of July, 1660, and in the twelfth year of his Majesties most happy reign. Together with the order and management of the whole day's business. Published according to Order. London, printed by William Godbid in Little Britain, 1660," 4to. pp. 14. Copies † of this are in the British Museum, and in the Bodleian Library; another was sold at Mr. Garrick's sale (see under the Pageant of 1674); but it bears a value very inferior to the Pageants of this author, if that was not an exceptionable copy which was bought by Mr. Thorpe for 2*s.* 6*d.* at Mr. Bindley's sale, Aug. 4, 1820.]

30. In 1660 Sir Richard Brown, once a Woodmonger, but adopted as the Merchant-Taylor, was Lord Mayor; the Pageant "the Royal Oak;" its poet J. Tatham, and the undertakers Capt. And. William Lightfoot, painters; Thos. Whiting, joiner; and Richard Clarke, carver. Mr. Gough does not give the full title, and the "Biographia Dramatica" omits to notice the Pageant altogether.

[On the 22d of April, the day before his Coronation, Charles the Second, "according to ancient custom," rode through the City from the Tower to Westminster. "The Cavalcade was performed with such an extreme magnificence, that the riches, glory, and splendour thereof greatly astonished all

† The volume in which this is found (presented by the late King) contains several curious tracts printed at the Restoration, and among them, "The thrice welcome and happy Inauguration of our most gracious Sovereign King Charles II. &c. by George Wallington, of the City of Bristol," pp. 10; the second part of the same, pp. 46; a Sermon entitled "God save the King, by Anthony Walker, Minister of the Gospel at Fyfield in Essex," pp. 44; "A form of thanksgiving to be used for his Majesties' happy Return;" "Britannia Rediviva," being a large collection of Oxford Poems on the Restoration, &c. &c.

the spectators, insomuch that the great number of curious strangers then present could not help declaring, that for glory, grandeur, and magnificence, it excelled every thing they had ever seen. Nay, even the French Quality were forced to acknowledge that the late Nuptial Solemnities at their King and Queen's publick Entry into Paris* were far inferior to the pomp of this. The Citizens on this occasion not only embellished and adorned their persons and houses in the most rich and glorious manner, but likewise erected four costly and magnificent Triumphal Arches." This Procession was described in "*Gloria Britannica*; or a Panegyricke on his Majesties Passage thorow London to his Coronation. London, printed in 1661," 4to; as were the Arches in "The City's Loyalty displayed, or the four fabricks erected in the City of London, excellently described, 1661," 4to, a copy of which is in the British Museum. John Ogilby, in an account of the Coronation published this year, also gave "The Relation of his Majesties Entertainment passing through the City of London to his Coronation; containing an exact account of the whole solemnity; the triumphal Arches and Cavalcade, delineated in sculpture [engraving], the speeches and impressions illustrated from antiquity, 1661," folio, pp. 40. Mr. Gough's copy of this is in the Bodleian Library. The author was the composer of the speeches, emblems, mottoes, and inscriptions at the Coronation. He published, at the King's command, the following year, a second edition, a large and handsome folio, with plates engraved by Hollar, which is described (with an account of the author) in Moule's *Bibliotheca Heraldica*, p. 169. A third edition appeared in 1685 on the accession of James II.—Moule mentions three other tracts on the Coronation, printed in 1661.]

31. Though the Lord Mayor's Shew had now been resumed for some years, it was not till 1661 that the Exhibition on the Thames was revived. That year's Pageant is intitled, "London's Triumphs, presented in severall delightfull Scenes both on the water and land, and celebrated in honour to the deservedly-

* In 1660 Louis XIV. had married Maria Theresa, the Infanta of Spain, daughter of Philip IV.

honored Sr. John Frederick, Knight and Baronet, Lord Mayor of the City of London. At the costs and charges of the Worshipfull Company of Grocers. John Tatham. London, printed by Thomas Mabb, living on Paul's Wharff next doore to the signe of the Ship, 1661," 4to. In the title-page is a shield displaying the Grocers' arms.—Evelyn (the author of *Sylva*) was a spectator of this "Water Triumph, being the first solemnity of this nature after 90 yeares"—since 1641. The procession was witnessed in Cheap-side by the King, who probably dined at Guildhall. His Majesty had condescended to become one of the Grocers' Company, being the first Monarch, as Mr. Tatham says, who had "ever set such an estimation upon them."—Sir John Frederick was translated from another to that Company, in 1661, before his election as Lord Mayor. Thus, in this and the preceding Magistrate, we have two examples illustrative of my remarks in p. 116. A copy of this Pageant is in the British Museum; another was bought by Mr. Rhodes for 2*l.* at Mr. Bindley's sale, Aug. 5, 1820. A third appeared at Mr. Garrick's sale, bound with the Pageant of 1613 (see p. 115); and a fourth was sold at Mr. Nassau's sale, March 13, 1823, to Mr. Jones of High-bury Park for 4*l.* 2*s.*

[Soon after the Queen's arrival in this country the City of London expressed their welcoming by severall Shews and Pageants on the water. We find two works published on this occasion. The first: "The Solemnity of the Earl of Sandwich's Embassy to Lisbon to conduct Queene Catherine to England; with her Reception, and the King's Procession on the River from Hampton Court to Whitehall. By Theodore and Roderic Stoop." This contains seven plates, with descriptions in Latin, English, and Spanish. The artists were Fleming, and Theodore was afterwards appointed painter to the Queen. The other was the work of the City Artist, as this was of those of the Court. It is entituled "*Aqua Triumphalis*; being a true relation of the honourable the City of London entertaining their sacred Majesties upon the river of Thames, and welcoming them from Hampton Court to Whitehall; expressed and set forth in severall Shews and Pageants, the 23d day of August, 1662. Engraved by

by John Tatham, Gent. 1662," fol. A copy (once Mr. Gough's) is in the Bodleian Library. Mr. Evelyn also notices in his Diary this "most magnificent Triumph that ever floated upon the Thames." "In my opinion," says that accomplished man, "it far exceeded all y^e Venetian Bucentoros, &c. on the Ascension, when they go to espouse the Adriatic*. His Mat^{ty} and the Queen came in an antiq-shap'd open vessell, cover'd with a state or canopy of cloth of gold, made in form of a cupola, supported with high Corinthian pillars, wreath'd with flowers, festoons, and garlands. I was in our new-built vessell, sailing amongst them." See the "Memoirs," I. 339.]

32. Tatham's Lord Mayor's Pageant for 1662 was "London's Triumph; presented in severall delightful scenes, both upon the water and land; and celebrated in honour of the truly loyal and known deserver of honour, Sir John Robinson, Knt. and Bart. Lord Mayor of the City of London †. At the costs and charges of the Worshipful Company of Clothworkers, 1662," 4to. Mr. Gough's copy is in the Bodleian Library: Mr. Bindley's was bought at the sale of his books, Feb. 26, 1819, by Mr. Jolley for 2*l.* 14*s.*—Mr. Evelyn was also a spectator of this, "standing in an house in Cheapside against the place prepar'd for their Mat^{ties}. The Prince of Denmark was there, but not our King. There were y^e Maids of Honour." Mr. Evelyn had been to Court the preceding evening, "where y^e Queene Mother, y^e Queene Consort, and his Mat^y being advertis'd of some disturbance, forebore to go to the Lord

Maioir's Shew and Feast appointed next day, the new Queene not having yet seen y^t Triumph." (Memoirs, I. p. 34.) Sir John Robinson, however, (who was Lieutenant of the Tower, and M.P. for the City, and had been created a Baronet at the Restoration for his loyalty,) afterwards had the honour of entertaining the King at the Hall of his Company.

33. The Pageant for 1663 was "*Londinum Triumphans*, or London's Triumphs, celebrated in honour of the truly-deserving Sir Anthony Bateman, Knight, Lord Mayor of London, and done at the costs and charges of the Worshipful Company of Skinners, on the 29th of October, 1663." By John Tatham, 1663," 4to. Mr. Bindley's copy was bought, Aug. 5, 1820, by Mr. Rhodes for 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*

34. The next year came forth "London's Triumphs; celebrated the 29th of October, 1664; in honour of the truly deserver of honour, Sir John Lawrence, Knight, Lord Mayor of the honourable City of London; and performed at the costs and charges of the Worshipful Company of Haberdashers. Written by John Tatham, Gent. 1664," 4to. Mr. Bindley's copy of this Pageant was sold the same day, to the same purchaser as the preceding, who, at that time, purchased eight following lots, namely the Pageants of 1668, 1661, 1663, 1664, 1685, 1686, 1688, 1689, the seven last at the same price—1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*; the former 2*l.*—Evelyn this year "din'd at Guildhall at y^e upper table, plac'd next to Sr H. Bennett, Secretary of State, opposite to my Lo. Chancellor and the Duke of Buckingham, who sat between Mons^r Comminges the French Ambass^r, Lord Treasurer, the Dukes of Ormond and Albemarle, Earl of Manchester, Lord Chamberlaine, and the rest of y^e greate Officers of the State. My Lord Maioir came twice up to us, first drinking in the golden goblet his Mat^y's health, then the French King's as a compliment to the Ambass^r; then we return'd my Lo. Maioir's health, trumpets and drums sounding. The cheer was not to be imagined for the plenty and raritie, with an infinite number of persons at the rest of the tables in that ample Hall. The Feast was said to cost 1000*l.* I slept away in y^e crowd and came home late." (Memoirs, I. 353.) Such an account is more than any

* Of this ceremony in 1784, "the most magnificent ever seen in the present century," see vol. LIV. p. 625, and of its appearance in still more modern times, the present volume, p. 344. It has also been described in vols. XXXIV. p. 483, LXVIII. p. 184.

† A tract was published during this May-oralty, intituled, "The antient honour of the City of London recovered by the noble Sir John Robinson, Knight and Baronet, Lord Mayor for the year 1662-3, in the true English and manlike exercise of wrestling, archery, sword and dagger; with the Speeches of Mr. William Smith, Master of the Game *pro hac vice*, and Clerk of the Market upon this solemn occasion. Intermitted twenty-four years, since Garaway was Mayor."

any of the Pageants afford, they being all written in anticipation, to sell on the day.

The Pageant of 1664 is the last we find of its author; he probably died about this time, and by his death put a stop for a season to the London Pageants, since the next we find is that of 1671.

As the thirteen remaining years of Charles's Reign will afford sufficient matter for another letter, I will here stop. My next communication will comprehend all the Pageants of Thomas Jordan, whose career closes with that Reign. The first three of these years the Citizens were honoured by the King's presence at Guildhall.

J. NICHOLS.

Mr. URBAN, Ipswich, Dec. 1.

AGREEABLY to my promise, I send you an account of that highly-respected and deeply-lamented gentleman, Philip Meadows, esq. (whose death you noticed in your last Obituary, p. 477), with Biographical Notices of the Elder Branch of his antient Family*.

J. E.

The ancestry of Mr. Meadows was in the highest degree respectable. He was a direct lineal descendant from the very antient family of Meadows, which was possessed of lands at Witnesham, as early as the 34th of Henry the Second, 1188; and from the younger branch of which is descended the present Charles-Herbert Pierrepont (late Meadows), Earl Manvers, Viscount Newark, and Baron Pierrepont of the United Kingdom.

William Meddowe, of Witnesham, married, in 1558, Agnes, the daughter of —, and dying at Rushmere, was interred there in 1588. By his wife he had issue two sons, viz. *William Meadows*, the ancestor of the subject of the present notice, of whom hereafter: and *Daniel Meadow*, of Chattisham, the ancestor of the Earls Manvers, who was born at Rushmere in 1577. He purchased of Sir Robert Hitcham, knt. in 1630, the Lordship of Witnesham, and dying at Chattisham on the 7th of Sept. 1651, was buried in the nave of that Church, where, on a brass plate, is the inscription to his memory.

“M. S. Hoc in sepulchro mortalitatis exuvias deposuit Daniel Meadowe; natus apud

* To the warm and steady friendship of my intimate and intelligent friend, the Rev. William Layton, of Ipswich, I am indebted for many particulars in my endeavour to elucidate the descent of this antient family, as well as for a sight of the pedigree, in the possession of the Rev. P. K.

Rushmere, anno salutis, 1677; *Demat' apud Chatham anno etatis 74. Dum corlum ad-volat festinus spiritus, occidit heec toga corporis, quam mox Eliza conjux sustulit, et hac in cista condidit, Septembr. 7. 1651.*”

By his wife, Elizabeth, he had issue six sons and one daughter; of whom, *Sir Philip*, the 5th son, was baptized at Chattisham on the 4th of Jan. 1626. He was educated at Cambridge, where he proceeded to the degree of A.M. He was Latin Secretary to his Highness the Lord Protector, Knight Marshal of the Palace, and Knight of the Order of the Elephant of Denmark.—In 1656, he was sent Ambassador to the King of Portugal; and in the following year, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to that of Denmark. At the treaty of Roschild, he was appointed Mediator between Denmark and Sweden, to which latter Court he was afterwards sent Ambassador. At the establishment of the Board of Trade, he was nominated one of its first Commissioners. He married, in April 1661, Constance, the 2d daughter and coheir of Francis Lucy, esq. by whom he had issue three daughters and one son; and dying on the 16th of Feb. 1718, was buried at Hammersmith.

Sir Philip was the author of the two following works, viz. “A Narrative of the principal Actions occurring in the Wars betwixt Sweden and Denmark, before and after the Roschild Treaty; with the Counsells and Measures by which those Actions were directed. Together with a view of the Swedish and other Affaires, as they stood in Germany in the year 1677,” Lond. 1680, 8vo.; and “Observations concerning the Dominion and Sovereignty of the Seas; being an Account of the Marine Affairs of England,” Lond. 1689, 4to.

He was succeeded by his only son, *Sir Philip*, who was also Knight Marshal of the Palace. He died at Brompton on the 5th of Dec. 1757, leaving issue by Dorothy, his wife, the sister of Hugh Boscawen, the 1st Viscount Falmouth, three sons and five daughters; of whom Philip, the 3d son, was born at Vienna in 1708, and dying in August 1781, was buried at Kingston-on-Thames. By his wife Frances, the only daughter of William Pierrepont, Viscount Newark, and the sister and heir of Evelyn, the 2d Duke of Kingston, he had issue five sons and one daughter, of whom *Charles*, the 2nd son, was born on the 3d of Nov. 1737. On the decease of Elizabeth, Duchess Dowager of Kingston, in 1788, he succeeded to the Kingston estates, and the seat at Thoresby, in Nottinghamshire, and took the surname and arms of *Pierrepont* only by sign manual, dated the 17th of Sept. following. He was for some time the representative in Parliament for the county of Nottingham, and raised to the Peerage, by patent, on the 23d of July, 1796, by

the

the titles of Baron Pierrepont, of Holme Pierrepont, co. Nottingham, and Viscount Newark, of Newark upon Trent, in the said county; and further elevated to an Earldom by the title of Earl Manvers, by patent, dated the 9th of April, 1806. He left issue by his wife, Anne Orton, the daughter and coheir of William Mills, of Richmond, in Surrey, esq. four sons and one daughter, and was succeeded by his 2d son *Charles Herbert*, the present Earl. For a more particular account of this younger branch of the Meadows family, I refer the Genealogist to the 5th vol. pp. 626. 721. of "Collins' Peerage of England," edited by Brydges.

I now return to *William Meadows*, the ancestor of the late Philip Meadows, esq. He was the eldest son of William Meadows, of Winesham, by Agnes, his wife, and was born in 1559. He resided at Coddenham from the year 1597 to that of 1612, and marrying Grigil, a daughter of Mynter, of Winesham Hall, purchased that mansion of his father-in-law, and made it his residence. He died Jan. 19, 1637, and was buried in the nave of the Church of Winesham, where, on a flat stone, is this inscription:

"Here lieth William Meadowe, late of this parish, gent. who died y^e 19th day of January, in y^e year 1637, aged 78 years."

By his wife, who deceased in 1639, he had issue three sons, viz. 1. *Thomas Meadows*, of Coddenham, who married Elizabeth, the daughter of John Lea, of that place, by whom he had issue two sons and three daughters, viz. William; Thomas, who married Margaret, the daughter of William Fiske, gent. and by her had issue a son Thomas; and Maria; Elizabeth; and Anne.

2. *Daniel Meadows*, who succeeded his father at Winesham. He married Amy, the daughter of John Brame, of Cambsay-Ash, esq. who died in 1675, and by whom he had issue a son, and a daughter, *Daniel* and *Mary*. He deceased on the 28th of Nov. 1675, and was interred in the nave of the Church of Winesham, where, on a flat stone, is this inscription to his memory, as well as to that of Daniel his grandson:

"Here lyeth the body of Daniel Meadowe, gent. late of this parish, who was buried November the 28th, anno 1675. Also the body of Daniel Meadowe, his grandchild, who dyed Septembr. the 25th, anno 1684, in the 30th year of his age."

3. And *Ralph Meadows*, who was born in 1600. He purchased Henley Hall, of the Damerons, in 1630, and died in 1679. From him descended the Henley branch of this family; the representative of which is the present John-Meadows Theobald, of Claydon, esq. who assumed that name in pursuance of an Act passed the 13th of May, 1776, to enable him and the heirs of his body to take the surname and bear the arms of Theobald.

Daniel, the 2d son of Daniel Meadows, and Amy his wife, was born in 1630; and dying on the ... of Oct. was buried, together with his wife, who deceased on the ... of Nov. following, in the chancel of the Church of Winesham, where, on a flat stone, is this inscription to their memories:

"Here lyeth the body of Daniel Meadowe, jun. gent. who was buried Octob. the 12th, 1670. As alsoe the body of Joice Meadowe, his wife, who was buried Decemb. 3, A^o. P^o. Dicto."

He married Joyce, the daughter of the Rev. Edward Rivers, of Briot Magna, by whom he had issue three sons, viz.—1. Daniel Meadows, who was born in 1684. He married Deborah, the daughter of —, and dying without issue, on the 25th of Sept. 1684, was buried in the nave of the Church at Winesham, where, on his grandfather's stone, is an inscription to his memory. His wife, after her husband's decease, remarried — Gibson, of Stonham.

2. Edmund Meadows, who was born in 1662, and who died in 1677.

3. And *John Meadows*, who was born in 1655. He married Bridget Proctor, who was born in 1665. In 1708, he was presented to the living, and dying on the 24th of March, 1715, was interred, together with his wife, who deceased on the 24th of Jan. 1737, in the nave of the Church of Winesham, where, on a flat stone, is this inscription to their memories:

"Also John Meadowe, son of Daniel Meadowe, and Joyce his wife, who died March y^e 24th, 1715; aged 60 years; and Bridgett his wife. Shee died January y^e 24th, 1737, aged 82."

By his wife he had three children, viz. 1. John Meadows, who married Margaret Buxton, and dying in 1750, left issue a daughter, Elizabeth, who married John Williams.

2. Elizabeth Meadows, who married the Rev. Thomas Buxton, of Syleham.

And 3. *Daniel Meadows*, who was born in 1687. He resided for many years at Botesdale; but died at the family mansion in Winesham, on the 14th of Jan. 1771, at the advanced age of 90, and was interred in the nave of that Church; where, on a flat stone, is this inscription to his memory, as well as to that of his only daughter, her husband, and five of their children.

"Here lyeth the body of Daniel Meadows, gent. who died the 14th day of January, 1771, in the 90th year of his age. And of Lucy, his only daughter, the wife of Wm. Kirby, gent. who died April 7th, 1776, aged 46. Also the said Wm. Kirby, gent. who died Sept. 25, 1791, aged 72. And also Elizabeth, Frances, Alice-Maria, John, and Joshua, their children, who died infants."

By his wife Frances, the daughter of Francis Thonylow, who was born in 1623, and who dying in 1756, was buried at Redgrave, he had issue a son and a daughter,—viz.

1. *John*

1. *John Meadows*, who was born in 1726. At the first establishment of the Militia in this Kingdom, he was appointed a Lieutenant in the company of his intimate friend Capt. Holt, in the Western Battalion of the County. He was appointed Coroner for the Liberty of St. Edmund's Bury, by Rowland Holt, of Redgrave Hall, esq. and one of the Knights of the Shire, whose right of nomination to that office Mr. Meadows had discovered. He married in 1751 Frances, the youngest daughter of Humphrey Brewster, of Wrentham Hall, esq.; a family of great antiquity and consideration in the county of Suffolk, which was seated at Wrentham as early as the reign of Edward the Sixth, and which attained considerable consequence during the Protectorate of Oliver Cromwell, to whose interests Robert Brewster, esq. was strongly attached. It ended in the male line in 1797, when the venerable mansion, and the estates attached to it, became the property of Mrs. Frances Meadows, the aunt, and John Wilkinson, esq. the first cousin of Humphrey Brewster, esq. the last possessor. John Meadows died of the small-pox at Botesdale, in 1763, leaving issue two sons and two daughters,—*Philip*, of whom hereafter.—*Daniel*, who was born in 1766, and who died a Captain in the 44th Regt. of Foot, in 1779, unmarried. Frances, who married Morgan Parry, gent. by whom she had issue one son, Geo. Meadows Parry, who married Rebecca Dryden, and died without issue.—*And* Lucinda, who married James Fisher, gent. who also died without issue.

2. *And* Lucy Meadows, who married William Kirby, of Winesham, gent. She deceased on the 7th of April, 1776, and he on the 25th of Sept. 1791, and were both interred in the nave of the Church of Winesham, where, on her father's stone, is an inscription to their memories (as above). They had issue four sons and six daughters, viz. Lucy, who married G. Dominicus, of the East India House, and has issue; Charlotte, who married, firstly, George Meadows, of Henly, gent. who died in 1783; and, secondly, the Rev. Charles Sutton, D. D. Rector of Alburgh, and Vicar of Holme and Thornham Bishops, in Norfolk, and Rector of St. George Tombland, in the City of Norwich; William, Rector of Barham, an able naturalist, and one of the ingenious authors of that amusing work, "An Introduction to Entomology," who married firstly, Sarah Ripper, who died Dec. 13, 1814, aged 53, without issue, and secondly, on the 26th of June, 1816, Charlotte Rodwell; Catherine; Daniel; and Elizabeth, Frances, Alice-Maria, John, and Joshua, who died infants.

Philip Meadows, the eldest son of John Meadows, and Frances his wife, was born in 1752. He was bred to the law, and practised for many years as an eminent solicitor at Botesdale. On the death of his

grandfather, *Daniel Meadows*, he removed to Winesham, and occupied the old Hall there. In 1810, he erected the present mansion, *Burgersh House*, on the estate which he purchased of the Earl of Westmoreland, and which he so named from its proximity to the ancient mansion belonging to the family of the *Burgershoe*, which was erected by Bartholemew, one of the first Knights of the Garter, or as they are termed, the Founders of that noble Order. The site of this house may still be traced from the moat which surrounded it.

By his wife Catherine, the daughter of Robert Rust, of Wortham, gent. he has left issue two sons, viz.—1. *Philip*, who received his academical education at *Beno's College*, Cambridge, where he proceeded to the degree of A.B. in 1799. In 1804, he was presented to the Rectory of *Bealings Magna*. He married *Elizabeth Grosvenor*, a grand-daughter of the Rev. Rich. Grosvenor, Rector of *Claverton*, and the ingenious author of "The *Spiritual Quixote*;" a work which will always be perused with pleasure, and which is one of the most amusing and interesting novels of his time; and by her he has issue four sons and four daughters, viz. *Elizabeth Jane*; *Catherine Head*; *Philip Pierrepont*; *Daniel Charles*; *George Frederick*; *Sydney Manners*; *Charlotte Augusta*; and *Cassandra Maria*.—2. *And* *Daniel Rust*, who married *Miss Emma Catt*, by whom he has issue four sons, viz. *John Brewster*, *Thomas Humphrey*, *Augustus*, *William Henry*, and three daughters.

Mr. Meadows was interred in a vault in the Church-yard of Winesham, where, on a mural tablet, in the Church, it is intended to inscribe the following memorial:

Arms: Quarterly, 1. and 4, *Sable*, a chevron *Ermine*, between three pelicans, vulned proper. In a canton a lion *seizant*; and in chief a label of three points: 2 and 3, *Sable*, a chevron *Ermine* between three *etoiles* Arg. for *Brewster*.

Crest: a pelican vulned proper.

"Sacred to the memory of *Philip Meadows*, of *Burgersh House*, in this Parish, esq.; the only surviving son of *John Meadows*, of *Botesdale*, esq. by *Frances*, the youngest daughter of *Humphrey Brewster*, of *Wrentham Hall*, in this county, esq. He was a direct lineal descendant from the elder branch of the very ancient family of *Meadows*, (once *Lords of the Manor*, and *Patrons of the Church of Winesham*,) and the possessors of lands in the parish as early as the year 1188: being the great-great-great-great-grandson of *William Meadows*, esq. who was first seated here in the year 1630; and whose younger brother, *Daniel Meadows*, of *Chattisham*, esq. was the father of *Sir Philip Meadows*, *Knight Marshal*, the ancestor of the present noble family of the *Pierreponts*, *Earls Manners*. He departed this life, *October the 16th, 1824*, in the 73d year of his age."

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

132. *Some Account of the Life of Richard Wilson, Esq. R. A. with Testimonies to his Genius and Memory, and Remarks on his Landscapes. To which are added, various Observations respecting the Pleasure and Advantages to be derived from the Study of Nature and the Fine Arts. Collected and arranged by T. Wright, Esq. 4to. pp. 275.*

IMPROVEMENT in every fine art owes its origin to a determined resolution of consulting Effect, without regard to preceding standards. Genius is only original, because it embodies *its own* conceptions. A necessary concomitant is, however, a correct judgment, so as not to exceed nature; so as to be sublime or beautiful, but not hyperbolic or fantastic. Wilson, in our judgment, was one of these original men, whose mind pointed with the magnetic instinct of the compass, if we may so say, to the pole of the fine or grand in landscape. Even in minute things, which required no great effort of art, he exhibited the felicity of his ideas. The top of a lofty mountain may be either picturesque or curious, or be combined with grand associations. Of the former description is the summit of Cader Idris, with its pool and winding road; of the latter kind is the top of Snowdon. The two pictures of Wilson embrace *only* the summits. He knew that the view of a large mountain which included its base must diminish its height, and of course its grandeur: in short, the art of painting cannot give in landscape the elevation which Nature bestows on numerous rocks and mountains: nor is a mere cone picturesque. The sensation of gazing upon precipice or very high abrupt ascent, cannot also be communicated by art. Wilson, therefore, like the man who concealed the grief of the parent by covering his head with his robe, dismissed from his picture the base of the mountain; and skilfully conveyed the idea of its loftiness by enveloping it in clouds.

The character of Wilson's painting is, however, well summed up in the following extract from p. 9:

"The style of this artist is in a peculiar degree chaste, classical, grand, and interesting. MAG. December, 1824.

ing; and his genius of the most indubitable originality. It is impossible to contemplate his landscapes, and especially when the subject lies in Italy, without experiencing emotions of that sublime description which it is the boast of superior talents to have the power of exciting. The graceful and easy undulation of line in his distances, which carry the delighted eye to the horizon, where it rests on tints truly celestial: the awful grandeur of his scenery, partaking of the sublimity without the wildness and horror of Salvator Rosa, and the appropriate character which universally pervades it; the affecting and beautiful introduction of the ruined arch or fallen column, and all the mouldering glories of architecture; the nobleness of his conceptions, and the corresponding vigour of his execution, tend together to fill the breast of the spectator with wonder and admiration. Justly indeed has this painter been styled the *poet of landscape*."

Such a hero he was; and though without any known vice or immorality, because, according to Dr. Kit-chener (Cook's Oracle, p. 11), "Intense application renders large supplies of nourishment absolutely necessary to recruit the exhausted spirits," he was posted as a *porter drinker*, a *coarse man*, &c. as if he could have afforded wine; and, because neglect and cruelty soured his temper, he was called a *misanthrope*, *cynic*, &c. See page 81.

If there be any feature disgusting in the human civilized character, it is that meanest of feelings which envies a man of talent a coat to his back and a decent dinner, and strives to deprive him of the humble remuneration which is not grudged to a livery servant. Such a despicable oppression was exercised towards poor Wilson; and unfortunately there can be only a very limited market for paintings. The execution of them costs a great deal of time, and even the price of the frame is often beyond the luxury-means of moderate incomes; nor is there a satisfaction under such circumstances adequate to the expence of purchasing pictures. Five hundred pounds worth of paintings is a heavy cost to a man of even a thousand pounds per annum, and were he to in- cur

cur the cost, he derives no more eclat from 500*l.* worth of paintings, than he would from a 20*l.* horse. He knows that the same sum laid out upon improvement of his mansion would have a far superior effect. A good artist is therefore very easily oppressed; for few or no persons take an interest in his fate. Ask after him. Ill-nature has its answer, as it had for poor Wilson, ready cut and dried; and who ever gives a pound to prevent a fine race-horse from being harnessed at last to a dung-cart? Here and there a *rara avis* does appear, though from its unfrequency it might also be deemed as fabulous as a phoenix.

Richard Wilson was the third son of a beneficed Clergyman in Montgomeryshire, and in his childhood exhibited a marked predilection for drawing. He was therefore placed under the tuition of one Wright, an obscure portrait-painter in London. Wilson, who was very fond of Rembrandt, painted several portraits in the manner of that artist. After some time, by the aid of his relatives, he went to Italy for the purpose of improvement in portrait-painting, being still unacquainted with the bias of his genius. Having, however, made some sketches in landscape, which highly pleased Zucarelli and Vernet, they warmly recommended him to turn his attention that way; and he was soon so successful as to have pupils in that line, while at Rome. He remained abroad six years, and returned to England in 1755. After this period, he endured the most galling censure, neglect, and oppression. He could hardly sell a picture, and what he did sell were purchased by inferior venders and brokers for petty sums. "His *Ceyx* and *Alcyone*, it is reported, was sold for a pot of beer, set on the remains of a Stilton cheese." (p. 35.) He had little or no furniture in his lodgings (p. 5); was shabbily dressed, embarrassed, and very poor.

A picture of Kew Gardens painted by order of his late Majesty, was returned upon his hands, because the Royal mind had been poisoned against him. Many, therefore*, who ought to have been far above such unworthy feelings, of course employed their in-

* Sir Wm. Beechey, Paul Sandby, and one or two other eminent men, seem to have been brilliant exceptions.

fluence to ruin him, and did succeed in their very base object. If the law punishes even a trumpety knave, various good Christians cry out against the uncharitableness of such horrid oppression†; and yet these worthies take no interest in the cruel treatment of a man of genius, though were such persecution the lot of a political tinker, or an itinerant pulpiteer, they would move heaven and earth to make his fortune. For such persons goals must be made palaces, and prison-fare a corporation feast. The public ought to know that "two of a trade can never agree," and be pertinaciously determined to do justice to merit. So numerous are works of general reading, in the form of Reviews, Magazines, and Newspapers, that even one independent and honourable man might do much to stop this cruel Italian assassination of meritorious rivals. To return;—his enemies, however, had that pity for him which went so far as to consider him an object of charity; and after breaking his head, gave him by way of plaster, the librarianship of the Royal Academy, to prevent him from starving. It was worth about 50*l.* a year, and his manner of living was very poor, and not at all beyond it. (p. 76.) A small property afterwards left him by a brother, occasioned his removal into Denbighshire, where he was buried May 15, 1782, aged 69. Before he retired, "a few shillings purchased in Drury-lane all the implements and relics of the art and property of this inestimable artist." P. 77.

Savage was an impostor and a profligate, yet people weep over Johnson's fine novel concerning him, with wonderful effusions of sentimentality. Poor Wilson was a real victim, and sacrificed by slow torture, for his oppressors acted towards him just as the Indians do towards an unfortunate prisoner of war. In a similar manner would Mrs. Siddons have been buried alive by the disingenuousness of Garrick, if she had not been rescued by Sheridan. The way to see and feel the iniquity of such practices is only to weigh them in the conscientious scale of *meum et tuum*; and national consequences. The

† We could name an instance of a wretch condemned to imprisonment for a shocking offence, receiving visits and presents from respectable persons.

whole of Wilson's extant paintings would now sell for some thousand pounds. Of one-third of this sum, if Wilson had been honestly treated during life, he or his relatives would have been masters; but his detractors robbed them of it; nor is it, as Mr. Wright justly observes, of small national consequence to destroy the reputation of merit. It obstructs the further progress of national character, and diminishes commerce. For what purpose? merely that a clever fellow may be put to a premature death, or lead a life of extreme misery, because I have the disposition of a devil, and the low-mindedness of a rascal.

But we must conclude. Mr. Wright has compiled his interesting work in the manner of a gentleman, a man of anecdote, information, and taste. To his feelings as a man belonging to a great nation, the origination of such a monument does honour. The work is published for the benefit of the Artists' Benevolent Fund, and we hope that it may meet with ample success, for it is not to be read without improvement in principle and taste, nor without instruction and pleasure.

133. Ellis's *Original Letters on English History*.

(Continued from p. 335.)

IN vol. I. p. 83, we have two letters from Catharine Queen of Henry VIII. Her Grace (for so she was then called) writes, "I am horrible busy w' making standers, banners, and bagies" (badges).—Thus it appears that our very silly phrase, "I am *horribly* tired," &c. is of great antiquity, though it must be without sense or meaning, attached to many words with which we connect it; and furthermore, that during war the management of the standards, banners, &c. was part of the duty of the Queens of England. This is an interesting morceau to the Antiquary, because it reminds him of the eminence of the Anglo-Saxon women and their female descendants in needle-work, now almost wholly superseded by drawing and music.

From the next Letter of "Katherina the Quene," as she subscribes herself, it appears that she begs Maister Almoner "to contynue stil sending her worde how the King doeth." Upon business it is still usual for the Royal Family to confer with the Sove-

reign through Ministers; but that the King and Queen should not be in the habits of direct epistolary communication concerning personal matters, shows an etiquette of a very extraordinary kind; for even a simple Dame or Baroness in the present day would not feel pleased at being obliged to write to the steward to know how her Lord or Baronet was in regard to his health.

James, King of Scotland, had placed himself in a strong position near Floddon, "more like a fortress or campe than any indifferent ground for battell to be tryede." p. 86. Lord Surrey, the English General, challenges the King to leave it, and fight him fairly in the plaine. Such an absurd demand would not enter into the brains of a modern General.

Whatever might be the pride and dignity of Catherine, she had not fine sentiment. The King of Scots was killed in the battle; and in the letter sent with a piece of his coat armour to the King, she says, "*I thought to sende hymself unto you*, but our Englishmens herts wold not suffre it." p. 88. The corpse was, however, conveyed to her. The custom of rude sepulchral cippi obtained even in this late æra. An unhewn column called the King's Stone, was erected to mark the spot where James fell. P. 92.

In pp. 93—98 we have a curious account of ancient towns on the borders. It seems that they were provided with towers for the reception of the inhabitants, whom besiegers burnt out by setting fires of straw and corn to the doors (p. 95); and that making various small roads was of as much military utility as one large one. P. 97.

From p. 171 it appears that Kings held councils after they had dined in their bed-chambers. The Queen's room was also used at the same time for business.

"This day, after diner was doon, I went with the lords in to the Quene's chambre, where the Kinge came with the Quene towards wher I stood," &c. P. 183.

What should we think in the present day of a large party dining with the King or Queen, and adjourning on business directly afterwards to their respective bed-chambers?

Another curious fact is soon afterwards recorded. It appears that the good or bad voices of singing men were determined by the form and size of their breasts, and that they were hearty

hearty feeders. In a Letter to Cardinal Wolsey concerning his establishment at Ipswich, it is said,

"Furdermore, as for your singyng men byn well chosen, very well brested with sufficient cunning for theyr rowmes; moreover they will have brekefasts every day in as ample and large maner as they have had in other places." P. 187.

We have no modern conception of such an extraordinary occurrence as that *twenty thousand and more Irishmen should, on or about the same period of time*, emigrate from the dominion of the Earl of Desmond, and settle at the towns of Tenby, Haverford West, &c. in Pembrokeshire; and that one of them, called Gerymyn Griffith, should be owner of two great ships well appointed with ordnance. (p. 192.) It is certain that vast numbers of Irishmen were thus surreptitiously settled in Pembrokeshire, "soe much that there were some whole parishes inhabited by the Irishe, haveinge not one Englishe or Welshe, but the parson of the parishe." Mr. Ellis says, after accurate inquiries, it appears that not only every trace, but even the tradition of these events is worn out. pp. 194, 195.

It must be evident to every philosopher, that the power, and duration of that power, possessed by such a humble man as Wolsey, could not be predicated of any man who was not a minion. Henry, Mr. Ellis justly observes, was not a voluptuary, absorbed in the pleasure and the splendour of the Court while the Cardinal really held the reins of the Government. Wolsey neither framed a bill for Parliament, nor a despatch for a foreign court, which was not submitted to Henry; and never acted even in domestic politics till he had taken the pleasure of his Sovereign. P. 195.

In p. 200, we find that, according to the old feudal custom, the Sovereign dictated the marriage of his principal subjects, even advising objectionable matches to be broken off. Lord Clarendon shows, that in the time of Charles I. wealthy heiresses in the City were thus by Royal interference wedded to the nobility. We find in p. 207, that the King, Henry VIII. commanded Sir Thos. More to write unto Wolsey,

"That whereas hit had pleased our Lord to call to his mercy Mr. Myrfyn, late Al-

derman of London, his Grace very greatly desired for the special favor which he bore towards Sir William Tyler, that the same Sir William shold have the widow of the said late Alderman in marriage."

Thus jointured widows also were packed up and sent as presents in the same manner as geese and turkeys.

Towns were destroyed that no garrisons, especially of horse, should be established in them. (p. 214.) Camps were fortified with cannon, carts, and fosses, so that there was no entrance but at places appointed for the purpose (p. 215); and this security was, it seems, further intended to prevent the escape of the horses, who, by the accounts stated, could not have been trained in the modern efficient manner. That excellent General, Lord Surrey, speaking of the loss of eight hundred horses, ascribes it "to folly in Lord Dacre, for not lying within the campe." (p. 217.) Lord Dacre, however, assigns a different reason, *seriously* to the Commander-in-Chief.

"I dare not write the wonders that my Lord Dacre and all his company doo seye they saw that vj tymys of sprits and fereful sights. And unyversally all their company seye playnely the Devill was that nyght amongs theym vi tymys." P. 217.

The following fact is very curious; viz. a prioress of a convent acting as a spy. The Earl of Surrey, writing to Cardinal Wolsey, says, that he has spared from burning the Priory of Cold-Stream, bycawse the Prioress thereof is oon of the best and assured spyes that wee have in Scotland, for which cawse we may not well spare her. P. 244.

In p. 225 seq. we find Lord Surrey begging that some noblemen and gentlemen of the King's household, even though they brought but few with them, be sent to him, because he wisely states,

"If yong noblemen and gentilmen be not willing and desirous to be at suche jorneyes, and to take the payne and yeve the adventure, and the Kingis Highnes well contented with those that woll do so, and not regarding others that wolbe but dauncers, disers, and carders, his Grace shal not be well served when he wold bee; for men withoute experience shall doo small servyce, and experience of war woll not be had withouta it be sought for, and the adventure yeven." P. 226.

A post at this time was expected to travel

travel from Newcastle-upon-Tyne to London in 48 hours (p. 227), i. e. not six miles an hour including stoppages.

It seems that they thought in those times the expense of an expedition without battle to be a hardship,—“grete pitie it were that the Kingis Highnes shuld spend thus moche monei without batayle.” (p. 231.) The reason is thus given in p. 249 :

“Surely to dryve the tyme as we do, levying in defense, and doing but small hurt to the King’s enemies, it is nothing to the honor of his Highnes, and far lesse to his prouffite.”

The Princesses wore leeks on St. David’s Day.

“Item, given among the yeomen of the King’s Guard, bringing a leke to my lady’s Grace on Saynt David’s Day, xvjs.” P. 273.

In Mr. Douce’s curious Dissertation concerning Fools and Clowns, annexed to his Illustrations of Shakspeare, will be found an explanation of the following item :

“Item, for shaving of Jane fooles hedde, iiijd.” P. 278.

Travellers used to carry their bedding with them.

“I am not like to depart this v or vi daies at the lest, though I have here no maner stuff but a bed that I brought on an horseback, redy to cast in an inne or house, where I shulde fortune to come.” P. 285.

(To be continued.)

134. *Calvinism and Arminianism compared in their Principles and Tendency; or the Doctrines of general Redemption, as held by the Members of the Church of England, and by the early Dutch Arminians, exhibited in their Scriptural Evidence, and in their Connexion with the Civil and Religious Liberties of Mankind.* By James Nichols. 2 vols. 8vo.

WE are very certain that we have not, like Henry VIII. any view of getting rid of an old wife to marry a young one, if, like him, we object to the decisions of Arminius or Calvin as rival Popes, upon particular divinity questions. Henry referred his question to the Scriptures, and so would we as to our point. There are many human inventions which no single understanding is able to bring to perfection; and in the formation of Creeds we would not make an oracle of A. or B. but let the aggregate of the best judgments be the basis of the code. Upon this prin-

ciple, we do not think that it was the intention of the compilers of the Thirty-nine Articles to make either Arminius or Calvin infallible; but that both were in places respectively right or wrong.

In the writings of both, there is a deep taint of the schoolmen of the day; and the consequence of all discussions was to wire-draw and elucidate passages into obscurity where they were originally clear, and doubly darken those that were obscure. But in our judgments, as to the question before us, there can be only two points of scriptural doctrine upon which the difference of opinion can possibly turn. These points are,

First. Whether Original Sin was so fatal in its effects, that man cannot resist peccability in any form but under extraordinary and divine aid.

Secondly. Whether Redemption was general or particular, embracing the doctrines also of Election and Predestination.

With regard to the first, *Original Sin*, we think with Dr. Wheeler (Theolog. Lectures, Lect. vi.) that the result of the fall “was a constant propensity to moral evil” (p. 140); and that Christianity was the means prescribed to reinstate man in his original righteousness, as far as was practicable (see Rom. viii. 2, vi. 18; 2 Cor. v. 17; Rom. xii. 2; Tit. iii. 5). Nevertheless moral men there both may and have been; but morality is not a full performance of the will of God. There may be an inaccurate conception of that will, an absolute indifference to it, or a pseudo-philosophic opposition to that will. At all events, it perverts the intention of Deity, with regard to the future life of man, as consequent upon his actions. It makes, as St. Paul says, “the cross of Christ of none effect.” The evil, therefore, of Original Sin, we do not apply to an utter incapacity of moral good, distinct from Christianity (which in our judgment Mr. Cooper’s excellent pamphlet shows to be erroneous), but that it disqualifies us for that *summum bonum*, which must be consistent with Christianity and the will of God, in order to make it a medium of salvation. Now to bring us to this accurate way of thinking, is what we understand by Divine Grace, or the especial favour of God; and this is self-evident, for it is utterly impossible that a mere disciple of Plato

or Socrates, or any other uninspired teacher, can without especial revelation place his moral system upon the basis of Christianity; but he would have done so had man never fallen, because innocence was the will of God in the first state, as Christianity was in the second. The religious consequence, therefore, of the Fall we do not conceive to be an incapacity of moral good *in toto*, but of its taking a form suitable to the will of God, and its final object, the salvation of man, for which view of the subject divine aid is necessary, because it cannot proceed from nature, but from revelation.

The second point is Election and Predestination, which, in our judgment, have been unnecessarily confused by the frequent scholastic mode of subtilizing manifest positions. In all prospective operations there *must* be election—and predestination of agents and means. Foreknowledge must also confer the advantage of certainty, with regard to characters and measures, in promotion or obstruction of the objects sought. Providence therefore, we think, aids the means which serves its own purposes, or converts the impediments either into punishments with a view to final good, by exhibiting the mischief of such impediments, or else extracts good out of the evil. Whitby, however, in our opinion, says very justly, that the word *Elect* in the Epistles simply means Christians in opposition to Heathens; nor do we think that Election or Predestination of particular persons as instruments of Providence, implies an absolute arbitrary donation of eternal life. We shall only specify one instance. St. Paul always claims the honour of bearing a divine commission, yet he is so far from supposing himself absolutely secure of salvation, that he acknowledges his diffidence, when he says, "Lest I myself become a cast-away." But even admitting that the Holy Spirit did arbitrarily influence particular individuals in such a manner that they could not fail of salvation, yet others sustain no injury by such a preference; because it implies no exclusion of them. We cannot be more than happy, and participation implies no diminution. At the day of judgment, they that have done good, and they that have done evil, are the only parties discriminated. St. Paul himself allows that the fate of

the heathens, and all *who knew not Christ*, will be decided by the moral law; but under the New Testament the good or evil must be judged by its conformity to the standard of the Gospel, and no other, because it is the revealed will of God. We see nothing, therefore, in Predestination and Election but reasonable preference, without partiality or injury. Now Calvin has been the modern author of the main mischief, arising from misconception of the sound doctrine. Mr. Nichols thus shows it:

"From the year in which Calvin first published his refinements on St. Augustine's doctrine of Grace, and sophistically changed some of the plain doctrines of the Gospel into the fate of Heathenism, the evil of this substitution gradually increased; and some of the finest metaphysical wits that the world ever saw, had still further refined upon Calvin's scheme, till the Gospel of Jesus Christ, as expounded by them, exhibited a tissue of such monstrous and absurd propositions as were never devised by any Christian divine, or published to the world even by any philosophers." *Introduc. iii.*

The work of Mr. Nichols is a library on the subject, compiled from theological writers of all kinds, with infinite labour. For our parts, we are persuaded that higher reason in the correct interpretation of scriptural doctrines has been shown by our Protestant divines, from Barrow to Sherlock, than by Calvin or Arminius, because the former have been influenced by truth and good sense alone, and the latter by metaphysical and scholastic quiddities and sophisms.

As to the author, we find in vol. I. pp. clxv.—viii. that he had a regular classical education under a Clergyman, and was intended for holy orders, but ultimately has settled in London as a printer. His motives for this publication are thus stated by himself:

"Having now been settled for some years as a printer in London, and entirely unconnected with any other religious denomination than that of the Church of England, I entertain such old-fashioned prejudices, as to believe that the vows of God are still upon me; and that it is my duty, though in an inferior capacity to that of a minister, to do good to all men as often as I have opportunity. These are my first fruits and offerings in behalf of that Church, in which I was first captivated with the loveliness of Religion."

We can truly affirm that the book is

is a real *multum in parvo*; and is not only instructive and exceedingly useful to theological students, but frequently entertaining, from the intermixture of Biography, History, and Criticism.

135. *Five Years' Residence in the Canadas; including a Tour through Part of the United States of America in the Year 1823.* By Edw. Allen Talbot, Esq. of the Talbot Settlement, Upper Canada. 2 vols. 8vo. i. pp. 419. ii. 400.

A VERY curious fact in political history is connected with Canada, viz. that if Wolfe had never effected his conquests, the United States would still have remained Colonies of Great Britain. It seems that the fear of invasion from the French in Canada rendered them dependent for protection upon the Military power of the Mother Country; and, this fear being removed, the great tie of interest was broken, and their independence successfully effected. Such a consequence could not reasonably have been anticipated, and no blame, in this respect, attaches to the government of the day; but it is most certain that in political calculations, the possible operations of providence and the state of things are too little consulted; although it is self-evident, that if such matters are not taken into consideration, measures apparently the most wise may utterly fail.

Emigration is, however, the most important subject connected with Canada; and one on account of the increasing population of Ireland, which ought to be duly considered in time. We shall therefore state Mr. Talbot's view of the subject, in regard to pauper emigrants, and small capitalists. It will be observed, that he very properly proceeds upon calculations and data.

“For my own part, (says Mr. Talbot) when I think of the present immense population of Ireland, and consider what it may be, if it goes on to increase for the next thirty years in the same ratio in which it has increased during the last twenty-five years, I cannot believe it possible for such a mass of people to find employment in their own country, which is not only small in proportion to its inhabitants, but is almost entirely devoted to agriculture. If such an increase should take place—and there is every probability that it will—we may calculate on a population of 14,000,000

souls by the close of that period. Surely, therefore, means should be taken to prevent so terrible an overflow. Some persons think, and, in my opinion, think justly, that extensive colonization is the only means by which the calamity of a numerous and discontented peasantry can be averted; and Canada is a country which would afford to many millions of them a safe and comfortable asylum. It was observed by Mr. Wilmot Horton, in the last Session of the British Parliament, that it had been estimated, that a man might be conveyed to Canada, located, provided with a cow, and maintenance for a year, for a sum of thirty-five pounds; a woman for twenty-five pounds; and a child under twelve years of age for fourteen pounds, making an average of twenty-four pounds a head. Moderate as this calculation may appear, I know from actual personal experience, which is in every case the best kind of knowledge, that half of this sum is quite sufficient for effecting such a purpose. It will appear from the calculation I have already given, that a family of five persons may be conveyed to Canada, located on their lands, provided with two cows and a yoke of oxen, for little more than fifty-nine pounds, which is only twelve pounds a head. So that on the plan proposed by Mr. Horton, fifty pounds would be fully sufficient for locating a family of five persons.” Pp. 212—214.

In p. 205 Mr. Talbot further observes,

“If the Supreme Government would manifest a spirited desire to improve the internal navigation of the Canadas, and to encourage the cultivation of hemp and tobacco, sufficient would be done for pauper emigrants, and particularly for young men, by [only] landing them on this side of the Atlantic. Immediate employment might then be reckoned upon with certainty, and would be easily procured; and an industrious man, within the limits of a single year, could not fail to obtain a sufficient sum to establish him upon his own lands.” P. 205.

A grant of half a million *per annum* might enable Government to export and settle upon Mr. Talbot's plan, 46,666 persons, which by economical improvements might be extended to 50,000. Young Men might be deported at the sole cost of 50s. *per head* in the whole; and as to Females, if it be true that they are a very marketable commodity at Port Jackson and Van Dieman's Land, we should think that, considering the attractions of person in Irish girls, it would very well answer the purpose of merchants to export cargoes of them for the payment

of a certain sum by the settlers for their passage. We are not jesting. Girls of family emigrate to India for husbands. Whatever was granted by Government for Irish Emigration might be saved out of the smaller Military Establishment, which, under better police, and a removal from famine in the lower orders, might be amply sufficient. Thus far we have gone, because we are satisfied that something *must* be done for Ireland; and no man of common sense will dispute the following positions of Mr. Talbot, p. 211.

“Before a people can be made orderly, and subject to the laws, they must be placed

in situations to enable them to procure the necessary means of subsistence for themselves and families. It is the most egregious folly to expect that any man should remain tranquil and contented, while his family were famishing for want of food, and while he was both able and willing to labour for their support, but found it impossible to procure employment.”

We shall now advert to the small Capitalists, who accompanied Mr. Talbot's family. These settlers were three-fourths of them farmers, and the rest mechanics. The following Table shows their situation at the end of five years from their emigration.

Names.	Capital on leaving Ireland.	Quantity of Land in Acres.	Acres cleared.	Oxen.	Cows.	Young Cattle.	Sheep.	Capital acquired.	Remarks.
William Geary.....	300	200	30	1 yoke	6	8	0	Totally destitute of Money.	All perfectly satisfied with their adopted Country.
Christopher Golding..	100	150	25	2	5	6	10		
Joseph O'Brien.....	100	100	20	1 & 1 horse	4	4	20		
Thomas Gush.....	100	200	15	1	4	6	10		
Robert Ralph.....	50	100	15	0	3	5	0		
Joseph Grey.....	50	100	25	1	4	6	10		
William Haskett.....	100	100	15	1 & 1 horse	3	5	10		
Francis Lewis.....	75	100	25	1	2	4	5		
Pollet Grey.....	100	100	25	1	5	6	10		
Joseph Gray, jun.....	40	100	10	1	2	3	0		
Thomas Howay.....	50	100	25	2 & 1 horse	1	2	0		
James Howay.....	20	100	10	1	4	1	5		
Joseph Turner.....	100	100	20	1	3	5	0		
Thomas Howard.....	50	100	25	1	3	3	10		
Robert Keys.....	50	100	15	1	3	4	10		
William Evans.....	50	100	15	1	2	2	0		
William Neil.....	50	100	17	1	3	4	10		
George Foster.....	30	100	15	1	2	3	10		

From the small capital of George Foster, it appears that labour easily overcomes deficiency of money.

The conclusion of the Author is, that a respectable Emigrant on leaving England with 1500*l.* may settle himself in Canada on an estate of 500 acres, support a large family comfortably, and die worth upwards 800*l.* in specie, if he is not imprudent or exceedingly unfortunate. P. 242.

One thing is, however, stated, that owing to an enormous increase of fees, Emigrants may purchase land in the finest and most eligible townships, with less than is paid for a Government GRANT in the midst of interminable forests (p. 170). What we understand of fees is, that they are simply considerations paid for trouble given in order to serve the interests of the applicant.

In pp. 117—119 we find that Representatives are sent to the Colonial Parliament, *who cannot even read*; and that it is owing to the difficulty of procuring labour, on which account the children are put to work at eight or nine years old. Surely they might be taught on Sundays.

In pp. 141—149 it is stated, that the American Methodist Missionaries carry on Smuggling and propagate Sedition and Republicanism among the Colonists, under the privilege of their religious character; and that they have had the dexterity to dupe the Conference (as it is called) of the English Methodists, into a recal of their own Missionaries, in order that they may have the field open to themselves. Mr. Talbot

Talbot pronounces these, and other American saints, to be absolute votaries of Mammon. P. 149.

We had almost forgotten to add one important remark of Mr. Talbot, viz. that the Colonists are decidedly adverse in politics to the American Government and principles; and that the country may be easily preserved, as a permanent advantage to the nation.

In conclusion we have to say, that the work is full of multifarious information, and very instructive and interesting.

186. *Recollections of the Life of Lord Byron, from the year 1803 to the end of the year 1814; exhibiting his early Character and Opinions, detailing the progress of his Literary career, and including various unpublished passages from his Works. Taken from authentic documents in the possession of the Author. By the late R. C. Dallas, Esq. To which is prefixed an account of the circumstances leading to the suppression of Lord Byron's Correspondence with the Author, and his letters to his Mother, lately announced for Publication. 8vo. pp. 344. C. Knight.*

MR. DALLAS, the author of the "Recollections," has soon followed the subject of his work to the "bourne whence no traveller returns." He was at the time of his death 70 years of age, and was personally connected with the Noble Lord's family, his sister having married the father of the present Peer. These circumstances led, at one period of his Lordship's life, to a degree of intimacy; in the course of which Mr. Dallas not only became one of his Correspondents, but was entrusted with the duty of an Editor to several of his poems, and lastly was made the depository of many of his Lordship's confidential letters to his mother and other persons. Whether those letters were or were not intended by Lord Byron to see the light at a future period, is a matter of some doubt. We confess we think they were; but his executors have restrained their publication. A long "preliminary statement," of 97 pages, drawn up by the Rev. A. R. C. Dallas, son of the Author, is occupied with the disputes between his father and the executors, who obtained an injunction from the Court of Chancery against the publication of the Letters. We

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pass over this, and come to the "Recollections."

They set out by stating that Lord Byron was born at Dover (not near Aberdeen, as said in part i. p. 561) Jan. 22, 1788. His father died at Valenciennes shortly after this event, and his mother went with her child to Scotland. Mr. Dallas's intimacy commenced early in 1808, in consequence of the publication of "Hours of Idleness;" and Mr. Dallas, being so much the senior, conveyed to his Lordship, together with many warm encomiums on his verses, much friendly admonition as to his moral sentiments. The young Nobleman had even at that period imbibed many pernicious errors, and indulged in many demoralising propensities. Mr. Dallas, who was a man of strong religious feeling, seems inclined to ascribe much of the evil to his Lordship's having associated with some young men of atheistical opinions at Cambridge. However this may have been, his errors certainly were not those of the head alone. Pleased as he was with flattery, he indulged in an absolute malignity of bitterness against those who offended him by the least degree of slight: and the rapid transitions from one of these states of mind to the other exhibit him in a light not merely ridiculous, but despicable. Lord Byron being about to take his seat in the House of Lords on his coming of age, wrote to his relation Lord Carlisle to introduce him into that Assembly. Just at that moment Lord Byron was engaged in writing his Satire, *The English Bards and Scotch Reviewers*; and he introduced into his manuscript these lines—

On one alone Apollo deigns to smile,
And crowns a new Roscommon in Carlisle.

The noble subject of this adulation, however, unfortunately declined volunteering his service as an introducer to Parliament; and Lord Byron substituted in the copy the following heartless sarcasm on his relation's age: No more will cheer with renovating smile
The paralytic puling of Carlisle.

Mr. Dallas is of opinion that the death of his uncle Capt. George Byron (father of the present Peer) was "the greatest loss Lord Byron, (however unconscious of it, for he was only five years of age) ever sustained:"

"His

“His uncle George (says Mr. D.) not only stood high in his profession, but was generally beloved, and personally well connected. Had he returned from India with health, he would have made amends for the failure resulting from the supineness or faults of other parts of the family; and his nephew would have grown up in society that would have given a different turn to his feelings. The Earl of Carlisle and his family would have acted a different part. They received his sister kindly as a relation (she was the daughter of a former wife), and there could have been no reason why their arms should not have been open to him also, had he not been altogether unknown to them personally, or had not some suspicion of impropriety in the mode of his being brought up attached to him or his mother. Be this as it may, certain it is, his relations never thought of him nor cared for him; and he was left, both at school and at College, to the mercy of the stream into which circumstances had thrown him. Dissipation was the natural consequence.”

The picture of Lord Byron's mind on first quitting England in 1809, is a most melancholy one. His profligacy, at the early age of 21, had already rendered him miserable. “Misanthropy, disgust of life leading to scepticism and impiety, prevailed in his heart, and embittered his existence.” The feelings with which he quitted his native land are thus described:

“At this period of his life, his mind was full of bitter discontent. Already satiated with pleasure, and disgusted with those companions who have no other resource, he had resolved on mastering his appetites; he broke up his harams, and he reduced his palate to a diet the most simple and abstemious. But the passions of his heart were too mighty; nor did it ever enter his mind to overcome them. Resentment, anger, and hatred, held full sway over him; and his greatest gratification at that time was in overcharging his pen with gall, which flowed in every direction against individuals, his country, the world, the universe, creation, and the Creator.”

Lord Byron was absent on his first tour exactly two years. At the time of his return his mother was dying, and she had expired before he reached Newstead Abbey. For her he appears to have felt an affection truly filial. About the same time he heard of the death of two College friends, to whom he was much attached. The wretchedness which he at that period expressed speaks in favour of the natural susceptibility of his heart.

“He appeared to be afflicted in youth; he thought with the greatest unhappiness of old age, to see those he loved fall about him and to stand solitary before he was withered.”...“He had not, like others, domestic resources: and his internal anticipations gave him no prospect in time or eternity, except the selfish gratifications of living longer than those who were better.”

In our review of Capt. Medwin's book (p. 436), we have observed, that the publication of *Childe Harold* was “the crisis of Lord Byron's fate as a man and a poet.” The present volume sets this truth in the strongest light; but it adds a fact so extraordinary, that if it were not related so circumstantially, we own we should hesitate to give it credence—this fact is, that Lord Byron himself was insensible to the value of *Childe Harold*, and could with difficulty be brought to consent to its publication! He had written a very indifferent paraphrase of Horace's *Art of Poetry*, and was anxious to have it published. This poem he shewed to Mr. Dallas, who after giving a specimen of it sufficient to shew its mediocrity, continues his narrative thus:

“In not disparaging this poem, however, next day, I could not refrain from expressing some surprise that he had written nothing else; upon which he told me that he had occasionally written short poems, besides a great many stanzas in Spenser's measure relative to the countries he had visited. ‘They are not worth troubling you with; but you shall have them all with you, if you like it.’ So came I by *Childe Harold's Pilgrimage*. He took it from a small trunk with a number of verses. He said they had been read but by one person, who had found very little to commend and very much to condemn; that he himself was of that opinion, and he was sure I would be so too.”

Mr. Dallas, to his great surprise, found the poem replete with traces of the brightest genius, mingled it is true with some absurdities and some improprieties; but his delight very far indeed preponderated, and he instantly communicated his sentiments to Lord Byron, who could with difficulty be brought to believe that this poem was better, or so good, as the very inferior things which he had translated or imitated from *Horace*.

“Attentive as he had hitherto been to my opinions and suggestions, and natural as it was that he should be swayed by such decided praise, I was surprised to find that I could not at first obtain credit with Lord Byron for my judgment on *Childe Harold's Pil-*

Pilgrimage—“It was any thing but poetry—it had been condemned by a good critic—had I not myself seen the sentences on the margins of the manuscript?”

Childe Harold, with all its moral faults, is beyond a doubt the great work of Lord Byron. No one, after reading it, can deny him to be a Poet. Yet was this production the ruin of his Lordship's mind. “The rapidity of the sale of the Poem,” says Mr. Dallas, “its reception, and the elation of the author's feelings were unparalleled.” This elation of feeling was the out-breaking of an inordinate vanity which had at last found its food, and which led him in the riotous intoxication of his passions to break down all the fences of morality, and to trample on every thing that restrained his excesses. Mr. Dallas rendered him essential service, by persuading him to omit some very blamable stanzas: and when he could not prevail on him to strike out all that was irreligious, he entered a written *Protest* against certain passages. This protest, which is a very curious document, is preserved in p. 124 of the volume before us. Probably Lord Byron grew weary of such lecturing; for in a few years he dropped his intimacy with Mr. Dallas, and fell into other hands, which only accelerated his degradation.

It certainly does appear that Mr. Dallas, from the first to the last of his intimacy with Lord Byron, did every thing that a friend, with the feelings of a parent, could do to win his Lordship to the cause of virtue, but unhappily in vain.

The concluding chapter of this book is written by Mr. Dallas, jun. to whom his father on his death-bed confided the task of closing these “Recollections.” This Gentleman's reflections on the decided and lamentable turn which the publication of *Childe Harold* gave to Lord Byron's character, are forcible and just.

137. *Tour on the Continent in France, Switzerland, and Italy, in the Years 1817 and 1818.* By Roger Hog, Esq. 8vo. pp. 259.

IN our accounts of Travels, we wish to take notice of curiosities, and shall adopt this rule in the work before us. At Aix, horses are taken into the baths for bathing (p. 34). In travelling up the Valais not only persons afflicted

with the goitre, or glandular swelling under the throat, but *idiots likewise*, are very numerous (62). In Italy, the cottages are almost concealed with vines and creeping plants (65). At the palace of the Isola Bella, is a laurel, as large a full-grown forest tree, on the bark of which Buonaparte had carved his initials with a knife just before the battle of Marengo, and which are still remaining (67). At Milan the opera-house is built upon the site of a church (75). A puppet-show is the great amusement of the lower orders all over Italy (75). The Dome of the Cathedral at Florence is covered with tiles (89). At Bolsena is broom almost as high as forest trees (103).

Mr. Hog, on his arrival at Rome, makes the following remark concerning the Altar of St. Peter's.

“Beautiful as the interior of the Church is, on looking from the altar to the East end, by which you enter it, and which, in Gothic Churches, from the large window of painted glass, generally placed there, is frequently the grandest part of the Church; I must confess the inferiority of the Grecian architecture, compared with the Gothic in this part of the edifice.” P. 111.

“In my opinion the exterior of St. Paul's, taken altogether, is finer than that of St. Peter's, though I certainly must give the preference to the dome of the latter.” P. 112.

For our parts, without disputing the grandeur, we could never divest ourselves of the idea of being in the interior of a cavern when under the dome of St. Paul's, and certainly had no thoughts of being in a Church. It appears to us something consistent with Egypt, or an enormous mine; and alone proper to the massy architecture of the country mentioned, even the Doric being too light for such a stupendous room. We speak according to our feelings, which are, that neither the Roman or English Church are, as to plan, in the purest taste. We think them both pyramids, of the various parts of Grecian architecture, placed unnaturally upon each other for effect and display, like tumblers standing upon each others' shoulders, with a boy at top—of course, we think, that there is a whimsicalness in the patterns of both.

Mr. Hog, speaking of the Pope's servants, says, that

“Their costume resembles exactly one of the knaves in a pack of cards; red, yellow,

low, and blue mixed, or rather patched together, with ruffs of coarse lace, and leather caps: in short, figures more fit for a pantomime, than attending on his Holiness." P. 188.

In the wall of the staircase of the Museum of the Capitol, is fixed the fragment of the ancient plan of Rome, of white marble, marked with red lines, which served for the pavement of the temple of Romulus and Remus, p. 142. This plan is engraved in the Pompeii of Mazois, and is very valuable, as showing the forms of Roman houses of all kinds.

In this Museum is a Diana of Ephesus, which Mr. Hog calls (p. 143) a singular-looking pyramid, almost as absurd as the deities of the Gentoos. Such, we believe, must have been its origin, for it is utterly inconsistent with Grecian taste and principles. The figures of deities in temples were very superb things, and of striking effect, as may be seen from the very ingenious and grand work of Quatremere de Quincy.

Mr. Hog speaks highly of the Panoramic View of Rome from the top of the tower of the Campidoglio. We are glad to hear this; for the views of the interior of Rome, upon a large scale, which we have seen, have nothing picturesque in character; they are mere heaps and holes in ground composed of common and thicket. We allude to the plates of Messrs. Cassas and Bence, with Landon's Explanations, Paris, Atlas fol. 1818, embracing the whole seven hills.

The Romans imitated the Grecian junction of the stones in building, that they might all appear to be of one piece, with great success. See pp. 151, 161. It would be well if they had been as close in their imitation in other respects.

"Near the Church of St. Stephen is a small ancient boat, or vessel, of marble, on a pedestal, placed there by Leo X. which in England, in such a situation, would certainly have been long ago injured from wanton mischief; but in Italy the natives consider their monuments as public property, redounding to their honour, and natural genius for the arts, and respect and preserve them accordingly." P. 164.

This is a very proper reprimand of a pre-eminent national disgrace.

We have windows with balconies under them; at Rome the balconies are over them, p. 167.

We have often heard a very indifferent character given to French landscape. We find, from p. 169, that the trees of Poussin are much too green for nature.

In the neighbourhood of St. Agatha, on the slopes of Monte Massacio, is now made the greatest part of the Falernian wine, though chiefly drunk by visitors at Baize, p. 187.

Upon the approach to Naples, Mr. Hog saw carriages, just large enough for one person, and looking like a large China jar placed upon the frame of a carriage, as they are broad at top and narrow at bottom. They are gaudily painted and gilt, and go with great velocity. P. 188.

Many of the Churches of Naples have domes covered with coloured tiles, red, yellow, and blue, disposed in stripes, waving lines, or diamonds (p. 191). This we consider bad taste; gingerbread, Birmingham, &c. Mr. Hog very properly remarks, that it is singularly improvident to place the precious collection of the Portici Museum so near to Mount Vesuvius, because it may some time or other be thus destroyed (203). For our parts, we heartily wish that it was in the British Museum.

Our Traveller had an opportunity of seeing alive the *Cicada*. It is like a very large fly, an inch at least in length, and thick in proportion, with four fine transparent wings, and a spot of shining reddish purple on its head, which is large and flat. P. 247.

Here we shall take our leave of Mr. Hog. He has drawn up a sketch, which is light and agreeable, though not frivolous. He had to deal with an exhausted subject; nor could he be profound in a small volume. We warn him against using *however* so often.

138. *Historic Sketch of the Parish Church of Wakefield.* By the Rev. J. L. Sisson, A.M. Large and small 4to. pp. 114.

THE Parish Church of Wakefield, which has lately attracted more general notice on account of the Musical Festivals of 1821 and the present year, well deserves this illustration of its history and architectural beauty. The author, who has been long resident there, has already appeared before the public in a useful little publication on the Elements of Saxon Grammar, from a provincial press (Leeds);

(Leeds); and the present Sketch forms part of a larger work on the subject, for which he has been some years making collections. The early history of the Church, its antiquities, and monumental records, present numerous particulars which will be read with interest by those who are unconnected with the place; and many eminent natives of the town are commemorated in well-written biographical sketches. The Chantry of St. Swithin, founded here by Earl Warren, of which Dr. Whitaker in his *Loidis* and *Elmete* says he can find no vestige, Mr. Sisson conjectures was near to the well yet called St. Swithin's Well, at no great distance from Stanley Hall; and he has since met with a confirmation of his opinion in a MS. in the Herald's Office, viz.

"Wakefield. Cantar. sive Capell. regis Sancti Swithuni juxta veterem parvum ib'm. concess. Will'o Webster.—Pat. A^o. 21 E. IV. ps. 2. m. 8." Vincent's MSS. No. 17. p. 1604.

The work contains, besides other embellishments, three well-executed engravings of the exterior, the interior, and the South porch, drawn by Mr. Mountain of Hull, Mr. Cope of Leeds, and Mr. J. C. Buckler, and engraved by Mr. Higham. The very neat embellishments in wood are executed by Mr. Jewitt.

Among the epitaphs, we notice a very pleasing one of the Ingram family; and another on Mr. Clementshaw the organist, written by himself.

"On a brass plate under a beautiful female figure in marble, bearing an urn,—
'With the tenderest and most affectionate remembrance of our ever dear and honoured parents, William and Sarah Ingram, and of our beloved brothers, William and John Ingram, and with a firm faith in the truth of that most holy Religion which giveth us the joyful assurance that we shall be again united in a state of never-ending happiness; this monument is placed by Francis and Elisa Ingram'."

"In memory of Henry Clementshaw, upwards of fifty years Organist of this Church, who died May 7th, 1821, aged 68 years.

Now, like an Organ, robb'd of pipes and breath,
Its keys and stops all useless made by death,
Tho' mute and motionless, in ruins laid,
Yet, when rebuilt by more than mortal aid,
This instrument, new voic'd and tun'd, shall
raise [praise."
To God, its builder, hymns of endless

139. *The Practical Means of Reducing the Poor's Rate, encouraging Virtue, and increasing the Comforts of the aged, afflicted, and deserving Poor, as well as of repressing able-bodied Pauperism, by a proper application of the existing Laws, respecting Select Vestries and incorporated Houses of Industry.* By the Rev. J. Bosworth, M. A. F. R. S. L. Vicar of Little Horwood, Bucks, and Author of the "Elements of the Anglo Saxon Language," &c. &c. 8vo. pp 48.

EVERY thing which is likely to ameliorate the condition of the poor, or reduce the poor's rate, certainly demands a serious attention. In this small pamphlet, Mr. Bosworth has fully entered into the subject; and, prudently avoiding all theoretical views, he has clearly shewn not merely what *may be*, but what *has been really done* by an efficient application of the existing laws. He therefore justly concludes, that at present new legislative enactments are unnecessary, as more permanent good is likely to be effected by teaching the poor, that while the unfortunate, sick, and impotent, will be kindly treated by the parish, and allowed every comfort which can be reasonably expected, able-bodied pauperism and vice will be supplied with hard work or meagre fare in well-regulated Incorporated Houses of Industry: in short, every poor man ought to be practically convinced, that every one will be treated according to his conduct. Parochial aid, or even charity, given without this discrimination of character, is false philanthropy, and injurious to the individuals it is intended to benefit.

Every assistance, to be permanently useful, ought to promote industry; for the only effectual mode of relieving the poor, is by teaching the able-bodied to depend upon their own exertions, and by inducing the poor to bring up their children in industrious and religious habits. This is corroborated, by the report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, in 1817, p. 2, where it is said, "In the present situation of the poor in this country, it is chiefly by a gradual restoration of a feeling of reliance upon their own industry, rather than upon the parochial assessments, that the transition to a more wholesome system can be effected."

In this well-written pamphlet, a becoming deference is paid to the Legislature.

gialature. We admire the modesty which, with the clearest reasoning, and a detail of the most desirable practical results, does not advance a step without the sanction of the existing laws. We have indeed seldom seen so large and interesting a body of facts, brought together in so small a compass. The style is neat and perspicuous, and every one concerned in the management of the poor must derive information from reading this pamphlet, and be pleased with the good sense and feeling which pervade every part of it.

140. *Memoirs of Painting; with a Chronological History of the Importation of Pictures by the Great Masters into England, since the Revolution.* By W. Buchanan, Esq. 2 vols. 8vo. pp. 761. Ackermann.

THOUGH England has for many centuries cultivated the useful arts and sciences in a manner superior to all other nations, and acquired a towering pre-eminence in the political scale of Europe, still it must be acknowledged that the fine arts, particularly that of painting, prior to the French Revolution, were greatly neglected. The productions of this country bore no comparison with those of the Italian, Dutch, or Flemish schools. But since his present Majesty's accession to regal power, the fine arts have assumed another aspect, and the present era promises to rival the glorious epoch of Leo X. Charles V. and Francis I., who, like our munificent Sovereign, were the promoters of art, and the protectors of men of talent and genius. Under their auspices flourished Leonardi da Vinci, Buonarotti, Correggio, Raphael, Titian, and others. This era may be considered the golden age of painting; and it has been Mr. Buchanan's object to classify and describe the brilliant productions of that period. How far he has succeeded in his object, the present valuable work sufficiently evinces. For many years he has been a most indefatigable collector and importer of pictures; and it may be safely stated that there are few of particular note or value with which he is unacquainted. No individual could therefore be more competent to the arduous task he has so ably executed.

Amidst the conflicting storms which agitated Europe during the last war,

England was a protection to which foreign nations looked with confidence and respect. "The collections," says Mr. Buchanan, "of M. de Calonne, and of the Duke of Orleans, with many selections of the highest importance from the palaces of Rome, Florence, Bologna, and Genoa, which had escaped the plunder of an invading army, were imported into this country, and roused an emulation and a taste for the acquisition of works of Art, which had been almost dormant in England since the days of its illustrious patron and protector, Charles the First."

With the view of fixing the history and ascertaining the origin of these valuable importations, this work is submitted to the publick. It presents a series of curious and interesting documents. The importation of works of art into England, since the French Revolution, constitutes one of the leading features, and the Amateur will find the respective subjects illustrated by sketches of the principal painters of the various schools. The Student and Collector will also derive material assistance in discovering those works which have always been regarded as the chefs-d'œuvres of art.

The Orleans and Calonne Collections occupy the chief part of the first volume; and are succeeded by those of Mr. Trumbull, purchased at Paris in 1795; of Mr. Bryan, formed in 1798; Greffiers Fagee; Holderness; Vittari, &c. The second volume, in addition to descriptive notices of many rich collections familiar to the publick, contains many valuable historical notices of the most celebrated importations by Mr. Buchanan and others.

141. *Monumental Remains of Noble and Eminent Persons; comprising the Sepulchral Antiquities of Great Britain; and containing the only existing Relics of Illustrious Personages who flourished in the early History of our Country prior to the general Introduction of Portrait Painting.* By Edward Blore, Esq. F.S.A. No. I. and II.

PERHAPS there are few subjects of antiquarian research, on which more disquisitions have been written; than what is termed Gothic architecture (so named, it would seem, because the Goths were wholly unacquainted with it), and which still remains involved in such obscurity. But like all matters of dispute, whether of a lit-

a literary nature, or of ordinary domestic occurrence, the premises consisting of uncertain data, we must not be surprized at finding but little agreement in the inferences. We need not travel to Italy* for the proofs of this observation, nor go beyond our own Metropolis for an example. The Temple Church at once furnishes a case in point, and whether to be attributed to one or various periods, still remains a matter at issue. It is the difficulty of fixing on incontrovertible evidence the precise era of any building, that does not bear on it an inscription recording that fact, that has given rise to this discrepancy of opinion; and though written documents exist of the foundation and subsequent repairs of an edifice, the impossibility of actually identifying the present structure with either of these in particular, sets busy conjecture in the full employment of fabricating theories to which it fondly clings with all the prejudice of a doating parent.

It is clear, therefore, that authorities must be sought of a less questionable nature than the buildings themselves, before the chronology of architecture can take its stand on a secure foundation! and the question is, where are such to be found? Illuminated manuscripts may suggest themselves as affording well-authenticated examples, but their value is almost neutralized by the inability of the designer, from his ignorance of perspective, as well as from the diminutive size of the subject, to afford us correct representations.

We confess, it has often occurred to us, that an ample collection of careful drawings, made from the architectural parts of sepulchral monuments, can alone afford any thing like certain guides for investigations of this nature, because they have all had inscribed upon them almost the very year of their construction, or where that is wanting, such are the marked distinctions of costume, that the superincumbent effigy enables us at once to affix a date.

It is, therefore, with feelings of no ordinary delight, that we hail the publication of "Blore's Sepulchral Monuments," as combining accuracy in the most minute architectural details, with all the requisites of good drawing. We see united that skill and taste

which are the result of much experience; a true knowledge of the scientific principles of art, and a proper corrective antiquarian feeling that curbs the flights of fancy, called in to heighten the effect of the picture. Mr. Blore is at once an artist and an architect, and like Prometheus of old, who breathed into the nostrils of his statue, seems to have infused his very soul into the beautiful engravings which are now before us.

The ponderous volumes of Mr. Gough, though evincing immense industry on his part, are illustrated, in most cases, by such careless representations of antient monuments, as to be of but little service to the purpose we have stated, besides having become so high-priced as to be beyond the means of a large portion of the community; while the valuable work of Charles Stothard is not only now abridged by his lamentable fate, but from the beginning wholly confined to sepulchral effigies. The present publication corrects the disadvantages of the former; for besides being admirably executed, it is within the compass of every one's purchase; and it adds the tendency of the latter to perpetuate the resemblance of interesting individuals.

In spite of the mistaken zeal of the Reformers, and the fanatical activity of the Puritans in the work of destruction, we will boldly venture to assert, that no country on earth is so rich in monumental portraitures as England; and we agree with Mr. Blore in lamenting, "that objects calculated to convey such valuable information of generations which have passed, should so long have remained unnoticed."

Two numbers are now before the public, and we will give our opinion on each separately.

No. I. contains five plates, four of which are engraved as well as drawn by Mr. Blore, and the last produced by the well-practised burin of Henry Le Keux. No praise of ours can do ample justice to this latter, and we think, nevertheless, that it is almost equalled by the first plate, which proves that the author merely wants more confidence to give sufficient boldness for true effect. The inevitable approbation of the public cannot fail, by encouragement, to ensure it, and we confidently anticipate that the work, in its progress, will acquire additional reputation.

* See our Review, p. 235.

We have been least pleased with the next plate, exhibiting merely the effigy of the Black Prince. This we think as much unfinished as that of the Wilcote's effigies in Skelton's Oxfordshire † is over done. We would have the plain paper left to express those lights which fall on the more prominent parts, and neither lost in a general whiteness, nor obscured by elaborate tooling in every place.

It was not to be expected that the artistic labours of the author would allow much time for well-considered literary illustration; and we regret to see his pages sullied in the very commencement, by a repetition of the hackneyed and erroneous idea that the *Black Prince* was so called from his armour ‡. Some time ago we gave a review of the work of Dr. Meyrick on such subjects §. That gentleman appears to have investigated this assertion with much discrimination, and we would recommend Mr. Blore, when the termination of his graphic labours permits him to bestow undivided attention to the promised introductory treatise, to consult the "Critical Inquiry into Antient Armour," where all authorities on that head appear concentrated. We have often brought this work before our readers, and must be pardoned if we quote it on the present occasion. "This title does not appear to have originated, as generally supposed, from his wearing black armour, nor is there indeed any thing to shew that he ever wore such at all. In the painting of him, discovered on the wall of St. Stephen's Chapel, his suit is gilt, and Eustace and Mercœur are there represented in black armour. In the illuminated MSS. he is seen also armed in plain steel. When, however, he attended at tournaments in France or England, he appeared in a surcoat, with his shield, and his horse in a caparison, all black, with the white feathers on them, so that it must have been from the covering of his armour that he was so called." We may add, in confirmation, that it was on similar occasions that such appellations were given as the chevalier rouge, the chevalier blanc; the che-

valier vert, and the like; and that the Black Prince in his will calls the feathers on a black ground his arms of peace. But with this exception the biographical sketch and the account of the monument are highly interesting.

We will add a few remarks, however, on the following sentence. "It was at this memorable engagement that the prince won and adopted the standard and motto of the King of Bohemia, Ich dien, with a plume of three ostrich feathers, a crest and motto since worn by all succeeding heirs apparent to the English throne." Now, we should like to know what authority exists for attributing the motto "Ich dien," except its being German; to the King of Bohemia? and we find from Olivarius Vredius, that his crest was a wing. But what we object to, is the term *plume*, which, though the modern mode of wearing the three feathers, was not that of the Black Prince, who in the shields on the monuments in the accompanying plate invariably has them separate. Suppose the King of Bohemia to have given a feather from his crest to each of the Knights, who, according to a contemporary author cited by Muratori, had fastened their horses to his, in order to lead the blind hero to the charge; or that three feathers had been plucked from his crest and presented to the Black Prince; this will not account for the feathers being borne by the other branches of the Royal family of England. Such, however, was actually the case, the difference being simply in the blazoning. Thus, for instance, those of John of Gaunt were made ermine, and in that state were retained as the badge of his illegitimate descendants the Beauforts, the quill being so blazoned as to denote the bastardy. We confess we are in the dark on this subject, and think it one fully entitled to investigation.

Charles Stothard's caution would have prevented his speaking in so decisive terms as "Monument of Gervase Alard." We should have had the qualifying words "supposed to represent" introduced; but we acknowledge ourselves satisfied with Mr. Blore's arguments, and think he has good grounds for assigning it to the person mentioned.

No. 2, in the literary department, is liable to no objection; indeed, the descriptions are in a much more lively and

† See our Review, p. 257.

‡ The expression in the text is still more erroneous "from being clad in a black suit of mail."

§ See vol. xcii. ii. pp. 425, 538; xciv. i. p. 44.

and polished style, and show what Mr. Blore is capable of as a writer; we therefore rejoice that the publication was delayed beyond the promised period. The biographical account of Edward III. is spirited and interesting in the highest degree. There is some good reasoning to shew that though the costume of the effigy attributed to James the Good Earl of Douglass, is anterior to the date assigned, it must nevertheless have belonged to him. But there is a very powerful argument for the contrary conclusion, to be derived from another fact which he has stated. Sir James was mistaken by the English army for an English officer. Now this could not be if his military appearance differed from the fashion of the day, and the effigy is certainly in what would have been English costume in the reign of Edward I. rather than that of Edward III. We think, however, that the force of this observation is rebutted by another, which Mr. Blore has made, though not insisted on, the *heart* appearing in the armorial bearings.

The publishers some time back congratulated the public on the acquisition of the talents of Mr. Le Keux, as tending highly to improve the work, which we acknowledged was effected in the preceding number. But in this instance, though we esteem those talents in the highest degree, we think the advantage is much diminished, for such has evidently been the indefatigable perseverance of Mr. Blore, that he appears before us almost as praiseworthy for his management of the graver, as his skill with the pencil; and if he has not quite attained the clearness which so eminently characterizes the engravings of Mr. Le Keux, he seems on the eve of rivalling that gentleman's superiority.

As the former, this number consists of five engravings, which so nearly approach each other in excellence, that it is difficult, and therefore needless to particularize.

On the whole, this is a work calculated to do honour to the arts, and adorn the present age; but, to refer to the position with which we set out, it is only by an ample collection of such plates that *utility* in a scientific point of view can be attained; and though we are aware that many, from too frequent instances of its recurrence, for-

bear subscribing to works published periodically, least they should not continue; yet their patronage in this instance will not, we hope, be withheld, as by that alone can this main object be attained.

142. Johnson's *Typographia*, Vol. II. &c.

(Concluded from p. 450.)

IN our preceding notices of this work, we have merely presented an analysis of the first volume, which consists of historical and biographical details connected with the early progress of printing. We now enter on the second volume, which embraces the subjects more immediately relating to the mechanical and practical departments of the typographic art. Here the most irksome part of our duty commences. Notwithstanding the reiterated and almost universal strains of commendation that have been poured on this production by the various reviews and periodical journals, we have still a firm and undeviating course to pursue. We cannot, consistently with our critical duties, follow the stream of indiscriminate and senseless adulation, though even the celebrated bibliomaniac Mr. Dibdin, and the illustrious members of the Roxburgh Club, have condescended to glide good-naturedly with the babbling current.

When noticing the first volume, we considered it a mere compilation judiciously selected from Ames, Dibdin, and others. As we did not expect from a working printer, which Mr. Johnson professes himself to be, any original display of erudition, we contented ourselves with a brief abstract; yet in the second volume we certainly anticipated some features of originality, and some degree of superiority and correctness; but in these requisites we have been woefully disappointed. In doggerel rhymes, jejune remarks, and a vulgar style, he has indeed some claims to originality; and by these distinguishing characteristics may his own precious lucubrations be readily discovered. If the gewgaw frippery of a Chinese pagoda can be preferred to the majestic simplicity of a Doric temple, or theatric tinsel to sterling gold, then Mr. Johnson's meretricious decorations, which have cost him years of frivolous application, may claim a superiority,—as gilded gingerbread attracts

tracts the notice of children; but we trust the public taste will never be so perverted. Indeed, in his attempts to surpass all his predecessors in ornamental typography, he has filled the book with useless matter, and suffered the most glaring errors to escape his notice.

On opening the volume, the most prominent objects are Mr. Johnson's portrait and an engraved title-page, both executed in the most laboured style of wood-engraving. The latter is surrounded by several emblematic representations, connected with the early history of printing. The whole is very neatly designed; but we cannot conceive why Mr. Johnson should have such a predilection, as he professes, for wood, when copper-plates could have been produced at a less price than this style of wood-engraving, and certainly with much more softness and effect. We can only attribute it to want of taste; for it never can be supposed that lines in relief, as on wood, could display the same fineness and delicacy as those traced on copper. Wood-blocks are very convenient for printing with letter-press; but the art is only suited to a peculiar style or effect; and when the wood-cutter strays from his usual tract, and attempts to vie with copper or steel, he renders the subject absolutely ludicrous. Of the truth of this, Mr. Johnson's portrait is a striking example. Attempt at excessive softness has ruined all. It appears a wretched daub, consisting of unsightly patches of light and shade, and, as a *tout ensemble*, scarcely presents the appearance of a human countenance—"monstrum horrendum—cui *lumen* ademptum." Yet Mr. Johnson, we understand, is delighted with this *beautiful* production! Some of the vignettes, however, which are executed in the usual style of wood engraving, are admirable specimens of art.

In poetry Mr. Johnson displays freedom and originality; for he seems to set all the common rules of Parnassus at defiance. Pentameters, iambs, cæsuras, and sense, are indiscriminately sacrificed to rhyme,—the poetaster's favourite jingle. The following are specimens, beginning with the title-page:

"Blest invention*, to God alone the praise!
For gifting man this noble art to raise;

* Query, Invention blest? *Printer's Devil*.

From thee what benefits do men possess?
The Pulpit, Bar, and Stage, all now confess:
Trace the Historic page, and view the time,
Before thou visited our native clime," &c.

"Emboldened thus, we now proceed to state,
For th' use of men, what to our art relate."

"See History's page,
The press enslaved, she'll inly moan!" &c.

"And has fair knowledge 'gan to spread,
Fell superstition veiled her head,
And quickly hast'ned from ev'ry part,
On sight of th' typographic art!" &c. &c.

We now proceed to the practical departments, in which, at least, we ought to look for some degree of perfection.

In p. 11, Mr. Johnson discovers that *double pica* should be called *double small pica*, and labors hard to prove it. Every compositor knows that this fount has thus been named for the sake of brevity; whilst that of *double pica* body, which is little used, is denominated *two lines pica*.—In pp. 12 et seq. he objects to the use of smaller type than *brevier*; when he has almost blinded us with his masses of *pearl* and *diamond* throughout the volume. He also objects to founts of the irregular body, but at the same time allows that *small pica* is more used than any other fount! He bitterly complains that different founts of the same size should be introduced into the same office, forgetting that there is as much variety of taste among letter-founders, printers, booksellers, and authors, as in any other profession. Whilst competition and different tastes exist, the peculiar cut of types will ever be subject to the change of fashion. We might as well expect one uniform mode of cutting a coat for all ages and classes, as Mr. Johnson's impracticable plan.—The dissertation on the use of accents in pp. 35 et seq. may be found in most cheap grammars; and the list of words that double their final consonants, p. 213, is better adapted for a child's spelling book. The common rule of English orthography, occupying only two lines, would have answered every purpose.—P. 173, the use of *flowers*, to which Mr. Johnson has devoted considerable attention, is strongly advocated. We wonder at this, because he must have been a severe loser by the adoption of such useless finery, which public taste has justly exploded. Neatness in dress is certainly preferable to all the flowrets and

and tinsel which a figurante on the stage could display.

Before proceeding further, we ought to state that this volume is founded on the works of Smith and Stower, the latter of whom most unmercifully pilaged the former; but, in doing this, he certainly superadded a great portion of matter suited to the improvements in the art. Mr. Johnson cannot boast of this; he has copied page after page, without any regard to the advanced state of printing since the time of Smith's and Stower's publications. As he has thus adopted the sentiments of his predecessors, we must necessarily treat them as his own.

The most important duties of an Overseer, or conductor of a printing office, are *cutting off copy* and *dressing chases*. The former is the art of calculating, with quickness and certainty, how many pages a given quantity of manuscript will make in print. The latter is the art of adapting a suitable margin to all the pages of a sheet. Neither Smith nor Stower had any systems worth pursuing; and Mr. Johnson, like nine-tenths of the trade, seems equally ignorant of the true principles. He has floundered through nine closely-printed pages to explain his different plans of casting off copy, the principal of which appears to be to ascertain all the words in a bundle of manuscript, and then try how many words will come in a line of print! this process is to be repeated in every sized type and every sized page which an author or bookseller may fancy. Independently of tediousness, this mode is fraught with uncertainty, as one line may contain only three or four polysyllables, and the next ten or twelve monosyllables. Now, it may surprise our readers to be informed, that we would undertake to state, in a very few minutes, without being near a printing-office, the exact number of folios that one thousand leaves of regular manuscript would make, in any sized type or page that an author might suggest. So much, therefore, for the value of all printed systems, which cannot be brought into use without the aid of the *space-box*!*

In his directions for *dressing chases*,

* Mr. Luke Hansard, Printer of the Journals of the House of Commons, has the reputation of being the first *caster-off* in the kingdom; and we have no doubt but he would

that is, adjusting the margin of all the pages of a sheet to equal proportions, Mr. Johnson remarks,

“The pages of a sheet or half-sheet being now dressed, our next business is to make the margin, or to try whether our furniture is so proportioned as that each page may occupy one side of a leaf, so as to have an equal margin of white paper left at the sides as well as at the head and foot thereof.—The method of making margin by rule, is practised by no other printing nation besides the English; and it would be in vain to persuade printers and booksellers in foreign parts to come into our measures, as to making margins.”

Verily, verily, the concluding lines are the words of soberness and truth; for no foreigners could ever think of adopting a system so inconsistent and ridiculous as that of cutting up and probably destroying the materials before the exact margin is ascertained. Like his inexperienced predecessors and many of his thoughtless contemporaries, he begins at the wrong end first, which is as ludicrous as a tailor making a suit of clothes, and not measuring his customer until he brings them home! Now any individual who understands the first elements of simple mathematics, might cut a *gauge** to hair-breadth accuracy, after a single page was composed; by which a dozen sheets might be immediately prepared; and this process would only require a folded sheet and a few strokes of the pencil for the greatest number of pages ever printed together. Though Mr. Johnson may plead custom, the writer who undertakes to teach others should not give the most general but the most useful rules:

Who custom makes his general rule,
Lives like an ape, and dies a fool!

Of *Readers*, or correctors of the press†, Mr. Johnson observes,

consider Mr. Johnson's system nearly as tedious as calculating the compound interest on a shilling from the birth of Christ!

* Of so useful and indispensable an implement as a gauge for furniture, Mr. J. seems utterly ignorant. Any apprentice will tell him what it means.

† The editor has here introduced two distinct articles, as if he supposed a Reader and Corrector had different duties; whereas the former is only the technical term for the latter. The account of this important department is chiefly copied from Stower, who had it from the late Mr. Nightingale, author of the “*Portraiture of Methodism*.”

“The

"The office of corrector is not to be applied to one that has merely a tolerable judgment of his mother tongue, but who has some knowledge of such languages as are in frequent use, viz. Hebrew, Greek, Latin, French, Italian, and German, and possesses a quick and discerning eye."—"As it is necessary that correctors should understand languages, so it is requisite that they should be acquainted with the nature of printing."

Now we ask Mr. Johnson, whether he knows any individual practically acquainted with printing, and conversant with the above languages? and if he does, whether his weekly salary amounts to one shilling a language more than that of readers who know not an active from a neuter verb of their native tongue? The truth is, these men are rarely if ever to be met with in printing-offices, in consequence of such expensive and laborious pursuits as the acquisition of languages being so inadequately remunerated.—It is really ludicrous to pen suchrodomontade as the above. A gentleman of real scholastic attainments flies from the drudgery of a reading-room on the first opportunity; for his salary is seldom equal to that of a newspaper compositor. Indeed, we are confident, that if an individual were to possess all the linguistical knowledge just stated, in addition to the qualifications of an experienced overseer, he would not receive, even from the most wealthy printers, two-thirds of the sum paid to the superintendent of the Methodist Conference-office, or even one-half of what was allowed to the manager of the office belonging to the Society for the Conversion of Jews; and neither of these individuals had the least pretensions to literature. We offer these remarks to account for the dearth of classical readers in printing-offices, where learning is as much discouraged, as in the well-known precincts of Paternoster-row.

On referring to the list of Greek Ligatures and Abbreviations, and the Norman-Latin extracts from Domesday, we have manifest proofs that Mr. Johnson (who doubtless, in his small concern, undertakes the office of reader as well as compositor and pressman) does not possess the requisites he prescribes. We believe he would not only be incapable of translating, but even of reading a single sentence of old abbreviated Greek, or one line of Domesday Latin, although there is so

much ostentatious display of learning to an indifferent observer. Now as a perfect synopsis of Greek ligatures is of essential consequence to compositors and readers, we referred to the list with anticipated pleasure; but how woefully were we disappointed on finding it deficient in many of the commonest characters, as Θ , υ , τ , &c. and the abbreviations consisting of old types of various founts. The copper-plate table, in Stower's Grammar, though defective, is far superior. Notwithstanding our chagrin, we proceeded to examination, and referred to the common article $\tau\alpha$. We could not discover the word; but a contraction evidently intended for it is entered twice; in one place it is explained as $\tau\alpha\upsilon$, and in another as $\tau\omega$. In glancing down the columns we discovered the word $\delta\iota\omega\varsigma$, which, notwithstanding our familiarity with the language, we had never met with before. We were certain it could not be right; but whether it was intended for $\delta\iota\omega\varsigma$, good liquor, or $\delta\iota\omega\varsigma$, an ass, it appeared doubtful. From the pot of porter, which forms the most prominent object in the interior view of Mr. Johnson's printing-office (p. 537), we should conceive it intended for the former word; but from Compositors being designated, in the press-room, by the latter appellation, and Mr. Johnson being an operative pressman, we conclude he intended the latter;—an allusion for which, we presume, his brethren will not thank him. However, on inspecting the sign of contraction in the opposite column, we perceived some resemblance to that usually representing the common pronoun $\delta\tau\omega$!—In this list, accents and orthography are set at defiance; as $\gamma\iota\upsilon\tau\alpha\iota$ for $\gamma\iota\upsilon\tau\alpha\iota$, $\gamma\alpha\upsilon$ for $\gamma\alpha\upsilon$; $\theta\alpha\iota$ for $\theta\iota$, &c.

We next referred to the Domesday specimens, &c. and here again the same palpable blunders met our eye; as acp^s ti for ac p^s ti ; $pasturna$ $lig.$ for $pastura$ in long s ; $Will^s$ for $Will^s$. In the Latin explanations, appear $multitudinum$ $quarentin$, $unum$ $burgensis$ (making the poor citizen of the neuter gender!) and entire negligence of punctuation. In the translation, $geldat$ is given in the present tense, making such nonsense as "In the

* It is singular that Stower, among other errors, should have blundered on the same word, printing it *ling*.

time of King Edward it is taxed, &c.; *quarentina* is not translated at all, but negligently spelt two different ways in one line. Yet Mr. Johnson has the conscience to mention many learned compilers for his authority; and among others our good friend (*venerabile nomen*) Mr. John Nichols. Thus he refers to his "History of Leicestershire," published in 1725! just one century ago. Now, as we are happy to say this literary veteran is alive and well, we certainly consider, from the high antiquity Mr. Johnson has attributed to him, that he ought justly to be styled (*pro honore*) the *Nestor* of Literature.

It may be said, that high scholastic attainments can not be expected from a mere working printer. Well, be it so; we shall proceed to plain English. Here, alas! verbal inaccuracy and vulgar style are apparent in every attempt at original composition; as in p. 105, *transmogrified*; p. 112, "thus are their *interest* reciprocal;" p. 128, "Such *bringings up* has been;" p. 131, "one of its *chiefest* excellencies;" p. 201, "after that is *true* dressed;" p. 122*, "this is an act *injustice*;" p. 275, "most ancient Greek writer *extent*;" "et *à de cæteris*;"—adjectives for adverbs, and other grammatical errors, *passim*. That it may not be supposed we have been culling errors, we shall take a single page *par hazard*; say p. 111: "such sorts must be in the house, *has* they were recently used;" "in consequence;" "who is *lest* of all able;" "it will possibly *he* asked;" "upon the present plan of the cases we can point out no remedy for the *disease*:" thus he uses *disease* for *inconvenience*, because it is a common-place expression; just as the ignorant waiter, on all occasions, applied *lapsus linguæ* to the falling of his dishes!

Mr. Johnson, we understand, has expressed much dissatisfaction at the very small encouragement his publication has received from the trade. If he only considers the high price which extraneous matter and superfluous labor have compelled him to put upon the work, in addition to its numerous imperfections, his wonder must cease.

* This is evidently a mistake of 100 pages; for after p. 220, the folios are numbered 121 et seq. until p. 229 occurs; thus the Index and Contents are rendered partly useless.

Few working men would willingly pay their entire week's wages for a copy; when the very anticipation of waiting through such a "*radius indigestaque moles*," must actually give them the "*blues*." We regret that he did not consult some judicious and learned printer, who would have candidly dissuaded him from an undertaking to which he was inadequate; and which has involved him in endless difficulties and expence. His intense application and mechanical ingenuity certainly deserved a better fate. If two-thirds of the matter, and the gingerbread decorations had been omitted, the work might have been acceptable to the trade; as it is, we apprehend, it will remain a *caput mortuum*. For instance, there are fifty-six pages of closely printed pages respecting the *casting up*, or ascertaining the prices of work. To the publick they are hieroglyphical, and to the trade puerile and useless; for nearly every sum could be ascertained, by mental operation, in two or three seconds. As well might a grocer, or linen-draper, with his shop full of customers, refer to a *Ready Reckoner* for the price of every article, as a printer or overseer attempt to use these tables. The same observations may apply to the others.—In the "*Pantographia*," which is principally copied from Stower, who took them from Dr. Fry's work †, there are 34 pages on Egyptian Hieroglyphics, and 26 on the Chinese language. They may be very interesting to scholars, who doubtless possess the works whence they were extracted; but as intended for printers, or even the publick, they are quite out of place. If extending the work was an object, the compiler might just as well have extracted a few score pages from Buchan's "*Domestic Medicine*" to exemplify the medical signs; or from Busby's Dictionary, when giving the musical characters. As to the old wooden presses, so amply described, they are happily vanishing before the improvements of art; and those disgusting nuisances *pell balls*, for which Mr. Johnson has so strong a *penchant*, are now only to be found in those sink-

† We have been deterred from a critical examination of the Oriental characters, on account of the dreadful head-ache we experienced in twisting and turning the book about, to discover, in the jumbled mass, where each page began and ended.

holes where exigence alone permits them to remain. But why devote his pages to such trash?

The introduction of cylindrical presses forms as brilliant an epoch in the history of printing, as the discovery of the Steam Engine in the mechanical arts. By its aid *The Times*, *Courier*, and other respectable journals, issue thousands of impressions in a time much shorter than the most sanguine imaginations could ever have anticipated. The usual calculation at a common printing-press, is 250 impressions per hour; and these machines throw off 2000 in that time. The beauty and rapidity of execution has rendered our journals the wonder and admiration of the Continent; yet Mr. Johnson, with microscopic mind, denounces them as the harbingers of ruin and dismay*. His logic is rather curious. He admits that the labour at the old newspaper presses was horrible, being much severer than the galleys or the tread-mill. He does not deny that a few years of this labour usually terminated a man's existence; from which he concludes that this system must be advantageous to workmen, as situations would frequently be vacant; and new victims could always be found! Thus inverting the telescope of reason, and reducing all objects to the diminutive scale of his own eye, he would arrest all further progress of an art yet in its infancy. As he denounces, in poetry, all Reviewers who do not condescend to cajole him †, so, in prose, he breathes his indignation against steam engines, hand machines, stereotype, and every important improvement.

We are now compelled to take leave of Mr. Johnson, with every feeling of veneration for that immortal art, which has been justly styled

The meteor beam that science gave mankind,
Darting effulgence on the inquiring mind.

IIAN.

143. *Four Comedies of Terence translated, and the Stage Management and Mode of Acting set down, as they were acted at*

* He has forgot to explain the important routine of a Newspaper-office.

† For a fair sample of fustian, and the real "puff direct," see the *Public Ledger* of Aug. 28, where *Typo Johnson* is compared with *Doctor Johnson*; and all his specimens of printing are stated to be "astonishingly accurate."

Westminster School; and also the other two Comedies of Terence, the Heautontimorumenos, and the Hecyra, translated. The whole Six Plays being rendered into English literally, correctly, and critically, according to the Spirit of Terence, and proper Meaning and Construction. For the Use of Schools and Seminaries. By the Rev. George Sackville Cotter, M. A. formerly Captain of Westminster School, and an Actor in three of these Comedies. 8vo. pp. 229. Longman and Co.

MANY have been the translations of Terence in this country, and all made, as it seems, with different views. The first of these was by Richard Bernard, of Epworth in Lincolnshire. This was printed at Cambridge in 1598, and has not only the Latin text opposite to the English, but with all the remarkable phrases, collected and interpreted at the end of each scene, the moral sense and moral sentences pointed out; in the exact style of a diligent pedagogue; in which capacity the author seems to have been employed in the family of Sir William Wray, to whose eldest son Christopher and his brothers the book is dedicated.

But the diligence even of Bernard was surpassed soon after, with respect to two of the plays (the *Andria* and *Eunuch*), by one Webbe, who, in 1629, published them with not only a translation, but a grammatical dissection or *parsing* of every word.

C. Hoole, a schoolmaster in London, who had before given *Cordery's Colloquies* in Latin and English, published Terence in 1663, in the same manner and style.

L. Echard followed next, in 1694, whose ambition was to make Terence speak, as nearly as possible, the colloquial slang of our lowest English comedies. In this he happily succeeded; and a more burlesque copy of an elegant author never was produced.

Cooke, Stirling, Patrick, and Gordon, came after these in various forms; and some of them went through two, and even three editions.

Terence, however, never had full justice done to him in our language, till Geo. Colman, sen. an original dramatist, a man well versed in the language of our elder comedy, a Westminster master too, and an actor in those dramas, like the present translator, undertook the task. His translation, written in the easy blank verse of

of our best old comic authors, reads perfectly like an original; and conveys not only the sense but the complete spirit of the author.

Nothing more could be expected after this, or desired, had not something of a new plan been struck out. Mr. Cotter, a veteran actor of Terence, having performed in three out of the four plays which are acted in turns at Westminster, and seen them all, has made it his object to impart to others as much as he could of that knowledge of the management of the stage, and the situations of the actors, which long practice has made familiar in Westminster College. Smitten early with the love of Terence, which throughout his life seems to have been matured and strengthened in his mind, he has attempted nothing in his translation, except to give an exact and literal version; sacrificing himself as an author to the manes of the classic, who had commanded his services. But in the stage directions he is minute and instructive. This account applies to the four plays usually acted at Westminster, which are therefore distinguished in the title-page from the others. The *Self-tormentor* and the *Hecyra*, which, for various reasons, are not ever represented there, he has yet translated, giving the stage-directions from his own conception of the author's intention, which his knowledge of his general manner has enabled him to supply.

The *Phormio* being the play of this season, we have more particularly examined him in that, and though we do not always quite agree, we give him credit for what he has performed. After all, it should be remembered that new lines of character will often be given by the genius of different boys. The *Phormio* and the *Geta* of one year are not always exactly those of another; the young men and their fathers are varied also at different times, and with good success. The *Thraso* of the *Eunuch* is sometimes an effeminate coxcomb, and sometimes a Bobadil. *Gnatho* has also had various representatives, presenting in different lights,

but generally with excellent effect. The *Geta* of the present year (Mr. Dunlop) is a character conceived with originality, and given with the liveliest expression. *Phormio*, without the protuberant body, often presented in allusion to the line—

“Alere nolunt hominem edacem,

is an active and spirited young fellow; properly enough, since he is throughout on the point of being married, and is once called *adolescens*.

But the present book may still be recommended to all who are ambitious to act Terence, as a friendly guide, under whose directions they cannot often go wrong.

144. *Time's Telescope for 1825. 12mo.*

THIS *twelfth* annual collection, under the well-known title of “Time's Telescope,” is not inferior in interest to any of its predecessors. The volume opens with a pleasing Introductory Poem, entitled “The Inquisition of the Year,” by Mr. J. H. Wiffen; followed by a long complimentary poetical Address to the Editors by Mr. Alexander Balfour, author of “Contemplation and other Poems.”

Mr. Rich. Ryan, author of “Poems on Sacred Subjects,” &c. has contributed “a brief History of English Sacred Poetry.” This forms the Introduction, and may be said to be the great feature in the volume. It commences with Chaucer, Lydgate, &c. and comes down to our own Times, ending with the late Rev. C. Maturin. Mr. Ryan appears very conversant with his theme, and has given his illustrative selections with much taste. We are glad to see that he announces a more extended work on the same subject. To this Introduction the Frontispiece to the volume has reference; the subject of which is, the sacred Altar supported by Religion and Faith,—Religion is pointing upwards to an apotheosis of King David playing on the harp. Mr. Ryan has also written expressly for this work the following Christmas Carol, which is set to music by Mr. Tebbett:

“It is the Day! the Holy Day! on which our LORD was born,
And sweetly doth the sun-beam gild the dew-besprinkled thorn;
And birds sing thro' the heavens, and the breezes gently play,
And song and sunshine lovelily begin this Holy Day.

’Twas in a humble manger, a little lowly shed,
With cattle at his infant feet, and shepherds at his head,

The SAVIOUR of this sinful world in innocence first lay,
While wise men made their offerings to him this Holy Day.

He came to save the perishing—to waft the sighs to heaven
Of guilty men, who truly sought to weep and be forgiven :
An Intercessor still he shines, and Man to him should pray
At his Altar's feet for meekness upon this Holy Day.

As flowers still bloom fair again, though all their life seems shed,
Thus we shall rise with life once more, tho' number'd with the dead :
Then may our stations be near Him to whom we worship pay,
And praise, with heartfelt gratitude, upon this Holy Day !"

The "Account of the principal Culinary Vegetables, with anecdotes illustrative of their several qualities, and directions as to their mode of culture." is a very long and useful article. The chief products of the kitchen garden are enumerated, and their respective properties, appearances, and best modes of culture, pointed out.

Numerous worthies who have been removed from us during the present and preceding years, have their characters recorded under the days of their deaths. The 19th of April of course notices the decease of Lord Byron, and we are presented with a fac-simile of a letter from his Lordship to Hon. Col. Leicester Stanhope.

Under "April," is recorded a circumstance, as new to us as it will be to most of our readers :

"April 1824, John Fewster died, a very respectable surgeon and apothecary at Thornbury. This gentleman is universally considered, in that neighbourhood, as the first person who noticed the effects of the vaccine virus. Many years past, a medical club was established at Thornbury, where gentlemen of that profession met each other, and communicated any fact or observation that had occurred in the course of their practice ;—at one of these meetings,

"I'm sorry, dear Moore, there's a damp to your joy,
Nor think my old strain of mythology stupid,
When I say that your wife had a right to a boy,
For Venus is nothing without a young Cupid.

But since Fate the boon that you wished for refuses,
By granting three girls to your happy embraces,
She but meant, while you wandered abroad with the Muses,
Your wife should be circled at home by the Graces !"

He died in Dublin, at the age of seventy-five, and was sincerely regretted by all who knew him ; being admired by the young for his conviviality, and respected by the aged for his benevolence and numerous good qualities."

Among the biographies of *living authors*, we observe the two Poets who have contributed so largely to this Volume, Mr. Alexander Balfour, and Mr. Richard Ryan ; Mr. David Macbeth

Mr. Fewster mentioned to the members present, that the hands of those persons who were employed in milking the cows in that great dairy neighbourhood contracted a complaint from the animal, appearing in the forms of pustules ; and that persons so affected were not liable to the contagion of the small-pox. Mr. Jenner, of Berkeley, a brother Æsculapius, being struck with the relation, requested Mr. F. to investigate this curious fact more narrowly by a course of experiments ; this Mr. F. declined on account of professional occupations, but pressed Mr. Jenner to do so. Fortunately for mankind, the advice was not neglected ; and, from the skill and perseverance of this gentleman (afterwards Dr. Jenner) the blessings of the vaccine virus were distributed through the earth."

Under "October," is thus noticed the death of Joseph Atkinson, esq. who died in the year 1818 (see our vol. LXXXVIII. ii. p. 477), from Ryan's Dict. of the Worthies of Ireland :

"He was a native of Ireland, and was treasurer of the Ordnance under the administration of the Earl of Moira. Mr. Atkinson was the intimate of Moore, Curran, and the rest of the galaxy of Irish genius ; and was himself a poet of more than ordinary ability, as the following *jeu d'esprit*, addressed to his friend Moore on the birth of his third daughter, will evince :

Moir, (the Δ of Blackwood's Magazine) ; and Dr. John Mason Good, a gentleman who has highly distinguished himself in several walks of literature.

The "Astronomical Occurrences," and the "Naturalist's Diary" at the end of each month, are compiled with the usual care of the industrious Editor of "Time's Telescope ;" who has ingeniously interwoven with his prose many a poetical gem.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Oxford, Dec. 11. The following subjects are proposed for the Chancellor's Prizes, for the ensuing year, viz. :—

For *Latin Verses*.—"Incendium Londinense anno 1666."

For an *English Essay*.—"Language, in its copiousness and structure, considered as a test of national civilization."

For a *Latin Essay*.—"De Tyrannicis apud Romanos potestate."

The first of the above subjects is intended for those gentlemen of the University who have not exceeded four years from the date of their matriculation; and the other two for such as have exceeded four, but not completed seven years.

Sir Roger Newdigate's Prize, for the best composition in English Verse, not containing either more or fewer than fifty lines, by any Under-Graduate who has not exceeded four years from the time of his matriculation—"The Temple of Vesta at Tyvolk."

The exercises are all to be sent under a sealed cover to the Registrar of the University on or before the 1st of May next.

Ready for Publication.

The 24th and concluding Number of Mr. Fosbrooke's *Encyclopædia of Antiquities*; also thirty-three additional Plates in Illustration of that Work.

Mr. BRAYLEY has re-printed a Second Edition, with illustrative Notes, of a Picturesque Tour through the principal parts of Yorkshire and Derbyshire, by the late Mr. EDWARD DAYES. It is embellished with 14 Plates, and is printed as a distinct publication from Mr. Dayes's other works.

The History and Antiquities of Wells Cathedral, comprising a comprehensive account of the See and Church, with an Architectural Description of the latter, and Mémoires of the Bishops, &c. By J. BRITTON, F.S.A. &c.

The first volume of Architectural Illustrations of the Public Buildings of London. By J. BRITTON and A. VUGIN. It consists of 70 engravings, and about 300 pages of letter-press, illustrative of the architecture, and history of the Theatres, of St. Paul's Cathedral, Westminster Abbey and Hall, the Churches of St. Martin, St. Stephen Walbrook; St. Bride, Fleet-street, and other edifices.

Mr. BRITTON'S History and Antiquities of Bath Abbey Church. Inscribed to the memory of the Rev. John J. Conybeare, who wrote a very interesting Essay on Epitaphs for this work, exemplified by numerous examples from the Church.

Dr. JOHN EVANS'S Discourses on the Christian Temper.

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Part III. of Sermons and Plans of Sermons on many of the most important Texts of Holy Scripture. By the late Rev. JAMES BENSON.

On the Advancement of Society in Science, Civilization, and Religion. By JAMES DOUGLAS, Esq. of Cavers.

Sermons, chiefly for the use of Seamen. By Rev. S. MADDOCK.

Papery in 1824; a Circular Letter of Pope Leo the Twelfth, to all the Patriarchs, Primates, Archbishops, and Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church; and the Bull of Jubilee, for the Year 1825; translated from the original Latin, with an Introduction and Notes.

Bidcombe Hill, a rural and descriptive Poem. By Rev. F. SKIRWAY.

Mémoires of Moses Mendelssohn, the Jewish philosopher, including the celebrated Correspondence between him and J. C. Lavater, on the Christian Religion.

Matrimonial Ladder, or a Gift for all Seasons, consisting of 20 coloured Plates.

Airy Nothings, by a popular Author, accompanied with 23 coloured Plates.

DODDLEY'S Annual Register for 1823, continued by Rivingtons.

Preparing for Publication.

Londiniana, or Anecdotes Topographical, Statistical, Antiquarian, Descriptive, Biographical, Bibliographical, &c. By Mr. BRAYLEY, Historian of Westminster Abbey.

Delineations of Gloucestershire, being Views of the principal Seats of Nobility and Gentry, and other objects of prominent interest in that County; with historical and descriptive Notices. The drawings by Messrs. STRAUGH; the Historical Notes by J. N. BARKER, Esq.

Mémoires of the Winchester Prebates. By the Rev. S. H. CASSAN.

The Rev. Mr. TODD has nearly finished at the press Archbishop Cranmer's Defence of the True Doctrine of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper; to which he prefixes an Introduction, critical, and historical, in illustration of the Work, and in vindication of the character of the Author. The same gentleman is also about to address a Third Letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury upon the Question of who is the author of ΕΙΚΩΝ ΒΑΡΒΑΡΙΚΗ; occasioned by two Letters recently addressed to his Grace upon the subject, by the Rev. Dr. Wardworth, Master of Trinity College, Cambridge.

A New System of Astronomy, in Six Parts; comprehending the discovery of the gravitating power; the efficient cause which actuates the planetary system, &c.

Advice to a Nobleman on the Interest in which

which his Children should be instructed on the Piano-Forte.

The Personal Narrative of M. de Humboldt's Travels in Colombia, during the years 1799—1804.

Literæ Sacre, or a Comparison between the Doctrine of Moral Philosophy and Scriptural Christianity; in a Series of Letters.

Memoirs of Elizabeth Stuart, Queen of Bohemia, sister of King Charles I. By Miss BENDER.

Tales of Fault and Feeling, by the Author of "Zeal and Experience."

Practical Observations on certain pathological Relations which exist betwixt the Kidneys and other Organs of the Human Body, and more especially the Brain. By J. FOSBROKE, Surgeon, Cheltenham.

A Series of Designs for Ornamental Vases. By O. F. ROBINSON, Architect.

Illustrations of Bishop West's Chapel in Putney Church, Surrey. Drawn on Stone, by JOHN GEORGE JACKSON, from actual Measurements made by G. J. ANDREWS and J. G. JACKSON.

The Prosodian's Alphabetical Directory, or Ready Guide to the Quantity of every Syllable of the Latin Poets. By WM. MOSELEY, LL.D. of Sydney Coll. Cambridge.

Fasciculus Poeticus; a New Guide to Latin Verse.

A complete edition of the Works of the late Dr. Baillie, with an Account of his Life. By Mr. WARDROP.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.

Dec. 1, 8, 13. The Play performed by the King's Scholars this year, was Terence's *Phormio*.—The *dramatis personæ* were sustained by the following gentlemen: *Davus*, Page; *Gela*, Dunlop; *Antipho*, Biscoe; *Phædria*, Goodenough; *Demipho*, Jeffreys; *Phormio*, Phillimore; *Hegio*, Maxlondal; *Cratinus*, Marsh; *Crito*, Austier; *Dorio*, Yigott; *Chremes*, Robinson; *Sophrone*, Blackall; and *Nausistrata*, Hoath.

Mr. Dunlop, in the character of *Gela*, displayed all the shrewdness of the Roman household slave. The *Phormio* of Phillimore was a performance of very considerable power. He assumed the airs of the parasite with great animation. The personification of *Chremes* by Robinson was also excellent. As a whole, the performance was highly creditable to the School, and in no degree detracted from the reputation established by so many annual performances.—Among the visitors on the second night were the Bishop of London, Mr. Justice Park, the Earl of Aberdeen, and the Dean of Westminster.—The third night was graced by the presence of the Duke of York, the Speaker of the House of Commons, &c. &c.

The Prologue was not very remarkable, being merely a well-written supplication for

the lenity of the audience towards the actors. The Epilogue was more than usually good, being an excellent satire on the projects of the day. In this the delivery of the part allotted to *Phormio* surpassed his efforts in the Play. The Prologue and Epilogue will be given in our Supplement.

CAPT. MEDWIN'S CONVERSATIONS WITH LORD BYRON.

No publication has attracted more notice than the above work; and among others Mr. Southey has undertaken to answer some of the defamatory charges brought forward by Capt. Medwin, purporting to have been spoken by Lord Byron. The following extract will show the vituperative spirit in which Mr. Southey's letter is written:

"It was because Lord Byron had brought a stigma upon English literature that I accused him—because he had perverted great talents to the worst purposes—because he had set up for pander-general to the youth of Great Britain as long as his writings should endure—because he had committed a high crime and misdemeanour against society, by sending forth a work in which mockery was mingled with horrors, filth with impiety, prodigality with sedition and slander. For these offences I came forward to arraign him. The accusation was not made darkly—it was not insinuated, nor was it advanced under the cover of a review. I attacked him openly in my own name, and only not by his, because he had not then publicly avowed the flagitious production, by which he will be remembered for lasting infamy. He replied in a manner altogether worthy of himself and his cause. Contention with a generous and honourable opponent leads naturally to esteem, and probably to friendship; but, next to such an antagonist, an enemy like Lord Byron is to be desired—one who, by his conduct in the contest, divests himself of every claim to respect—one whose baseness is such as to sanctify the vindictive feeling that it provokes; and upon whom the act of taking vengeance is that of administering justice. I answered him as he deserved to be answered, and the effect which that answer produced upon his Lordship has been described by his faithful Chronicler, Captain Medwin. This is the real history of what the purveyors of scandal for the public are pleased sometimes to announce in their advertisements as "Byron's Controversy with Southey." What there was dark and de-velish in it belongs to his Lordship; and had I been compelled to resumé it during his life, he who played the monster in Literature, and aimed his blows at women, should have been treated accordingly. * * * * * It might have been thought that Lord Byron had attained the last degree of disgrace when his head was set

set up for a sign at one of those preparatory schools for the brothel and the gallows; where obscenity, sedition, and blasphemy, are retailed in dramas for the vulgar. There remained one further shame—there remained this exposure of his *Private Conversations*, which has compelled his Lordship's friends, in their own defence, to compare his oral declarations with his written words, and thereby demonstrate that he was as regardless of truth as he was incapable of sustaining those feelings suited to his birth, station, and high endowments, which sometimes came across his letter mind."

Kewick, Dec. 8, 1824. R. SOUTHEY.

ROYAL SOCIETIES.

On St. Andrew's Day, the *Royal Society* observed its Anniversary. The Copley medal has been adjudged to Dr. Brinckley, the able astronomer, of Dublin; being thus the second votary of the science of Astronomy who has received it in succession; for last year it was given to Mr. Pond. The President Sir H. Davy's address chiefly dwelt upon this subject. He alluded to the difference of opinion between the two individuals thus honoured by the Society, respecting the parallaxes of the fixed stars, and the southings of others; and complimented them on the temper and liberality with which they carried on their controversy. It is, nevertheless, very curious that the medals should not only have been voted in favour of a particular study, but to the per-

sons who maintain diametrically opposite opinions on several of its most remarkable questions. After the business of the day was over, about ninety members dined together at the Crown and Anchor Tavern.

In the *Royal Society*, Mr. Taylor Combe has resigned his office of Secretary, on account of indisposition; and is succeeded by Mr. Herschell, the son of Sir William Herschell, and himself a gentleman of the highest scientific attainments.

The *Royal Society of Literature* has resumed its meetings for the session 1824-5. A number of new members have been proposed; and several important works, presented by public bodies and individuals, been added to the Library. At the last ordinary meetings, the papers read were—by Mr. Faber, on the religion, &c. of the ancient Mexicans; and by Mr. Frazer Tytler, on the introduction of Greek literature into England after the dark ages; the Rev. Archdeacon Nares, and Sir James Mackintosh, severally in the chair.

HEBREW MS.

The Biblical world is at present occupied in the investigation of a Hebrew Roll of great antiquity, found in a vessel captured by the Greeks, which roll has recently been brought to this country. The enormous sum of twelve hundred and fifty pounds is asked for this relic; half that amount is said to have been offered for it by an eminent Hebrew capitalist.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

ANCIENT BARROWS.

Mr. Charles Hall, of Ansty, has published the following interesting account of opening some tumuli or barrows, in the county of Dorset: Two gentlemen, Messrs. Miles and Atkinson, surveying the county of Dorset, have lately opened several of the barrows on Deverill Down, near the turnpike road between Milbourne St. Andrew and Whitechurch. In one very low and small tumulus, they found a perfect human skeleton, more than six feet in length; the thigh bone measured more than eighteen inches in length. In another barrow they found a great number of flints, exactly like those recently taken out of a chalk pit, white on the outside and quite black within: these stones were nicely packed in the form of a cone, over the urns that were inclosed in this barrow. In all the others that were opened urns were found. One very large, high, and circular barrow claims the particular attention of the Antiquary; there are twenty-seven stones now all exposed to view, their weight supposed to be from two tons each to half a ton; on the East side stands an upright stone, about

five feet in height, surrounded by nine others, forming part of a circle; under each of these stones in a chamber or hole in the natural chalk, was deposited an urn of extremely rude but curious workmanship: no urn was found under the upright stone, which was supposed to have been the altar, from the circumstance of there being found, at the hole, the bones and teeth of an animal, supposed to have been those of the victim sacrificed. The stones appear to be of a whitish coloured sand, cemented by a natural crystallization. Twenty-five urns were discovered in this barrow, beside two very small ones, which are called drinking cups: they will contain but little more than half a pint; the urns were all of British or unbaked pottery, varying in size from six inches to twenty in height, and from three to eleven inches in diameter, some of them thimble-shaped, and others bilge-shaped. Sir Richard Hoare has seen this barrow, which he says is wonderfully interesting to the skilful antiquary, as, in opening 200 barrows which Sir Richard has done, he never met with one like this. It is supposed to be the burial-place of a Druid and his

his family. That it was the burial place of a family of high rank is certain.

THE BROOCH OF LORNE.

At the late festive meeting in Argyleshire, a circumstance of a novel and very interesting character occurred. General Campbell of Lochnell rose, and addressing himself to Capt. M'Dougall, of M'Dougall, said, that he held in his hand a brooch, known by the name of Brooch of Lorne, which had at one time belonged to King Robert Bruce. It was taken from the person of that Monarch by his ancestors Mac Dougall of Lorne, in battle, on a field near Tyndrum. The fortunes of war, if the actions of rival clans can be so called, had placed that brooch in the possession of a relation of the Lochnell family, Campbell, of Bragleen, whose descendants had preserved it for about two centuries. It was his (General Campbell's) good fortune lately to obtain possession of it, and he now had the satisfaction of restoring it to the descendant of him who had so gloriously won so proud a trophy. Captain M'Dougall made a suitable reply of thanks and acknowledgments. The brooch is of silver, and of a circular form, the diameter about three inches. In the centre is a rock crystal, of an oval shape; the setting raised about an inch, round which rise eight tubes to the same height, in each of which is a pearl; between these is some embossed work.

FOSSIL REMAINS NEAR BRIDPORT.

The violence of the weather lately washed down a considerable portion of Burton Cliff, near Bridport, and exposed a mass, which, on digging out, proved to be the vertebrae of some animal, whose size must have been enormous. It is in excellent preservation, every process and part being perfect. It was deeply imbedded in oolite strata, and must have lain from the diluvian or ante-diluvian period, as the whole of the diluvian remains found in the range of cliffs from Bridport to Devonshire are situate inferiorly to the different strata, and which are chiefly blue lias, green sand, white lias, red marl, sandstone, and chalk. Many are the conjectures with respect to the animal; some imagine it to be the gigantic buffalo or the rhinoceros, and others the elephant. That intelligent osteologist, Miss Anning, of Lyme, surmises it to belong either to the behemoth or the hippopotamus, yet admits that it far exceeds their acknowledged dimensions. Mr. John Tucker, of Bridport, is in possession of this interesting natural object, and having procured it for a short time, he will give a personal inspection of it, and will assist in researches for the discovery of other portions.

CAVE AT BANWELL.

Professor Buckland has published a letter relative to the cave lately discovered at Ban-

wall, Somerset. The Professor states the thickness of the mass of sand, mud, and limestone, through which the bones, horns, and teeth are dispersed, to be in one place nearly 40 feet. He adds—"Many large baskets full of bones have already been extracted, belonging to the ox and their tribes; of the latter there are several varieties, including the elk. There are also a few portions of the skeleton of the wolf, and of a gigantic bear. The bones are mostly in a state of preservation equal to that of common grave-bones; but it is clear, from the fact of some of them belonging to the great extinct species of the bear, that they are of an antediluvian origin."

ANTIQUITIES IN FRANCE.

Samnite coins, and the vase in fragments, in which they had been contained, were lately dug up, on the felling of a very ancient oak in the forest of Ardennes. The coinage of these pieces is conjectured to have been 1028 years prior to the Christian era, or in the reign of David over the Israelites.

The excavations at Farnes, in France, continue to give birth to the most interesting discoveries. On the 6th inst. there were found several pieces of mosaic work of different shades, some rare antique green serpentine, some large ivory pins and rollers, a delicately wrought instrument in ivory, apparently a mystical instrument; several wild boar's tusks, one of which is eight inches in length; and a bronze ring, bearing two birds well designed and hollowed in the metal. On the 10th the pavement of an apartment was discovered, which consisted of squares of polished marble; and a pretty bronze statue of Mars, five inches in height. The god is represented naked, and wearing a helmet. In his left hand is a sword. His right hand is raised, and seems to have rested upon a lance, which has not been found.

A very ancient horse-shoe was recently found, embedded in solid clay, four feet deep, in Mr. Cowen's brick-field, on the banks of the Eden, near Carlisle, a little beyond where the Roman wall crossed that river. It is of an extraordinary size, weighing no less than twenty-eight ounces. There were originally thirteen nails in it (extending all round the front), eight of which still remain in an almost perfect state. It is much wider than the modern shoe; and the hollow is filled up by a thick plate of iron, as if destined to defend the foot of the horse from the spikes used in ancient warfare, and continued down to the Border contests, in order to check the operations of cavalry. The situation in which it was found, buried so deeply in pure clay, implies an antiquity much greater than the period of the moss-troopers, or the wars of the Bruces and the Edwards.

PHILOSOPHICAL INQUIRIES.

ON MAGNETIC VARIATION.

BY COL. MACDONALD.

The theory of Magnetic Variation, which, in a series of papers in your valuable Magazine, I have been endeavouring to establish, in consequence of the discovery of a North-west Magnetic Pole, and of the commenced decrease of West variation in Britain, has attracted considerable attention in this country; and still more, on the continent of Europe.—As far as our information extends, relative to the *actual site* of this pole, I shall make it appear by *approximations* of two distinct descriptions, that it must be situated not far from the point of intersection given by longitude 100 deg. West, and 70 deg. of North latitude.—I was informed at the rooms of the Royal Society, that it was doubted at Greenwich whether the West declination had decreased. If the Pole moves under a parallel of latitude, paradoxical as it may at first appear, its motion eastward may be quite consistent with an increase of West variation. Supposing the Magnetic Pole to be moving eastward, under the parallel of 70 deg., let the edge of the quadrant of altitude be applied from the place of London on a globe, so as to form a tangent to this parallel of latitude, at longitude 60 deg. nearly; it is manifest, that until the Pole arrives at this tangential point, the angle of declination, or the variation may continue increasing, till its diminution commences at this point, and will continue to diminish till the moving Pole comes between London and the North Pole of the earth, when this angle will vanish, with *no variation* in London. As in former papers, it was made out, that the pole required 160 years to move under a quadrant of its orbit, it may be 71.11 years from the present period, before an actual decrease of variation commences at London.—By parity of experimental reasoning, after the *moving pole*, or *magnetic power*, passes eastward from the meridian of London, the increasing East variation will terminate at the eastern tangent point of the parallel, 71.11 years before the pole has attained its *maximum* of easting.—In the Transactions of the Royal Society, it appears that there was a diminution of 54 seconds of West variation from 1816 to 1817. In 1823 the West variation is put down at 24 deg. 9 min. 48 sec.—This, during seven years, gives an average decrease of 0 deg. 1 min. 9 sec. 438.—The accuracy of this cannot be doubted; and I have given into the preceding reasoning, on a supposition of a circular orbit, to shew that the real orbit, as in the case of all moving bodies in space, must necessarily be elliptical.

The theory I lay down is, however, in *utrumque paratus*, should it still prove that the West variation is increasing. The small quantum of alteration of declination is easily accounted for by its being obvious that the *moving power* in the present part of its orbit proceeds in a curve, differing little from a straight line; and this very circumstance goes far to account for an apparent inequality of movement in the magnetic orbit; in addition to anomalies arising from magnetic strata and currents.

All that intrepidity, perseverance, and enterprise could achieve, was evinced by Captain Parry and his resolute companions, in attempting, amidst constant danger, to get to the hyperborean coast of North America; and in encountering appalling difficulties, the loss of men was no more than would have happened at home in the common course of things.—In the history of human daring, we know nothing that in astonishing devotedness, exceeds the fearless risks to which Captain Franklin and his party resolutely exposed themselves.—If the wished-for North West Passage has not been as yet passed through by British seamen, we shall make it out that three unparalleled expeditions have furnished scientific data, which enable us to ascertain the *site* of that *most important object*, the *North-west Magnetic Pole*, so nearly that the trouble of finding its *precise position* can be now but little. Indeed it will appear from a methodical investigation, that from circumstances beyond their control, neither of the above-mentioned gallant commanders could have accomplished this essential object, had it even formed an express part of their instructions.—The valuable means afforded to philosophical research by these bold navigators, consist of accurate observations of longitude and latitude, with the corresponding *dips* and *variations* given by the magnetic needle. I am now to avail myself of these useful materials, in order to arrive at a situation so near to the real position of the most attracting point of the magnetic pole, or power, as to render the discovery of a more exact site a problem of future facile solution, divested of its present embarrassment and uncertainty.—The method pursued is equally obvious and simple; and consists [for ascertaining the *latitude* of the pole-magnetic] in selecting from a mass of observations, two longitudes and two dips of the magnetic needle, which appear relatively to agree the nearest. This done, the two respective latitudes are added, taking the half as a medium of approximation to the real site of the North-west Magnetic Pole. There are three processes of this description.

description. The three results are added, taking the third part as the *final approximation*. The process exhibited in figures are as follows.

	Latitude.			Longitude.			Dip.			Variation.		
	deg.	min.	sec.	deg.	min.	sec.	deg.	min.	sec.	deg.	min.	sec.
By Parry.....	74	46	56	110	33	59	88	29	0.91	126	17	18 East.
By Franklin	67	19	23	109	44	30	88	58	18	41	43	22 East.
$\frac{1}{2}$ 142 6 19 71 3 09.5												
By Parry.....	73	33	15	88	18	17	87	35	00	115	37	12 West.
By Franklin	66	12	36	86	44	01	87	31	06	52	19	48 West.
$\frac{1}{2}$ 139 45 51 69 52 55.5												
By Parry.....	75	23	25	112	29	30	88	36	0.95	117	52	22 East.
By Franklin	64	15	17	113	02	39	87	20	35	30	50	47 East.
$\frac{1}{2}$ 139 38 42 69 49 21												
First medium latitude.....										71	3	09.5
Second do.										69	52	55.5
Third do.										69	49	21
Sum of three medium latitudes										210	45	26
The mean of these three										70	05	08.6

In order to *approximate* to the longitude of the North-west Magnetic Pole, two magnetic dips and two latitudes were selected from a number of observations, where these approached as nearly as possible, and ascertained to longitudes manifestly situated relatively to the East and West of the po-

sition of the Magnetic Pole.—The medium of these longitudes was taken. As in the case of the latitude, three similar processes took place to furnish a *final approximation*, by taking a third part of three media. In figures this statement is as follows.

	Latitude.			Longitude.			Dip.			Variation.		
	deg.	min.	sec.	deg.	min.	sec.	deg.	min.	sec.	deg.	min.	sec.
By Franklin	67	01	00	116	27	28	87	31	18	44	11	43 East.
By Parry.....	66	55	58	81	38	43	87	47	13	62	30	00 West.
$\frac{1}{2}$ 198 06 11 99 03 05.5												
By Franklin	67	47	50	115	36	49	88	05	07	46	25	52 East.
By Parry.....	66	30	58	86	30	20	88	07	28	48	32	57 West.
$\frac{1}{2}$ 202 07 09 101 03 34.5												
By Parry.....	66	12	36	86	44	01	87	31	06	52	19	48 West.
By Franklin	67	01	00	116	27	28	87	31	18	44	11	43 East.
$\frac{1}{2}$ 203 11 29 101 35 44.5												
First medium longitude										99	03	05.5
Second do.										101	03	34.5
Third do.										101	35	44.5
Sum of three medium longitudes										301	42	24.5
The mean of these three										100	34	08.1

Thus it appears, by a tolerable analytical process, that the highest attracting point of the North-west Magnetic Pole, or *power*, is situated nearly at the intersection of 70 deg. North latitude, and 100 deg. of West longitude.

Having, Mr. Urban, by the aid of the dip of the magnetic needle, combined with relative longitudes and latitudes, endeavoured to lay down, by approximating mediums, the polar positions, I shall shew

how far I have arrived at the same object by means of the intersections of magnetic variations, drawn from the places given by the latitudes and longitudes, from the position of whose crossing, such magnetic variations

riations were observed by the intelligent officers, to whose persevering labours we are indebted for the materials that enable us to come at a scientific truth, honourable to the British nation, and very highly important to the interests of navigation and commerce. By means of a multiplicity of magnetic variations, taken on the East and West sides of the site of the magnetic pole, three of these gave the position nearly as above stated; and if from this point, with a radius of a degree and a half, a circle be described, it will include sixteen of these polar sites. I tried this mode on a chart on the mercator projection, and also on a globe, and found the results similar.—A few of the intersections of variation taken from the publications of Captains Parry, Franklin, and Ross, gave positions considerably to the North-east and North-west of the position, where the majority nearly concentrate; but in such cases, from various causes, such anomalies frequently occur; and, in the mean time, the assumption of the site, as so far warranted, will enable those who must be sent out ultimately for this express purpose, to ascertain with great facility the precise point, where, on the line of no variation, the magnetic needle will be found to stand at ninety degrees.—I trust Captain Parry will find a passage, by means of propelling wheels, through the ice, in Prince Regent's Channel, as in that case the site of the magnetic pole will be very nearly in the line he will sail over to get to the mouth of Coppermine River; and a few days' trial on the line of no variation, contiguous to the positions laid down in this paper [and which circumstances on the spot, and means such as I used, will indicate], cannot but enable him to solve a problem infinitely more important to science, and commercial welfare, than any other ulterior object.—The heat of the summer of this year has been greater than that of 1819, when a passage through Prince Regent's Channel was found impracticable; and this affords some hope of success in ascertaining what is well worth the expense incurred, and what Europe anxiously looks for—the precise position of the North-west Magnetic Pole, which alone is decidedly calculated to lead to a true theory of the most wonderful phenomenon in nature, the variation of the magnetic needle.—In proceeding westward, in 1819, along Lancaster's Sound, now put down Barrow's Straits, firm fields of ice, several degrees in breadth, lay between Captain Parry's tract, and the apparent position of the magnetic pole, thus placed beyond all reach of discovery of precise site.—The discovery of an object, whose existence was hitherto founded on mere philosophical conjecture, could be no part of the instructions of that year; and it does not appear in the published instructions guiding the last voyage. It probably

constitutes a prominent feature in the directions for the present.—Should Captain Parry fail in penetrating through Prince Regent's Channel, he must either return, or attempt to get into the Polar Basin, through some of the unexplored channels contiguous to Winter Harbour. May every success attend him, for he merits much from his country!—As for Captain Franklin, to whose wonderful exertions I have made it appear science is much indebted, he had not nautical means of attempting a discovery not contemplated by his instructions. A few diminished degrees of longitude to the South-west of the made out probable position of the Pole he found an open sea, and bays abounding with fish. It is thus evident, that there can be no difficulty or obstacle, in the way of proceeding, at some early period, from Coppermine River to the line of no variation, in order easily to make on it the essential discovery still wanted; and should the ship sent for this purpose, and well-provided, be frozen in near the polar position, so much the more exactly will the site of the pole be accurately ascertained on the ice.—If accounts be true, the Russians have passed through Behring's Straits. This, however, is a very minor object to what has been stated as indispensably requisite.—Two very small vessels taken in pieces to the mouth of Coppermine River, might be put together there. One of these might proceed along the hyperborean coast, to explore that and these far-famed straits; while the other would accomplish the far more important object of discovering, with little risk or danger, the point where the magnetic needle would stand perpendicular on the line of no variation, running under its meridian, as formerly explained.—In latitude 68 deg. 18 min. 50 sec., and longitude 109 deg. 25 min. 00 sec. Captain Franklin found a dip of 89 deg. 31 min. 12 sec. This is certainly too great to be justified by the numerous dips recorded by himself and Captain Parry. It is probable that such magnetic strata as operated on the needle at Fort York, near Hudson's Bay, disturbed the needle in this instance. It must, however, be manifest, that the magnetic pole, or moving power, is a very large body; as in latitudes 75 deg. 66 deg. and in longitudes 112 deg. and 83 deg. the dip of the needle exceeded 88 degrees.—I trust, Mr. Urban, that others more competent will investigate this most interesting subject, more methodically and closely than I have done; and it appears to me, that however more clearly and ably the subject may be treated, little or nothing farther new can be adduced till the intrepid voyagers, who are now passing "*per varios casus, per tot discrimina rerum,*" furnish us with additional facts.

(To be continued.)

SELECT POETRY.

COURTSHIP.

From the unpublished "Poems,"

By Mrs. Carey.

Author of "Loving Impressions," &c.

WHEN Pleas'd first was I call'd to Love,

My heart was all in love's employ,
And all my thoughts were all his joy.

That with a smile, and fondling eye,
He'd look'd on me, and all my bliss.

And when he'd look'd, my heart was all his own,
And all my thoughts were all his own.

But when he'd look'd, my heart was all his own,
And all my thoughts were all his own.

And when he'd look'd, my heart was all his own,
And all my thoughts were all his own.

And when he'd look'd, my heart was all his own,
And all my thoughts were all his own.

And when he'd look'd, my heart was all his own,
And all my thoughts were all his own.

And when he'd look'd, my heart was all his own,
And all my thoughts were all his own.

And when he'd look'd, my heart was all his own,
And all my thoughts were all his own.

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And all my thoughts were all his own.

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And all my thoughts were all his own.

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And all my thoughts were all his own.

And when he'd look'd, my heart was all his own,
And all my thoughts were all his own.

And when he'd look'd, my heart was all his own,
And all my thoughts were all his own.

And when he'd look'd, my heart was all his own,
And all my thoughts were all his own.

TH' Father Time, he kills not me;
But paper, pen, and ink, are they;
Ere long he'll see, I'll say.

The Poet's.

1794.

X. N.

STANZES

To the Government.

WHEN all around the world is all
In Vice's power, when

Winds of wisdom blow, the world
The first of France's state.

When all around the world is all
In Vice's power, when

Winds of wisdom blow, the world
The first of France's state.

When all around the world is all
In Vice's power, when

Winds of wisdom blow, the world
The first of France's state.

When all around the world is all
In Vice's power, when

Winds of wisdom blow, the world
The first of France's state.

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In Vice's power, when

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The first of France's state.

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The first of France's state.

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In Vice's power, when

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The first of France's state.

When all around the world is all
In Vice's power, when

Winds of wisdom blow, the world
The first of France's state.

When all around the world is all
In Vice's power, when

Winds of wisdom blow, the world
The first of France's state.

When all around the world is all
In Vice's power, when

Winds of wisdom blow, the world
The first of France's state.

SINNET

WHEN all around the world is all
In Vice's power, when

Winds of wisdom blow, the world
The first of France's state.

When all around the world is all
In Vice's power, when

Winds of wisdom blow, the world
The first of France's state.

When all around the world is all
In Vice's power, when

Winds of wisdom blow, the world
The first of France's state.

When all around the world is all
In Vice's power, when

Winds of wisdom blow, the world
The first of France's state.

When all around the world is all
In Vice's power, when

Winds of wisdom blow, the world
The first of France's state.

When all around the world is all
In Vice's power, when

Hath Science darted her unclouded ray,
And beam'd on thee in intellectual day?
With kindred dust thy favour'd feet have met:

A glorious star of Science here is set.
On some lov'd wife, perchance, thy hopes
have hung,
And children draw instruction from thy
tongue.

Thou too may'st mourn. In Lowry all
might see, [be.
Whate'er the Husband and the Sire should
Perchance thy feelings have intensely glow'd
With Friendship's flame; in him such feel-
ings flow'd.

Art thou an outcast, and bereav'd of all?
His ear was never closed to Pity's call.
Whoe'er thou art, if aught that's wise, or
just,

Or good can move thee, venerate his dust.
In Glory's field new Artists will arise,
And strive as nobly for a deathless prize.
And new Philosophers will point the way
To Nature's throne of light, and realm of day.
Others will act as well the husband's part,
Cherish the friend, or soothe the mournful
heart;

Or to their children prove preceptors kind;
Guides of their feet, and beacons of their
mind.

But Lowry blended all, yea all of these:
Born to instruct, he chose the means that
please;

Great in his mind, benignant in his heart;
The light of Science, and the pride of Art!

Ye golden stars, whose mystic lore he
knew, [drew;
Whose complex paths his hand unerring
Ye giant rocks, whose source his genius
trac'd

Thro' many a fiery flood, or watery waste;
Temples of Greece and Rome, whose beau-
teous forms,

Tho' Time may bend, and desolating storms
May whelm your glories in the dust, will
stand,

Preserv'd to future times by Lowry's hand.
Shrine of Batalha; grandeur's gorgeous
throne, [our own;

Which Lowry's matchless plates have made
Did not ye hear? did not ye feel the swell,
Whose note profound, yet thrilling, seem'd
to tell [well.

A mighty soul had bade the world fare-
Then go, ye spirits of the great and wise,
Who strove on earth for fame's immortal
prize!

Tell every face in Græcian realms afar:
Oh! tell the mountains, tell each radiant
star,

That Lowry's gone. With that bright ge-
nius, fled [dead!

The grace of Art, and Nature's charm is

Ah! who shall comfort us, when thus
bereft,

And who supply the void which Lowry left?
GRY. MAG. December, 1894.

Art faded; Science languish'd; Genius died
With them in grief, and droop'd when Lowry
died—

Minerva veil'd in gloom her sacred head,
And griev'd, as erst the griev'd, for Newton
dead.

The Muses paused amid th' æthereal choir,
And e'en Apollo half restrain'd his lyre.

The Earth, kind Parent, spread thy couch of
rest,

And clasp'd thee gently to her silent breast,
Honouring Fame's votary, as in times of
yore: [fore;

And Scipio's dust, thy child who went be-
And long had moulder'd, felt as something
dear,

As something kindred was approaching near!
Can earth and ashes mourn? then what
should we,

Who live, and feel the dread reality?
Say; shall we seek th' abode his virtues
grac'd?

The shrine is desolate! the God displac'd!
Shall we to Learning's faded bowers repair?
No Lowry pours the light of knowledge
there!

Oh! we will linger where his ashes sleep:
And we'll recite his praise, and fondly weep
For him, who charm'd, enlighten'd, form'd
our mind,

And mourn for him who felt for human kind.
He needeth not a monumental stone,
To make his Intellectual triumphs known:
On adamantine base he rear'd a throne.

His deathless works to every land proclaim
How near perfection soar'd this son of fame!

Ye groves, and pine-clad hills, whose
evening gales,

Waft the pure fragrance of the flowery vales;
Lov'd fields of Hampstead! where we often
stray'd,

On lofty themes discoursing; when he made
That beauteous spot his summer dwelling-
place,

And woo'd divine Philosophy, to chase
All care away: ye hours of bliss gone by:
Pure flowing joys, whose springs are scarcely
dry:

Whose streams to Fancy's vision sparkle
clear,

And murmur sweetly yet in memory's ear!—
But why these fond addresses, weak and vain?
Can they annihilate dark Pluto's reign?
And call the mighty dead to life again?

Ah me! the vallies smile; the zephyr
breathes: [wreathes;

Spring's lillied hand the blooming plain in-
Luxuriant: Cynthia fills her silver horn:

Night's purple robe the glittering stars adorn;
Yon glorious Sun illumines returning morn,
With beams unquenched; but on our wist-
ful eyes,

Thy beam, O Lowry, never more will rise!
That power alone, who bade the world to be,
Can raise another, wise and great like thee!

Oct. 30.

H. S. BOYD.
HISTO-

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

On Wednesday the 22d of December the King of France opened the session of Legislative Chambers. The Speech commenced with an expression of grief for the death of the late King, and a just tribute to his merits as the author of institutions which, "uniting the past and the present," have restored tranquility and happiness to France. It then gratefully acknowledges the confidence displayed by the whole nation towards its new Monarch, and declares that he knows and will fulfil the duties of Royalty. The King observes, in allusion to the friendly dispositions of foreign governments, "I shall neglect nothing to maintain this happy agreement, and the peace which is the consequence of it. It is with this view that I have consented to protract the stay in Spain of a part of the troops that my son had left there, after a campaign which as a Frenchman and a father I may call glorious. A recent convention has regulated the condition of this temporary measure, which is calculated to conciliate the interests of the two Monarchies. The just security which we derive from our external relations will favour the development of our internal prosperity. I will second, Gentlemen, these salutary movements, by causing those ameliorations which the interests of religion require to be successively proposed to you. The King, my brother, experienced great consolation in procuring the means to close the last wounds of the Revolution. The moment is come to execute the wise plans which he had conceived. The situation of our finances will permit us to accomplish this great act of justice and of policy, without augmenting the taxes, without cramping the different parts of the public service. For these results, we are indebted to the order established by our concurrence, to the fortune of the State, to the peace which we enjoy."

At the Court of Assize held at Versailles a wretch named Ledger was sentenced to death, for strangling, in the neighbourhood of Etampes, a young girl, 12 years of age, whose person he violated, and afterwards drank her blood, and ate part of her flesh. He is evidently insane, and the most horrible facts of the case (which have been proved to be true) rested solely on his own confession.

SPAIN.

Accounts from Barcelona state that extraordinary exertions had been made in that city to procure recruits for the levy decreed

by the Spanish Government, the avowed object of which was to send troops to South America, but that they had entirely failed, the Junta of Catalonia having been unable to raise more than one-third of the number required from that province, although they had gradually raised the bounty offered to each recruit from one to eight ounces of gold. The Junta, to avoid unpleasant consequences from the Government, had drawn up a representation, in which they enumerate the efforts which they have made, and deplore their inutility. As if to make up, however, for this failure by increased zeal, the Junta have condemned several persons implicated in the riot in March last, at the church of St. Monica, in Barcelona, to two years' labour at the galleys, the evidence having failed in proving more than that *there were strong grounds to suspect criminality!!!*

RUSSIA.

Letters from St. Petersburg, of the 19th and 20th of November, present a dreadful account of the calamities produced by an inundation of the Neva, not equalled within the memory of man. In some parts of the town the waters rose to such a height, and with so great rapidity, that the inhabitants had not time to save themselves, but men, women, and children, indiscriminately perished. A storm accompanied this visitation of the waters, so violent as to roll up the sheet iron which covered the roofs of many houses, as if it had been paper; broke in doors and windows every where, and combining its force with that of the current, swept away bodily some of the slightest habitations. The magazines of wine, sugar, and other merchandize, being principally in cellars under ground, and in the lower parts of the city, it is supposed that damage to the amount of millions has been sustained by the merchants on this melancholy occasion. The stores of raw sugar near the Custom-house, and the Herring-magazine, containing upwards of 50,000 barrels of that article of food, were irretrievably ruined; guard-houses and bridges destroyed; the streets of Petersburg were covered the following day with bodies of animals which had been drowned—with firewood, the stores of which had been broken up, and drifted away in all directions—with ships, which had burst from their moorings—with the contents of ravaged shops, and the materials of which wind and water had overturned. Whole villages in the neighbourhood of the Russian capital were swept away! No food could be had in any quarter

quarter for days after the deluge had subsided—no payments were made—no money demanded; the ordinary transactions and affairs of men being altogether displaced and forgotten amidst this scene of overwhelming misery. The inundation appears to have subsided almost as suddenly as it came on—the 18th being the day on which it began and ended. The Exchange had been fitted up to receive 4,000 persons. The damage done to the Imperial fleet is described to be immense. Of 18 barracks 15 were washed away. Cronstadt was completely under water. Many merchantmen have perished; the Imperial Navy suffered extremely; a ship of the line of 100 guns stands in the great square, and two steam boats lie in the middle of the town, not far from the Theatre. Above one hundred persons are missed there. The Isaac's Bridge is destroyed, and its immense foundation of blocks of granite was unable to resist the fury of the waves. A large three-masted vessel was driven against a house, which it knocked down. By order of the Governor, 400 soldiers were employed in burying the dead.—Several charitable societies emulate each other in zeal, to relieve the unfortunate sufferers. The Emperor has already given a million of rubles; the Empress Maria 50,000; the Grand Dukes, each 50,000; the Commercial Fund of the Colonies, 1,000,000; Count Scheremeteff, 50,000; M. Mecheleff, 30,000.

SWEDEN.

Bernadotte has issued an edict respecting public education, requiring the principals of the Swedish Consistory Courts to elect only such persons for the office of churchwarden (and parish instructor), as shall be capable of teaching by the Lancasterian system; to replace the Curates, who are stated to be far more numerous than necessary for religious purposes or economy, by well-structured schoolmasters; to economize the fees of church livings, and the funds engrossed by the Clergy, and render such funds available for the purpose of public education.—Prince Oscar, eldest son of the King, has been elected Chancellor to the Universities of Upsal and Lund.

The grand Canal of Gothland, which is to unite the North Sea with the Baltic without having to pass the Sound, is proceeding rapidly in its execution under the auspices of the Swedish Government, which has adopted the policy of Louis XIV. in thus employing the military in times of peace. The distance is about 200 English miles, of which nearly a fifth part is already excavated. The actual distance saved by this canal, in the Baltic navigation, will be from 500 to 600 miles.

TURKEY.

The Grand Signior has issued a firman prohibiting the circulation of the Scrip-

tures, which had been translated into the Persian language. The firman was put into the hands of the Cadi, who sent for the Chiefs of the different Christian sects, and ordered them to cause all their people who had any of these books in their possession to deliver them up, threatening to hang any man who should be found to keep back any of them. The Cadi also ordered the sequestration of the copies of the Sacred Scriptures.

PERSIA.

Letters from Shiras announce, that on the 27th Chawal, 1239, which answers to the month of April, 1824, there had been an earthquake, which lasted six days and six nights without interruption, and which had swallowed up more than the half of that unfortunate city, and overthrown the other, as was the case with the earthquake at Aleppo. Nearly all the inhabitants fell victims to this catastrophe; scarcely five hundred persons could save themselves. Other letters from Aborkoh announce, that the same shock, but less violent, had been felt there. Kazroon, a city between Aborkoh and Shiras, was swallowed up with almost the whole of its inhabitants, in consequence of the same earthquake. All the mountains surrounding Kazroon were levelled by it, and no trace of them now remains.

EAST INDIES.

Dispatches from the Governor-General of India detail the very difficult and arduous services our forces have to perform against the Burmese. "Every act of the enemy," says one account, "evinces a marked determination of carrying hostility to the very last extremity—approaching our posts day and night, under cover of an impervious and incombustible jungle; constructing stockades and redoubts on every road and pathway, even within musket-shot of our sentries, and from these hidden fastnesses carrying on a most barbarous and harassing warfare, firing upon our sentries at all hours of the night, and lurking on the outskirts of the jungle, for the purpose of carrying off any unlucky wretch whom chance may have thrown in their way."

SOUTH AMERICA.

We learn through the American Journals that the Constitution of Mexico has been finally and satisfactorily settled upon a footing which seems to promise durability. General Victoria has been elected to administer the Government as President, with powers similar to those possessed by the Chief Magistrate of the United States, and General Bravo has been appointed Vice-President. The latter has given the best proof of his innocence of the dangerous ambition and jealousy of superiors, with which he has been charged, by accepting an office subordinate to that occupied by his supposed rival.

An extraordinary Gazette of the Isthmus of Panama, detailing the further progress of the cause of independence in Peru, has arrived. From this document we learn, that ever since the battle of Junin, the Spaniards have fled before their victorious opponents, with the greatest possible precipitation. Their force had dwindled down to between

2,600 and 3,000 men; and these were daily diminishing by desertion to the Patriot ranks. General Bolivar, in his dispatch, expressly states, that whatever may be the combination of the Spanish Chiefs, or their plans, he is confident of effecting the liberation of Peru during the present year, and of consolidating her freedom by the liberating army.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

IRELAND.

At a late Meeting of the Catholic Association in Dublin, Mr. O'Connell, who presided, read the amount of the Catholic Rent received in the month of November. The total for that month was 3,007*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* Mr. O'Connell said that they now had 5,000*l.* of the Catholic Rent funded. He then read the list of subscriptions received during the last week, the amount of which was 700*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.* Several sums of money, and letters promising support to the Association, were received at the meeting. Mr. O'Connell announced, amid loud cheers, that three Catholic barristers were to proceed to England, in order to visit the different Catholic Associations there. Mr. Shiel, Mr. Woulfe, and himself, had been appointed for this purpose. They would visit the Catholic Associations in Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, and other provincial towns of England, and also that of London. The imposing attitude assumed by this Association has caused some alarm among the Protestants of Ireland. The Dublin Correspondent says: "A worse tyranny never afflicted the world than now prevails in Ireland. A more cruel Inquisition never beat down the right to think and the liberty to act, in Spain, than now lords it over the freedom of opinion in Ireland. The man who is not ready to contribute to the Rent, if he be engaged in trade, will soon be taught to learn the perils of his fidelity to himself and to his principles. The familiars of the Rent Inquisition are to be found in all quarters; and the holy brotherhood never intermit in zeal and impurity a moment."

Mr. O'Connell has been arrested at Dublin, and bound over to answer a charge at the Sessions, for seditious words uttered at a Meeting of the Catholic Association. The sedition imputed to Mr. O'Connell is an allusion to the victories of Bolivar in South America, and the expression of a hope that, if Ireland be oppressed beyond endurance, she also may find a Bolivar.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

Railways.—An important Establishment has been formed, denominated the Liverpool and Manchester Rail Road Company. The money to be raised is 400,000*l.*, in four thou-

sand shares of 100*l.* each; and the advantage to be gained is the quick and cheap dispatch of merchandize in that district. One thousand tons of merchandize pass daily between Liverpool and Manchester, and by the route of the canals, the average time taken is 36 hours, and the expence 15*s.* per ton; whilst, by the proposed Rail-road, the time will be reduced from 36 to 5 hours, and the expence from 15*s.* to 10*s.* per ton. The Committee state, that merchandize is frequently brought across the Atlantic, from New York to Liverpool, in twenty-one days; while, owing to the various causes of delay to which the canals are subjected, goods have, in some instances, been longer on their passage from Liverpool to Manchester!

A Company has been formed for establishing Rail-roads, for loco-motive engines, from the metropolis to the principal towns in Kent: their capital is one million, in 10,000 shares of 100*l.* each; and an early application is to be made to Parliament for an Act to carry their objects into effect.

A petition has been presented to the Lord Mayor and Corporation of the City of London, by Mr. Thomas Gray, Author of "Observations on a General Iron Railway," pointing out the immense advantages that would attend the establishment of a General Iron Railway to the City of London. The Petitioner states, that the Mails from London to Manchester, Liverpool, and Leeds, might be conveyed within the space of twelve hours, and those to Glasgow and Edinburgh within twenty-four.

A Railway is immediately to be established between Glasgow and Knaiburgh.

The *Caledonian Canal* has so far succeeded, that in August last 121 vessels navigated some parts of it: several with wool, passing from Hull to Liverpool; others to and from Dumfries, Belfast, Londonderry, or Liverpool, Newcastle, &c. with lime, slates, freestone, salt, herrings, staves, deals, &c. Three steam-packets pass through from Inverness to Glasgow: the works are however not yet completed, and some part of the line is intended to be laid dry next summer, and deepened for 18 feet water, when the largest merchant vessels will pass from sea to sea through this magnificent canal.

Much time has been consumed lately on the cases of persons summoned for non-payment of *Easter Dues*, which the Magistrates have

have uniformly directed to be paid with costs. The expenses that attach to parties who object to pay until served with legal process, will, it is hoped, induce others from offering useless resistance to this small annual demand, payable by every housekeeper. By way of further information upon the subject, we lay before our readers the following abstract of a case decided at the late Michaelmas Sessions for the County of Durham, and from which we understand there is no appeal to any higher Court :

Watson v. Nesfield.—This was an appeal in which Mr. Peter Watson, of Chester-le-Street, was the appellant, and the Rev. Mr. Nesfield, the perpetual curate of Chester-le-Street, was the respondent, and made against an order or adjudication of two Justices of the Peace, requiring the said Peter Watson to pay the sum of 1s. 8d., due from him to the respondent, for Easter Offerings. The Court, after being occupied a considerable time in hearing the counsel in support of, and in opposition to, the appeal, as also the evidence produced, and it being fully admitted on all sides that Easter Offerings were due of common right, confirmed the order of adjudication; and the chairman said he thought it proper to state, that the decision was unanimous.

The toll-collector on the Abingdon road was on Tuesday last convicted before the Vice Chancellor of Oxford University, in the mitigated penalty of 50s. and costs, for exacting the toll, amounting to 2s. from two clergymen returning from their "ministerial duty," at Abingdon, on Sunday afternoon, the 7th ult. The general Turnpike Act, as well as the Local Act, called "The Hincksey Hill Act," most clearly exempt rectors, vicars, curates, and "their officiating representatives," from the payment of toll upon Sundays and other days, when proceeding to, or returning from, the performance of their clerical functions.

At the village of Thornton, near Sherborne, a custom exists among the tenants, of depositing 5s. in a hole in a certain tombstone in the churchyard, which prevents the Lord of the Manor from taking tithes of hay during the year. This must be invariably done on St. Thomas's Day, before twelve o'clock, or the privilege is void.

THE LATE STORMS.

The hurricane of the 18th and 19th of last month is almost unprecedented in the physical history of Europe. It appears to have originated on the coasts of England and Holland. Hence it swept along the North Sea, which was every where furiously agitated. There were dreadful shipwrecks on the coast of Jutland. Hence it traversed Sweden, prostrating whole forests in its course. Gottenburgh and Stockholm were in a state of the utmost terror, and suffered much. In the Gulf of Finland the storm

was dreadful—the hurricane forced the waters of the Baltic into the Gulf, and the commotion was terrible. At Petersburg the scene was one of the most fearful imaginable. (*See Foreign News.*) This hurricane, the most extraordinary phenomenon of its kind on record, appears to have traversed in a double curve of 370 or 400 leagues, and in a very few minutes time, the north of Europe. There is no instance recorded of such a storm.

The effects of the late violent hurricanes, particularly the storm on the 23d of Nov. have been severely felt in various parts of the country. At *Portsmouth*, ships foundered in every direction.—All the houses fronting the sea at *Seaford* have had their foundations entirely sapped. One building, occupied by a carpenter, was entirely demolished. Many cottages that stood about a mile to the westward of the town, near a large flour mill, have been washed away.—At *Dover* the tempest was most awful, more severe than any that has been experienced there for many years.—Off *Margate*, a brig went down, and all hands perished. An outward-bound West Indiaman (the *Blendon*) went down at a moment's notice on Tuesday in the Downs, and only five hands out of seventeen saved.—Off *Weymouth*, a large ship, entitled the *Cotville*, was wrecked, and every soul on board perished. Seventeen of the dead bodies were thrown up by the sea. The breakwater, and nearly the whole of the esplanade are washed away. The houses near the sea had four feet of water on their basements.—At *Hastings*, about twelve o'clock at night the storm had so far increased in violence that many, dreading what might be its extent during the hours of darkness, deserted their dwellings, and some of them were so rapidly followed by the encroachments of the tide, that the breakers prevented their retreating by the doors towards the sea, and they were obliged to make their escape by the back doors. The Priory was almost altogether inundated with water, and the communication was obliged to be kept up by the sailors, who exacted a moderate reward for carrying men and women dryshod across on their backs. Before the tide subsided, the sand was washed against the doors of Diplock's Marine Library. Powell's Library was cut off from all communication, as well as the Bank adjoining, during the last hour of high water, by the enormous breakers which struck the battery, and were carried over upon those houses to an elevation of above thirty feet, filling all the little cross streets with rivulets of water. The fishermen had provided for the safety of their boats, by hauling them up into the streets.—The accounts from *Plymouth* are equally disastrous. Some of the shipping in the Sound parted, and cut their cables, and being unmanageable, drove foul of other vessels,

vessels, carrying away their masts, bowsprits, &c. and altogether drifting upon the rocks.—Along the *Devonshire Coast* the desolation on the shores was of the most melancholy description; nothing but wrecks were to be seen in every direction, and valuable property lay floating about without an owner. The ruin has extended far and wide; every creek and inlet was a scene of destruction without parallel in this part of the world. A large vessel, the *Hibernia*, was dashed to pieces under the platform of the citadel. Her cargo (says the *Plymouth Journal*), which consisted of hemp and tallow, was scattered about in every direction, and five of the crew met a watery grave. In *Catwater* the havoc was altogether astonishing and melancholy. The scenes witnessed in *Deadman's Bay* will never be effaced from remembrance. The whole extent of that part of the Bay where the vessels were stranded is not above 300 yards in length, and within this small compass were beheld the remains of no less than sixteen fine merchantmen, all crowded together in one vast ruin and destruction. Had not the Breakwater, however, presented a bulwark against the terrific sea and tide coming in from the Southward, the lower part of Plymouth must have been almost demolished, and scarcely a ship in port have survived the hurricane.—At *Sidmouth* the devastation and ruin caused by the hurricane exceeded all calculation; 20,000*l.* will not replace the damage sustained in this place.—The destruction of lives and property at *Chiswell*, *Portland Island*, *Dorset*, has been most dreadful; about twenty men, women, and children, were found dead and missing, and more than two hundred persons were without a habitation, and not a particle of property left them. There was scarcely a boat left out of the great number that belonged to the fishermen of the island. Whole streets were swept away in less than half an hour from the time the sea first made in, which was about six o'clock in the morning, and the cries of despair and suffering of the poor unfortunates upon whom the houses were falling, was dreadful. Numbers were dangerously wounded and bruised in their courageous and humane endeavours to rescue others from death.—At *Dorchester*, a heavy stack of chimneys on the house of the Rev. H. J. Rickman, was blown down with a tremendous crash, and falling on the bed of the Rev. Gentleman, crushed him and his amiable wife beneath the ruins. Similar calamities occurred in various other parts of the kingdom.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

COURT OF CHANCERY.—*The Presbyterian Synod of Scotland v. the Rev. Mr. Fletcher.*—The defendant in this case, who is minister to a congregation in London, has, it appears, incurred the high displeasure of the Synod of Scotland, on account of his having twice

broken his promises of marriage to a young lady in Scotland; and the Court of Chancery has in consequence been moved, at the instance of the Synod, to grant an injunction to prevent Mr. Fletcher from preaching, &c. Great doubts were entertained as to the jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery in such a case; and Counsel have been heard at great length on both sides of the question in this particular instance.—The Lord Chancellor at length delivered the judgment of the Court, stating his opinion that the Court had nothing like sufficiency of information to be enabled to say whether there had or had not been a breach of engagement between the parties; and he desired it to be understood, that he decided upon the deficiency of the information, and by no means upon the nature of the question: on that ground he saw no necessity for the interference of the Court, and it was his duty to refuse the injunction.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.—*Westmacott v. Thwaites and others.*—This was an action against the proprietors of the *Morning Herald* newspaper, to recover damages for a libel. The plaintiff, in his declaration, alleged that before the publication of the libel, he had printed a Catalogue of pictures displayed at the annual exhibition of the Royal Academy, and having caused the same to be sold without the walls of the Academy, the defendants, intending to injure him, by preventing the sale, published the libel of which he complained. The article (in substance) warned the public against purchasing any catalogues on sale outside the walls of the Royal Academy. It stated that they were incorrect—that the different notes were composed of bad grammar, and scarcely intelligible. It also stated that the object of the writer was to extort money from young artists. After some witnesses were called to prove the plaintiff's case, Mr. Scarlett addressed the Jury for the defendants, who, he insisted, had not published a libel on the author of the Catalogue, but fair criticism upon a book, badly written, the grammatical errors of which he pointed out. The Lord Chief Justice, in his charge to the Jury, said—with respect to the libel, every man had a right to exercise legitimate criticism, but it was not competent for any person, under pretence of criticising a recent publication, to reflect on the characters of others. Unless immorality could be traced in the work, the book was the subject of criticism, and not the writer. If the publication of which the plaintiff complained had been confined to the bad grammar and composition, it would have been difficult to say it was a libel; but it went further, and charged the plaintiff with intent to extort money from artists. There was no proof of that; on the contrary, the writer appeared indulgent to young artists. There was nothing in the publication which could justify the words which conveyed that charge, and the Jury must therefore find a verdict for the plaintiff.—Damages 1*s.*
ECCLE-

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Nov. 16.—Vice. Morpeth, Lord Lieut. of the East-Riding of the county of York.

Nov. 24.—Sir A. West, M. D. Physician to the King of Portugal, Knight Com. of the Tower and Sword; and R. Palmer, esq. (appointed one of the Judges at Madras) were knighted.

War Office, Nov. 26.—10th Reg. of Foot, Brevet Lieut.-col. A. S. King, to be Major.—90th Ditto, Brevet Major M. Dixon to be Major, *vice* Wright, *dec.*

Dec. 10.—2d Reg. Dragoons, Brev.-Maj. J. Mills, to be Major, *vice* Spooner.

Whitehall, Dec. 10.—Dr. Mao Michael to be one of the Physicians to the Duke of York's household.

Dec. 14.—Joshua Henry Mackenzie, esq. one of the Lords of Session, to be a Lord Justiciary in Scotland, *v.* Sir Archibald Campbell, bart. resigned.

War Office, Dec. 17.—5th Reg. Foot, Brevet-col. J. Gardiner to be Lieut.-col.—Brevet-Major S. Taylor to be Major.—47th Ditto, Brevet Lieut.-col. J. W. O. Donoghue to be Major, *vice* Warren, *dec.*—Major W. Head, Permanent Ass.-Quartermaster Gen. to be Deputy Quartermaster General in the East Indies, with the rank of Lieut.-col. in the army, *vice* Marlay, *dec.*—Brevet Lieut.-col. C. R. Forrest, to be Perm. Ass.-Quartermaster General, *vice* Read.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. J. M. Turner, M.A. to the Prebend of Lafford at Lewes, near Sleaford, Lincoln, *vice* George Turner, deceased.

Rev. Jos. Cross; Rev. Ames Hellicar; Rev. Frederick Rouch; and Rev. Mr. Lambert, elected Minor Canons of Bristol Cathedral.

Rev. Henry Parr Beloe, Trinity and St. Mary R. R. Guildford, *vice* Dr. Weller, *res.*

Rev. J. Bardgett, Broughton V. Yorkshire. Rev. J. Brasse, B.D. Stotfold V. Beds.

Rev. Wm. Carwithen, Allhallows on the wall, Exeter, and Manaton R. R. Devon. Rev. Liscombe Clarke, Downton V. Wilts, *vice* Lear, *resigned.*

Rev. Asgill Colville, Market Harboro' Perp. Cur. co. Leicester.

Rev. Nathaniel Colville, Great and Little Livermere united R. R. Suffolk.

Rev. David Davies, Llanboidy V. Carmarthen. Rev. G. J. Davies, Marfleet Perp. Curacy, Holderness.

Rev. E. B. Eliose, Tuxford V. Notts.

Rev. J. Follows, Beighton R. Norfolk.

Rev. Charles Griffiths, Trentishoe R. Dev.

Rev. O. W. Kilvington, Snaith V. co. York.

Rev. J. Milas, Swine V. Holderness.

Rev. J. Procter, D.D. Conington R. Hunts.

Rev. Phil. Nic. Shuttleworth, D.D. Foxley R. Wilts.

Rev. Geo. Uppill, Hornbloton R. Somers.

Rev. J. Digby Wingfield, Gosahill Living, King's County, Ireland.

Rev. Wm. Maddock Williams, Dom. Chap. to Marquess of Londonderry.

Rev. Dr. Buzsasz, Minister of Chap. Royal, Brighton, Dom. Chap. to Marchioness of Hastings.

Rev. Edw. Chaplin, to be Morning Reader and Evening Preacher at Gray's Inn.

Rev. Edwards Hannam, Chaplain to Royal Horse Guards.

DISPENSATION.

Rev. Thos. Newcome, Rector of Shenley, Herts, to hold Tottenham High Cross V. Middlesex, with Shenley R.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Philip Bliss, D. C. L. elected Registrar of the University of Oxford, *vice* Gutch, *resigned.*

Stephen Peter Rigaud, esq. M. A. Savilian Professor of Geometry, to be a Delegate of the Clarendon Press, Oxford.

Rev. A. J. Carrighan, B. D. fellow of St. John's, Lady Margaret's Preacher. Cam.

Rev. ——— Milner, Master of the College Grammar School, Bristol.

Rev. Wm. Lewis Davies, M.A. to be second Master of Elizabeth College, Guernsey.

M. de Joux, late of Geneva, to be Master of the Mathematical School.

M. des Lauriers, of the University of Paris, to be Master of the French Schools.

Mr. Tyers, of Christ's Hospital, London, to be Writing and Arithmetical Master.

Rev. David Archard Williams, to be Master of Carmarthen Free Grammar School.

Rev. Richard Baty, to the Free Grammar School of Bedale, co. York.

Rev. Thomas Cox, and Rev. Phil. Jennings, Grand Compoander, admitted D. D.; and Rev. J. Hume Spry, admitted B. and D.D. at Oxford.

Rev. J. Henry Hogarth, admitted B. and D. C. L. Grand Compoander.

Richard Pritchard Smith, admitted M. D.

B I R T H S.

Nov. 7. In Great Dean's-yard, the wife of Rev. Edmund Goodenough, D. D. Head Master of Westminster School, a dau.—11.

At Jersey, the wife of Major Fyers, Royal Engineers, a dau.—19. In Hyde Park-place, the wife of Wm. Alexander Mackinnon, esq. of

of Portwood-house, Hants, a son.—At the Vicarage, Inkborough, the wife of the Rev. I. Strange Dandridge, M.A. of Worcester Coll. Oxon. a dau.—At Hastings, the wife of Dr. Young, late of the Royal Artillery, a son.—20. At Hebburn-hall, the wife of W. Lambton, esq. a son.—22. Elizabeth-Mary, wife of Rev. Richard Craumer, Vicar of Mitcham, a dau.—At St. James's Rectory, Shaftesbury, Mrs. Donne, a dau.—26. In Bryanston-square, the lady of Lieut.-Gen. Sir T. Hislop, bart. G. C. B. a dau.—At the Rectory, Little Bookham, Surrey, the wife of the Rev. Geo. Pollen Boileau Pollen, a son.—27. At Bologne, the wife of Captain Rob. Hagan, R. N. a dau.—At Melun, the Countess de Croismare, a son.—29. Mrs. F. Pollock, of Bedford-row, a dau.—30. In Welbeck-street, the wife of Col. Murphy, a dau.—Lady Barham, a son.—At Prince of Wales's Island, the wife of Lieut.-col. L.M. Coombs, a son.—At Paris, the Countess of

Wicklow, a dau.—The lady of Count Munster, a dau.—The wife of J.F. Carr, esq. of Carr-lodge, Horbury, twin daughters.—The lady of Sir G. Crewe, bart. a son and heir.—At Hythe, Lady Grosbeck, a son.

Dec. 5. At Wells, the wife of Francis H. N. Drake, esq. a son and heir.—8. At the Vicarage, Bishopstone, North Wilts, the wife of the Rev. Henry Middleton, a son.—At Denford-house, the wife of G.H. Cherry, esq. M.P. a dau.—9. In Montague-square, Mrs. R. Purcell, a son.—10. At Guernsey, the wife of Lieut.-col. Kennedy, a son.—At Callow-park, Worestershire, the wife of Sam. Wall, esq. a son.—11. The wife of the Rev. W. Heberden, of Great Bookham, a son.—14. In Bryanston-sq. the wife of Jos. Hume, esq. M.P. a dau.—16. In Devonah-place, Lady Maria Saunderson, a dau.—In Spring-gardens, the wife of Capt. Clive, of Grenadier Guards, of twins.—19. At Kew, the wife of Nicholas H. Nicolas, esq. a son.

MARRIAGES.

Lately. The King of Prussia to the Countess Augusta of Harrach, who will go by the title of the Princess de Lignitz, as this marriage is made with the left hand. The marriage of a prince or lord in Germany with a woman of an inferior rank being marked by giving to her the left hand instead of the right.

Nov. 4. At Vienna, in the church of St. Augustin, The Archduke Francis Charles, to the Princess Sophia of Bavaria.

Sept. 16. At Bolton Percy, George, eldest son of Geo. Baillie, e. q. of Jerviswode, Scotland, to Georgiana, dau. of Mr. Archdeacon Markham.—23. Edmund-Cradock, son of Sir Edm. Hartopp, bart. to Hon. Mary-Jane Eden, dau. of Lord Henley.—28. Arch. Robertson, M.D. of Northampton, to Lucy, dau. of late Sam. Pell, esq. of Tywell-hall.

Oct. 7. B. W. Proctor, esq. (Barry Cornwall, the Poet) to Anne-Benson-Skepper, eldest dau. of Mrs. Basil Montague, of Bedford-sq.—16. Christ.-James Magnay, esq. eldest son of Alderman M. to Caroline, third dau. of Sir C. Flower, bart. and Alderman.—18. Rich. Ford, esq. of Gloucester place, to Lady Harriet, dau. of Earl of Essex.—19. At the palace, Corfu, Capt. Holmes, 90th Light Inf. to Amelia, dau. of Maj.-Gen. Sir Patrick Ross.—21. John, son of Sir J. L. Kaye, bart. to Miss Arbuthnot, niece of Rt. Hon. C. Arbuthnot, and of the Bp. of Killaloe.—At Colchester, Rev. Thos. Parry, of Balliol Coll. Oxon. to Louisa, dau. of Rev. H. Hutton, Rector of Beaumont, in Essex.—Sir Philip Musgrave, bart. M. P. of Eden-hall, co. Cumberland, to Elizabeth, third dau. of Mr. and Lady Mary Fludger, of Ayston, co. Rutland.—26. John Lee, gent. of Pinner-park, Middlesex, to Anne, only dau. of late John Newbold, gent. of Rothley.—27. At Ilfracombe, Rev. M. G.

Beresford, son of Bishop of Kilmore, to Mary, wid. of late Rich. Digby, esq.—30. At Croydon, Rev. Edw. Serocould Pearce, only son of late Dean of Ely, to Georgiana-Eliza, dau. of Geo. Smith, esq. M. P.—At Hebburn-hall, by special license, John George Vernon, esq. only son of Hon. Geo. Vernon, of Sudbury-hall, co. Derby, to the eldest dau. of Cathbert Ellison, esq. M. P.

Nov. 24. At Little Marlow, Sir Thos. F. Freemantle, bart. to Louisa-Elizabeth, dau. of Gen. Sir George Nugent, bart.—27. At St. James's, Hon. G. R. Trevor, son of Lord Dynevor, to the Hon. Miss Fitzroy, dau. of Lord C. Fitzroy.

Dec. 2. At St. Pancras, Fred. Wood, esq. Lieut. R. N. nephew of Mr. Justice Bayley, to only dau. of T. Farrar, esq. of Mecklenburgh-sq.—At St. Marylebone, Robert Jenkyns, esq. to Susanna-Elizabeth, dau. of Sir J. Frederick, bart. of Burwood-park.—7. At Fulham, Rev. Charles Wesley, of Brompton-sq. to Eliza, dau. of J. Skelton, esq. of Hammersmith.—8. At Edgeware, Rev. Peter Felix, of Chelsea, to Miss Reed, of Brockley-hill.—15. At Sheffield, Beds, Thomas, son of Edwin Sandys, esq. of Keatish Town, to Jane, relict of late Rob.-Bryan Long, esq. son of R. Long, esq. of Doughty-st. and Manor-house, Dawlish.—16. At Clapham, James, eldest son of W. Norris, esq. President of the Royal Col. of Surgeons, to Anne-Elizabeth, dau. of late Alderman Rothwell.—At Marylebone, Hon. George Cathcart, 7th Hussars, third son of Earl Cathcart, to Lady Georgiana Greville, eldest dau. of late Hon. Robert F. Greville and Louisa (in her own right) Countess of Mansfield his wife.—At Stone, Kent, Capt. Philip Ottley, of Bombay Army, to Anna-Frederica, dau. of late Col. Berkeley, and niece of R. Talbot, esq. of Stone Castle.

OBITUARY,

OBITUARY.

DUC DE LA CHATRE.

The Duc de la Chatre (see p. 375) was born at a *bourg* of that name in the province of Berry. Among his ancestors he reckoned two Grand Marshals, and a Chancellor of France, whose descent and history are detailed in Moreri. The family estate was confiscated by the Revolutionary Government, and the creditors neglecting to prefer their claims, it was irretrievably lost; while in many instances property which was sequestrated for debt reverted to the owner at the restoration. The Comte de la Chatre, having filled the post of Chargé d'Affaires to our Court from the exiled Monarch, remained in this country as Ambassador, with a dukedom. On his return, he was appointed one of the Premiers Gentilhommes to the King; and, after gently reproving the creditors of his estate for neglecting an opportunity of payment, promised to devote a portion of his income (which arose only from his pension and salary) to their claims. The reports concerning the King's behaviour have been contradicted by an assurance that he sent to inquire after the Duc in his last illness. He was buried near Paris, in the same cemetery with his mother, one of the victims of the revolution. His brother, le Pere la Chatre, who holds the situation of King's Almoner with the honours of a Bishop, survives him.

Of the Duc it is a sufficient eulogy to observe, that, during the political contests of the last seven years, he was the only minister who possessed the esteem of all parties. Much of the amity shewn by our Court to the exiled Louis may be attributed to the esteem conceived for his representative. To this country, his residence for many years, he was affectionately attached, and he often expressed his wishes to pass the rest of his days here. His friendship for his English acquaintance shewed itself strikingly in a portrait of Louis XVIII. which he presented to the late Commissary Mansel, with this inscription, from the pen of Professor Tissot:

"Regia dum, Manselle, tibi subaidet imago,
Gallis ipsa tui suadere videtur amorem."

DUC DE NOAILLES.

Lately. At Fontenay en Brie, aged 85, the Duke de Noailles, a Peer of France. By his marriage with the daughter of the immortal Chancellor d'Agusseau, he had five daughters, Mesdames de Noailles, de Lafayette, de Thesau, de Montagu, and de

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Gramment. The interesting cares of his family shed on his closing life the sweetest consolation. His great stores of knowledge obtained for him the suffrages of the Academy of Sciences. He preserved in old age his memory unimpaired. A few days before his death he dictated, without hesitation, to M. le Comte de Segar, his brother-in-law, a long piece in verse, composed more than forty years ago. The tears of his family, the esteem and regret of all who knew him, have followed him to the tomb.

EARL OF ANNESLEY.

Nov. 9. The Right Honourable Richard Annesley, Earl of Annesley, Viscount Glerawley, Baron of Castle-Mellan, a Privy Counsellor, and a trustee of the Linen Manufacture. He was the third son of William first Viscount Glerawley, by Anne Beresford, eldest daughter of Marcus Earl of Tyrone, and sister of first Marquis of Waterford; was born April 14, 1745; and married, September 25, 1771, Anne only child and sole heiress of Robert Lamber, of Dunleddy, co. Down, esq. who died in 1822 (see vol. xcii. ii. p. 89), and by whom he had issue, William Richard, now Earl of Annesley, and two other sons and two daughters. On the death of his brother Francis-Charles, second Viscount and first Earl of Annesley, December 19, 1802 (see vol. lxxii. p. 1227), without issue, his Lordship succeeded to the family titles.

COUNTESS OF OXFORD.

Nov. 20. Aged 51, the Right Hon. Jane Elizabeth, Countess of Oxford. She was daughter of the late Rev. James Scott, M. A. Vicar of Stoke Lichen, near Southampton; was married to Edward Harley, fifth and present Earl of Oxford, March 3, 1794; and had issue five children, three sons (one of whom is deceased), and two daughters.

LORD HAWKE.

Nov. 29. At his house in the Regent's Park, the Right Honourable Edward Harvey Hawke, Baron Hawke of Towton in the county of York, K. B. He was the eldest son of Martin Bladen second Lord Hawke (who died March 27, 1805), by Cassandra, youngest daughter of the late Sir Edward Turner, of Ambroseden, co. Oxford, Bart. and sister to Elizabeth Lady Say and Sele, mother of Gregory William eleventh Lord Say and Sele; was born May 3, 1774, and married August 26, 1798,

Frances

Frances Anne, sole heiress of Stanhope Harvey, of Wormesley Park, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, esq. and Colonel of the second regiment of the said Riding, whose name he added to his own. On the death of his father in 1805 he succeeded to his titles; and is himself succeeded by his eldest son, Edward William, now fourth Lord Hawke. On the 19th of August 1810 he lost his lady.

LADY ELIZABETH BRODRICK.

Nov. 24. At Ashted, the Right Hon. Lady Elizabeth Anne Brodrick, wife of the Rev. William John Brodrick, son of the late Archbishop of Cashel. She was the eldest daughter of Robert, present and sixth Earl of Cardigan, by Penelope Anne, second daughter of George John Cooke, of Harefield Park, Middlesex, esq. and was born March 6, 1795. She first married Aug. 20, 1816, the Hon. John Percival, eldest son of Charles George Lord Arden, who died at Madeira, March 15, 1818. Her second marriage was consummated only in the beginning of the present year (see part i. p. 367).

LADY DRYDEN.

Nov. 5. At Margate, aged 70, the Dowager Elizabeth Lady Dryden, of Cannons-Ashby, Northamptonshire. She was one of the three daughters of Bevil Dryden, of Ore, Berkshire, esquire, and, her sisters having died, being left sole heiress of her uncle Sir John Dryden (seventh Baronet of the creation in 1619), married June 14, 1781, John Turner, esq. (brother of the late Sir Gregory Page Turner, Bart.) who, by the King's sign manual, assumed the name and arms of Dryden only, Dec. 16, 1791, on the death of the widow of Sir John, the last Baronet (who died the September before), and was made a Baronet by a new creation April 11, 1795. He died in Seymour-street, Portman-square, April 11, 1797. Lady Dryden was the mother of the late and present Baronets, three other sons, and four daughters.

She has left the bulk of her fortune to her godson, a young gentleman, son of a late eminent solicitor, and intended for the Chaucery Bar.

SIR HARRY GORING, BART.

Dec. 1. Aged 86, Sir Harry Goring, Bart. of Highden, Sussex. He was the only son of Sir Charles Matthew Goring, sixth Baronet, by his first wife Mary, youngest daughter of William Blackburne, esq. On his father's death in 1769 he succeeded to the title; but the Fagg estates possessed by his father descended to his half-brother Charles, in right of his mother. The late Sir Harry married, first, the only child of John Forster, esq. late Governor of Fort William in Bengal, and

had issue Sir Charles Forster Goring, the present Baronet, and a daughter, married to the Rev. J. Ridout; and, secondly, Elizabeth Fisher, by whom, who died in July 1780, he had issue one son, Harry.

SIR N. DUKENFIELD, BART.

Lately. At Squerries, near Westerham, Kent, the seat of John Warde, esq. in his 79th year, Sir Nathaniel Dukenfield, Bart. of Stanlake, Berks, and Dukenfield Hall, co. Chester, and late Lieutenant-colonel of the Windsor Foresters. He was son of Nathaniel Dukenfield, esq. of Utkinton (third son of Sir Robert, first Baronet), by his second wife, Margaret, daughter of Jolly, esq. On the death of his cousin Sir Samuel, the fourth Baronet, May 15, 1768, he succeeded to the title, and in 1783 married Katharine, sister of John Warde, of Squerries, co. Kent, esq. who died Sept. 29, 1823 (see vol. xciii. ii. p. 468); and by whom he had six sons and one daughter. On the 4th of October 1803 he was appointed an Inspecting Field Officer of Yeomanry and Volunteer Corps, with the rank of Lieutenant-colonel in the army, so long as he continued on the staff, and held the above appointment. He is succeeded by his second son, now Sir John Lloyd Dukenfield, Bart. Samuel, the eldest son, who was Captain in the 7th Light Dragoons, met with his death in a very melancholy manner. He was returning in the Dispatch transport from the campaign in Spain, where he had honourably distinguished himself, when, on the 23d of January 1810, the vessel was wrecked within sight of his native shore, on the Manacle Rocks near Falmouth.

SIR JOHN D'OYLY, BART.

May 25. At Kandy, of remittent fever, caught on an official tour in the Seven Kories, the Hon. Sir John D'Oyly, Bart. a Member of his Majesty's Council in Ceylon, and Resident and First Commissioner of Government in the Kandyan Provinces.

Sir John D'Oyly's talents and acquirements were of the first order; before he quitted Westminster he was particularly distinguished by the friendship of the late learned head of the School, Dr. Vincent, with whom he maintained a correspondence till the Doctor's death. The honourable and high feelings which were conspicuous in his character, combined with an amiable gentleness of disposition, naturally produced a courteousness of manner which made his society much more desired by his friends than his laborious zeal in the execution of his public duties would allow of their enjoying it; while their esteem and admiration were fully shared by the natives of every part of Ceylon in which his official functions had been displayed,

and

and towards whom his authority was always exercised with such strict and patient justice, tempered with attention to all their wants, and a general charitableness of disposition, that their regret, as evinced by the numbers of all ranks in and about Kandy who spontaneously attended the funeral, and loudly lamented the loss they had sustained, we fully believe to be unfeigned and sincere.

The merits and exertions of Sir John D'Oyly as a public servant, and principally as connected with the addition to His Majesty's dominions of the larger part of Ceylon, have been duly appreciated by the highest authorities. His Majesty's approbation was first conveyed in the dispatch from the Secretary of State to Sir Robert Brownrigg, published by the Ceylon Government June 1, 1816, in the following words:

"I am also commanded particularly to express the sense which his Royal Highness the Prince Regent entertains of the conduct and services of Mr. D'Oyly upon the late occasion. To his intelligence in conducting the negotiations, first with the Kandyan Government, and latterly with the Adikars and others who opposed it to his indefatigable activity in procuring information and in directing the military detachments, the complete success of the enterprise is principally owing; and his Royal Highness avails himself with pleasure of this opportunity of expressing how greatly he appreciates not only Mr. D'Oyly's latter services, but those which he has at former periods by his attention to the Kandyan Department, rendered to the colony and his country."

His Majesty's approval was followed by the elevation of the deceased to a Baronetcy of the United Kingdom 27th July 1821. This title becomes extinct, Sir John never having married.

His remains were removed from his late residence in the palace for interment in the burial-ground of the garrison on the 26th of May, at seven o'clock, the troops of the garrison lining the road, resting on their arms reversed, while minute guns were fired by the royal artillery in the castle, as the procession moved in the following order:

The Korales and Aratchies of the Udaratte.
The Band of the Ceylon Regiment.

THE BORN,
borne by twelve European soldiers of the 45th regiment.

The Pall borne by six Field Officers and Captains of the garrison.

Chaplain, the Rev. N. Garstin—Medical Attendant, Surgeon Armstrong.

Lieut.-colonel L. Greenwell, S. Sawers, esq. H. Wright, esq. the Commissioners of the Board, as chief mourners.

Officers of the Garrison and Gentlemen of Kandy.

The Adikar of the Kandyan Provinces, and Kandyan Chiefs.

Modliars, Mohandirams of the Residency, Clerks of the Public Offices, together with an immense concourse of Natives.

REV. SIR C. B. RICH, BART.

Sept. 12. At his seat near Southampton, after a long and severe illness, in his 73d year, the Rev. Sir Charles Bostock Rich, Bart. LL. D. of Waverly Abbey, near Farnham, Surrey. He was son of the Rev. John Bostock, of the Collegiate Church of Windsor, and Rector of Clewer, co. Berks, by Mary, daughter of John Hopson, esq. He married Mary-Frances, only daughter and sole heiress of Sir Robert Rich, of Waverly, Bart. who died in 1786 (by Mary, second daughter of Peter Ludlow, of Ardsalla, co. Meath, esq. and sister of the first Earl Ludlow), and took the name and arms of Rich by virtue of the royal licence December 23, 1790. He was created a Baronet, of Shirley House, Hants, June 21, 1791, and in 1796 sold the estate of Waverly, co. Surrey, to John Thompson, esq. He had issue six sons and three daughters. His eldest son, a Captain in the 15th Light Dragoons, is now Sir Charles Rich, second Baronet.

HON. T. HARRIS.

May 17. At Mangalore, East Indies, after an illness of only two days, aged 40, the Hon. T. Harris, Collector and Magistrate at Canara, on the Madras Establishment, second son of Lord Harris, by Anne Carteret, youngest daughter and coheir of Charles Dixon, esq. of Bath. He was born Sept. 13, 1783; married March 23, 1807, Emma Mary, fourth daughter of William Money, of Walthamstow, esq. and had issue. Mr. Harris shone no less in his public than private character; and his loss will be equally lamented by an affectionate family, and every class in his extensive district.

MAJ.-GEN. T. CAREY.

Nov. 9. At the house of Samuel Smith, esq. M. P. Berkeley-square, Major-General Thomas Carey, of the 3d Regiment of Guards.

This officer was appointed Ensign Jan. 15, 1794, in the 3d Foot Guards. He served the winter campaign of 1794 and 5 in Holland with the allied armies, British and Hanoverian. The 24th of August, 1795, he was appointed Lieutenant and Captain, and in 1796 Major of Brigade to the troops in Guernsey, in which situation he continued till December 1797. From the latter period, to December 1798, he was Aide-de-camp to Major-general Barton. He embarked in the expedition of 1799 to Holland, and was present at the landing of the army near Camperdown on the

the 27th of August; also in the subsequent action of the 10th of September, in defending the position of the Zuype, as well as the battles of the 19th of September and 2d and 6th of October; he was appointed Adjutant during this service, September 17. In March 1800, on the brigade of Guards embarking for Ireland, Captain Carey was appointed Major of Brigade. He served the campaign in Egypt; was present at the first landing of the troops in Aboukir Bay, the 8th of March 1801; also in the battles of the 13th and 21st of the same month, and at the reduction of Alexandria. He resumed the duty of Adjutant, from January 1802 to June 1803. The 24th of the latter month he was appointed Captain and Lieutenant-colonel in this regiment. In 1805 he served as Assistant Adjutant-General with the army in Hanover, as well as in the expedition to Zealand in 1807; and was present at the siege of Copenhagen. He served also as Assistant Adjutant-general in the campaigns in Portugal and Spain in 1808, and at the battles of Vimiera and Corunna. He was appointed Military Secretary to the Commander of the Forces in the expedition to the Scheldt July 1809, and was present at the reduction of the Island of Walcheren, and at the siege of Flushing. He received the Brevet of Colonel Jan. 1, 1812, and the rank of Major-general June 4, 1814.

ABRAHAM MONTEFIORE, Esq.

Aug. 25. At Lyons, in France, Abraham Montefiore, esq. of Stamford-hill, Middlesex, a very eminent member of the Stock Exchange. He was twice married. By his first marriage he had one daughter, Mary. His second wife, who survives him, was Henrietta, sister of the well-known capitalist N. M. Rothschild, esq. by whom he had two sons, Joseph and Nathan Meyer, and two daughters, Charlotte and Louisa. Mr. Montefiore was possessed of immense wealth, which has been productive of litigation in the Prerogative Court. In the course of the proceedings it appeared, that the deceased was very desirous to alter his former will, but from bodily weakness was incapable of doing so beyond the letters "I w—." He then took some wine, and renewed his efforts; but becoming quite exhausted by continued convulsions, was incapable of writing. He then uttered in English the word "and," or "I wish," when he was seized with a violent spasm that so affected his organs of speech that the few words he could utter in French and English were incomprehensible to those around him; and after repeatedly testifying a desire to do something more, even when speechless, he expired. His body was brought to England. On the 1st of September, about four o'clock, it was taken from Stamford-hill to be interred

in the Spanish and Portuguese Hebrew Burial-ground at Mile End Old Town. The mourning coaches, to the number of twenty-one, drew up to receive the relatives and friends of the deceased. There was also a number of gentlemen's carriages. Mr. Moses Montefiore, and his brother-in-law, N. M. Rothschild, esq. were the chief mourners. The procession departed about four o'clock, and proceeding through Dalston and Bethnal-green, arrived about six o'clock at the burial-ground, where the Rev. Dr. Herschell performed the funeral duties.

DR. WILLIAM KERR.

Sept. 4. At Northampton, William Kerr, M. D. in the 87th year of his age, universally respected by an extensive circle of friends. At the early part of his life he was surgeon in the Oxford Blue Regiment, which he resigned, and settled in the profession at Northampton at the age of 26. In the year 1763 he was elected surgeon to the Northampton County Infirmary, which was established in 1743, under the superintendance of the late Dr. Stonehouse. From the general benefit which continued to be derived by the afflicted, it was resolved by the governors in 1790, that a voluntary subscription should be immediately opened, to provide a more eligible situation, which also received the most ardent support of the clergy, with the benevolence of their parishioners throughout the county. When a suitable site of seven acres of land was obtained, on the east of Saint Giles's Church, and an edifice erected for the accommodation of 96 in-patients, and an unlimited number of out-patients, admitted from all counties, the whole arrangements were confided to the direction of Dr. Kerr, Mr. Charles Smith, and able architects. On the completion of the Infirmary in 1793, Dr. Kerr having afforded much general satisfaction to the governors by his unparalleled attention to the Institution, so much respectful deference was shewn to him that no professional gentlemen were introduced by the governors but those who had his sanction and approval. This continued to be adhered to from the admission of the patients in the new establishment to 1824. In this year, when he had entered into his fiftieth year at the Institution, the governors requested Dr. Kerr to sit for his portrait, which was painted by Mr. Phillips, R. A. and afterwards engraved by Mr. Sayer. He was a zealous friend to the King and Church Establishment. Indefatigable in the early commencement of the War, 1793-4, he raised an entire regiment, called the Northamptonshire Fencibles, for the service of government, and obtained the colonelcy for his son, now Major-general Kerr. He also raised a troop of Northamptonshire

amptonshire Volunteer Cavalry, of which he was Captain-commandant till 1893, when they were disembodied. He was friendly attached to the Corporation of the Borough of Northampton, and was at all times zealous in the public welfare.

The central situation of Leamington Spa, and the very high opinion he entertained of the beneficial effects of those waters, induced him to become a warm patron in promoting the interest of the inhabitants: and the magnificence of the place owes its fame chiefly to the recommendation of the venerable Dr. Kerr, and the public spirit of others. On the 10th September his remains were interred in a vault within St. Sepulchre's Church, attended by upwards of forty governors of the Infirmary, who all sympathized in the loss of their revered friend.

LIEUT. GEORGE SPEARING, R. N.

Oct. 25. At his apartments in Greenwich Hospital, in his 97th year, after having been bedridden two years, Lieutenant George Spearing, R. N. This veteran was the senior commission-officer in the British navy, with the exception, perhaps, of Admiral Henry; for though Lieut. Spearing was much the Admiral's senior in years, he was originally in the merchant service, and did not enter the Royal Navy till after he had been three voyages to China. He was a native of Winchester, of which corporation he was for many years the father. He had been for above 47 years a Lieutenant of Greenwich Hospital; after which retirement from active service he married, and had a family of nine children: two of his daughters survive him, one of whom is married to Lieut. Frederick Bedford, R. N. (a very meritorious officer of Greenwich Hospital, who has lost an eye and a leg, and received various other wounds, in the service of his country), by whom he has (besides other children) three sons who have just entered into the Royal Navy.

Above half a century ago Lieut. Spearing experienced a most dreadful misfortune, by falling into an old coal-pit near Glasgow, to the depth of 17 yards, where he remained without any sustenance except some rain-water for seven nights. An interesting account of this calamity, written by himself, is given in vol. LXIII. p. 697.

REV. M. W. BENNET.

Nov. 7. At East Looe, after a long and severe illness, the Rev. Mydhope Wallis Bennet, B. A. second son of the late Rev. John Bennet, of Tresilian House, in Cornwall, by Elizabeth daughter and coheir of Mydhope Wallis, esq. the representative of the ancient family of Mydhope of that county. The death of this amiable young man has been the source of unfeigned grief to his family and friends, in whose recollection his memory will ever be che-

rished with the sincerest affection and esteem. His deep sense of piety, and gentleness of disposition, united to a suavity peculiarly his own, rendered him a bright example of all that is estimable in a clergyman and a man. The most unpretending manners were in him found joined to no common solidity of judgment; and whilst scrupulously careful to avoid wounding the feelings of others, he possessed a firmness and independence of mind which those only who knew him intimately were able to appreciate. Whether contemplated as a Christian, a clergyman, or a gentleman, his character claims unqualified admiration, and affords to those who loved him a mournful but heartfelt consolation. The poor of the neighbourhood in which he resided have lost a benefactor whose kindness of heart and unostentatious conduct

— "did outsell the gift,

And yet enriched it too;"

and whilst by his purse he contributed to their comforts, his inquiries and advice manifested that he was truly interested in their welfare. Of the many who esteemed him none felt more respect and affection towards him than the writer of this inadequate but sincere tribute to his virtues; and although he deeply deploras the loss of a friend to whom many years of intimacy and a perfect knowledge of his character had strongly attached him, he joins fervently in the expectation of all to whom he was known, that he has attained that final reward which it was the object of his most anxious thoughts to secure.

Mr. Bennet died unmarried, and was buried in a spot selected by himself in the church-yard of Morval, which church, previous to his illness, he had for some time served.

JOHN LEIGH GREGSON, Esq.

Nov. 23. At Cambridge, aged 21, John Leigh Gregson, esq. student of Trinity College. He was the son of the late Matthew Gregson, esq. F. S. A. of Liverpool, whose death is recorded in p. 379. He returned to Cambridge about a month since, was attacked with acute rheumatism, fever ensued, and, touching the brain, proceeded with dreadful rapidity until the disease, in about ten days from his first attack, terminated in death. The most eminent medical men were in attendance, but all human means were in vain; and so short was the period of serious indisposition, that his afflicted sisters did not reach Cambridge till two days after his death. He was a most amiable and excellent young man, very kind and attentive to his sisters, and promised to be a comfort and honour to his family. Their loss is therefore proportionately great.

Ma.

MR. HUGH O'NEILL.

Mr. O'Neill (whose death is recorded in p. 86) was a native of London, born in Lascelles-place, Bloomsbury, on the 26th of April 1784, one of the sons of Mr. Jeremiah O'Neill, architect, who built the chief part of Portland-place, and the whole of Ayr-street, Piccadilly, of the latter of which he was at one time the sole proprietor. His wife, by whom he had six children, was a Falvey, of Somersetshire. Their first child, named Dennis Octavian, was bred to his father's profession, but left it for the royal navy, in which he served nine years, attaining the rank of purser, but died of fever caught in Spain in 1812. Their two next children died in infancy. The subject of our notice was the fourth. The fifth died at two years. The sixth, Marianne, is now the only survivor of her father's family.

Mr. O'Neill, sen. was employed by Government as barrack-builder in Ireland during the rebellion of 1798 and 1799. One evening, just before the ringing of the curfew, he was found alone in the vicinity of Wexford by a party of the rebels. Having fastened a rope around his neck, they were on the point of hanging him to the next tree, when two of his men, passing to their quarters, gave the alarm and saved him. Fortunately for the feelings of Mrs. O'Neill, the same post that conveyed to London a letter reporting that her husband had been hung, brought his own assurance of his safety from the attempt.

The time of the demise of the three elder branches of the family are thus remarkably coincident with public events. Mrs. O'Neill died on the day, and on the precise hour and minute of Lord Nelson's death; her husband, on the day of the battle of Salamanca; and their son, Dennis Octavian, on the day of the battle of Badajoz.

The genius of Hugh O'Neill, whose truth and beauty of architectural outline and landscape perspective was the most faithful that can be conceived, and executed with amazing facility, received its early excitement from the friendly patronage of Dr. Muuro, to whose library and collection of paintings he had free access. It was at first intended that he should graduate at Oxford, as a member of the University; but the bent of his talents and inclination determined this to be unnecessary.

JOHN HOLLIS, Esq.

Nov. 26. At High Wycombe, Bucks, aged 81, John Hollis, esq. He was the last descendant in the male line of an opulent dissenting family, well known in other counties, as well as in Buckinghamshire, for their zealous attachment to the cause of civil and religious liberty, and for their liberal support of it. The Hollis family

left Yorkshire about the middle of the seventeenth century, and established in the Minories, London, a trade in what is called hard-ware, by which they acquired very considerable property. Of this family was the celebrated republican Thomas Hollis, who left his fortune to his friend Thomas Brand, on whose decease, in 1804, the gentleman whose death we now record felt sore at not being remembered by a legacy, and communicated some anecdotes of his family to this Magazine (see vol. LXXIV. p. 1098; vol. LXXV. p. 117). These anecdotes were censured by another correspondent in pp. 8, 519. The late Mr. Hollis was himself distinguished by his ingenious love of truth and eager and anxious search after it, by his zeal in the cause of freedom, and by his kindness and beneficence. Those who knew him well, the poor in his neighbourhood, and many persons in various situations, who received his benefactions without knowing their benefactor, will long expect in vain, if they should expect, that his place in society will be supplied to them.

MR. SAMUEL ALEXANDER.

Dec. 15. In his 76th year, Samuel Alexander, of Needham Market, Suffolk, one of the Society of Friends. Having retired early in life from the toil and bustle of business, he devoted his time most indefatigably to the welfare of the sect of which he was a zealous member. His purse was generally open to those benevolent institutions which did not interfere with his religious scruples. His charity for those who differed from him in sentiment was well worthy of imitation; and by the poor, to whom he was a liberal benefactor, his loss will be felt most sensibly. He was the author of the following publications: "Brief Remarks on the Discipline amongst Friends, particularly as it relates to Tithes, and to those who pay them. York, 1818," 12mo. "An Address to the Members of the two Monthly Meetings, constituting the Quarterly Meeting of Friends of the County of Suffolk. Ipswich, 1819," 12mo.

C. HEATHCOTE, Esq.

Lately. C. Heathcote, esq. of Whatton. Mr. Heathcote was descended from an ancient family in the county of Nottingham, where, and also in the county of Derby, considerable estates are yet appendages to the family mansion. He was the elder of a numerous family, born at the family mansion at East Bridgford, ten miles from Nottingham. He seems to have inherited the genius and eccentricities of his paternal uncle, the celebrated Dr. Heathcote, author of "Silva," &c. His youthful pranks were the talk of the village; and his rapid advances in learning, while yet under the tuition of his father, obtained him great praise. Afterwards, he

he was sent to a grammar-school at Northampton, where he soon became pre-eminence among his fellows. Having finished his preparatory studies, he was entered at one of the Universities, with a design of taking holy orders. It appears to have been the unanimous wish of both his paternal uncle and his father, that this should be his final destination; but he became impatient of controul, launched into the labyrinth of dissipation, and left his college without a degree; and though he afterwards, by persuasion, submitted himself to be examined for ordination, conscious of his own superior attainments, he became disgusted with the ordeal, and afterwards could never be prevailed upon to present himself to the Bishop. At the summit of life he entered into the marriage state, and became the father of a numerous family. In all situations he supported the dignity of his birth and character, uniformly evincing the disposition and habits of a gentleman. Mr. Heathcote's scholastic attainments were not of an ordinary degree. Possessed of a daring mind, it seized on its own speculations with avidity; the laws of language were familiar to him; he studied the constitution and politics of his country, and became a proficient in the common and statute law. He commenced as an author by contributing, though anonymously, to some of the periodical publications of his time. He published in 8vo, 1794, "Remarks on the Corporation and Test Acts;" he translated the various charters granted to the town and county of the town of Nottingham, and to the Corporate body; by our sovereigns of the earliest day. He also opposed some statements made by the truly learned Gilbert Wakefield, in the Nottingham Journal, with considerable success. His conversation to his friends was familiar and open, intelligent and sincere. In politics, he was a Tory; in religion, a member of the Church of England.

HENRY COOPER, ESQ.

The death of this rising Barrister has been recorded in p. 381. He died of inflammation in the bowels, at the house of his friend Mr. Hill at Chelsea. His age was about eight or nine and thirty, and he had been about twelve years at the Bar. He was the son of a Counsel of eminence, resident at Norwich. He went to sea with Lord Nelson, and was present at the battle of the Nile; but he early quitted the naval profession for that of the law, though he retained much of the frankness and gaiety of manner which distinguish seamen, and the activity and strength of frame which a seaman's habits create. He was afterwards Attorney-general of the Bermudas, at the time when one of the

Cockburns was Governor. On the appointment of the late Mr. Serjeant Blosset to the Chief-justiceship of Bengal, Mr. Cooper, who was then rapidly rising on his circuit (the Norfolk), became one of the leaders, and at the two last assizes was in almost every cause. He possessed great activity and versatility of mind. No one, according to the testimony of those who saw most of him, combined with a fluent and powerful eloquence a better judgment and nicer skill in conducting a cause. But his best and highest forensic quality (and that which, combined with his talents, makes the loss a national one) was his great moral and professional courage, his unshaken attachment to what he considered to be a good cause. No consideration ever warped him from his duty. He was proof not merely against those speculations on the best probable means of personal advancement, which many men reject as well as he did, but against that desire of standing well with the Judge, of getting the ear of the Court, of obtaining the sympathy of men of professional standing, which it requires much more firmness to resist. There was no one on whom a defendant, exposed to the enmity of Government or Judges, or to any prejudices, could rely with greater certainty that he would not be compromised or betrayed by his advocate. In a word, there was no man less of a sycophant. He had a confidence that he could make himself a name by his own merits, and he would have made it;

"But the fair guerdon when we hope to find,
Comes the blind fury, with the abhorred shears,
And slits the thin-spun life!"

LIEUT. JOHN BUSHMAN.

Aug. 13. At Clifton, aged 28, Lieut. John Bushman. He received his nautical education in the Mathematical School of Christ's Hospital, whence he entered the service in 1813 on board H. M. S. Fame, Captain Bathurst, then in the Mediterranean. Fortune had not provided him with friends whose interest could secure the promotion of a young officer: thus left to himself, he spared no exertions to qualify himself for the duties of his profession, in the hope that his superior attainments in the difficult art of marine surveying, might one day stand him in the stead of private influence. Providential circumstances introduced him to the notice of the late Captain Hurd, Hydrographer to the Admiralty, who, finding this young man possessed knowledge of a superior kind, which only wanted the opportunity to display itself to carry him to the highest honours of his profession, not only gave him

him encouragement by employing him in the Hydrographer's Office, but endeavoured to forward his advancement to the utmost of his power. In 1818 Bushnan found in the expedition then preparing under Captain Ross an opening to the path of distinction. A resolution less determined than his would have sunk under the difficulties with which he had to contend, in his endeavours to procure a berth on board one of the ships in that expedition; and when his services were accepted, it was coupled with the condition of accepting, nominally, the rating of captain's clerk on board the *Isabella*; but to this he submitted cheerfully, esteeming it no degradation to undertake an inferior post, in the consciousness that he should soon display the justness of his claim to a higher station. Perhaps there is no line of life more trying than that of a young officer in the navy who feels an honourable ambition to rise in his profession, but has no interest to forward his claims for reward. None but those who have experienced these difficulties can judge how severe are the trials of temper, and the bitterness of the disappointments to which the most deserving men are exposed. Of these trials Lieutenant Bushnan had his full share; he happily triumphed where hundreds have sunk overwhelmed. In the expedition under Captain Ross, he established his reputation as an able marine surveyor, and he was happy in receiving from his Captain, not merely the formal certificate of regularity and obedience, but the warm acknowledgment of services rendered in the most able and satisfactory manner. In the first expedition under Captain Parry he again volunteered his services; and his labours in the second expedition, under the same officer, at length earned for him the rank of lieutenant. The charts attached to the history of the three expeditions were executed by him in the most superior manner. They only who know the difficulty of marine surveying, and the skill necessary in the accurate construction of charts, can appreciate the value of his services. Amongst the originals, which are preserved in the Hydrographer's office, few are found to equal, scarcely any to excel, in accuracy or in manual execution, those which are the work of Bushnan. In the last expedition under Captain Parry, he bore the honourable title of Assistant Surveyor to the expedition; and so well aware had those in authority now become of his peculiar talents in the department of marine surveying, that, together with his promotion to the rank of lieutenant, he received the appointment to accompany Captain Franklin in the overland expedition to Behring's Straits. Most sensibly does that

gallant officer feel the loss he has sustained in being deprived of so cheerful a companion and so powerful a coadjutor in his destined labours. We must not, in justice to the memory of Lieutenant Bushnan, omit to mention that his exertions in the service were not confined to the time he passed on board. On shore he constantly devoted himself to scientific pursuits, and to the acquisition of all those branches of knowledge, which might be of use in the service in which he was engaged. As a friend and companion he was highly esteemed; his manners were mild and conciliating; and whilst he served his superiors diligently, he knew how to secure their respect and regard. Young as he was in the service, he could assert his just claim to attention without offending those from whom he demanded what was due to his real worth. The conclusion of his life was under circumstances peculiarly distressing:—but six weeks before his death he was married to a young lady, to whom he had been some years engaged. A point of land named in the expedition at his request, near to an island which also bears his name, will attest for ever the ties of affection by which they were bound. His death was occasioned by rupture in the intestines, originally produced by great bodily exertion, and increased by the hardships of the service. The view of the body after death shewed that disease had been making such rapid progress upon his constitution, that had he lived to enter upon the intended scene of his labours under Captain Franklin, a very short continuance of fatigue would have served to terminate his existence.

REV. J. NIGHTINGALE.

Aug. 9. In his 49th year, the Rev. Joseph Nightingale, a native of Chawbert in Lancashire, and formerly a Wesleyan Minister in the town of Macclesfield. His history is briefly this; that, leaving his obscure situation in that town, he came to the metropolis, and by the exertion of his literary talents struggled into notice, and contributed not a little to the instruction and amusement of the community. He compiled several of the volumes of the "Beauties of England and Wales," and afterwards published in 1816 a folio volume, entitled "English Topography; or a Series of Historical and Statistical Descriptions of the several Counties of England and Wales, accompanied by a Map of each County. By the Author of Historical and Descriptive Delineations of London and Westminster, the Counties of Salop, Stafford, Somerset, &c." In his preface to this work, it is called his "twenty-sixth" tour through the republic of letters." In the mean time, he had seceded from the Wesleyans, become an Unitarian, and

and published "A Portraiture of Methodism," 8vo, 1807; "Two Sermons, preached at Hanover-street and Worship-street Chapels," 8vo, 1807; "A Portraiture of Catholicism," 8vo, 1812; "Refutation of the Falshoods and Calumnies of a recent anonymous Pamphlet, entitled, 'A Portraiture of Hypocrisy'," 8vo, 1813. He was of a kind disposition, lively imagination, and possessed a cheerfulness that never deserted him to the last. He suffered long from a severe disease, during which, and in the concluding scene he was well supported by the hopes and consolations of religion. He was interred in Bunhill-fields' burying-ground.

REV. J. WHITEHOUSE.

Oct. 1. At Ramsgate, where he had been only a few days for the benefit of his health, in his 68th year, the Rev. John Whitehouse, formerly of St. John's College, Cambridge (where he took the degree of M.A. 17...), Rector of Orlingbury, Kent, and Chaplain to the Duke of York. Mr. Whitehouse first made himself known to the literary world in 1792, when he published an "Elegiac Ode to the Memory of Sir Joshua Reynolds," in which he delineated with considerable effect, in the true spirit of poetry, and with the enthusiasm of a lover of the art of painting, some of the principal works of that most celebrated artist. In 1794 he published a volume of "Odes, moral and descriptive;" and, not to mention several other minor poetical productions (including some beautiful translations from the German), in 1819, a "Tribute of Affection to the Memory of the late Mrs. E. S. F. Whitehouse," his wife, a poem which, with advantage to itself, may be compared with the most admired effusions of the same kind in our language,—with Littleton's celebrated "Monody on the Death of his Lady," or with Hurdis's "Tears of Affection." In 1810 he published, in 8vo, "The Sin of Cruelty to Brute Animals, a Sermon preached at Orlingbury;" and in 1821 an essay, entitled, "The Kingdom of God on Earth," designed to give a practical view and illustration of the doctrine of the Millenium.

REV. R. HARGADON.

Lately. Aged 70, Rev. Raymond Hargadon, parish priest of Annadown, co. Galway. For thirty-six years that he resided in this parish, he was unremittingly devoted to the dearest interests of his flock, in performing, with edifying fidelity and exactness, the sacred functions and arduous duties of a good pastor. His frugal habits, as well as the singular kindness of the very respectable family in which he lived for many years, enabled him to be

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always attentive to the wants of his indigent parishioners. He established a school in the parish chapel, to the masters of which he bequeathed, in perpetuity, the interest of 200*l.* for giving moral and religious instruction gratuitously to fifty of the most indigent and destitute children of the parish, and for giving catechetical instruction to the youths in general every Sunday. When prevented by debility from visiting the abodes of distress, during the last summer, he invited the poor, and distributed in person amongst them upwards of 200*l.* In addition to these highly commendable instances of pure and disinterested charity, he bequeathed 40*l.* to the poor of his parish; 40*l.* to forward the interests of the Catholic education; and 100*l.* to be applied to various charitable purposes. The inconsiderable residue of his effects he bequeathed to his poorer relatives.

MRS. WHITFORD.

July 6. In Mapledon-place, Burton-crescent, Helena, wife of Edward Whitford, esq. She was the youngest daughter of Mr. Robert Wells and Mary his wife, both natives of Scotland, who settled in Carolina in 1753; and sister of Dr. William Charles Wells, of whom we gave an interesting memoir in our vol. lxxvii. ii. p. 467, and his monument in vol. xc. p. 505. Her father's death is noticed in vol. xxiv. p. 677. Mrs. Whitford was the author of some works of considerable merit: "Constantia Neville, or the West Indian, a Novel," 3 vols. 12mo (see vol. lxx. p. 663); "The Step-mother, a Novel," 2 vols. 12mo; "Letters to young Females," 12mo; "Thoughts on establishing an Institution for the Support and Education of Impoverished Females," 8vo, 1809.

MRS. ELIZABETH COBBOLD.

Oct. 17. At Holywells, Ipswich, Elizabeth, wife of John Cobbold, genl. a woman of great talent and genius; she excelled in poetry, painting, botany, &c. Her judicious and active exertions in aid of the charitable institutions of that town were duly appreciated, and will be long remembered. It is intended to publish, by subscription, a volume of her fugitive poems, with a biographical memoir prefixed, the profits arising from which will be appropriated to "the Infant Charity," of which institution she was the original foundress, and in the concerns of which she ever took a most active and decided part. She was the author of the following works, viz. "Six Narrative Poems," London, 1787, 4to; "The Sword," 2 vols, 12mo; and an "Ode on the Victory of Waterloo," 1815, 8vo; and, privately printed for distribution amongst her friends, "Cliff Valentine," Ipswich, 1813, 4to and 12mo.

MR.

MR. ANTHONY COOK.

At Wooley, near Hexham, aged 29, Mr. Anthony Cook, Mathematical Master to the Trinity House of Newcastle. This able mathematician was brought up as a farmer, and at a very early age evinced considerable fondness for figures, which led him several years ago to become a contributor to the *Lady's* and *Gentleman's Diaries*. About three years since, when Mr. Edward Riddle, the late master to the Trinity House, was appointed to the mastership at Greenwich, Mr. Cook was the person elected to succeed Mr. Riddle, on which occasion he received recommendation from Drs. Hutton, Gregory, &c. &c. From Mr. Cook's diligence in his profession at the Trinity School, he had laid in a stock of observations which he had begun to arrange for a large work on Navigation, both theoretical and practical, and which will now perhaps be for ever lost to the world. He received his education at the school of that able teacher, the Rev. Mr. Scurr, of Hexham. In private life he was modest and unassuming, mild in his manners, and steady in his friendship.

CLERGY RECENTLY DECEASED.

Sept. 13. Of apoplexy, the Rev. D. Dewhurst, for upwards of 25 years Independent Minister at Keighley, Yorkshire, which office he had resigned more than four years ago, on account of indisposition.

Sept. 24. At the Parsonage House, St. John's Wood, Regent's Park, aged 65, the Rev. Gilbert Parke, formerly of Wadham College, Oxford, and Chaplain to his Majesty. He published "Letters and Correspondence of Henry St. John, Viscount Bolingbroke, with State Papers, explanatory Notes, &c." 2 vols. 4to. and 4 vols. 8vo. 1798; (fully reviewed in LXVIII. pp. 685, 1130.)

Sept. 29. At Pitsford, Northamptonshire, aged 67, the Rev. Robert Blayney, A. M. formerly Fellow of Worcester College, Oxford, Prebendary of Sarum, and Rector of Pitsford. He took his degree of M. A. Nov. 18, 1779, was presented to the Rectory of Pitsford in 1795 by the Hon. Sir W. Howe, and in 1803 was elected Prebendary of Chisenbury and Chute in Salisbury Cathedral.

Sept. 30. At Castor, near Peterborough, in his 75th year, the Rev. Stephen White, LL.D. Vicar of Lavington, Lincolnshire, and Rector of Conington, Huntingdonshire. He was of Queen's College, Cambridge, where he proceeded LL.B. 1775, and LL.D. 1781. In 1774 he was presented to the Vicarage of Lavington by Sir Gilbert Heathcote, bart. and in 1782 to the Rectory of Conington, by John Heathcote, esq. brother of the Baronet.

At Westend, near Southampton, aged 47, the Rev. J. Esen.

Aged 63, the Rev. John Gandy, M. A. Prebendary of Exeter, and for 66 years Vicar of St. Andrew's Plymouth, cum Biddock, Penras, Sampford Spiney, Stonehouse, and Weston Peverell, Curacies. He was of Sidney College, Cambridge, B. A. 1762, M. A. 1768. The following year he was presented to the living of St. Andrew's by the Mayor and Burgesses of Plymouth. In 1777 he was elected Prebendary of Exeter.

Lately. Aged 47, the Rev. Robert Gatehouse, Rector of North Cheriton, co. Somerset, and Stoke Charity, Hants. He was of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, where he proceeded M. A. Feb. 4, 1802, and B. D. May 9, 1811. In 1809 he was presented to the Rectory of Cheriton by Mrs. Gatehouse, and in 1819 to that of Stoke by Ch. Ch. Oxon.

Aged 67, the Rev. Roger Hall, Rector of Ellingham and Gavestone, Norfolk. In 1778 he was presented to the Rectory of Gavestone by W. Clayton, gent. and in 1785 to that of Ellingham by Lord Walden.

At Killaloe, aged 80, the Rev. James Martin, upwards of 80 years Reader in Killaloe Cathedral.

At Tarvin, Cheshire, the Rev. John Ordershaw, LL.D. many years Vicar of Tarvin, and an active Magistrate for the County of Chester. He was of St. Mary Hall, Oxford, B. C. L. May 28, 1783. In 1795 he was presented to the Vicarage of Ranworth, co. Norfolk, by the Bishop of Ely, and instituted to that of Tarvin Aug. 5, 1796, on the presentation of the Rev. Dr. Samuel Smallbroke, D. D. granted by him, in 1746, as Prebendary of Tarvin in the Cathedral of Lichfield.

At Churcham, the Rev. Charles Palmer, M. A. Vicar of that place, with the Chapelry of Bulley annexed, and Perpetual Curate of Quidgeley. In 1817, through the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester, he was Vicar of St. Mary de Load, with the annexed Curacy of St. Catherine's, and Vicar of Trinity Church in that city; but these preferments he had resigned. The same patrons presented him in 1819 to the living of Churcham. To Quidgeley he was presented before 1817 by the Duke of Manchester.

Rev. William Radford, Rector of Lapford and Nymet Rowland, Devon. He was of Trinity College, Oxford, M. A. Oct. 10, 1811; was presented to the Rectory of Lapford in 1799 by the Rev. A. Radford, and to that of Nymet in 1806 by the Rev. Wm. Radford.

At Wincanton, Rev. Arundel Radford, son of the Rev. J. Radford, late Rector of Lapford.

Aged 74, the Rev. Thomas Roberts, Vicar of Tottenham, and Rector of St. Peter's, Cornhill. He was presented to the living of St. Peter's in 1797 by the City; and in the following year, the Dean and Chapter of St.

St. Paul's presented him to that of Tottenham.

Aged 70, the Rev. *Joseph Sharpe*, Vicar of *Clant cum Bewley Regis Curacy*, co. Worcester. He was a Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, B. A. 1779, M. A. 1792. He was presented to the above living in 1816 by the King.

In his 60th year, the Rev. *John Warren*, M. A. Rector of *Taconelston*, Norfolk, to which living he was presented in 1796 by Rev. Thomas Warren.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Oct. 22. The Right hon. Lady Anne Remington. She was the 7th child of Edward first Earl of Winterton, by Anne, daughter of Thomas Lord Archer; was born March 12, 1757. She married first, George Gordon Brown, esq. and secondly, in 1806, T. Remington, M. D.

Aged 40, Anne, wife of James Balaam, of Clapham.

Nov. 6. In Harley-street, the second dau. of the late Sir G. Cook, bart. of Whastley, near Doncaster, who died June 2, 1823 (see vol. xciii. ii. p. 83) by Frances-Jory Middleton, sister of late Sir Wm. Middleton, of Belsay Castle, co. Northumberland, bart.

Nov. 9. In London, aged 19, Harriet-Elizabeth, third dau. of Hugh Blaydes, esq. of Ranby Hall, Nottinghamshire.

Nov. 15. At Chelsea, aged 76, George-Frederick Schoene, esq.

Nov. 17. Aged 91, John Clarke, esq. of Church-street, Spital-fields.

In Hatton-garden, aged 71, Daniel Eliason, esq.

Nov. 18. At Peckham, aged 56, Samuel West, esq. formerly of Whitechapel.

Of apoplexy, in her 58th year, the wife of William Pooley, esq. merchant, of Cannon-street, and second dau. of late Joseph Waugh, esq. many years an eminent merchant on Dowgate-hill (see vol. lxxviii. p. 628.)

Nov. 19. At Walworth, of a decline, in his 20th year, Mr. James Janson Raw, eldest son of Mr. Joseph Raw, of that place, and of London, merchant.

At Holloway, aged 78, Jane Margaret, widow of Francis Menet, late of Broad-street, merchant.

Nov. 20. The widow of the Rev. Henry Kaye Bonney, Prebendary of Lincoln, and Rector of King's Cliffe, Northamptonshire.

Nov. 21. In Nottingham-place, aged 79, David Nicols, esq.

Nov. 22. At Highbury-place, Islington, aged 68, Stephen Holder, esq.

Nov. 23. Aged 41, George Bodley, esq. Deputy Assistant-Commissary-General.

Nov. 24. At Barnes-terrace, aged 73, Richard Jeston Case, esq.

Nov. 25. William Compton, esq. late of

Frederick's-place, and youngest son of James Compton, esq. of Cleobury-Mortimer.

Nov. 26. In Russell-square, Nathaniel Winter, esq.

In Curzon-street, in his 51st year, Mr. William Coleman.

Julia, wife of Mr. J. Martyr, of Dover-place, Kent-road.

John-William, eldest son of Dr. Golding.

Nov. 28. Mr. James Curtis, oil and colour-man, a very old and respectable inhabitant of Fleet-street, aged 78.

At Tonbridge-place, New-road, aged 81, Mrs. Lydia Blackborow.

At Downshire hill, Hampstead, aged 70, Thomas Mortimer, esq. formerly a gun-maker, on Ludgate-hill.

In his 60th year, Mr. James Davies, of Park-street, Islington.

At Westbourn-green, aged 78, Dr. Stephen Pellet, sen. Licentiate of the College of Physicians.

Dec. 1. Aged 57, James Walsh, esq. Inspector of Aliens at Gravesend, and Captain of the Flamer Custom-house cutter.

Dec. 4. Aged 19, Jane, wife of Captain Thomas Brett, late of the 8th Hussars.

Dec. 5. Dr. Alexander Peter Buchan, late of Percy-street, son of the author of the well-known work on Domestic Medicine, late senior physician of Westminster Hospital, &c.

Dec. 7. At Stoke Newington, aged 71, Thomas Smith, esq.

Aged 14, John Francis, third son of Stephen Howell Phillips, esq. of Norfolk-street.

Dec. 8. Aged 60, William Overton, esq. of Mabledon-place.

Dec. 10. At Hampton, aged 22, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Rev. Dr. Hemming.

Dec. 12. Mary Anne, eldest daughter of T. M. Alsager, esq. of Mecklenburgh-square. Joe. Wigg, esq. of North-place, aged 73.

At Clapham-common, the wife of W. H. Crowder, esq.

Aged 74, Mrs. Normansell, of Gloucester-street, Portman-square.

Dec. 13. Aged 73, Augustin Sayer, esq. father of Dr. Sayer, of Harley-street.

In Charlotte-street, Portland-place, aged 77, Mrs. Susanna Raynsford.

Dec. 14. At Islington, aged 71, Elizabeth, widow of Mr. Thomas Cato, vice-worker, of Holborn-hill.

Dec. 15. William Ghrimes, esq. of Ludgate-street, aged 92.

In Sloane-street, after a lingering illness, aged 42, Dr. Samuel T. Bridger, late surgeon in the Hon. E. I. C. service.

Dec. 16. Aged 69, Anne, wife of Richard Cartwright, esq. of Hunter-street, Brunswick-square.

In Lincoln's-inn-fields, of a brain fever, Edward, eldest son of late Edw. Horne, esq.

In New Bridge-street, William Le Blanc, esq. an eminent solicitor.

Dec. 17. By a razor applied by himself, Mr.

Mr. Henry Sheppard, surgeon-accoucheur, of Hampton, and partner of Mr. Griffinhoof. He attended the family of the Duke and Duchess of Clarence, at Bushy, and had been professionally employed by the latter and the Duchess of Saxe Weimar.

Dec. 18. At Lambeth, William Rose Haworth, esq.

In Baker-street, Frederica, wife of Capt. S. Hurd, formerly in the Grenadier Guards, and dau. of late Lieut.-gen. Wm. Winyard.

Dec. 19. Wm. Marmaduke Sellon, esq. of Harlsden-green, Middlesex, for many years a most active and exemplary magistrate of that county.

BEDFORDSHIRE.—*Lately*. Aged 91, Mr. Richard Bedford, of Westoning.

Dec. 9. Aged 21, at Cranfield Rectory, Caroline, youngest daughter of Edw. Hobton, esq. of Hope Hall, Lancashire.

BERKSHIRE.—*Sept.* 23. At Hendred, aged 66, Teresa, widow of T. P. Metcalfe, esq. of Baruborough.

Sept. 29. At Newbury, Thomas Towns- end, esq.

Oct. 6. At Newtown, near Hungerford, Fanny Anne, eldest daughter of Rev. C. B. Coxo, Rector of Avington and East Shefford.

Oct. 28. At Sunningdale, aged 80, Mrs. Steuart.

Nov. 19. At Binfield, aged 86, Pettus Harman, esq.

Nov. 22. At Windsor, aged 75, Charles Knight, esq.

Nov. 23. At Billingsbere, aged 76, Frances Neville Jalabert. She was only daughter of Rich. Neville Aldworth, of Stanlake, esq. by Magdalen daugh. of Francis Callandrini, first Syndic of the Republic of Geneva, who died June 17, 1750, O. S.; and was sister of the present and second Lord Braybrooke. She was born June 23, 1749, and married at Mary-la-bonne in 1794 to Francis Jalabert, of Crouchland, Sussex, esq.

Nov. 27. At her father's, Bridge-Villa, Maidenhead, aged 22, Anne-Dolly, wife of Bern. Brocas, esq. of Wokefield-house, Berks, and of Beaurepaire, Hants.

Dec. 8. At his father's, Purley, Berks, Thos. Canning, esq. of Lincoln's-Inn, Barrister.

CORNWALL.—*Nov.* 16. Mr. Wm. Hart, of Coomb's-head, in the parish of Stockclimland, Cornwall, aged 100 years.

DERBYSHIRE.—*Nov.* 17. At Belper, Derbyshire, Joseph, brother of the Rev. Geo. Lee, of Hull, leaving a widow and several children.

DORSETSHIRE.—*Lately*. At Weymouth, aged 70, after a protracted illness, John Crouch, esq. of Codford St. Peter.

DURHAM.—*Nov.* 24. Wm. Clark, esq. of Killaby, near Darlington. He had gone into his grounds after dinner in good health, and was found dead on the road near his house, a short time after.

At Durham, after a few hours illness,

aged 88, Christopher Ebdon, formerly an eminent architect.

ESSEX.—*Nov.* 7. At the house of John Hopkins, esq. Harwich, Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Dr. Frost, of Hadleigh, Suffolk. After an affliction of 15 years duration, borne with exemplary resignation, the clothes of this unfortunate lady caught fire, and she was so severely burned as to survive only a few hours.

Nov. 22. Aged 71, Robert Corner, esq. of Upton-place, near Stratford.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—*Sept.* 8. At the Spa, Gloucester, Robert Bramsby, infant son of Rev. Rob. Jermyn Cooper, M. A. of Christ Church, Oxford.

Oct. 22. In College-green, Bristol, aged 82, the widow of Mr. Thomas Dumbar.

HAMPSHIRE.—*Lately*. Suddenly, in the "Accommodation Van," near the Green Post public-house, Hilsca, Capt. Castle, late of the East Kent Militia; and of Park-lane, Southsea. He left London the preceding night, where he had been a few days, and was in his usual state of health until the coach had arrived at the aforesaid place, when he leaned his head backward, and expired. The body was taken into the Green Post public-house, and a Coroner's Inquest held. It appeared that the deceased had for some years been subject to frequent and severe attacks in the head. Verdict—*Died of Apoplexy*.—Capt. Castle was a most worthy man.

Sept. 7. Aged 26, after giving birth to a daughter, Louisa, wife of R. B. Freer, esq. of Gosport, and of the Royal Veteran Battalion; and dau. of late C. Wilmot, esq. of Lyncombe, Bath.

Oct. 23. Aged 95, after eight years of painful affliction, Walter, son of late Walter Godfrey, esq. of Lee, near Romsey; many years a respectable tradesman in Southampton. The deceased had served George II. in Germany, as a serjeant in the 15th reg. of Light Horse; was discharged in consequence of a reduction in that regiment, after proving himself, during 14 years, a brave soldier.

Nov. 8. At Portwood House, Elizabeth, widow of Count Dupont.

Nov. 20. At Southampton, aged 44, of grief for the loss of her only son, whom she survived but three weeks, Sophia, relict of P. O. White, esq.

Nov. 28. At Standbridge, near Romsey, Mr. Benj. Fifield, nephew of J. Fifield, esq.

HEREFORDSHIRE.—*Dec.* 2. At the Moor, James Lloyd Harris, esq. barrister.

Dec. 5. At Pengethley, near Ross, Tho. Farmer Turvile, esq. of Clifford's Inn, London.

HERTS.—*Nov.* 18. At Totteridge Park, Capt. Edward Fiott, of the 7th Regiment of Native Infantry, Madras.

Nov. 20. At Barnet, aged 54, Thomas Booth, many years Surgeon there.

KENT.—*Nov.* 18. At Cale Hill, in his 85th year, Henry Darel, esq.

LANCA-

LANCASHIRE.—*Lately*. At the Hazles, near Prescott, Heywood, second son of Jos. Birch, esq. M. P.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—*Nov. 23*. At Mr. Keyworth's, Lincoln, the wife of Capt. J. Terrington, of the Commissariat, Newfoundland.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—*Dec. 14*. At Therrford, aged 76, Mrs. Ingram.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—*Dec. 14*. At Little Benton, aged 41, Tho. Hanway Bigge, esq.

OXFORDSHIRE.—*Sept. 30*. At the house of her son-in-law, George Cobb, esq. Broughton Castle, the widow of J. Wheatley, esq.

Sept. 27. At Banbury, in her 83d year, the relict of Edward King, esq. Bicester.

Nov. 17. At Oxford, in her 83d year, Mary, wife of Mr. Joy, sen. of Oxford.

Nov. 30. In his 20th year, Samuel, second son of A. R. Sidebottom, esq. and Commoner of Brazenose College.

SUFFOLK.—*Sept. 14*. Aged 59, John Gowing, gent. of Weston Market, and one of the Chief Constables of the Hundred of Blackbourn.

Aged 20, Louisa, second dau. of Thomas Tiffin, esq. of Saham Hall, near Boxford.

Sept. 15. Aged 75, John Tuffin, of Acton, gent.

Sept. 18. In her 38th year, the wife of Rev. Charles Dewhirst, of Bury.

Sept. 23. Newman Sparrow, of Peacock Hall, in Little Cornard.

Aged 49, Mr. Wm. Turner, of Columbines Hall, in Stowmsland.

Oct. 21. In her 65th year, the relict of William Orford, gent. of Ipswich.

Oct. 23. At the Hill Farm, Abington, aged 68, Mr. B. Norden, late of St. Bartholomew's, Sudbury.

Oct. 24. At Ipswich, aged 47, Thomas Tranter, gent. late of the Shropshire Militia.

Oct. 10. At Ipswich, Anna, only daughter of Mr. Richard Porter.

At Bury, at an advanced age, Mrs. Norgate, the sister of the late Dr. Norgate, of Ashfield.

SURREY.—*Sept. 26*. At Chobham House, Charles Stanger Jerram, eldest son of Rev. Charles Jerram, Vicar of Chobham.

Oct. 30. At Mitcham-grove, the seat of Henry Hoare, esq. the infant daughter of George Matthew Hoare, esq.

SUSSEX.—*June 9*. At Brighton, Jane, dau. of T. Atkins, esq. of Walthamstow.

Aug. 29. At Brighton, aged 75, the Hon. Frances Wall.

Sept. 30. At Winchelsea, aged 75, Edwin Dawes, esq.

Nov. 3. At Hastings, in his 47th year, Sir William Laurence Young, bart. He was eldest son of Sir William, second bart. by his first wife, Sarah, dau. of Charles Laurence, esq. On the 21st of Dec. 1805, he married Louisa, 2d dau. of Wm. Tuffnell, esq. of Langley, co. Essex, and had issue. On the death of his father, in Nov. 1811, he succeeded to the baronetcy.

Oct. 13. At Balham, G. P. Dorville, esq.
Nov. 12. At Brighton, Mary, wife of W. Smith Buckley, esq. of St. Christopher's.

WARWICKSHIRE.—*Nov. 17*. At Leamington, aged 28, Sophia, daughter of Sir George Pigot, bart. of Pattishull, Staffordshire, by Mary-Anne, dau. of the Hon. John Monckton, of Fineshade, co. Northampton, son of John first Viscount Galway.

Elizabeth-Isabella, wife of the Rev. Eger-ton-Arden Bagot, of Pipe Hayes, and dau. of the Hon. and Rev. George Bridgeman.

Nov. 20. At Clopton House, aged 75, John Clopton, esq.

YORKSHIRE.—*Aug. 25*. Edward P. Walker, esq. of Balby, near Doncaster.

Aug. 26. At Wakefield House, near Doncaster, the lady of the Hon. E. Hawke, and daughter of Sir John Ramsden, bart. of Byrom.

Aug. 27. At the Lodge, Mount-pleasant, Bradford, after a short illness, Richard Holmes, esq.

Aug. 31. Of apoplexy, Mr. Wm. Dyer, of Wakefield; a gentleman of uprightness of character and urbanity of manners.

Sept. 2. Aged 85, Mr. Thomas Brain, farmer, of Barnbow.

Sept. 4. At an advanced age, the relict of Joseph Clarke, esq. of Barnsley.

Sept. 7. Miss Catharine Creyke, daughter of Ralph Creyke, esq. of Marton, near Bridlington.

Sept. 18. At Brough Hall, aged 54, Catharine Lady Lawson, wife of Sir Henry Maire Lawson, of Brough Hall, bart. She was the only dau. of late Henry Fermor, esq. of Worcester, and was married May 18, 1801.

Sept. 18. At Wentworth Castle, near Barnsley, aged 68, the widow of Henry Vernon, esq. late of Hilton Park, Staffordshire, and mother of Thomas Frederick Vernon Wentworth, esq. of the former place. Her remains were interred in a family vault in Worsbrough church.

Sept. 22. At Harrogate, Major Henry Bishop, 1st Provisional Battalion Militia, late of the 64th Regiment of Foot, deeply regretted.

Oct. 8. At Batley Carr, aged 79, Mrs. Sarah Greenwood, widow. Her death was occasioned by being severely burnt on the 17th ult.

Aged 85, Mr. Samuel Hopkinson, formerly a worsted manufacturer, of Wakefield, father of the late Mr. John Hopkinson, attorney-at-law, Dewsbury, and of Mr. William Hopkinson, surgeon, Brighouse.

WALES.—Philip Parry, esq. of the Castle House, Denbigh.

Nov. 2. At Pembroke, aged 72, Mrs. Ann Mansell, sister of the late Lord Bishop of Bristol.

SCOTLAND.—*Lately*. Mr. Mitchell, General Inspector of the Parliamentary Roads in the Highlands of Scotland, whose zealous and honourable discharge of the important and

an illustrious name in the annals of the
British Empire, by every one who has
read the account of his heroic services of
Africa, and his successful campaigns.

Jan. 1. - An illustrious name, worthy of
the name of a hero, and a soldier of
Africa.

Jan. 2. - Robert Campbell, an illustrious
warrior, and an illustrious soldier, was
born in the year 1750, and died in the
year 1810, at the age of 60, after a
valiant and successful career in the
British service.

Jan. 3. - An illustrious name, worthy of
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BILL OF MORTALITY, from November 24, to December 21, 1824.

Christened.		Buried.				
Males - 2736	} 5497	Males - 1917	} 3681	2 and 5	362	
Females - 2771		Females - 1764		5 and 10	152	60 and 70
Whereof have died under two years old				1052	10 and 20	166
					20 and 30	259
					30 and 40	328
					40 and 50	384
					50 and 60	358
					60 and 70	363
					70 and 80	276
					80 and 90	211
					90 and 100	20

Salt 5s. per bushel; 1½d. per pound.

AGGREGATE AVERAGE of BRITISH CORN which governs Importation, from the Returns ending Dec. 18.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
65 11	42 5	21 0	42 3	42 7	48 9

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, Dec. 27, 55s. to 65s.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, Dec. 22, 30s. 1½d. per cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, Dec. 21.

Kent Bags	6l. 0s. to 6l. 10s.	Farnham Pockets....	7l. 0s. to 12l. 0s.
Sussex Ditto	0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.	Kent.....	4l. 15s. to 8l. 0s.
Yearling.....	0l. 0s. to 4l. 15s.	Sussex.....	0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.
Old ditto.....	0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.	Yearling.....	3l. 15s. to 5l. 5s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

St. James's, Hay 5l. 10s. Straw 2l. 2s. Clover 5l. 15s.—Whitechapel, Hay 5l. 10s. Straw 2l. 6s. Clover 6l. 2s.

SMITHFIELD, Dec. 27. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....	3s. 10d. to 4s. 10d.	Lamb.....	0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.
Mutton	4s. 4d. to 5s. 0d.	Head of Cattle at Market Dec. 27 :	
Veal.....	5s. 6d. to 6s. 4d.	Beasts.....	1,217
Perk.....	5s. 0d. to 6s. 4d.	Calves	89
		Sheep and Lambs	11,770
		Pigs	189

COAL MARKET, Dec. 27, 28s. 6d. to 40s.

TALLOW, per Cwt. Town Tallow 44s. 6d. Yellow Russia 38s. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow 70s. Mottled 78s. 0d. Curd 82s.—CANDLES, 8s. per Doz. Moulds 10s.

THE PRICES of SHARES in CANALS, DOCKS, WATER WORKS, INSURANCE, and GAS LIGHT COMPANIES (between the 25th of Nov. and 25th of December, 1824), at the Office of Mr. M. RAINE (successor to the late Mr. SCOTT), Auctioneer, Canal and Dock Share, and Estate Broker, No. 2, Great Winchester-street, Old Broad-street, London.—
CANALS. Trent and Mersey, 75l.; price 2,200l.—Loughborough, 197l.; price 4,600l.—Coventry, 44l. and bonus; price 1,300l.—Oxford, short shares, 22l. and bonus; price 850l.—Grand Junction, 10l. and bonus; price 290l.—Old Union, 4l.; price 103l.—Neath, 15l.; price 400l.—Swansea, 11l.; price 250l.—Mossmonthshire, 10l.; price 248l.—Brecknock and Abergavenny, 8l.; price 175l.—Stafford and Worcestershire, 40l.; price 960l.—Birmingham, 12l. 10s.; price 350l.—Worcester and Birmingham, 1l. 10s.; price 56l.—Shropshire, 8l.; price 175l.—Ellesmere, 3l. 10s.; price 102l.—Rochdale, 4l.; price 140l.—Barnesley, 12l.; price 330l.—Lancaster, 1l.; price 45l.—Kannet and Avon, 1l.; price 29l.—Basingstoke, price 15l.—Wilts and Berks, price 7l.—Grand Surrey, 2l.; price 55l.—Regent's, price 59l.—DOCKS. West India, 10l.; price 234l.—London, 4l. 10s.; price 110l.—WATER WORKS. East London, 5l. 10s.; price 127l.—West Middlesex, 2l. 10s.; price 65l.—Grand Junction, 3l.; price 68l.—FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES. Royal Exchange, 10l.; price 315l.—Globe, 7l.; price 183l.—Imperial 5l.; price 130l.—Atlas, 9s.; price 9l.—Hope, 6s.; price 8l.—Guardian, price 20l.—Rock, 2s.; price 5l.—GAS LIGHT COMPANIES. Westminster, 3l. 10s.; price 73l.—Imperial, 40l. paid, dividend 2l. 8s.; price 56l.—Phoenix, 23l. paid; price 14l. prem.—London Institution, original Shares, price 31l.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From November 27, to December 26, 1824, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Fahrenheit's Therm.						
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.
Nov.	o	o	o			Dec.	o	o	o		
27	39	43	40	30, 81	cloudy	12	46	50	47	30, 31	fair
28	50	54	52	, 65	cloudy	13	47	47	46	, 45	cloudy
29	50	50	42	, 30	fair	14	46	49	47	, 42	cloudy
30	46	54	50	, 33	rain	15	47	49	49	, 02	fair
D.1	40	41	33	, 44	fair	16	44	43	37	29, 95	fair
2	32	43	40	, 55	rain	17	37	43	43	30, 07	rain
3	36	40	35	, 57	fair	18	43	49	49	, 17	cloudy
4	35	39	42	, 40	cloudy	19	49	51	49	, 09	fair
5	37	41	32	, 73	cloudy	20	51	47	35	29, 47	stormy
6	30	40	43	, 65	fair	21	45	51	50	, 39	rain
7	38	42	37	, 55	fair	22	50	51	35	28, 90	stormy
8	38	45	42	, 85	cloudy	23	32	37	33	29, 94	fair
9	42	43	35	, 70	cloudy	24	43	45	42	, 60	stormy
10	32	38	30	, 05	fair	25	47	55	55	, 53	cloudy
11	40	45	46	, 15	cloudy	26	40	44	40	, 96	fair

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From November 29, to December 28, 1824, both inclusive.

Nov. & Dec.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols.	3½ per Ct.	New 3½ per Ct.	New 4 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Ind. Bonds.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	Ex. Bills, 1000l. at 2d. per Day.	Ex. Bills, 1000l. at 1¼d. per Day.
29	230	94½	95	4½	100½	108½	23				56 pm.	57 54 pm.
30	Hol.											
1	230½	94½	94½	5	100½	108	23	237½	99 pm.		55 56 pm.	54 56 pm.
2	231	94	94½	5	100½	108½	23		93 pm.		54 56 pm.	54 56 pm.
3	230½	94	95		100½	108½	23		92 pm.			55 56 pm.
4	230½	94			100½	108½	22½		93 pm.		56 55 pm.	56 54 pm.
6		94			100½						55 56 pm.	
7	231½	94			100½							53 55 pm.
8		94			101		23		97 pm.	94½	53 52 pm.	52 54 pm.
9		94			100½		23		97 pm.		54 52 pm.	54 52 pm.
10	231	94			101				97 pm.			54 52 pm.
11	231	94			100½		23		96 pm.		53 pm.	54 52 pm.
13	231	94			101		23		96 pm.			54 52 pm.
14		94			101½		23		96 pm.		53 pm.	53 54 pm.
15	230½	94			101½		22½					52 55 pm.
16	230½	94			101		22		96 pm.	94½		53 55 pm.
17	230½	94			101		23		95 pm.			55 52 pm.
18	230½	95	4½		101		23		97 pm.		53 55 pm.	55 53 pm.
20		94½			101½		23				54 pm.	53 55 pm.
21	Hol.											
22	230	95	4½		101		22½		80 pm.			53 48 pm.
23		94			100½		23		92 pm.		52 54 pm.	49 55 pm.
24	229½	94			100½		23		95 pm.		54 56 pm.	53 56 pm.
25	Hol.											
27	Hol.											
28	Hol.											

RICHARDSON, GODLUCK, and Co. 104, Corner of Bank-buildings, Cornhill.

ments and conduct of almost all other professing Christians around them, but even of St. Paul's observation in praise of Timothy. (2 Tim. iii. 15.)

Each of the above-mentioned three Roman Catholic Clergymen, the former at Marburg, now at Darmstadt—the second at Munich, now in Russia—and the latter at Ratisbon—has lately prepared and published a German translation of the New Testament, for which they have all had episcopal but none of them papal authority. With the assistance of an hundred or more of their brethren, they have distributed each their own translation, differing very little from each other, and that for the most part verbally; the first of these to the astonishing number of 450,000 copies, the second 80,000, and the third 70,000 copies.

Dr. Van Ess, in his correspondence of last year, stated that above 200 boys attending the Latin School at Darmstadt, and journeymen mechanics and soldiers, had solicitously applied to him for copies, which he sold and gave amongst them; that this brought crowds to his house, so that sometimes there were 200 or 300 men round his doors, mostly Catholics. He represented this fact to the Minister of War, which excited great joy among the soldiers, and many officers afterwards purchased them. The Minister expressed his wish, that not merely the regular troops, but also the militia should partake of them; and the superior officers observed, that those only were brave and faithful soldiers who were under the influence of true religion, and every one is now required to produce his copy as he would his cartridge-box. He transmitted many Lutheran Bibles and Testaments for the use of prisoners in the Houses of Correction, where there was a great call for them. During the year 1823 alone he had distributed 30,000 copies; he adds, "the Secretary of the Minister of War, who takes great delight in this business, observed to him that 3000 Testaments deposited by him in the office of that department, would be far from sufficient." The Minister of War of the Grand Duchy of Hesse issued circular orders to the commanding officers for regulating this general distribution, giving preference to the Catholic soldiers, and next to the Protestants, and 2056 copies were immediately distributed gratis.

Immense editions are printed and circulated in Russia, under the immediate patronage of the Emperor Alexander, in several dialects of his extensive nations, in which he has not forgotten those who are suffering banishment in Siberia.—The Patriarchs and Bishops of the Russian Greek Church have always lent a willing hand to this great work, at which we cannot be surprised, as their whole institution has differed more in liberal toleration of sentiment and discipline from the Roman Church, than in its general formulæ. It is a pleasing part to announce, that by these distributions among the Tschuwassians, Tscheremissians, and Mordwinians, the New Testament has been read in their own languages, and several have been brought to the profession of Christianity; and 1310 rubles were received from the heathen Calmucks in the Government of Astracan. Towards this amount many of their chief men and elders, as also the wives and daughters of their tribes, added their donations.

A similar spirit of religious zeal pervades Germany, and secunds the efforts and the sanction of the governing Princes. In France their editions amounted together last year to 70,000 copies; and the Turkish Bible from the MS version of Hali Bey, had then proceeded as far as the second book of Samuel; and the New Testament of the same version had been carefully revised by Professor Keiffer of Paris. A. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Paris, Dec. 11.*

IN answer to your Correspondent R. I. p. 290, who "wishes to obtain information respecting the Baskerville family, and how related to William the Conqueror?" I take leave to offer the following genealogical sketch, as reported by Ordericus Vitalis, the Monk of Jumièges, and other authorities.

N. daughter to Richard Fitz-Gilbert de Clare, Lord of Tonebridge (grandson of Geoffrey, one of the two bastard sons of Richard I. Duke of Normandy, from whom descended the houses of d'Eu-Soissons and de Clare), married Baldericus Teutonicus, or Baudry, surnamed the *Teuton*, who, with Wigarius his brother, had passed into the service of Duke Richard,—
"qui cum Wigerio fratre suo in Normanniam

manniam venerunt Richardo duce servire."

Certain modern genealogists pretend to deduce the origin of these brothers, in the male line, from Charlemagne, through a son of the house of Lorraine; but, inasmuch as it has been proved by Le Febvre, and other correct historians, that the family of Lorraine is *not* descended in the male line from that Emperor, the above pretension falls to the ground. By the daughter, as aforesaid, of Richard Fitz-Gilbert de Clare, and of Rose his wife, daughter to Walter Earl of Buckingham, Balderic had issue, besides six daughters, as many sons, who all of them became founders of the same number of potent dynasties; viz. Nicholas, the eldest, Lord of Bacqueville, or Baskerville; 2d, Fulco d'Alneto, Vicomte de Vernon-sur-Seine; 3d, Robert de Courcy, and, 4th, Richard de Neuville, from whom the noble lines of de Courcy and de Neuville; 5th, Baudry de Baugency, father of Landry, whom the genealogist André Duchesne confounds, I apprehend, with *Beraud*, author of the *Sires de Beaujeu*; and 6th, Wigerius *Apuliensis*, so called from having accompanied Boemond, Duke of Apulia, on the first Crusade, anno 1096.

William the Conqueror mainly contributed to advance the fortunes of Balderic's sons; as we are emphatically told by Ordericus:—"Hi nimirum sub Duce Willielmo magna strenuitate viguerunt, multisque divitiis et honoribus ab eo ditati fuerunt, et hæredibus suis amplas possessiones in Normanniâ dimiserunt, &c."

Nicholas de Bascherivevilla espoused the second daughter of Herfastus, sister to Osbern, father of the renowned William Fitz-Osbern, Earl of Hereford, founder of Clifford Castle; but from whom the family that bears the latter name is not descended. Gonnora, Duchess of Normandy, consort of Duke Richard I. and grandmother to William the Conqueror, being the sister of Herfastus, was of course the Lady de Baskerville's *aunt*; consequently, King William and the son of Nicholas—William de Baskerville—were second cousins. This William was surnamed *Martel*, Lord of Bacqueville, and those of his descendants in Normandy, the same. From another of his brothers sprung the family of St. Martin.

In the year 1133, William Martel Lord of Bacqueville, granted to the Abbey de Tyron, by and with the consent of Alberic or Albretha his wife, Eudo his brother, and Geoffrey and Roger his sons, all his right and title to the Priory of St. Mary de Bacqueville. It is not known which of William's sons continued the line of Martel de Bacqueville, in France; and in their usual way, the writers of that country affect ignorance, or they are so in reality, respecting the name of the founder and his posterity, of the English line of de Baskerville.

As to the circumstance R. J. alludes to, of the Baskerville who first settled in England being called William the Conqueror's *nephew*, we have to observe that the *nepos* was a degree of relationship used sometimes very indefinitely.—*Ses neveux* in the French idiom means not only *nephews*, but *grand-children*, *posterity*; and of the Conqueror himself, it is observed that he called Alan *Fergeant*, Count of Brittany, *his nephew*, though not otherwise related to him than as his son-in-law. In fine, the arms of Matel de Bacqueville are, d'Or, à trois marteaux (small hammers) de Gueules.

Yours, &c.

HERVE DE MONTMORENCY, Col

Mr. URBAN, Exeter, Dec. 2.

YOUR Correspondent W. H. in his Notes on Dibdin's Library Companion (Mag. for Nov. p. 396), expresses some surprise that Clarendon's Hist. of Charles II. should have procured such a high price at the late Sir Mark Sykes's Sale; and says, *What could induce Mr. Thorpe to give 14l. for what is called Lord Clarendon's History, &c. 2 vols. 4to?* For my own part, I confess, from the account I have read of its rarity, it would have excited no surprise to me, had it produced more than double that amount. *The history of this book*, your writer proceeds to tell us, is in the Royal Institution, borrowed from the European Magazine: but as many of your readers may not have convenient access to these resources, allow me to communicate a brief information on the subject.

This publication is a *suppressed book*, and its rarity is particularly noticed by Chalmers in Biog. Dict. under the article of *Shebbeare*; and all books of this description, whether good or bad,

bad, as to their quality or merit, are uniformly very scarce, and commonly advance in price as they advance in age; also extravagant sums are often given for them, and the rage for them seems unabated.

Mr. Pearson's copy was sold, 1788, for 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*; but after the expiration of 16 years, it more than trebled that price; for we find in 1804, at a sale of Mr. Edwards, it sold for 5*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*; since which period 20 years having elapsed, what price might not have been expected for it now? for many rare volumes of less curiosity and interest have recently obtained more than 20 times, and some an hundred times, their former prices*.

This curious work was edited by Dr. Shebbeare, but never published.—The following manuscript note is from the copy belonging to the late Isaac Reed, esq.:

“This is the edition of Clarendon's Life of Charles the Second, printed by Dr. Shebbeare, the sale of which was restrained by an injunction of the Court of Chancery; obtained by the Dutchess of Queensbury, in consequence whereof the whole impression (except a few copies) were destroyed. The Tory introduction was never printed in any other form.”

Yours, &c. SHIRLEY WOOLMER.

MR. URBAN, Dec. 4.

THE career of the late Mr. Fauntleroy and its fatal termination, has interested perhaps millions in these kingdoms. The moralist may have pitied his aberration from the rule of right, the divine may have lamented his fall when under temptation, and not a few may have deemed his punishment too severe for the offence. Generally speaking, our laws are excellent. They are not written in sand, to be defaced by every wind, neither are they drawn in blood, to follow the caprices of an arbitrary tyrant. Still we are not to expect per-

* Upwards of 20 years since a fine copy of “Puttenham's Arte of English Poesie” was marked *three pence* at Mr. Murch's shop, Barnstaple, and for a long time no purchaser could be found; at last it fell into my hands at that price. Soon after that period, Mr. T. Payne, Mews-gate, priced a copy in his Catalogue at *two guineas*, and at the Duke of Roxburgh's sale, one sold for 16*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*

fection in an imperfect world; and good as our laws are, they must partake of the nature of their origin. The nearer they are made to approach the Divine Law, the less of error indeed will be found in them.

Montesquieu has observed, that however “the spirit of commerce unites nations, it does not in the same manner unite individuals. We see that in countries where the people move only by the spirit of commerce, they make a traffic of all the humane, all the moral virtues; the smallest dues of humanity are there to be obtained only for money.” In this country, and in private life, the truth of this assertion may be denied; for a more humane character exists not than that of the English merchant. His readiness to aid public charities, and to help private distresses, is a proof of this. But the spirit and essence of the ingenious Frenchman's proposition seems to attach to some of our laws, and particularly to that which ordains death for forgery. Ours is a great commercial nation, where property must be protected, it being the life-blood of the system. Still this end might be obtained, perhaps in a milder manner than what is now in use. Banishment for life might be a punishment sufficiently severe, especially to that class of society to which Mr. Fauntleroy belonged. This mode might be safely adopted by us, since we are become so populous that colonization would strengthen rather than enfeeble our national powers.

The true intent of law is not the punishment but the prevention of crime. This effect might be produced more readily, by placing criminals in deserved disgrace for life, than by putting them out of existence. Dead men can tell no tales, neither can they give any examples. A difference of crime also should be followed by a variety in punishment. Philosophy would deem it an abuse to punish the crime of a Fauntleroy in the same manner as that of a Thurtell. Some seeming variation there may be in the present mode of executing for forgery and murder, but none in reality. A speedier execution of a sentence is often a greater mercy. Dissection of a dead criminal is indeed very useful and necessary to ensure the health of his living countrymen. The quantum of

Mr. URBAN, *Burton-street, Dec. 15.*

AS your useful Repository is the vehicle of frequent enquiry as well as information, I am induced to claim its friendly aid in appealing to the public respecting the late *William Alexander*, of the British Museum, and the collections of sketches, &c. he made of the *Crosses in Great Britain*. Having lately purchased above 100 of these drawings and sketches, with numerous memoranda on the subject, I am in hopes of obtaining more of his materials, or collateral elucidations. I know that he had devoted much time and attention to the enquiry, had visited several places expressly to make sketches, had the assistance and co-operation of the late Mr. Lowry in delineating those at Waltham, Northampton, Geddington, &c. and had issued a prospectus announcing the publication of a large folio volume, illustrative of the various species of Crosses. Although some drawings, I believe, were finished for his publication, I am not aware that any plates were engraved.

A quarto volume of his memoranda in a parchment cover, connected with his folio volume of Sketches, is missing; and this I should be glad to obtain. I am also anxious to secure copies of any letters he wrote on the subject; or hints or information relating to Crosses generally or particularly. Communications of these, or of sketches of crosses, or *conduits*, will be esteemed particular favours.

Associating as I did for many years with the late amiable and estimable Mr. Alexander, — often discoursing with him on the subject, and participating with him in his amusements and anticipations, I feel all my dormant friendship, my unfeigned regard for his worth, my devotion to his interest, and admiration for his talents and character, again revived and ardent. I am therefore strongly impelled to carry into effect a scheme on which he had meditated for years; and towards the perfecting of which he had devoted much time and money. With the collections before me, and the experience of nearly 25 years, the task which he contemplated as herculean and appalling, would be to me comparatively easy. It would be my aim to render such a publication elegant, original, and creditable to the name of the first projector, convinced that I should thereby secure credit to

myself, and also confer some share of fame on the artists employed in its execution.

Mr. A. had proposed to publish this work in 12 folio numbers, at one guinea each, and to include 72 engravings in the volume. I am rather inclined to print it in 4to, to give about 100 subjects in copper-plate and wood, and to issue it at about six guineas, small 4to, and 10 guineas large paper, 4to. Gentlemen desirous of promoting such a work on these terms, will probably communicate with me; and I can assure them that the volume will be limited to a *certain number* of impressions, and thus rendered, like my volume on Fonthill, a valuable property to the original subscribers. A copy of the latter work has recently sold at a public sale for *2l. 5s.* subscribed for at 1 guinea.

It is a duty to my old friends and to my own character, to state that it is not my intention to commence the work on Crosses till my "*Chronological Volume on Ecclesiastical Architecture*," and also the Dictionary of Ancient Architecture, are both finished. The "*History of Bath Abbey Church*," and third volume of "*Beauties of Wiltshire*," both long due to the public, are now nearly reprinted, after having been once destroyed by fire. My volume on *Wells Cathedral* is just finished. J. BRITTON.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec. 10.*

IF your Correspondent A. C. had defended the recent alterations of Lichfield Cathedral with half the zeal with which he has extolled the excellence of plaster, which, by his remark on one of the mullions of the West window, he seems to insinuate is preferable to stone, I should not again have troubled you with a line on the subject of these repairs, which surely can be commended only by those who sanctioned them. I too well know what has been done within the last thirty years in the interior of Lichfield Cathedral; and I also know how to appreciate A. C.'s favourite composition, when used judiciously on the inside of a building; and looking a little beyond Lichfield for an example, I can inform him that the Choir Screen of York Minster is an admirable and a *lasting* monument of the beauty and durability of plaster.

I certainly do not know how this admirable

mirable Cement may brave the seasons at Lichfield, but of this I am certain, that the atmosphere of London is so little favourable to the composition, that the name of its maker, brief as it is, often appears without one or two of its letters.

As I am not in the habit of consulting servants on matters of taste in architecture, it will no longer be wondered at that I did not obtain certain scraps of information which A. C. has proved would have been unessential to my purpose. On better authority I will inform him that the experiment of casing a tower with plaster was tried some years ago at Durham, and relinquished, for reasons which should have been well considered at Lichfield before it was determined to demolish all that remained of the stone ornaments, which had been executed upwards of five centuries, and supply their room with a material which is applauded for lasting "thirty years!"

Bliethfield Hall was re-edified in imitation of stone nearly twenty years ago by its present noble owner, and with the good taste by which Lord Bagot is so eminently distinguished, his Lordship has scrupulously avoided the introduction of minute ornaments and mouldings on the exterior, well knowing that such decorations in plaster speedily yield to time: but all the ornamental features in the front of Lichfield Cathedral are of this humble material, and, as I have already said, are coarse specimens of plaster-work.

Eaton Hall, the magnificent seat of Earl Grosvenor, is built of stone and plaster; the former material is applied to the exterior, and the latter to the interior without exception. Both without and within, this vast and imposing fabric is of the most splendid "Gothic" architecture imaginable. The ornaments possess high delicacy and beauty, and there can be no more doubt of the durability of the composition than of the masonry.

I have now, I think, given sufficient proof that I am no enemy to plaster, when it is judiciously employed; but A. C. has too hastily concluded that I dwell with perfect admiration on the interior of his Cathedral. I repeat, that I have often contemplated with delight the charmingly proportioned ailes, the beautifully enriched windows, the nobly groined roof, the gracefully turned arches, and their exquisitely carved ornaments.

Some of these features may have been partially scraped, white-washed, and mended with plaster, but they are no more indebted for their beauty and magnificence to the taste and judgment of a modern architect, than the nation is obliged to the scientific Mr. Gayfere for the design of King Henry VIIIth's Chapel. The Choir of Lichfield Cathedral has throughout been deformed and defaced; and the altar in particular removed and destroyed by the profane hand of James Wyatt. This is an irretrievable injury; and the glazed or plastered arches are not likely soon to be relieved of their defilements. Such tasteless havoc as this in a Cathedral, is worse than the barbarous injuries of the Puritans who mutilated without mercy whatever they touched; but Mr. Wyatt left not a trace behind of whatever he deemed unsightly.

But why, let me ask A. C. do you make use of stone in the repairs of the Eastern part of your Church, if you can obtain a better material? Why crop and curtail the pinnacles of their fair proportions and beauty, that you may go to the expence of stone in replacing these ornaments, when you can have plaster pinnacles in all their ancient beauty at a smaller cost?

I can adduce no better proof than this, that stone is preferred to plaster even at Lichfield, and that economy and expedition decides in favour of the latter whenever it is made use of.

But the slow and substantial process of the repairs at York is, after all, what should be recommended to imitation. Only such arches, stones, ornaments, and figures, as were irretrievably decayed, were removed and replaced by new ones. The repair of the West front of that noble pile was the work of many years, and the modern parts having been stained, the colour of the façade is now uniform, and no less perfect than when left by Archbishop William de Melton in the 14th century.

If the funds of Lichfield Cathedral are inadequate to the praiseworthy spirit of the Dean and Chapter, it is to be lamented, but it certainly is not judicious to use plaster for the sake of expedition, on the outside of a Church, when the same or a very little more money expended in the course of five years, would have restored the decayed front substantially and perfectly

Yours, &c.

25.
Mr.

Mr. URBAN, York, Dec. 14.

IT will be known to many of your readers, that there is near the Castle of York a mound, natural or artificial, upon which are the remains (little more than a shell) of a tower, usually called Clifford's Tower, supposed to have been formerly the keep of the Castle. This mound has often been the theme of Antiquarian discussion and research. It happens, however, that a considerable addition is about being made to the castle, in order to bring in practice the system of classification of prisoners; for this purpose it is proposed to destroy Clifford's Tower, and level the mound, that situation being considered the best for the proposed additions. Thus one of the greatest ornaments to the City is to be sacrificed to provide prisoners with drawing-rooms, &c. However, the present possessor (S. W. Waud, esq. of Camblesforth), finding that he cannot resist the Act of Parliament, obliging him to sell his property, determined to have a search made in the tower; for which purpose considerable excavations were made. It was clearly ascertained that the mound consisted of earth thrown over some burned wood, &c. &c.; and it is to this I wish to call the attention of those skilled in Antiquarian lore.—We know that two Roman Emperors (viz. Severus and Constantius Chlorus) died in this city. Tradition states the former to have been burned between York and Holdgate, where there are at present mounds known by the name of Severus' Hills. Is it not then more than probable that the latter had his funeral pile on the site of this same Clifford's Tower, and that the mound in question was thrown up over his pile? If any of your Correspondents is acquainted with particulars of the funeral obsequies of Constantius Chlorus, which in any way militate against this supposition, he will perhaps be so obliging as to make the "York folks" acquainted with them, through the medium of your Publication, which, as you most probably are acquainted with, has no small circulation in that neighbourhood.

W.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 15.

ALLOW me to solicit the opinion of such of your Correspondents, as may feel disposed to express it on the following passage of Shakspeare:

"By this sin fell the angels; how can man,
The image of his Maker, hope to win by's?"

These lines will immediately be recognized as occurring in Wolsey's well-known advice to Cromwell, Hen. VIII. Act 3, Scene 2; and the difficulty which I wish to have explained lies in the words—"the image of his Maker." That this expression should be applied to man, is nothing surprising, as it is stamped with the authority of Scripture. But its position in the above passage seems, if I interpret it correctly, to be destructive of the argument which Wolsey wishes to enforce.

"By this sin fell the ANGELS; how then
can man

• • • • • hope to win by's?"

If the angels were punished by expulsion from Heaven, for attempting to exalt themselves still higher than they stood, how can man, a creature inferior in his nature to them, and consequently possessing less power to carry his ambitious views into execution, hope for success? Or, in another view, how is it to be expected that the favour of Heaven should attend such conduct in man, as was in the case of the angels, marked with displeasure.

But the introduction of the words, "the image of his Maker," seems completely to alter the argument, inasmuch as they seem intended, unless introduced merely to fill up the measure, to place man in the scale of creation above the angels, by predicating of him an approach to the divine perfection, which is not attributed to them. This is a view of the matter which I cannot imagine Shakspeare to have entertained; for as he adopts the Scriptural expression, "the image of his Maker," he could hardly have forgotten that, on similar authority, man is declared to be placed "a little lower than the angels." I confess I do not possess logical acumen enough to discover the bearing which the words have upon the rest of the passage. Nor do I experience much wonder at my own obtuseness, since I recently met with some gentlemen eminent for their literary attainments, who were on this subject as much in the dark as myself. It is strange that the commentators, and particularly Dr. Johnson, who observes with some severity the logical errors occurring in other plays of Shakspeare, should be in this instance wholly silent. W. C. D.

Mr.



Mr. URBAN, Chester, Dec. 15.
THE antiquated mansions and rows of Chester are well-known objects of curiosity; and among them that called Lamb-row was one of the most remarkable. It was situate immediately below the church of St. Bridget, on the West side of Bridge-street.

The materials of which the building was composed varied little from those of other timber mansions of the same date, a fine specimen of one of which exists in the adjoining house, the Falcon Inn, probably an older building than the Lamb-row was. I conceive the oldest timber-houses in Chester are those on the South side of Watergate-street (particularly the Bishop's), and the premises occupied as the brewery of Messrs. Newell and Gaman, on the East side of Bridge-street. These are similar in material to the Lamb-row, with massy beams of oak, heavy roofs, and the interstices of the timber in the fronts filled up with sticks and clay.

The age of the Lamb-row is pretty clearly determined by the inscription on a stone discovered after the fall of the building:

16—H—55
 R. B.

that is, probably, Randle Holme, the builder, for it is certain that this was the mansion of the family of Holme, the Cheshire antiquaries. The "second Randle Holme" died four years after the above date, Sept. 11, 1659.

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It would appear, however, that the "third Randle" made some important and obnoxious alterations; since on once looking over the records of the Corporation, I found a resolution of an Assembly, passed in 1670, ordering, that "the nuisance erected by Randle Holme, in his new building in Bridge-street, near to the two Churches, be taken down, as it annoys his neighbours, and hinders their prospect from their houses." This "nuisance" could not have been better described. The following year there is another entry in the Assembly Book: "Mr. Holme, painter, was fined 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* for contempt to the Mayor, in proceeding in his building in Bridge-street." Mr. Holme, however, went on with his work *sans ceremonie*; and it appears from the address of a letter in the possession of Mr. R. Llwyd (author of "Beaumaris Bay") to the third Randle Holme, that it continued the residence of that heraldic family so late as 1707. Tradition says, the Holme family afterwards sunk into extreme indigence, and a descendant was, early in the 18th century, an occasional boots and waiter at a tavern in Liverpool.

How this property became alienated from the Holmes has not been ascertained. It was occupied about the middle of the last century as a public-house called the Lamb, the sign of which was remaining in front of the house in the recollection of persons now living; and hence it acquired the name

name of The Lamb-row. Within the last forty or fifty years it was used as a butter market, and as a market-place for the dealers in Welch flannels, linseys, &c. It was afterwards apportioned out into distinct dwellings, and remained till its fall a general lodging-house. About five weeks before that event, it was purchased from Mr. P. Price and Mr. George French, by Mr. E. Roberts.

We are now arrived to the period of its fall, which happened in 1821. It took place in the afternoon; the projecting portion at the South end (where the four quatrefoils are seen in the engraving) suddenly gave way, and tumbled into the street with a loud crash. An immense volume of dust rose from the ruins, and it was some time before the by-standers could ascertain what damage was done. Happily no injury was sustained by the inhabitants. An old woman, named Sarah Adams*, was sitting in the upper room at the moment the over-hanging roof bore down the trembling building beneath; the wall (if such it may be called) of the apartment separated within six inches of a chair on which she was seated, and she fortunately escaped; had she removed that distance further, she would inevitably have been precipitated into the street.

Although the Lamb-row projected so fearfully, it was thought by some able builders to be perfectly safe, and likely to remain a century to come. One of its late proprietors was decidedly of this opinion, and answered all observations on its insecurity by saying, "it will last longer than thou wilt." A short time proved his remark ill-founded.

Yours, &c.

J. H. H.

—◆—
FLY LEAVES—No. XXIII.

Recreations for Invalids.

IN "the Benefit of the auncient Bathes of Buckstones, which cureth most greuous Sickneses, neuer before published; compiled by John Jones,

* This old woman, called by the vulgar *Sall Adams*, was reputed to be a skilful practitioner in things relating to the other world—a sort of *Meg Merrilies*, in whose hands fate had placed the destinies of mankind.—It does not argue well for her *fore-sight*, that she should have placed herself in so dangerous a situation.

Phisition, at the Kings Mede nigh Darby, anno salutis 1572," is the following description of exercises and amusements adapted to the invalid. The latter do not appear to be noticed by either Brand or Strutt.

To the sickly [says the author] small exercyse will serue, by reason of feeblesse, not able too suffer pantynge, ueyther verily so violent for them shalbee requysite. But if their strength will sustayne it, an exercyse conuenient for theyr callinge shalbee vsed.

Trol in Madam. The ladyes, gentlewomen, wyues, and maydes, maye in one of the galleries walke: and if the weather bee not agreeable too theire expectation, they may haue, in the ende of a bench, eleuen holes made, into the which to trowle pummetes, or bowles of leade, bigge, little, or meane, or also of copper, tynne, woode, eyther vyolent or softe, after their owne discretion. The pastyme Troule in Madame is termed.

Lykewyse, men feeble the same may also practise, in another gallery of the newe buyldinges, and this dooth not only strengthen the stomack, and vpper parts about the mydryfe, or wast, but also the middle partes beneath the sharp gristle and the extreme partes, as the handes and legges, according to the wayght of the thing trouled, fast, soft or meane.

Bowling. In lyke manner bowling in allayes, the weather conuenient, and the bowles fitte to suche game, as eyther in playne or longe allayes, or in suche as haue cranckes with halfe bowles, which is the fyner and gentler exercise.

Shoting the noblest exercyse. Shootinge at garden buttes, too them whom it agreeeth and pleaseth, in place of noblest exercyse standeth, and that rather wyth longe bowe, than wyth tyller, stone bowe, or crosse bowe. Albeit to them that otherwyse cannot, by reason of greefe, feeblesse, or lacke of vse, they may be allowed.

This practise of all other the manlyest, leaueth no part of the body vnexercised, the brest, backe, reynes, wast, and armes, with drawing the thyghes, and legges, with running or going.

Wind ball, or yarne ball. The wind baule, or yarne ball, betwene threë or foure, shall not be invtile to be vsed, in a place conuenient, cache keeping their

their limits for tossing, wherein may bee a very profitable exercise, by cause at all tymes they keepe not the lyke force in stryking, so that they shalbee constrainyd too vse more violent stretching, with swifter mouinge at one tyme than another, which will make the exercise more nymble and deliuer, both of hand and whole body, therefore encreasing of heat, through swift mouing, in all partes the sooner.

Plumbes, or weightes. Plumbetes, of Galene termed *alteres*, one borne in eche hande, vp and downe the stayers, galleries, or chambers, according to your strength, maye bee a goode and profitable exercise: so may you vse wayghtes in lyke maner.

Bow lynce. A fyne hallyer, or bowe lynce, a foote or twoo hyer then a man may reache, fastened in length, some way, shall not bee vnprofitable, holden by the handes, thereby to stretche them; very excellent, as well for stretching of the mydrife, interne panicles and wast, with all the rest of the partes, as also to preserue and defend them from apostemes, obstructions, and paynes thereto incident.

These exercyse of your owne power, I thinke, for thys place sufficient. Nowe we will shewe how they may bee profitable vnto you thorow others mouing; as well by waggon, charriet, horselitter, and ryding, as by cradle and chayor hanged, in sorte as to that vse may be best framed, all very profitable, as they may bee exercised: much, little, or meane, close, or open in the ayre, as to the parties shall bee requisite: taking time likewise in the vsing, swift, slowe, or meane; long, short, or meane. And so likewyse in rocking by vice or engyne; or on the floure, which is more shaking, and therefore to them that may suffer it more profitable.

The other good to weaker persons, as that in frame, conueyed by pendent, from one to another, standing asunder according to the length of the engyne, three or iij sedome drawn from them to the other, swift, slow, or meane, long, short, or mean, as to the party shalbe conuenient. Omitting other deuises to opportunity, &c.

EU. HOOD.

CHRISTMAS FESTIVALS.

ON the introduction of Christianity into the world, and its civil establishment in the fourth century, the

festivals held in honour of Bacchus and other heathen deities at this season of the year gradually fell into decay. The primitive teachers of the Christian religion prohibited these scenes of festivity, as being unsuited to the sacred character of their divine Founder; but on the formation of a regular hierarchy, supported by political power, the introduction of particular festivals, adapted to the respective periods of the Pagan ones, soon became general. Thus, by adopting the obsolete feasts of the Greeks and Romans, and adapting them to the most striking events in the lives of the great Founder of Christianity and his followers, the prejudices of the Pagan worshippers were shaken, and numerous converts obtained. Unfortunately these Festival and Saint days at length became so numerous under the papal authority, that the days of the year were not sufficiently numerous for their celebration. However, since the Reformation the far greater portion have sunk into oblivion, and are only known by referring to the old calendars of the *Saints*. Yet the principal ones commemorated in honour of Christ are still retained, though not celebrated with the same festivity and shew as in former times. Among these, *Christmas Day*, as being the reputed birth-day of our Saviour, may be considered the most important; and here we shall notice its introduction into the country, and some of the peculiar traits of its celebration.

The first festival of this kind ever held in Britain, it is said, was celebrated by King Arthur in the city of York, A. D. 521*. Previously to this year, the 25th of December was dedicated to Satan, or to the heathen deities worshipped during the dynasties of the British, Saxon, and Danish Kings. In the year 521, this chivalrous Monarch gained the sanguinary battle on Badan Hills, when 90,000 of the enemy were slain, and the city of York immediately delivered up to him. He took up his winter quarters at York, and there held the festival of Christmas. The churches which lay levelled to the ground he caused to be re-built, and the vices attendant on heathenish feasts were banished from York for

* The observation of this day became general in the Catholic Church about the year 500; and was so named from *Christi missa*, or mass of Christ.

ever.

ever. This glorious example was soon followed. York served as a beacon of light to the whole empire. The festival of Christmas soon became general, and a moral and religious nation soon succeeded to a Bacchanalian and idolatrous race.

As if in memory of its origin in this county, Yorkshire seems to preserve the festivities of Christmas with more splendour and ancient hospitality than any other part of Great Britain. The din of preparation commences some weeks before, and its sports and carousals generally continue beyond the first month of the new year.

The first intimation of Christmas, in Yorkshire, is by what are there called *vessel-cup singers*, generally poor old women, who, about three weeks before Christmas, go from house to house, with a waxen or wooden doll, fantastically dressed, and sometimes adorned with an orange, or a fine rosy-tinged apple. With this in their hands, they sing or chaunt an old carol, of which the following homely stanza forms a part:

God bless the master of this house,
The mistress also,
And all the little children
That round the table go!

The image of the child is, no doubt, intended to represent the infant Saviour; and the vessel-cup is, most probably, the remains of the *wassail-bowl*, which anciently formed a part of the festivities of this season of the year.

Another custom, which commences at the same time as the vessel-cup singing, is that of the poor of the parish visiting all the neighbouring farmers to beg corn, which is invariably given to them, in the quantity of a full pint, at least, to each. This is called *mumping*, as is the custom which exists in Bedfordshire, of the poor begging the broken victuals the day after Christmas-day.

Christmas-eve is, in Yorkshire, celebrated in a peculiar manner. At eight o'clock in the evening, the bells greet "old father Christmas" with a merry peal, the children parade the streets with drums, trumpets, bells, or perhaps, in their absence, with the poker and shovel, taken from their humble cottage fire; the yule candle is lighted, and

— High on the cheerful fire
Is blazing seen th' enormous Christmas
brand.

Supper is served, to which one dish, from the lordly mansion to the humblest shed, is, invariably, *furmety*; yule-cake, one of which is always made for each individual in the family, and other more substantial viands, are also added. Poor Robin, in his *Almanack* for the year 1676 (speaking of the winter quarter), says, "and lastly, who would but praise it, because of Christmas, when good cheer doth so abound, as if all the world were made of mince-pies, plum-pudding, and *furmety*." And Brand says, "on the night of this eve our ancestors were wont to light candles of an enormous size, called Christmas candles." To enumerate all the good cheer which is prepared at this festival is by no means necessary. In Yorkshire, the Christmas pie is still a regular dish, and is regularly served to the higher class of visitors, while the more humble ones are tendered yule-cake, or bread and cheese, in every house which they enter during the twelve days of Christmas. The Christmas pie is one of the good old dishes still retained at a Yorkshire table*. It is not of modern invention. Allan Ramsay, in his poems, tells us, that among other baits by which the good ale-wife drew customers to her house, there never failed to them,

Ay at yule when'er they come,
A braus goose-pie.

And the intelligent and close observer of our customs, Misson, in his travels in England, says, "Dans toutes les familles on fait a Noel un fameux paté qu'on appelle le paté de Noel. C'est un grand science que la composition de ce paté; c'est un docte hachis de langue de bœuf, de blanc de volaille, d'œufs, de sucre, des raisins de Corinthe, d'écorce de citron et d'orange, de diverses sortes d'épicerie," &c.

Of the *Christmas Plays* anciently performed at this season, some remains still exist in the West of England, particularly in Cornwall; but the representation of these dramatic exhibitions is almost wholly confined to children, or very young persons. The actors are fantastically dressed, decorated

* The *Sheffield Iris* mentions a colossal Christmas pie, prepared for a convivial party by Mr. Roberts, in Fargate, which consisted of 56 lbs. of flour, 30 rabbits, 43 lbs. of pork, 12 lbs. of veal, and 20 lbs. of butter, pepper, &c. The weight was 13 st. 13 lbs. with

with ribands and painted paper, and have wooden swords, and all the equipage necessary to support the several characters they assume. To entertain their auditors, they learn to repeat a barbarous jargon in the form of a drama, which has been handed down from distant generations. War and Love are the general topics; and *St. George and the Dragon* are always the most prominent characters. Interlude, exposition, debate, battle, and death, are sure to find a place among this mimicry; but a physician, who is always at hand, immediately restores the dead to life.

It is generally understood that these Christmas plays derived their origin from the ancient Crusades; and hence the feats of chivalry, and the romantic extravagance of knight-errantry, that are still preserved in all the varied pretensions and exploits.

Popular superstitions and customs may generally be traced to heathen times; "for on their rites and mysteries were many of the Catholic ceremonies afterwards engrafted, and to the Saturnalia we are, or rather our ancestors were, probably indebted for some of our Christmas pastimes. The Reformation first injured their popularity, and the age of Puritanism gave them a fresh shock. It was even ordered by Parliament, December 24, 1652, 'that no observation shall be had of the five-and-twentieth day of December, commonly called Christmas-day; nor any solemnity used or exercised in churches upon that day in respect thereof.' They now appear to be neglected in society in proportion to its degree of polish, and in the metropolis and its immediate neighbourhood are but little encouraged by the higher classes, and but partially by the middling ranks, while among the lower portion of the people they frequently degenerate into debauchery; though in the far western and northern counties, Christmas is yet kept up with much spirit; the yule-log still crackles on the hearth, and the sirloins of beef, the minced pies, the plum porridge, the capons, turkeys, geese, and plum puddings, smoke upon the hospitable board. Each master of a family, like the old courtier in the ballad, appears to have

— 'A good old fashion, when Christmase
is come, [pipe and drum,
To call in all his old neighbours with bag-

With good cheer enough to furnish every
old room, [man dumb."'
And old liquor able to make a cat speak and

It is true that certain strolling minstrels still occasionally disturb our nocturnal slumbers for a few weeks previous to Christmas, calling themselves *waites*; "but, alas! alack the day! instead of playing and singing the good old carol, our ears are saluted with *Roy's wife*, *St. Patrick's day*, or the latest Quadrille tune. In many parts of the country, especially in the West, the carol is still preserved, and is sung in the parish churches on Christmas-day, the singers also going about to the different houses blithely caroling such cheering tunes as, *A child this day is born; Sit you, merry gentlemen; I saw three ships sailing in*, &c. In London, except some croaking ballad-singer bawling out, *God rest you, merry gentlemen*, or a like doggrel, nothing in the shape of carols is heard, though there is a considerable sale of them among the lower classes*."

Burton, in his "Anatomy of Melancholy," gives the following list of Christmas amusements, which are now almost superseded by Pope Joan, Blind Man's Buff, &c: "The ordinary recreations which we have in winter are cards, table and dice, shovel board, cheese play, the philosopher's game, small trunkes, billiards, musicke, masks, singing, dancing, ule-games, catches, purposes, questions, merry tales of errant knights, kings, queens, lovers, lords, ladies, giants, dwarfs, thieves, fairies, goblins, friars, witches, and the rest."

"As to mummers, and Christmas plays, unless Grimaldi and the pantomimes be considered as relics, we know not where to find them in or near the metropolis, though formerly a *Lord of Misrule*, or *Christmas Prince*, was chosen, even in the highest families and most learned establishments; even our Kings used to join in these sports. Mummers, guisards or guise-dancers, commonly called geese-dancers, may yet be seen in the country†."

A description of *mummers*, desirous of renewing the Christmas festivals, lately presented themselves in the neighbourhood of Williamstown, in the Sister Island; but, it appears, instead of inspiring gaily, they excited

* "Time's Telescope," 1825, reviewed page 543.

† Ibid.

considerable alarm. They consisted of fifteen young men, grotesquely attired, in ribands, white shirts outside their clothes, papers and rosettes in their hats, and large sashes round their waists; and one was dressed in woman's clothes: two of them carried swords of a very antient appearance; the remainder had sticks. Being noticed by the police landing from a boat, peace-officer Sharpley proceeded to interrogate them; and considering it necessary to prevent such a formidable body from perambulating the district, immediately despatched a messenger to Mr. Goodison, of the College-street Office, who directed peace-officer Campaign and his party to proceed to Williamstown, when they took the whole number into custody as suspicious characters going through the country disguised. They were brought before Mr. Alderman Fleming and Sir Garret Neville, when one of them, Michael Darley, who stated himself to be the king of the party, said, that they came from Raheny, and that they had been out on the Christmas gambols since St. Stephen's-day; that hearing there were a number of gentlemen's seats at the side of the water, he and his subjects undertook a voyage across the bay, to visit the shore of Williamstown and its vicinity. On being asked by Sir Garret Neville where they got the swords, he said he got one from a man of the name of Neill, gardener to Mr. Joy, and the other from a person at Raheny, and that their intentions were entirely harmless; they assembled for the purpose of getting Christmas boxes, according to an ancient custom (in his dominions) at the other side of the water; and that the King and Hector (one of his guards) were always armed with swords. To a question by the Magistrates, he said he was an Historian, and his Fool was treasurer, and carried a bladder fixed to a long pole; the party spent whatever they got in drinking, dancing, and other amusements. They got money from Dean Ponsonby, Dean Gore, and many other gentlemen. "His majesty" referred to Counsellor Casey for a character. The Magistrates, after a severe admonition, had them detained for further examination*.

IIAN.

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 22.

THE near approach of the sitting of Parliament induces me to solicit the attention of the Members of the House of Commons to the subject of the sums of money demanded for admission to the tombs at Westminster Abbey. When I was a boy at school, the Abbey was open to the publick gratuitously at five different entrances, namely, at the great Western door, the Northern one, the two Cloister doors, and at Poets' Corner. At present all these avenues are stopped up excepting the last, and an iron gate is also erected close to the East door into the Cloisters, whereby all access is debarred from the South transept, into which you enter from Poets' Corner to the nave. The consequence is, that instead of the publick being able, as heretofore, to view all parts of the Abbey, except Henry the Seventh's Chapel and the tombs adjacent, for admission to which sixpence only was demanded of each person, nothing can be seen now but the South transept, without paying various demands, in the whole amounting to three shillings and sixpence, or four shillings. Besides this, during Divine Service on Sundays, the entrances being kept closed equally as at other times, it is impossible to enter the choir but at the South side door, and all access by the great entrance under the organ-loft is precluded.

There is no other Cathedral in the kingdom in which this obstruction of the publick to ninety-nine hundredths of the buildings, and to attendance at Divine Service exists; and considering all things, it certainly ought not to take place in Westminster Abbey. This venerable structure is, in effect, national property. It has been for centuries the cemetery of the Royal Family, the Church in which the solemn ceremony of crowning our Kings is performed, and the repository in which the monuments voted by Parliament in honour of our departed Statesmen, and Military and Naval Heroes, are erected. Upon this very plea, of the structure having been so long consecrated to national purposes, and upon no other, it has been, that the Dean and Chapter, instead of repairing the fabrick out of their private funds, have year after year obtained large grants of the public money towards this purpose. It is high time that these grants should cease, unless the publick obtain redress

* Freeman's Journal.

redress for the grievances of which they complain, and the system of exclusion be put an end to. But even if the Dean and Chapter should cease to make their annual eleemosynary application to the House of Commons for assistance, the subject nevertheless calls for parliamentary interference, and I trust that in the approaching Session some Member will bring it forward, and move for an inquiry. The right to these taxes on the publick for admission, at least of the Dean and Chapter to impose, and to shut up their doors during Divine Service, ought to be investigated; and if found in their favour, the question will then resolve itself into one of decency and propriety. Upon these points there can be but one opinion, that the private emolument of the Dean and Chapter ought to give way to the convenience and accommodation of the publick, and that as they have received so much, they ought at least to concede something.

DECIMUS.

MR. URBAN, *Wrabness Parsonage, Nov. 12.*

IN the perusal of such authors as Herodotus, Diodorus, &c. we meet with many precious remains of antiquity, which the admired Rollin admonishes us not to slip over, especially when they bear any relation to Religion. Amongst the foremost of these is the passage to which I am desirous of calling your attention, not being aware of its having hitherto attracted the notice of the learned. The footsteps of the history, to which it alludes, are defaced indeed, yet ought to be highly valued, as coming from an historian of so great antiquity and authority as Herodotus.

"Thebani igitur, et quicumque alii horum sacra sequentes, ovis abstinere, hac de causa legem illam sibi institutam dicunt. Cupitisse Herculem utique conspici Jovem, hunc autem ab illo conspici noluisse. Ad extremum, quum assidue rogaret Hercules, hoc invento usum esse Jovem: excoriarie arietem, tum abscissum arietis caput sibi prætendentem, et vellere ejus indutum, ita se ei ostendisse. Inde Jovis imaginem faciunt Ægyptii arietina facie; et ab Ægyptiis

hoc accipere Ammonii; qui sunt Ægyptiorum Æthiopumque colonia, et sermone utuntur ex utrisque mixto. Videturque mihi ipsum etiam nomen Ammoniorum indidam originem cepisse; nam Jovem Ægypti Ammonem vocant." Herodotus, *Euterpe*, 42. ex versione I. Schweighæuser.

Compare this account of Hercules desiring to see Jupiter with that of Moses desiring to see God:

"And he said, I beseech thee shew me thy glory. And he said, I will make all my goodness pass before thee, and I will proclaim the name of the Lord before thee; and will be gracious to whom I will be gracious, and will shew mercy on whom I will shew mercy. And he said, thou canst not see my face: for there shall no man see me and live. And the Lord said, Behold, there is a place by me, and thou shalt stand upon a rock: and it shall come to pass, while my glory passeth by, that I will put thee in a cleft of the rock, and will cover thee with my hand while I pass by: and I will take away mine hand, and thou shalt see my back parts*; but my face shall not be seen." *Exodus*, xxxiii. 18—23.

I know it is the received opinion that there were several persons of the name of Hercules amongst the antients. But it is certain that the foundation of all was laid in the Phœnician or Ægyptian Hercules, whom I verily believe to have been no other than *Moses*, the wonderful account of whom, received from the Ægyptians by the Greeks, was, by these latter, interlarded with fable, and ascribed to their own Deity of that name. For, as the Ægyptian Hercules desired to see Jove, so did Moses desire to see God. Twelve labours are assigned to the Grecian Hercules, — and twelve miracles were wrought, during Moses' ministry, in Ægypt. And as Hercules began with strangling serpents in his infancy, so did Moses, in the infancy of his mission, cause Aaron to cut down his rod, which became a serpent, and swallowed those of the magicians. The parallel may be extended farther; for as Hercules went to the top of Mount Æta, where he burnt himself, and was afterwards received by Jupiter into heaven, — so Moses ascended Mount Pisgah, where he died, and was buried by God †.

* In volume vii. at page 276 of the Modern Part of Universal History, the following passage occurs: "All the while this procession lasts" (when the King of Siam bestows his annual blessing on his people in the month of September), "the people lie prostrate, till the King is passed by, after which they look upon his back parts or sides."

† The story of Jupiter's prolonging the darkness for three days and three nights suc-

Thus

Thus much might suffice for this subject; but Herodotus has another passage concerning Hercules, which, although he considers it a ridiculous fable of the Greeks, I think has a reference to Moses:

“Narrant autem Græci quum alia multa inconsiderate, tum et hæc facta eorum fabula est, quam de Hercule memorant; dicentes, quum in Ægyptum venisset, coronatum ab Ægyptiis veluti victimam fuisse, et cum pompa eductum, ut Jovi immolaretur: illumque initio quidem quietem egisse, deinde verum ad altare auspicarentur sacrificium, exserto robore cunctos interfecisse*.”
Herodotus, Euterpe, 45.

Hercules, we here see, was received and led out with great pomp by the Ægyptians to be sacrificed; when suddenly exerting his strength, he slew all that were present on the occasion. So the man Moses was very great in the land of Ægypt, in the sight of Pharaoh's servants, and in the sight of the people; but, at his interview with Pharaoh, previous to the slaughter of the *first-born*, he was severely threatened by that monarch, and soon after all the first-born in the land of Ægypt were slain.

Having thus assigned reasons why the God worshipped by the Ægyptians under the name of Hercules, may have been *Moses*,—and that the Greeks took the idea of the twelve labours of Hercules from the twelve miracles wrought in Ægypt during the ministry of that great Prophet; I shall proceed to consider the conclusion of the first-quoted passage from Herodotus: “Videturque mihi ipsum etiam nomen Ammoniorum indidem originem cepisse; nam Jovem Ægyptii *Ammoun* vocant.”

Herodotus here says, that the Ammonii were so named from the word *Ammoun*, by which the Ægyptians de-

signated Jupiter. This, I think, far more likely than that it should have been given them either for their residence in a *sandy* country, or from the remembrance of *Ham* the son of Noah. But whence are we to trace the origin of the Ægyptian word *Ammoun*? It is certain that *Cadmus* introduced the use of letters (some even affirm them to have been Ægyptian) into Greece; also, that *Danaus* (the supposed brother of *Sesostris* †) settled at *Argos* with a colony of Ægyptians, and that *Perseus*, the fifth of his successors, founded the kingdom of *Mycenæ*. Thence it is easily to be conceived, that the Ægyptian language was not only introduced into the Peloponnesus, but so incorporated with the Greek, that many words afterwards in use amongst the Greeks were, in fact, pure Ægyptian. Now I suppose, that when the Hebrews gave the Ægyptians an account of what passed between the Almighty and *Moses*, and how the Almighty replied to *Moses'* question concerning his name, *I am that I am*, that the Ægyptians interpreted the Hebrew words by *Ammoun*, just as the Greeks translated them into εἰμι ὁ ὄν, which words, divested of the article, would make *μμω*, a word very similar to *Ammoun*. Such, may I be allowed to conjecture, was the origin of *Ammoun*: and it is highly probable that the Ægyptians, after the experience they had had of the Almighty's power, admitted *Him* into the number of their deities, and worshipped *Him* under the name of *Ammoun*, giving to his statue the head of a *ram*—the symbol of power and purity §. Thence the origin of Jupiter Ammon's temple, and of the name of the Ammonii, a colony, as Herodotus tells us, from Ægypt and Æthiopia.

Yours, &c.

REVETT SHEPPARD.

cessively, during his amour with *Alcmena* the mother of Hercules, may have its origin from the *plague of darkness*. Hence the Ægyptian *Accensio buccinarum* may also be derived, as I think has been observed.

* The last great act of *Samson* may possibly be here alluded to.

† *Sesostris* is thought to have been the Pharaoh who raised the persecution against the Israelites.

‡ As it was under the *guidance* or *generalship* of the great *Ἐγὼ εἰμι ὁ ὄν* that the Israelites left Ægypt and marched through the wilderness to the promised land, is it at all probable that *ἠγεμῶν* was thence derived?

§ *Diodorus*, Book xvii. ch. 5, says, “It is reported that this temple” (of Jupiter Ammon) “was built by *Danaus* the Ægyptian.” And in the Fragment of the fortieth book of the same author, *Danaus* is said to have left Ægypt for Greece at the same time the Israelites were expelled. So that the time at which the temple was built answers pretty well to my conjecture.



UCKFIELD ROCKS, SUSSEX.

IN the neighbourhood of Uckfield, about half a mile to the West of the Church, a group of sandstone rocks occurs, under circumstances of considerable beauty and picturesque effect. The path which leads to this interesting spot lies to the right of the road, and by a circuitous route conducts the spectator to the centre of a wood, where a beautiful lake, nearly surrounded by rocks, suddenly opens to the view. The cliffs overhanging the water, are from 20 to 30 feet high; and are surmounted by forest trees and underwood. In some places the rocks are nearly perpendicular; in others they descend with a gentle slope to the water's edge, the declivity being covered by luxuriant vegetation. On the Northern margin, a projecting point of high rock is perforated by a natural archway, which has been enlarged by art; and this leads to a

recess in the sand-stone, on a level with the bosom of the lake; from this spot the beauty of the scene is exhibited to peculiar advantage. On the opposite shore, the base of a rock that juts into the water, is in like manner excavated into an arch, beneath which a little shallop was moored at the time of our visit. In one of the vertical cliffs, some fine young beech trees had taken root between the thin layers that separate the strata, and in almost every fissure of the rocks numerous plants had insinuated themselves, and by the beauty and variety of their foliage, relieved the monotonous and sombre appearance of the smooth grey sandstone. On the less elevated masses, lichens, mosses, and heaths, were growing in great profusion and luxuriance.—*Horsfield's Lewes, Appendix, p. xiv.*

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 25.

A TABLET of white marble was in the year 1820 placed in the South transept of Hereford Cathedral, to the memory of the late learned Dr. Napleton, the highly-esteemed Chancellor of that diocese; with the following inscription from the pen of the Rev. John Guard, Rector of Pembridge:

Thy will be done.

Sacred to the memory of John Napleton, D. D. Canon Residentiary of this Cathedral, and Chancellor of the Diocese, who died on the 9th of Dec. 1817, in the 90th year of his age; worthy to be numbered with the good for his exemplary virtues, and with the wise for the application of high talents
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to important purposes; distinguished during his academical career by his exertions for the advancement of learning. Diligent in the discharge of his judicial duties, an active promoter of the temporal welfare of all who relied on his assistance, he laboured more abundantly at the great work of the eternal salvation of mankind; not ceasing to prove his zeal for Religion, when he grew old in its service; but through the decline of life, as in the prime of his days, and even amidst the afflictive languor which preceded his dissolution, enlightening the world by fresh illustrations of the Gospel, to the very last.

Beneath the inscription is placed the arms of Napleton, neatly carved in marble, quarterly, 1st and 4th, *Napleton,*

ton, Or, a squirrel sejant Gules, holding a sprig proper; 2d and 3d, checky, Argent and Gules, a lion rampant regardant Or; impaling *Daniell*, party per fess Ermine and Sable, in chief two muscles Sable, in base a tiger passant Argent.

The learned Doctor was the author of the following works: Considerations on the Public Exercises for the first and second Degrees in the University of Oxford, 8vo, 1773 and 1805.—A Sermon at Hereford Music Meeting, Sept. 9, 1789, 8vo, Oxford, 1789.—Advice to a Student in the University, 8vo, Hereford, 1795.—Two Sermons on the Fifth Commandment, 8vo, Hereford, 1797.—A Sermon at Lambeth on the Consecration of the Bishop of Chichester, 4to, Hereford, 1798.—A Sermon on the Wisdom of Religious Obedience, 8vo, Hereford.—Instructions before and after Confirmation, 12mo, Hereford, 1798, &c.—The Duty of Churchwardens respecting the Church, 12mo, Hereford, 1799, and Gloucester, 8vo, 1805.—Advice to a Minister of the Gospel, 8vo, Hereford, 1801.—A Sermon at Hereford, on the 5th of November, 8vo, Hereford, 1810.—A Sermon at Hereford on the King's Inauguration, 8vo, Hereford, 1812.—A Sermon on Regeneration and Conversion, 8vo, Hereford, 1817.—A Sermon on the Universality of the Gospel Call to Salvation, 8vo, Hereford, 1818; and two 8vo volumes of Sermons, "for the use of schools and families," and "colleges, schools, and families," the first volume of which has reached a 4th edition. The first edition of vol. I. was printed at Hereford in 1800, and a second edition of vol. II. at Gloucester, in 1809.

A remarkably good likeness of the late Dr. Napleton in his 76th year, was painted by Leeming in 1814, and has since been engraved by Picart as a private plate. A fine whole-length painting by Devis is preserved in the Hospital of St. Catherine at Ledbury in the county of Hereford, of which establishment the worthy Doctor was for many years the highly-respected Master. J. ALLEN, jun.

THE DRAGON OF WANTLEY.

THE present favourite Pantomime at Covent Garden Theatre is founded on the old song of The Dragon of Wantley. "The age and the

subject of this puzzling old ballad," says Mr. Hunter, in his History of Hallamshire, "have much perplexed the investigators of our popular antiquities, and collectors of our national poetry.

"The scene of the Ballad is Wharncliffe, five miles from the town of Sheffield, to the North. It is partly a forest, and partly a deer park. It is still the property of the Wortley family. A cliff in the rock is now called the Dragon's Den.

"The date of the Ballad is fixed to a period before the Reformation by the mention of More of Morehall, who cuts so conspicuous a figure in it; that family becoming extinct in the time of Edward VI. and the true key to its subject I have no doubt is to be found in the tradition of the neighbourhood respecting Sir Thos. Wortley, which I shall present to the reader as it was committed to writing by a Yorkshire Clergyman, Mr. Oliver Heywood, of Coley near Halifax, 150 years ago. "Sir Francis Wortley's great grandfather being a man of a great estate, was owner of a town near unto him; onely there were some freeholders in it with whom he wrangled and sued untill he had beggared them, and cast them out of their inheritance, and so the town was wholly his, which he pulled quite downe, and laid the buildings and town-fields even as a common; wherein his main design was to keep deer; and made a lodge, to which he came at the time of the year, and lay there, taking great delight to hear the deer bell. But it came to passe that before he dyed, he belled like a deer and was distracted. Some rubbish there may be seen of the town: it is upon a great moore betwixt Reniston and Sheffield."

In the Additions to his "Fragments of Lancashire," the late Mr. Gregson, after alluding to the above account by Mr. Hunter, observes:

"The More of More Hall, the Dragon-killing man, we have ever attributed to the Mores of Lancashire. When Sir Wm. de la More, famous for his gallantry, distinguished himself at the battle of Poitiers, his ancestors had been resident in Lancashire for generations (contemporary with Guy Earl of Warwick, for aught we know)."

Mr. Gregson (pp. 164* 165*) then gives an account of Sir W. de la More, and of his family and descendants; and also the Ballad itself, from a copy "printed

“printed for Randal Taylor, near Stationers' Hall, 1685.”

In the Pepys Collection are the following remarks on the subject :

“This humorous Song, which appears to have been written about the latter end of the 17th century, is to old metrical romances what Don Quixote is to prose narratives of that kind—a lively satire on their extravagant fictions. But although the satire is thus general, the subject of the Ballad seems local, so that many of the finest strokes of humour are lost for want of knowing the particular facts to which they allude. The common received account is, that it relates to a contest at law between an overgrown Yorkshire attorney, and a neighbouring gentleman. The former had stripped three orphans of their inheritance, and by his encroachments and rapacity was become a nuisance to the whole county; when the latter generously espoused the cause of the oppressed, and gained a complete victory over his antagonist, who from vexation broke his heart.”

Mr. URBAN, *Walthamstow, Essex,*
Dec. 29.

A CONSTANT Reader of your valuable Magazine for more than forty years, wishes to learn of any of your readers, whether they have in their possession, or know any thing respecting a *Fauna Anglica*, written by the late most modest and unassuming man, the accurate author of *Flora Anglica*, William Hudson, esq. The writer of this knew him for many years, or would not have given him this character, if he had not known it to be perfectly true. All his books and curiosities were sold by Mr. King in King-street, Covent-garden, on Monday June 23, 1794, when the manuscript of the above-mentioned *Fauna* was sold, No. 113; but though the writer of this was at the sale, he does not remember to whom. If you could get the information, it would very much oblige, being very anxious to obtain all the information possible on *Fauna Anglica*, especially from the pen of such an accurate observer as the late Will. Hudson. T. F. F.

THE ETERNAL FIRE ON THE BANKS
OF THE CASPIAN SEA*.

THIS Fire is in the Peninsula of Apsheron, 20 versts from Baku,

* This article is extracted from the “*Cabinet of Foreign Voyages and Travels*,”—an

and is justly called one of the wonders of Southern Russia. I have visited this spot. It is a burning desert, from the surface of which subterraneous flames here and there issue, which are occasioned by the exhalations of the naphtha. Though this fire may not be eternal, yet it is extremely old, for there are traditions of the origin of similar phenomena† in other parts; for instance, in the Ural, on the river Mangischlak, in the village of Sulp-Aul (v. Pallas), and that which I have seen in Wallachia, on the little river Slanika, near the village of Lapatar, on Mount Klaschna. But the origin of the fire in the neighbourhood of Baku is buried in the obscurity of the remotest antiquity.

The first appearance of this fire, in an age when the phenomena of nature were so little known and explored, might appear supernatural. It is well known that Media was the seat of Zoroaster's doctrine, and the introduction of those mysterious receptacles of the eternal fire, which the Mahometans every where destroyed. Only the miraculous flame of Baku arrested the blind fury of the Mahometans. The temple consecrated to fire is still preserved by the remnant of the ancient Parsees, or fire-worshippers, who, though scattered over the immense tracts of Persia and India, come hither to perform the prayers imposed on them by their vows. This temple, however, is no beautiful specimen of architecture, but a simple stone square, in the centre of which stands the altar, from which issues the eternal fire. The flat roof is supported on four columns, from which a constant fire, conducted by tubes, likewise ascends. On the roof, above the altar, is a little belfry.

On dark nights this temple is des-

interesting little work published by Treuttel and Co. and evidently intended as an annual present, on the same plan as the “*Forget Me Not*.” It consists chiefly of selections from the most recent journals of eminent continental travellers, which have not before appeared in an English dress.

† They originated, at no very distant period, by the lightning having rent the upper hard layer of the mountain, which made an issue for the inflammable vapours, and, at the same time, caused the flames to arise.

cried

cried even at a great distance, and is the more interesting and majestic in the eyes of the traveller, as the brilliant flame does not resemble Vulcan's destructive fire, but is like some mysterious phenomenon awakening sublime recollections of antiquity.

Within the wall which surrounds the temple, there are some stone houses, and a small garden, the residences of eight Parsee monks*. During the time of worship, they strike the bell once, generally on their entrance into the temple, and then prostrate themselves before the altar. After remaining for a pretty considerable time in this position, they arise, strike the bell once more, and then finish their prayers. They give the fire the firstlings of every sort of food. They eat no meat, and live entirely on vegetables. Their particular affection to animals is probably the cause of it; the guardians of the Holy Fire keep a great number of dogs, which they treat as friends and companions.

It is evident that they prefer their religion to all others, and consider themselves as purer than other men, because they are favoured with the purest notions of the divinity. In conversing with persons of a different religion, they protect themselves by certain prayers, which they repeat in an under-voice. They seemed much displeas'd when my companions were going to dress their dinner at the same fire as theirs. To satisfy them, I had the kettle removed to another part. When they carried water near us, they always cried out, *Brama, Brama, Brama*, doubtless to counteract our influence upon it. Perhaps they have a particular respect for water; at least, in remote antiquity, it was considered, by many of the followers of Zoroaster, as a divinity.

The atmosphere in the temple, and in the surrounding court-yard, is very warm, on which account the monks wear a very light clothing.

* The Europeans call them, as well as all other fire-worshippers, Guebers; which seems to be a corruption of the word *Giaur*, by which they designate all those who profess a different religion. They call the Russians, *Sare-Giaur*, or *Sare-Guebr*, i. e. light-brown idolators; probably because they observe fewer persons with black hair among them, than among the people of Asia.

It is reported that the monks, in former times, frequently made singular vows; for instance, to remain for several years in a constrained attitude, with their arms raised, or holding up one foot, &c. This, indeed, has ceased; but they still endeavour, as they used to do, to prevent the women from approaching the sacred fire; probably that their presence may not divert their attention.

In every thing that surrounds them, these monks are very neat and cleanly. They have no superfluity, but poverty is unknown among them. Their cells are likewise lighted by the subterraneous fire; which is easily extinguished by covering the vent through which the gas issues. The verdure of the garden on the other side of the court-yard of the temple, and the delightful shade of the trees, afford these hermits a refreshing coolness. If superstition finds, in the evanescent flame, an object of adoration, no inconsiderable advantage is derived from the naphtha, which is so common here, and in the neighbourhood, and yields to the Crown an annual revenue of 200,000 rubles.

JOHN EICHFELD.

MR. URBAN, *Kellington, Nov. 29.*
TO excite an emulation of excellence in those who are endowed with the requisite abilities to distinguish themselves in the paths of literature or science, nothing seems more conducive than laying before their youthful minds early specimens of superior genius. As productions of this kind, in no inconsiderable degree, add spurs to juvenile vigour, so the perusal of them not unfrequently affords pleasure and intellectual amusement to those more advanced in years, by recalling to their minds the first literary efforts of their former friends and acquaintance, and by tracing in them the first seeds of their future eminence. It may be remarked, also, that in effusions of early genius may often be discovered the germs of that reasoning power or poetic fancy, by which their respective authors have afterwards arrived at pre-eminence in future life. The primary essays of our most celebrated characters, in whatever department, either of poetical, scientific, literary, or active life, they have afterwards shone, have for the most part been first tried in poetic numbers.
 Though

Though not, perhaps, in after-life distinguished by any particular and superior flights of fancy; yet in those juvenile attempts may frequently be traced the same reasonings, and the same succession of thoughts, which in more advanced life have been so happily matured into speculations at once useful to the spiritual improvement and temporal interests of mankind in general. Many instances may be produced to confirm the truth of these remarks, by examples to be found almost every where in the works of our most illustrious writers.

Dr. Balguy, the author of the annexed Latin composition, affords a striking proof of them. He was the only child of the Rev. John Balguy, of whom I will first mention some particulars. He was a native of Sheffield, and born about 1686. Having received the first rudiments of instruction from his father, who was the master of a Free Grammar School in that place, in 1702 he was admitted of St. John's College, Cambridge, where he regularly graduated; and in 1711 entered into holy orders, and diligently discharged the duties of his profession in the livings of Lamesley and Tanfield, in the county of Durham, composing, it is said, a discourse for the pulpit every week for the space of several years. He was Prebendary of Salisbury, and in 1729 was presented to the Vicarage of North-Allerton. He was in his time a considerable controversialist; was held in high estimation as a divine, and published several discourses and other works. He died at Harrogate in the year 1748.

His son, Dr. Thomas Balguy, the writer of the subjoined copy of verses, which were published in the year 1735 or 6, was therefore most likely born at Lamesley or Tanfield, as he was at the time of their publication about 19 or 20 years of age, a member of St. John's College in Cambridge, of which society he also afterwards was chosen fellow. The subject of them forcibly indicates the future bent of his mind; for amongst his various researches, he was not more distinguished or gained more credit from any than his able tract, entitled "Divine Benevolence asserted; and vindicated from the Objections of ancient and modern Sceptics." He was Archdeacon and Prebendary of Winchester. In the course of his visitatorial capacity he de-

livered and published several Charges addressed to the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Winchester. Every one of these is replete with useful matter, and sound reasoning. The refusal of a Bishopric is no every-day occurrence. This, however, Dr. Balguy did. When the vacant see of St. Asaph was offered for his acceptance, without any application whatever on his part, the messenger arrived with the proposal late in the evening, at the house of a late learned and respectable Clergyman, where the Doctor was then on a visit: he sat up in bed, wrote a modest excuse for declining the offered preferment, and then again quietly composed himself to rest.

In his infancy he was attacked by the small-pox, which so much injured his eyes, that it was with considerable difficulty that he could afterwards read even the largest types.

Liberal in his own sentiments, and candid to those of others, he reckoned amongst his intimate friends almost all the literary characters of his time; and contributed, in conjunction with them, by his various writings, to promote free discussion, and rational enquiry.

*Divina Bonitas demonstrari potest a
POSTERIORI.*

Tantumne in facibus, tantum effrenata furorem
Gens humana ruit? Malesuada superbia mentis
Usque adeo se effert, scelerumque insana lubido!
An frustra instituit Supremus Conditor orbis
Tot vitam cumulare bonis? Tot splendida dona
Nequicquam effudit? Nec adest, qui cœlitus ista
Fluxisse agnoscat, meritosve exsolvat honores?
An frustra cœlum Stellarum luce coruscum
Cernis? et in medio suspensum vertice solem?
Fortuito an lapsu vastum per inane Planetæ
Volvuntur, miroque tenent certo ordine cursus?
Aspice quàm cupidi ad genitalia lumina tendunt,
Nequicquam cupidi! Nam vis invisæ coercet,
Gallesque ancipites pulchra in curvamina flectit.
En proprium sortita locum nitidissima Tellus,
Cui Luna comes! Quin appetit hæc quoque So-
lem;

Hæc quoque currit ovans, peragiturque volubilis
orbem.

Hinc subeunt vice perpetuâ vernique calores
Hybernis nivibus, Verique potentior Ætas;
Æstati Autumnus flaventia dona repertans,
Autumnoque instat cauis fera Bruma pruvis.
Hinc quoque continuo fugientia lumina Phœbi
Calce premunt tenebræ; tenebris succedit opacis
Gratior inde dies, variisque revolvitur annus.
Quisnam istos montes in cœlum sustulit altos?
Aut quis depressit sinuoso tramite valles?
Quis tumida immensi diffudit marmora ponti?
Quâ causâ assurgunt, rurusque in seipsa resi-
dunt?

Quis segetes rore assiduo recreatque fovetque?
Quis gratos arvis demittit providus imbres?
Quisve errare dedit per amœnos flumina campos,
Et terræ faciem letis vestire quot annis
Frugibus?— Ille Deus, qui fulmine concutit or-
bem;

Ille Deus nobis miracula tanta peregit.
Et dubitamus adhuc placidumque bonumque fa-
teri.

Cum

Cam niveus omnia diffugit montibus humor,
 Et placiduro effulget tranquillo lumine cælum,
 Aspice quàm toto naturam vultus in orbe
 Gaudia testatur! Quo verdant gramine campi!
 Quo silvæ folio, nemorumque oblecta virescunt!
 Aspice quot pulchris variantur floribus arva!
 Quales veris opes per mollia prata refulgent!
 Quis grex aligerum concentibus æthera pulsant!
 Quâ voce exultant! Modulanti gutture carmen
 Quàm varium, quàm dulce fuit!—Quàm ferreus
 iste
 Quem non tanta movent, tam prodiga munera
 cælli,
 Nec laudem extorquent! Tibi fœdit gramina
 Tellus,

Improbe mortalis! Tibi fœs collucet in agris;
 Et Philomela tibi, ramo dum pendet opaco,
 Mellifluas resonare docet nemus omne querelas.
 At postquam ætivos vides procedere menses,
 Et Sol purpureos torat violentior ignes;
 En rerum assurgit novus ordo! Fulcher et ille!
 Jam tibi maturis horrescunt frugibus arva;
 Jam quanta humanas pertentant gaudis mentes?
 Quippe Deus pingues flaventis messis amicta
 Jam tandem obduxit sulcos. Justissima Tellus
 Deposito agricolæ largo cum fœnore reddit.
 Jam læta omniogenos fundant pomaria fructus,
 Atque incurvantur sub linoquo pondere rami.
 Luxuriat gravidis turgens in vitibus uva,
 Perque comes virides gratisina purpura fulget.
 Cur verb admirans naturam in limine canctor?
 Atria quid laudo? Juvat interflora videre,
 Sanctæque ferventem miracula pendere rerum.
 Heu! frustra enitor—cupientem talia vites
 Deſciant. Neque enim quisvis cœlestia dignus
 Decantet, mundique infectens Numen habenas.
 Nec mihi si linguae centum sint, oraque centum,
 Cuncta meis unquam complecti veribus optem
 læcyla facta Dei. Quam terque quaterque beata
 Græc ingrata hominum, modò vellent esse beati!
 Nam sua sant quæcunque vident—seu palmitis
 germen

Turgescit viridi, seu stipite flosculus exit,
 Aut sole incipiunt dulces nigrescere fetus;
 Quæcunque in terris, quæcunque in gurgite vasto,
 Quæcunque in liquido traducunt æthere vitam,
 Imperium agnoscent, et jusse capessere gaudent,
 Ista Deus prona et ventri parentia finxit;
 His vultus dedit ætheris cœlumque tueri:
 His quoque cœlestis partem concessit honoris,
 Et propriâ humanum signavit imagine pectus.
 In Comitibus Prioribus, Mar. 11, 1735-6.

Among the various sallies of wit and humour which have occasionally been displayed in compositions of this kind in the University of Cambridge, at different times, by some of our most distinguished literary characters, and some of which I have had the honour of laying before your readers, the preceding seems to be surpassed by none in the simplicity and elegance of its Latinity, and the number of instances which are so happily introduced, and all so forcibly tending to establish the Divine Benevolence.

Yours, &c. OMICRON.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 20.

A BOOK lately published, entitled "The American Mariners," has taught me to receive with caution the positions advanced by the Quarterly Reviewers relative to the Navy of a kindred power. At page 15, vol. XXI. of their Literary Journal, these writers

assert, with an air of authority, that "local circumstances will prevent the formation of an American Navy, as the whole Southern coast of the United States is destitute of harbours." Such a gross corruption of geography is, perhaps, unparalleled, and the mischievousness of its tendency is too obvious to be insisted on. The Southern coast of the North American Union abounds with the noblest harbours in the world. Beaufort's Bay is capable of receiving the whole of the British fleet; Cumberland Haven is scarcely to be exceeded in commodiousness for ships of the deepest draught; and since the accession of the Floridas to the Republic, a long line of Southern sea-coast has been gained, indented with magnificent bays for the reception of fleets, and covered with inexhaustible forests of live oak for their construction.

But a most extraordinary passage in the Quarterly Review is (vol. XXI. p. 15), that "if America had a fleet in the only port that will admit one, the whole might be very leisurely destroyed." This is ominous insatiation;—*quos Deus vult perdere, prius dementat.* Before the descendants of Britons would be the tame spectators of the destruction of their ships, protected by batteries, whose cannon they are qualified to serve more like riflemen than arterillists, there must be first extinguished their spirit of independence, their noble pride, their generous sense of glory.

The latter half of "The American Mariners" exhibits, in a series of naval essays, the actions between the Constitution and Guerrière, the Macedonian and the United States, the Constitution and Java, the Epervier and Peacock, the Reindeer and Wasp, and others distinguished for close and desperate exertion, unremitting ardour of conduct, and extensive slaughter and destruction. In these conflicts the Americans vindicated the genuineness of their descent from a Rainbow and a Blake, and supported the honour of their country with a spirit of emulation. Lawrence, directing his dying look to the colours of the Chesapeake, and uttering in a broken though articulate voice, "Comrades, don't give up the ship," may vie in heroism with any act the page of naval history can supply.

The

The author of the "American Mariners," in pursuing his subject, has viewed facts as they occur, in connection with their causes; and the inevitable inferences which he deduces,

that the contest for the empire of the sea will be between Britain and her descendants, merits serious consideration from the Humber to the Thames.
Yours, &c. VIATOR.

COMPENDIUM OF COUNTY HISTORY.

SUSSEX.

MISCELLANEOUS REMARKS.

(Continued from p. 503.)

"Heavens! what a goodly prospect spreads around,
Of hills and dales, and woods, and lawns, and spires,
And glittering towns, and ocean wide, 'till all,
The stretching landscape into smoke decays."—THOMSON.

The above may be said of the delightful village of FAIRLIGHT, and to the prospect from it, by one capable of appreciating the beauties of Nature.

At FELPHAM resided Hayley the Poet.

At FLETCHING is a Gothic mausoleum, in which Gibbon the celebrated Historian is interred. (See vol. LXXV. p. 601.)

At GLYNDE resided William Hay, esq. M.P. author of an Essay on Deformity.

At GOODWOOD is the lion, carved in wood, which adorned the head of Commodore Anson's ship the Centurion, during his circumnavigation of the globe.

It is set up against the Duke of Richmond inn, with this inscription:

"Stay, traveller, awhile, and view One who has travelled more than you, Quite round the globe; in each degree Anson and I have plowed the sea;	Torrid and frigid zones have past, And safe ashore arriv'd at last; In ease and dignity appear, He in the House of Lords—I here."
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In Goodwood House are some valuable portraits and busts. In the drawing-room are four adventures of Don Quixote upon a large scale, in Gobelin tapestry. They were purchased by the Duke of Richmond in 1765.

In a moated mansion at GROOMBRIDGE Charles Duke of Orleans, who was taken prisoner at the battle of Agincourt in 1415, was confined. He was 25 years a prisoner in this country, most of which he spent in confinement here,

"Where captur'd banners wav'd beneath the roof,
To taunt the Royal Troubadour of Gaul."

Of HARTING was Rector Cardinal Pole.—In the church are some memorials of the Cargyll and Cowper families.—Up-Park was the residence of Ford Grey, esq. created Earl of Tankerville by William III.

HASTINGS in 924 had a mint.—A part of the ruins of the castle, as seen from one particular spot, exhibits a perfect and very fine profile of his *late Majesty*.—Of All Saints parish was Rector Samuel Otes, father of the notorious Titus, who was himself officiating minister there in 1673-4.—The pulpit of St. Clement's church was formerly covered with part of the canopy held over George I. at his coronation; as that of St. Anne's Church still is with part of the canopy used at the coronation of Queen Anne.—On the parapet of the Town-hall is a stone found at Pevensey, supposed to have been thrown from a Roman catapult.—In the interior is a shield taken from the French at the first conquest of Quebec.—The Corporation have a large silver punch-bowl, presented to them by the Barons who attended the coronation of George II. and his Queen.—In All Saints-street are two old houses, said to have been formerly inhabited by Sir Cloudesley Shovell and the notorious Titus Oates. Here also Edward Capel, esq. one of the commentators of Shakspeare, built a residence. Garrick frequently visited him here, and in the garden is a large mulberry tree, a descendant of Shakspeare's.

At HEATHFIELD is a street called Cat-street (at the upper end of which was the sign of a cat and shoulder of mutton), supposed to be a corruption of Cade-street, from the rebel Jack Cade, who was killed here in 1450.

On

- On **HIGHDOWN-HILL**, near Worthing, is Oliver the miller's tomb, who, from partiality to the spot, himself erected it, and was there interred.
- In **HORSHAM Church** are several antique tombs, one supposed for William Lord Broose, maternal ancestor of the Dukes of Norfolk; and another for a Lord Hood.—Here was educated Dr. Thomas Combs, the royalist divine. The engravings, and descriptions, of **HURSTMONCEAUX Castle** are calculated to excite a high idea of its magnificence.
- At **KINGSHAM**, now a farm-house near Chichester, the South-Saxon Kings are supposed to have resided.
- Lewes** in the time of Athelstan had two mints.—Here in 1556 were burnt for heresy six persons; and June 22, 1557, ten more.—The double keep, termed in old writings **Braymounts**, is a feature peculiar to Lewes Castle.—The Priory was the first and chief house of the Cluniac order in England. In this Priory were interred many persons of distinction. In the church of St. John *sub castro* is a curious monument with a Latin punning inscription, which has engaged the attention of some able antiquaries. It may be thus read:
- “ Clauditor hic miles, Danorum regia proles,
Magnus nomen ei, Mangum nota progenies :
Deponens Mangum, se moribus induit agnum,
Prepete pro vita, fit parvulus anchorita ”
- Mr. Elliot considers Magnus the youngest of the three sons of Harold II.—At the grammar-school were educated John Pell the mathematician, and John Evelyn the author of “*Sylva*,” &c.—The County-hall is a noble building. A room on the second floor is used as a county ball-room; in which is a scene from Richard III. admirably painted by Northcote, obtained from the Shakspeare Gallery, and presented to the county by W. Burrell, esq. M. P.—In the church-yard of Jireh Chapel, Cliffe, is the burying-place of the celebrated William Huntington, S. S. (sinner saved.)—The race-course one of the best in England.—1648, a destructive fire raged in this town.—1734, Oct. 24, two shocks of an earthquake felt. Here resided John Rowe and John Faber, two learned physicians.
- At **MAYFIELD** was a favourite palace of the Abps. of Canterbury, supposed to have been erected by St. Dunstan. In the palace died Abps. Simon Mepham, in 1333; John Stratford, in 1348; and Simon Islip, in 1366. Part of the palace was converted into a farm house.—In 1389 the church and town were nearly consumed by fire.
- At **MIDHURST** the knights of St. John of Jerusalem had a commandery.—In the church is the burial-place of the Montague family, containing a large monument to the memory of Anthony Browne, Visct. Montacute, who died in 1592, and his two wives.
- At **MUNTHAM** resided the late Wm. Frankland, esq. well known for his devotion to mechanics and natural philosophy.
- At **NEWHAVEN** is a handsome obelisk to the memory of Capt. Hanson and the crew of the Brazen sloop of war, wrecked Jan. 25, 1800, on the Ave Rocks.
- Of **NORTHAM** was Rector the father of Abp. Frewen, where the latter was born.
- At **PENSHURST PLACE** is the famous oak, said to have been planted at the birth of Sir Philip Sydney, and now more than 22 feet in circumference.
- In **PETWORTH Church** are interred some of the Percies, Earls of Northumberland.—Visited by Edw. VI.—At the seat of the Earl of Egremont is the sword which Hotspur used at the battle of Shrewsbury.—Petworth House has been justly celebrated for the most complete collection of the carvings of Grinling Gibbons. Here is a most splendid collection of portraits, nearly twenty of which are by Vandyke. The great stair-case was painted by La Guerre. Beneath and on the ceiling is the story of Pandora and Prometheus. On the side walls is an allegorical representation of the life of Elizabeth, Duchess of Somerset. The statue gallery contains a collection of great and various merit. Several of the state bed rooms are hung with suits of singularly fine worked arras and tapestry.—Of Petworth were Rectors Brian Duppa, Henry King, Bps. of Chichester; Dr. Cleaver, Abp. of Dublin; and Charles Dunster, the critical scholar and ingenious poet.

At

At **PREVENSEY**, Sept. 24, 1556, four persons were burnt for heresy.

At **POLING** the knights of St. John of Jerusalem had a commandery.

Near **POYNINGS** is the remarkable chasm called the "Devil's Dyke," so called, as tradition says, because the Devil envying the numerous churches of the Weald, determined to form a channel from the sea, and thus inundate the whole tract and its pious inhabitants. This "devilish" plan was disconcerted by some old woman, who being disturbed from her sleep by the noise of the work, peeping out of her window, and recognizing the infernal agent, had the "presence of mind" to hold up a candle, which he mistaking for the rising of the Sun, made a hasty retreat. (See vol. LXXX. i. 513.)

At **SALVINGTON** is the house in which the learned Selden was born. On the lintel of the door, on the inside, is the following inscription:

GRATVS, HONESTE, MIHI; NON CLAVDAR, INITO SEDEQ';
FVR, AREAS; NON SV' FACTA SOLVTA TIBI.

Thus paraphrased by Dr. Evans:

"An honest man is always welcome here,
To rogues I grant no hospitable cheer."

And thus by William Hamper, esq. June 9, 1818:

"Thou'rt welcome, *honest* friend; walk in, make free:
Thief, get thee gone; my doors are clos'd to thee."

At **SELSEA** the Bishops of Chichester had a seat, but of which no traces remain.

At **SHELBRED** Priory the walls of the Prior's room appear to have been ornamented by some humorous monk with paintings in fresco, but homely executed.

In **SIDLESHAM** Church-yard is the following singularly beautiful epitaph on a Mrs. Carnaby, attributed to the pen of Rev. W. Clarke, residentiary, whose poetical powers were acknowledged by his contemporaries:

"When Sorrow weeps o'er Virtue's sacred dust,
Our tears become us, and our grief is just,
Such were the tears he shed who grateful pays
This last sad tribute of his love and praise;
Who mourns the best of wives and friends combin'd,
Where female softness met a manly mind.
Mourns, but not murmurs; sighs, but not despairs;
Feels as a man, but as a Christian bears."

At **SLYNDON** was formerly a residence and favourite retirement of the Abps. of Canterbury. Abp. Stephen Langton, memorable for the part he took relative to the signing of Magna Charta, died here in 1228.

In **SOUTH BERSTEAD** Church is interred Sir Richard Hotham, who first brought Bognor to its present eminence as a sea-bathing place.

In **STEYNING** Priory Church (conjectured to be the present parish one) were interred the remains of St. Cuthman, and of Ethelwulf, King of Wessex, father of Alfred the Great.—In the Free Grammar School was educated John Pell the mathematician.

Of **SUTTON** was Rector Julius Bate, the celebrated Hebraist and able controversialist, who died in 1771.

Near Avisford Place, **WALBERTON**, was discovered, March 31, 1817, a Roman sepulchre, containing many utensils of domestic use.

The porch of **WESTBOURN** Church is curiously constructed of oak; and the spire is in the Chinese taste.

WEST DEAN Church contains many memorials to the Lewkenor and Peachey families.—At Binderton, about 1680, Thos. Smyth, esq. began to rebuild the old house, removed the chapel which was adjoining it, and erected the present at a more convenient distance; but this having been done without the consent of the ordinary, Bishop Lake refused to consecrate it, and it is now in decay.

The seal of **WINCHELSEA** is rather a curious piece of antiquity.—In St. Thomas's Church are two monuments of knights templars; and in the vestry room another, in tolerable preservation. In the church-yard was a tower, containing a peal of bells, which was removed in consequence of its dangerous appearance.

At **WOOLBEDING**, near the Conservatory of the manor house, is | ed the
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marble fountain which originally stood in the centre of the quadrangle at Cowdray. It is of a pyramidal shape, finished by a small bronze figure of Neptune, copied from the celebrated one of Giovanni di Bologna. There are several successful imitations of Druidical remains, formed of sand-stone. A tulip tree is likewise remarkable, being seven feet in circumference. Few in England exceed it.

Mr. URBAN, *Great Bealing, near Woodbridge, Dec. 6.*

IN the memoirs* of the Meadows family, p. 520, it is mentioned that the late P. Meadows, esq. retired to Witlesham Hall, on the decease of his grandfather Daniel Meadows.

In this there is a little incorrectness. My late most valued parent practised at Botesdale as an attorney and solicitor from the time of his first entering into the profession of the law, until the year 1801, when he left Botesdale, and resided at Witlesham Hall. On his mother's decease he purchased at Witlesham, and erected the present mansion, Burghersh House.

My wife's maiden name should be spelt *Graves*, not *Greaves*. The family motto is, "Graves discite Mores," in allusion to the name.

I am in possession of five† engraved portraits of my wife's family, which I will describe. On the first is the following inscription, "John Graves, gent. was born in Yorkshire in 1513, and died at London in 1616, aged 103 years. He was grandfather to Richard Graves of Mickleton, esq. grandfather of Richard Graves of Mickleton, esq. now living 1728. G. Vertue, sculp."

This gentleman, singular as it may appear, undertook a journey from Yorkshire to London in his 103d year. He caught the small pox there, and his death ensued.

The second print has this inscription; "Richard Graves of Mickleton, esq. a bencher and reader of Lincoln's Inn, Clerk of the Peace, and Receiver-general of the County of Middlesex. He had two wives, by whom he had issue 19 children, 6 sons and 13 daughters. G. Vertue, sculp."

The third print has the following: "Richardus Graves de Mickleton, in com. Gloucestriz, Armiger, ob. 1731, anno ætat. 51. G. Vertue, sculp." This gentleman published a work upon the Pyramids of Egypt, and was an eminent Antiquary and Genealogist.

* These memoirs should have been signed "J. F."

† The first three are published in vol. I. of Nash's "Worcestershire." EDIT.

The fourth print is that of Morgan Graves, esq. of Mickleton, co. Gloucester, son of the aforesaid. And

The fifth is that of his younger brother, the Rev. Richard Graves, M. A. Rector of Claverton, Somersetshire, from an original picture by James Northcote, R. A. in the possession of Prince Hoare, esq.

This distinguished literary character married me to his grand-daughter, Miss Elizabeth Graves, in the parish church of Claverton, 21 years ago, when in his 90th year. He published in the same year a volume, entitled "Poems by a Nonagenarian."

Yours, &c. PHIL. MEADOWS.

PRAYERS AND PRAYER-BOOKS OF
QUEEN ELIZABETH.

MR. URBAN, *Westminster, Dec. 20.*

THE Prayer by Queen Elizabeth, communicated by Clonas, and printed in p. 389, is one of the three contained in a little volume, entitled "Supplications of Saints"; a Book of Prayers and Praises, in Four Parts. Wherein are three most excellent Prayers made by the late famous Queen Elizabeth. By Tho. Sorocold †. This volume, we are told by Wood (Athenæ, by Bliss, vol. II. col. 636), in the latter end of Queen Elizabeth, and beginning of King James, took with the vulgar sort, and was as much admired as "The Practice of Piety" was afterwards. Hearne relates, that in his time he remembered a very pious lady who used to give away great numbers to the poor. It is also said in the same place, that the thirty-sixth edition was published in 1640, the thirty-seventh in 1642, the thirty-eighth in 1693. It is, however, now rare; there is no copy in the British Museum or Bodleian Libraries; but one, called in the title-page the fourth edition ‡.

* Let not this be misunderstood as meaning Supplication to Saints.

† Who was a Lancashire man, M. A. of Brazenose College, and "a goodly minister;" admitted Rector of St. Mildred in the Poultry, Oct. 22, 1590.

‡ "London, printed for Peter Parker, at the Signe of the Leg and Star, over against the Royal Exchange, in Cornhill. Price 1s." though

though evidently printed in the reign of Charles the Second, as appears by King Charles, Queen Catherine, and James Duke of York, being mentioned therein, I have inspected at Sion College. It is a small duodecimo of 284 pages, with a very terrific wood-cut portrait of "Elizabetha Regina" as a frontispiece.

Her Prayers have the following titles:

1. "A Prayer of Thanksgiving for the Overthrow of the Spanish Navy, sent to invade England, anno Domini 1588." This is that printed in the second volume of Nichols's "Progresses" as an accompaniment to Stowe's account of the Queen's solemn Procession to St. Paul's. A manuscript copy of it is to be found in the Harl. MSS. No. 2044, where it is distinctly called "The Coppie of a Praer which her Majestic made her selfe, and sayd it when she was at the Sermon at St. Pauls Crosse, the 24 of November 1538."

2. "Queen Elizabeth's Prayer for the Success of her Navy, anno Dom. 1596." The occasion of this was the well-known expedition to Cadiz; and it is particularly mentioned by Stowe, as follows: "And in this meane time of all this businesse at Plimmouth [where the troops were mustered and embarked] the Queenes Majestic, well considering that the Lord of Hoastes blesseth the hoastes and forces of godly Princes, and giveth victorie to the faithfull armies, made a very devout Prayer to Almighty God for the good successe of the Fleet, and sent it by Captaine Edward Conway to the Generals, commanding that it should be dayly sayd throughout all the Fleete." Of this also I have seen a manuscript copy, in the hand-writing of the time, in the Cotton MSS, Otho, E. ix. where it is called "Her Ma^{ties} pryvat Meditation upon y^e present Expedition, sent from Sir Robt. Cecyll to y^e Gen'ralls of her Highnes' Army at Plymouth, inclosed in this l're underwritten." As I believe this Prayer to be unknown to modern readers, the subjoined transcript of it may interest Clionas and others, who will find it composed in a style very similar to that in page 389, which was written in the following year. I have followed the manuscript copy, because, as Sorocold's is somewhat modernized, the more antient

version must most assimilate to that first traced by the Queen's own pen:

"Most omnipotent Maker & Guider of all our worlde's masse, that onely searchest & fadomest y^e bottom of all herts' conceyts, & in them seest y^e true original of all actions intended: thou that by thy fore-sight dost truely discern how no malice of revenge, nor quittance of injurie, nor desyre of bloodshelde, nor greedenes of luker, liath bred the resolution of our now sette out army; but a heedful care & wary watche, y^{at} no neglect of foes, nor oversuert of harme, might breede either danger to us or glory to them. These being the grounds, thou y^{at} diddest inspyre y^e mynd, we humblye beseech with bended knees, prosper y^e worke, & with y^e best forewindes gujde the journey, speede the victorye, & make y^e returne the advancement of thy glorye, the tryumphe of thy fame, & suerty to y^e Realm, with y^e least losse of English blood. To these devout petitions, Lord, give thy blessed graunt. Amen."

3. The third in Sorocold's volume is "Queen Elizabeth's Prayer for her Navy: A. D. 1597." This is that printed in p. 389, a little modernized.— Besides the manuscript copies in the Harleian MSS. as mentioned by Clionas, a third (written temp. Eliz.) is in the Cotton MSS. Galba, D. xii. entitled, "A Prayer mayd by the Queene for the prosperos successe of the journey begun." It may be observed that the word *voyage* was not at that time adopted into the English language; in the preceding Prayer the Queen uses *journey* where we should now say *voyage*, and here again "the journey begun" was the sailing of the fleet.

Bishop Tanner (Bibliotheca, p. 260) mentions a Book of Prayers in the Norwich Library, believed to have formerly been Queen Elizabeth's, which has in the beginning "A Prayer to be said in time of extrem sicknes," written by the Queen's own hand.

In the Duchess of Portland's Museum was "Queen Elizabeth's Prayer-book, which contains six Prayers, composed by her Majesty, and written by her own hand (in the true spirit of devotion) in the neatest and most beautiful manner upon vellum. Two of the Prayers are in the English language, one in Latin, one in Greek, one in Italian, and one in French. On the inside of the covers are the pictures of the Duke D'Alançon [Elizabeth's suitor] and the Queen, by Hilliard; the binding shagreen, with enamelled clasps, and in the centre of each a ruby."

ruby." (Malcolm's Letters of Gran-ger, vol. II. p. 99.) Can any of your correspondents inform me where this precious volume is at present preserved?

From the preceding collectanea Clin-ondas will perceive that the religious compositions of Queen Elizabeth cannot be called few.

A particular and very accurate description by Mr. Herbert (the editor of Ames) of a Manual of Prayers, which, superbly bound in solid gold, usually hung by a gold chain at the side of the maiden Queen, may be found in your vol. LXI. p. 28; and its enchased covers, representing the Judgment of Solomon, and the Elevation of the Brazen Serpent, are engraved at p. 321 of the same volume. This Manual is also noticed, and the engraving copied, in Mr. Dibdin's Bibliomania, pp. 158, 330, where we are told that the person who then owned it asked for it 150*l*. Other devotional volumes used by her Majesty, and particularly that which goes by the name of Queen Elizabeth's Prayer-book, are likewise there described.

"A Prayer for all Kings and Princes, and especially for Queen Elizabeth, used in her Majesty's Chappell," London, 4to, black letter, is in the British Museum.

Yours, &c.

NEPOS.

Mr. URBAN, *Exeter, Dec. 4.*
HAVING as a military man been long stationed in Ireland, I invariably found, from continued inquiry and observation, that *deplorable ignorance and straitened circumstances*, frequently approaching to starvation, rendered a people, naturally of a good disposition, ready tools of mischief in the hands of the unprincipled and artful, working out their own iniquitous purposes. These leaders into evil,—*"Vident meliora probantque, deteriora sequuntur."* One source of the miseries of a fine population is too well known to originate in the non-residence of landed proprietors, at least during some part of the year; and it seems to be now generally allowed, that an evil threatening the most serious consequences must ere long be abated by the unavoidable application of an efficient legislative measure.—The instruction of the lower order is strenuously opposed by those who are well aware of all the ultimate consequences of enabling the human mind

to judge for itself, instead of lying under the perpetual delusion of error, artfully inculcated, and unremittingly maintained. Unfortunately misused Religion is called in to aid and sustain a continuance in darkness and error. The wretched Irish peasant is told that it is sinful in the extreme to read the Bible, and that priests only are qualified and intended to search the Scriptures, and to communicate to their flocks such biblical doctrine as they only are calculated to impart to them. Now it has so happened, that with the best intentions we have hitherto acted in absolute aid of this malevolent procedure, by teaching what is essentially requisite, the English language, through the medium of extracts from the Bible; and of this the priest has advantageously to promote hidden designs, fully availed himself in resisting and condemning what is contrary to a tenet certainly unsanctioned in Holy Writ, however implicitly believed.—Mr. Urban, let this sad error be done away without loss of time; and let the English language be taught simultaneously throughout the whole country, without any allusion to the sacred volume, which in the silent course of time will amply vindicate its own rights, and turn from the ways of darkness to the ways of light the lower order in Ireland, who, once taught to read, will become in due time self-converted. If it should cost even a million a year, not an instant should be lost in establishing Schools over the whole face of the Emerald Isle; and all children of a certain description, above six years of age, should be positively required to repair regularly to these Schools. Every measure short of this decisive and salutary plan will, in the opinion of the best-informed whom I consulted, prove nugatory and ineffectual.

I found that the common people did not even comprehend what was meant by Catholic Emancipation, an abused term now thrown aside, with higher objects in view, and extending to the first dignities of the State. The calmness recommended is manifestly insidious; while evidently a fearful storm is gathering; and of this Government appears to be quite aware, from the judicious measures of precaution adopted to meet any sudden exigency.

It is said that a principled Opposition man will do just that quantum of mischief

mischief that will either bring him in, or render him popular among a description whom secretly he despises; viz. those who have every thing to gain and nothing to lose by innovations. It is, however, expected that at the meeting of Parliament, both sides of the House will cordially unite in discouraging the present dangerous designs in Ireland.—If emigration, on a liberal scale, to Australasia, were given into, much of the sufferings of the Irish population would be alleviated, with individual and general benefit.

Yours, &c. JOHN MACDONALD.

Mr. URBAN, *Alphington, Nov. 5.*

THE following is an extract from the Monthly Reviewer's late remarks on "Bloomfield's Remains:"

"The biography of Bloomfield will supply another proof of a fact on which it is painful to reflect; viz. that the possession of GENIUS is seldom favourable to the happiness of the individual. Even when the external circumstances of the party are compatible with the habits of life and feelings to which such a temperament gives rise, we too frequently find that high GENIUS is a bane rather than a blessing: but when it is conjoined with poverty and dependance, it is almost impossible that the possessor of it can enjoy any thing like substantial happiness."

Perhaps some of your literary Correspondents will have the goodness to communicate their sentiments on this peculiar topic; but to me it appears that, taking the subject in the same point of view as the Reviewers, all the fervent appeals to Apollo by ancient and modern writers, all the divine honours paid to him, and all the fascinating descriptions of Mount Parnassus, must be founded in complete error!

It is doubtless requisite, before any argument can be adduced on either side of the question, that the true meaning of the word GENIUS should be properly defined; and also to know whether any person really infected with this deplorable disease, would ever wish to be cured of it.

If GENIUS should be thought a "bane,"

And what we ought to dread,
Happy those skulls devoid of brain!

Rejoice each BLUNDERHEAD!

Yours, &c. PORTICUS.

DESCRIPTION OF NATHANIEL
BROOK'S CATALOGUE, 1664.

MR. URBAN, *Exeter, Dec. 8.*

ON the arrival of the last monthly parcel at the Devon and Exeter Institution in this city, a member, on reviewing some of the new books and periodical publications, expressed much surprise at the mass of numerous advertisements sewed or bound up with several of them, and intimated to the company present, that it was a modern system of publishing literary intelligence, unknown or not adopted in former times. Probably this sentiment obtains with many; though such who are in the habits of examining extensive libraries are aware that it is a very old custom, and no doubt of more than 200 years standing. Permit me, therefore, for the information of some of your readers, to describe in your valuable Miscellany a list of a copious assemblage of advertisements, of larger bulk than any conveyed in our parcel, and now 161 years since; for as I was recently glancing over an old book, "The Queen's Closet opened, and Queen's Delight," illustrated with a striking portrait (engraved by Faithorne) of Queen Henrietta, consort of King Charles the First (12mo), my attention was unexpectedly arrested in observing attached to the end of it a Catalogue of *strange, singular, and curious* publications offered for general sale, by a Mr. N. Brook, a notable Bookseller, who flourished in London about the middle of the seventeenth century. Pursuing my investigation, my admiration was greatly excited with the interesting contrast presented in this list to the enlightened, splendid, and refined productions published at this day. As a bookseller and tradesman we may suppose Mr. B. was eminent and respectable, by the many books printed for him, and from his formidable exhibition of such a marketable assortment of popular and then prevailing literary articles, so suitable and congenial to the taste and humour of those times. His stock of new books in possession appears pretty considerable: the list of copies detailed occupy about two-dozen pages, and not less than 200 distinct works. He seems to have carried on a very brisk trade in *magical, astrological, and occult scientific books*; for his Catalogue is abundantly stored with those favourite and precious

precious morsels of that time, and are allotted in a separate department, under the following title, viz. "Admirable and learned Treatises of Occult Sciences in Philosophy, Magick, Astrologie, Geomancy, Chymistry, Physiognomy, and Chiromancy."

I shall select four samples of this class, viz.

1. Supernatural Sight and Apparitions seen in London, June 50 [perhaps intended for 30], 1644, by W. Lilly.

2. Teratologia; or a Discovery of God's Wonders, manifested by bloody Rain and Water, by I. S.

3. The Way to Bliss, in three Books, a very learned Treatise of the Philosopher's Stone, made publick by Elias Ashmole, esq.

4. Chiromancy; or, the Art of Divining by the Lines engraven in the Hand of Man, by Dame Nature, in 198 geniures, by G. Wharton, esq.

This Catalogue has a prominent and running head-title on every leaf, viz. "Books sold by Nathaniel Brook at the Angel in Cornhill."

The sizes of the books are not described throughout, only in two or three instances; and no price is marked to any book, *except one*, which is the following: "King Charles the First his Meditations in 24^o, with his Majesties Reasons against the High Court of Justice: also, the Papers that passed betwixt his Majesty and Mr. Alex. Hinderson, fit to be used in all private Families, 6d. price."

Such as Mr. Brook considered his superior or *elegant works* are arranged also together, with a formal title (as under), from which I shall extract a few specimens *verbatim*.

"Elegant Treatises in Humanity, History, Description of Countreys, Romances, and Poetry.

1. Naps upon Parnassus, a sleepy Muse nipt and pinch'd though not awaked: such voluntary and jovial Copies of Verses as were lately received from some of the Wits in the University, in a frolick; dedicated to Gondibert's Mistriss by Captain Jones, and others: whereunto is added, for the Demonstration of the Author's Prosaick Excellencies, his Epistle to one of the Universities, with the Answer; together with two Satirical Characters and an Antiquary, with marginal Notes by a Friend to the Reader.

2. The Mysteries of Love and Eloquence; or, the Arts of wooing and complimenting, as they are managed in the Spring Garden, Hide Park, the New Exchange, and other eminent Places: a Work in which is drawn to the Life the Department of the most accomplished Persons, the mode of their courtly Entertainments, Treatment of their Ladies at Balls, their accustomed Sports, Drolls, and Fancies; the Witchcrafts of their persuasive Language in their Approches, or other more secret Dispatches; by E. P.

3. An Art of Logick; accurate Compliment, Fancies, Devices, Experiments, Poems, Poetical Fictions, and *à-la-mode* Letters, by I. C.; to which is added these several courtly Games, viz. Ombre, Piquet, Chess, Gleeck, and Cribbage, &c.

4. Oedipus; or, the Resolver of the Secrets of Love, and other Natural Problems.

5. Nocturnal Lucubrations; with other Witty Epigrams and Epitaphs, by R. Chamberlain.

6. The Character of Italy; or, the Italian anatomiz'd, by an English Chirurgeon.

7. The Complete Midwife's Practice enlarged, in the most weighty and high Concernments of the Birth of Man, with Instructions of the Queen of France's Midwife to her Daughter a little before her Death, &c."

Yours, &c.

SHIRLEY WOOLMER.

NEW COURTS OF JUSTICE AT WESTMINSTER.

IN the former part of this volume, p. 230, we gave a full report of a debate in the House of Commons on the alterations taking place at the Royal Palace at Westminster, and the other Royal Palaces. This was followed up by the appointment of a Select Committee to consider of "the Building of the Courts of Justice in St. Margaret's-street and New Palace-yard." Of this Committee Mr. Banks acted as Chairman; and the Report, drawn up by him, is so luminous and full of correct notions on the subject, that we cannot resist incorporating a considerable portion of it into our Work, in which has already appeared so much relative to the

the alterations in the neighbourhood of Westminster Hall*.

"The Select Committee (says the Report), to whom the account of the expenses, &c. was referred,—having viewed the building which is now in progress, and examined the ground-plan, began by suggesting to Mr. Soane such alterations as occurred to them, and recommending a reconsideration of those parts which appeared objectionable, or capable of improvement.

"The Select Committee deemed it essential that the Northern entrance of Westminster Hall, which is so beautiful in itself, and has been lately so admirably restored, should stand forward as the principal and prominent object to all those who enter the metropolis by Westminster Bridge, or who approach the Courts of Justice, or the Houses of Parliament, or the Abbey; and consequently, that any new structure to be raised in its vicinity should be kept entirely subordinate, both in height and alignment, to that noble monument of antiquity. The completion of the stone building opposite to the eastern end of St. Margaret's Church was necessarily connected with the formation of the new Courts which are placed within it; but this building, which was left unfinished on one side of its centre, required, as far as symmetry and good effect were concerned, nothing beyond an addition of the same length, with a square turret towards the North, similar to that which it presented to the South of the centre, according to the original design of Mr. Kent, made between the years 1730 and 1740, which is still in existence. The rendering this building again irregular, by making that side of the centre too long, which was antecedently too short, and the effecting of this irregularity by the addition of two Venetian windows, with one rectangular window interposed, and another placed at the curvilinear extremity, obviously called for revision and correction. A third point, of no less importance than either of the two former, naturally obtruded itself upon the notice of your Committee, when they observed the great projection of this excrescent part into New Palace-yard, and the incongruous style of architecture which thus comes into immediate contact with that magnificent and enriched specimen of Gothic architecture to which it is adjoined.

"The first improvements to which these remarks naturally led, would have occasioned the removal of all that portion of the new structure which renders the stone building irregular, so as to terminate it at the turret, and to carry the outer wall parallel to the terrace of New Palace-yard, until it should join the lateral wall of Westminster Hall at

a right angle; but your Committee have abandoned this line, although in point of effect the most eligible, on account of the want of sufficient space for the intended Courts, which this restricted area would not afford, and also on account of the large additional expense which the removing of so many walls, and recasting the whole design must unavoidably occasion, besides the loss of time in finishing the several Courts, which ought on no account to be unnecessarily delayed.

"The dimensions allotted to the several Courts, having been settled by the architect conformably to the direction of the Judges in each of them; were considered by your Committee as fixed and immutable; the connection also and communication between each Court and the others, and between all the Courts and the Hall, seemed so well and judiciously arranged, as to be perfectly satisfactory; and the keeping of all the Courts on the same side of the Hall, although not equally essential, was deemed expedient, to prevent any further procrastination in completing them.

"In the amended plan and elevation prepared by Mr. Soane, in conformity to the directions of your Committee, and now laid before the House, the spaces and situations assigned to every one of the Courts are preserved as they stood in his original draught; and nothing is proposed to be altered or disturbed, so far as those principal divisions are effected; but the front towards New Palace-yard, containing the three Venetian windows, is recommended to be taken down, and set as far back as the boundary wall of the Court of King's Bench, so as to sacrifice only some small rooms.

"Upon the removal of this Italian façade, it became an important question in what style and character the intended front ought to be constructed, your Committee being well aware how difficult and hazardous a task it is to place modern Gothic by the side of such a structure as Westminster Hall, and being almost deterred by the unsuccessful attempts in the neighbourhood of both Houses of Parliament, from venturing to recommend a second trial. There are, however, after the best consideration which they have bestowed upon the subject, circumstances which preponderate in their judgment in favour of following the ancient style: they submit to the House, that the dignity and consequence of the entrance to the Hall will be best consulted by marking these additions as designed to be accessory, subordinate, and dependent upon the Hall as their principal; a general tone of uniformity and consistency will also be preserved, which is visibly wanting in the existing elevation; nor can it escape the observation of the House, that whenever the mean and decaying edifices of brick or plaster on the Eastern side of the Hall are removed,

* See vol. XCII. ii. pp. 91—102, 489; XCIV. i. 290; ii. 490.

moved, such another fabric filled with Venetian windows, between the Hall and the River, could only render the incongruity and discordance still more glaring and unsightly; for it must always be borne in mind, that the decision to be now made relates not only to one side of the Hall, nor to one single building, but that the future building towards the River must necessarily conform to the elevation which forms the subject of this Report. Another reason for adhering to the Gothic style will be found in the greater facility which it affords for breaking the continuity of the stone building which produces the irregularity before noticed, by giving a different character to the northern division of it; and this apparent disunion will be further effected by reducing the height of this division, and by fronting it with Bath stone, instead of Portland, which will take the same colour with the entrance to the Hall, where that material has been made use of*.

In the interior fitting up of the two unfinished Courts, it will be proper to abstain from all ornaments and decorations which do not appear to suit the grave and unadorned character of a tribunal for the administration of justice, which, in fact, requires nothing beyond just proportion and evident fitness for its purpose, combined with the most perfect simplicity and plainness. The passages leading to and from those Courts, should also partake of the same unassuming qualities.

With regard to public buildings in general, this vast Metropolis presents a much smaller number of those which can be denominated grand or ornamental, than its extent and opulence would induce a stranger to expect; for it must be confessed that, with the exception of the two Cathedrals, of three of

the stone bridges over the Thames, and some very few other structures, it offers but little that deserves admiration; and it is further to be regretted, that this deficiency arises not so much from cost having been spared, as from good taste having been wanting. Large works have, in some instances, been undertaken hastily, and without due consideration; others have been committed to the persons who accidentally happened at the time to be attached as surveyors to the several departments; but a general and superintending eye has always been wanting to pervade, direct, and control the whole.

“If a superintending and controlling power of this description should at any time be fortunate enough to meet with such a rare combination of talent as might exhibit marks of original invention, united to a thorough knowledge of the principles by which the great masters of ancient art conducted their works, we might expect to see symmetry, proportion, and dignity, given to our public buildings, and an honourable competition successfully maintained, with all that is admirable and pre-eminent, either in ancient or modern architecture.

“It would be an unnecessary, and possibly an invidious task, even if it were within the province of your Committee, to pursue this subject further, by entering into any detailed examination of recent instances; but they may be allowed to observe, that the Banqueting House at Whitehall, which stands so eminent among all the buildings in this part of Westminster, owes more of its imposing effects to the scale and grandeur of its proportions, and to the relative correspondence of all its parts, than to its highly enriched and well chosen orders and decorations. A space is now open for modern ability to show, whether it can produce, on the other side of that fine street, something which may be worthy to stand nearly opposite to this splendid relic of the ancient Palace.

“Your Committee cannot dismiss the matter referred to them, without endeavouring to impress upon the House the importance, in a national point of view, of paying more attention to the public edifices which may hereafter be required, than has been given to those already erected. In a period distinguished by its progress in improvements of so many kinds, fertile in inventions of such various descriptions, eminent in the encouragement of all the arts which are denominated liberal, and active in the diffusion of knowledge, and the extension of science, it becomes a matter of wonder no less than of regret, that Architecture has not kept pace with our other advances towards perfection, and that we are still obliged to look for examples of excellence in this art, either to times that are past, or to other countries, rather than to our own.”

* The chief alterations and improvements recommended by the Committee, and now carrying into effect, were the following:—

1. To rebuild the wall connecting with the N.W. tower of Westminster Hall, to the height of 34 feet, setting it back in a line with the S. side of the octagon turret.—
 2. To build new front and return wall next New Palace-yard, as far as the proposed Octagon Tower, in the Gothic style, with moulded plinths, fascias, and cornices, and surmounted with battlemented parapets, the apertures to correspond with the windows of Westminster Hall.—
 3. To erect an Octagon Tower, at the N. W. angle of the building, 18 feet diameter, and 70 feet high, containing four stories, the upper ornamented cornice and battlement to correspond with those of the towers of Westminster Hall.—
- We are happy to be enabled to say, that these alterations will add greatly to the beauty of the antient Palace, particularly when approached from Westminster Bridge.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

146. *Rameses; an Egyptian Tale; with Historical Notes of the Era of the Pharaohs.* 3 vols. 8vo.

WERE it possible for Moses to become the Reviewer of this book, we doubt not but he would pronounce its author learned in all the wisdom of the Egyptians; but in their opinions of that wisdom, we think that the critic and the writer would widely differ. Pre-eminence in mechanical science is of much earlier growth than intellectual refinement, and a people very powerful in the former, may be very deficient in the latter.

The judgment of the ancients was intolerably bad. They consigned the study and exercise of the fine and mechanical arts to slaves, and considered the art of war and the childish mysteries of the priesthood to be the only proper studies of freemen. The superstition of Egypt was, besides, peculiarly silly in its leading feature, the apotheosis of animals, and it grossly impeded the intellectual improvement of mankind by its untrue and mischievous adage, that *virtue could not be taught*, symbolized by the maxim—"Plant not a palm tree." (See Plutarch de Iside et Osiride.) From the Lingam of India, it introduced the Phallic worship, which Melampus thought proper to transplant into Greece; and a much greater mischief to the moral perfection of civilization cannot be well devised. Egypt certainly propagated an unreasonable portion of nonsense over the whole world, and it only received a partial check, from the superior taste and judgment of the Greeks. If they did adopt much of the folly, they at least disguised it in an interesting dress, and they made it an admirable vehicle for the improvement of Commerce and the Arts.

There is another thing of importance in the superstition of Egypt. It abounded in monstrosities*, like five-headed and twenty-armed deities, the most contemptible of all idolatry, and

the most ruinous of all things to the arts, for the *beau ideal* it keeps out of sight, and the expression of soul and dignity by figure and feature, all which the Greeks brought to perfection.

Egypt, however, was—though in certain respects an old-woman tutress, mingling ghost-stories, charms, superstitions, and trash, with her instructions—the school-mistress to Greece, many of whose sages travelled there, like tyro-pedagogues, under Dr. Bell's system, to the Central School in London. The state of its civilization, however imperfect, is therefore a curious subject of knowledge. The book before us is written purposely to communicate this information; and it is a sort of Egyptian Telemachus. Rameses is a fine heroic and virtuous character, and he is made to introduce us into a Library and Museum united of the arts and knowledge of this building, symbolizing, and riddle-making people. We speak in this form, because the enthusiasm of the author might lead unwary readers to suppose that Egyptian antiquities were as justifiable objects of study as those of Greece; but this is not the case. They can never be the arbiters and guides of fine taste. However, the knowledge of a thing may be useful, though it can never become a standard fit for imitation, and in this view we recommend the work before us. It is properly supported by notes, one of which we shall extract from vol. II. p. 290:

"In the very period of the erection of the tower of Babel, mankind already were degenerated into apostacy: how and by what modes the human mind was actuated to transfer the worship of the true God to idols of the human form, and the heavenly bodies, is too extensive a field to enter upon here; it has occupied hundreds of heads and thousands of volumes; one fact is clear—it was very early after the deluge; for in Joshua, Abraham's forefathers are spoken of as idolaters, and Abraham lived but a few generations after Noah. Whether the tradition of a man-God veiled in the first promise, led to a proneness of catching at such manifestations of divinity; and ambition worked this temper into a thirst for power, as in the name and character of Nimus or Nimrod,

* The bas-reliefs of Hermonthis abound with most tasteless figures of this kind.

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Nimrod, and his metropolis Nineveh seems implied;—one fact seems certain,—that from the true worship of God they had fallen into the adoration of a male and female, whom by a species of Avater they deemed the divinity. These forms become deified, embraced all the combining features of the first pair, and of Noah and his consort; and upon this base was established and graduated that system of Bhoodism or worship of the great Father and Mother, which spread over the East, and still exists there."

Now this is precisely the science of the day upon the subject of Mythology. But it is not supported by history. Idolatry seems a natural consequence of the extreme ignorance of the people. The Unity of Deity is to us an intuitive suggestion; but it is evident, from the difficulty of Moses with the children of Israel, even under the support of miracles, that he could not restrain them from idolatry. Has the worship of a deified Noah and his wife any connexion with the superstition of the South Sea Islands? In Franklin's *Essays*, § *Remarks concerning the Savages of North America* (vol. II. p. 123), we are told by one of the Indians, that a beautiful young woman descended from the clouds, and that where her right hand touched the ground, they found maize; where her left hand touched it, they found kidney beans; and where her backside (*sic*) sat on it, they found tobacco." The story of Saturn and Rhea, and swallowing the stone, &c. &c. is equally irrational; and if Noah and his wife had been the original objects of primitive idolatry, we apprehend that Deucalion and Pyrrha would be clearly recognized in the fabulous history of Saturn and Rhea, or of Jupiter and Juno. But the fact appears clear from the success of Joanna Southcote, &c. that idle stories were absolutely invented, and incorporated with astronomical subjects, as the Sun and the Moon were to savages ostensible representations of the Deity. "As among the planets, the Sun possesses incomparably the highest lustre, it became the symbol of the Supreme Power." (Tilloch on the *Apocalypse*, 163); and symbols are natural results of the infancy of language. "Men (says the same author) must possess ideas before they seek words to express them; and when new ones are produced, making use of the language they possess, they are obliged to have recourse to such

natural objects around them, as are known or supposed to possess qualities or properties in some way resembling the idea they wish to communicate." (p. 161.) Abstract ideas, such as that of the Deity in after-times, mankind did not know or comprehend; but, beginning with fables, they proceeded to the heavenly bodies as an improvement, and so on to others. In short, in our opinion, Mythology grows out of a general state of ignorance, especially in regard to abstract ideas, and nothing else; for we find, in the present day, that the grossest absurdities on religious subjects still find advocates. An animal might as reasonably be deemed a god, as a pauper of Bristol with an internal disease, be accounted the mother of a future Saviour, after the Scriptures had positively declared that no such future personage was to be expected.—We, therefore, think that Mythology, in *origine*, implies only a state of society when abstract ideas were unknown, and fables were believed and taught.

With regard to the arts practised in Egypt, Gibbon says that the useful and indispensable arts are eternal; and he instances the position in the plough and agricultural tools. Egypt probably improved upon India; Greece upon Egypt; and the moderns upon all. The principles of mechanics are few and limited; and it is not possible to be possessed of any not now understood.

Here we must leave our author. He has laudably collected the leading features of Egyptian science and *wisdom* (as it is called) into a focus; and finding, as we have done, that it has furnished subjects for our manufacturing patterns, we have as laudably, we hope, depreciated the taste. Chinese fashions were, half a century ago, in similar vogue; but are they auxiliary to taste? Are we to have lean figures with cat's eyes deemed proper and most tasteful substitutes for the Belvidere Apollo and Medici Venus? Certainly not. As a work of curiosity, a useful scientific vehicle of instruction for the unlearned, we again recommend the book before us. It exhibits in a moral instructive story a valuable portion of ancient history; and though from public views we have opposed the enthusiasm of the author, we feel no disposition to dispute his knowledge or his talent.

146. *The Cambrian Plutarch, comprising Memoirs of some of the most eminent Welshmen, from the earliest Times to the present.* By John H. Parry, Esq. 8vo. pp. 385.

THE extraordinary feature in the literature of Wales is the following. Truth is pronounced to have been the favourite axiom of the Bards, and the predominant feature of their poetical productions.

“For this reason it is, that in matters of history the poets have always been consulted as the faithful chroniclers of their times, while, by a singular contrast, the oldest prose compositions are regarded, for the most part, as the mere vehicles of romance and fiction.” P. 32.

In the Triads, it is further said, are often preserved what might not admit of diffusion in the strains of the Bard, and these Triads embody also some of the earliest traditions relating to the history of this island. (Pref. vii.)

Now this history of our island, as given in the Triads, we shall take the liberty of questioning. Our author says,

“According to the earliest Welsh records, whether in poetry or prose, which we have of this island, its first or aboriginal inhabitants were the Cymri, who are to be identified with the *Cymbri* and *Cimmerii* of the Roman and Greek historians. They are described as having emigrated from Asia at a very remote period, and the course taken by the Cymri in their progress to Europe, as marked out in these Triads, may be compared with similar accounts given of the advances of the *Cimmerii* and *Cymbri* by Herodotus, Strabo, Dionysius, Pliny, and other writers.” P. 21.

For the Triads, which record the first peopling of this island by the *Cymry*, our author refers us to the *Cambro-Briton*. As we have not this work at hand, we shall quote the Triad, as given by Probert (*Welsh Laws*, p. 374). “There are three pillars of the nation of the Isle of Britain. The first was *Hu* the Mighty, who brought the nation of the *Cambrians* to the Isle of Britain; and they came from the *Summer* country, which is called *Defrobani* [that is, where Constantinople now stands], and they came over the *Hazy Sea* [the German Ocean] to the Isle of Britain, and to *Armorica* [Bretagne in France], where they settled.”

Such are the accounts, from which it first appears, that the *Cim̄ri* and

Cimmerii are identified, as one and the same people; but the learned Freinsheim, in correcting a passage in Justin, (l. 38, l. 3, n. 7, p. 280, Delph. edit.) proposes to read *Cimmerios*, in correction of *Cimbros*, because they were *distinct* nations. We shall not enter into geographical disquisitions to prove this point, because it is shown in Ainsworth's Dictionary, and is not necessary for the inference which we shall draw from the Welsh self-denomination of *Kymri*. Our author himself says, the term *Kymri*, by which the Welch distinguish themselves, merely implies a first or aboriginal people. (p. 7.) Now this definition is strongly supported by the following passage of Pliny. Speaking of Germany, where was a nation called *Cimbri Mediterranei* (see Plin. iv. 14), he says, “Alterum genus *Ingevoles* (that is, *Aborigines*) quorum pars *Cimbri*, *Teutoni*,” &c. l. iv. 13.

Thus it is plain, that there was a German nation, who, as *Aborigines*, also called themselves, or were so called by others, *Cymbri*. As to the word itself, it was adopted because, says Sigonius (*Fast. et Triumph. Romanor. AN. DCXI.*) *Germanorum lingua prædones Cimbri appellantur*; i. e. in the language of the Germans, *robbers* are called *Cimbri*. The same writer, on the authority of Florus, &c. says, that the *Cimbri*, who invaded Italy, came from Gaul, being compelled to remove on account of an inundation, and that they were *gens vaga*, i. e. a Nomadick race; for in such a social state, whole nations at a time used to emigrate.

The reader will observe, that there are three early stages of society. 1. The Hunting. 2. The Pastoral. 3d. The Agricultural. At the invasion of Cæsar, all these three states existed in different parts of this Island. In short, it was inhabited by savages, shepherds, and husbandmen. With regard to the first state, cromlechs, rocking-stones, and all other Celtic antiquities, deemed peculiar to Gaul and this island, are found in North America (see *Foebroke's Encyclopedia of Antiquities, Additions**); in reference to the second, it is to be observed, that the Celts who occupied all the Western parts of Europe, were Nomades. (See Sir R. C. Hoare's *Anc. Wilts, Introd. 8.*) And that the last social improvement

* Copied into our last Number, p. 506.

was owing to the civilization of Gaul by the Phœcean colonists in the time of Tarquin (*Ibid.*) appears plain from Cæsar's remark, that the inhabitants of Kent were by far the most civilized of all; for which no other reason can be assigned, than their approximation to the French coast. Flanders was for ages after the schoolmistress of husbandry to Europe; and, according to Cæsar (*l. 5, c. 12*), the Belgic settlers introduced agriculture.

Every person acquainted with the manners of the patriarchal ages, must know that the Nomadick tribes moved from country to country; that at first the Celts and Gauls were Nomades; and that Strabo's description of the physiological conformation of the Celts applies to the modern Welsh. Such persons will therefore think, with our best Antiquaries, and most satisfactory evidence, that Britain was first peopled from or together with Gaul. As to Hu's absurd voyage from Constantinople viâ the German Ocean*, and settling in Britain and Armorica at the same time, it is to be remembered that Mr. Davies (*Mythology of the Druids, 105 seq.*) makes Hu to be the patriarch Noah; and because the Ark settled in Mount Ararat, in Armenia, the Saxon Chronicle says, that the first inhabitants of Britain came from *that* country, *not* Armorica. We solemnly believe that this Triad is of a date subsequent to the introduction of Christianity, and that the Aoriginal Britons were Celts, whose origin is enveloped in irrecoverable obscurity; the Scythian extraction being apparently derived from similarity, as to Nomadick habits, and being confuted by a different conformation. Britain before the invasion of Cæsar was in the same state as Gaul, one far superior to Germany; and for its history, recourse is had to Whitaker's Manchester, which confounds all the distinctions of the several districts, in regard to civilization, as well as all æras of it. Now this is most extraordinary, because the high excellence of Roman-Britain, in various arts of polished life, is proved by a writer of the third century, Eumenius in his Panegyrics.—As to the invitations of the Saxons, Dr. Robertson shows the complete manner in which the Romans annihi-

lated all military prowess in their subject nations. He shows that the inhabitants of the Balearick Isles (*we speak from memory*) begged the aid of a Roman army to extirpate their rabbits.

Mr. Parry, we are happy to say, studiously avoids legend, and commencing his account with Arthur, washes off from it the trumpery copper gilding and paint, with which romance had bedizened it. But still there remains an absurdity. If a General is obliged to fight twelve battles (as Arthur did with the Saxons), it is evident that none of them could have been decisive, except perhaps the last. Arthur, however, did all that man could do under the circumstances. It is plain, from Harold's campaigns, and other instances, that the Britons did not use body armour, or warfare in compact bodies, like their enemies, but fought like light troops in a desultory manner; and when they retired, whither did they go? To the ELYSIUM OF THIS ISLAND,—to *vallies*, acknowledged by Gilpin to be supremely beautiful, and which are now peopling very fast by Gentry from England, who will bring refinement in their train. It will gradually expel the screech-owls of fanaticism, and substitute the nightingales of civilization.

Of this country, so adapted for the residence of men and *angels* (by which poets in general mean *pretty women*), we are glad to find any *authentic* accounts. Of such a character is the book before us. As, however, Mr. Parry does not seem to us sufficiently to value the old Welsh Bards, we shall select that portion for our particular notice. We have been delighted with the wildness and originality of many airs; the national music of Shenkin; and the "Peace, rude Traeth Mawr" of Williams; verses which have the delicious flavour of the vintage of Anacreon. If, however, the translations be faithful, as we are told by Mr. Parry that they are, we shall soon see that the Muse of Gray was even under the tuition of the sublime old Bards Aneurin and Taliessin. The "thoughts that breathe, and words that burn," will be exhibited in the extracts below. The Gododdin of Aneurin thus commences:

"Lo, the youth in mind a man,
Daring in the battle's van!
See the splendid warrior's speed
On his fleet and thick-maned steed,

* Apparently derived from confounding the locality of the Cimbrî (Germans) with the Commeril.

As his buckler beaming wide,
Decks the courser's slender side,
With his steel of spotless mould,
Ermined vest and spurs of gold.
Think not, youth, that e'er from me
Hate or spleen shall flow to thee.
Nobler meed thy virtues claim,
Eulogy and tuneful fame.
Ah! much sooner comes thy bier
Than thy nuptial feast, I fear;
Ere thou mak'st the foeman bleed,
Ravens on thy corpse shall feed.
Owain! lov'd companion, friend!
To birds a prey—is this thy end?
Tell me, steed, on what sad plain
Thy ill-fated lord was slain?"—P. 38.

The Byronians and Mooreites of the present day are pleased to represent the beef and mutton of Gray as not prime poetical meat; but without depreciating the fine game-taste of their own viands, the Welshness of Gray's mutton, and the Venisonian fat of his classical beef, are to our palates by no means inferior. Thus much is at least certain, that he cut his lyric sirloin in the same form and fashion as those of the original joint in the British *æra*. The preceding extract proves it; but we shall add others from Tallessin, in the same style of "double double, toil and trouble," as Johnson invidiously calls it; though he ought in justice to have blamed Shakspeare, not Gray.

"Morning rose—the issuing Sun
Saw the dreadful fight begun,
And that Sun's descending ray
Clos'd the battle, closed the day.

Short their triumph, short their sway,
Born and ended with the day.

Havock, havock, raged around,
Many a carcass strew'd the ground;
Ravens drank the purple flood,
Raven plumes were dyed with blood;

Frighted crowds from place to place,
Eager, hurrying, breathless, pale,
Spread the news of their disgrace,
Trembling as they tell the tale."

pp. 50, 51.

We have no room for Llywaren's fine Elegy on Cynddylan, p. 68.

Though we prefer Anecdote-biography to Essay-biography, it is manifest that the latter only is practicable with regard to the subject of Mr. Parry's book. We hope, in conclusion, that it will meet with that warm reception from his countrymen and the publick, which it well deserves.

147. *Lectures on Digestion and Diet.* By Charles Turner Thackrah, *Memb. Royal*

Coll. Surgeons, of the Society of Medicine Pratique de Paris, &c. &c. Royal 8vo. pp. 156.

THIS is a book of great merit; and, besides evident useful doctrines, contains many cases of high interest and curiosity. Upon these, however, we are not inclined to lay much stress. The respective operations of excess and abstinence must often vary with the state or habits, or organs of the subject; and nothing more is to be conclusively inferred, than a general tendency in either case to produce certain results. One of these results is assuredly the following, that abstinence may be safely practised, but gourmandise never, as to *quantity* of food. It is certain that happiness does depend upon scanty diet; in ridding the system of what it never should have received; in plain food and half the *usual quantity* (p. 93). The intellectual powers are uncommonly increased by vegetable or rather very moderate diet of *mixed food*. (p. 91.) Sir Isaac Newton, when writing his *Optics*, abstained from flesh (p. 63); for, in the words of our author, "a man whose brain is oppressed, scarcely lives as an *intellectual being*; a man with a nauseous stomach has *not even animal enjoyment*." p. 92. In short, Excess thinks a man can be well and ill at the same time.

148. *Historical Sketch of the Progress of Discovery, Navigation, and Commerce, from the earliest Records to the beginning of the Nineteenth Century.* By William Stevenson, *Esq. 8vo. pp. 654.* Blackwood, Edinburgh; and Cadell, London.

WE do not remember whether the official perusal of trash is classed by Mr. Beresford among the *Miseries of Human Life*. A work like the present, so comprehensive as to include a whole library, and at the same time so concise as to be a desirable travelling companion, is surely an acquisition to such as read in earnest. The compiler must not expect to see it coated in blue morocco, on a Pembroke table in a drawing room, for it is reserved to a better fate.

This sketch is divided into the five following periods:

1. From the earliest records to the time of Herodotus.
2. From the time of Herodotus to the death of Alexander the Great.
3. From

3. From the death of Alexander the Great to the time of Ptolemy the Geographer; with a digression on the inland trade between India and the shores of the Mediterranean, through Arabia, from the earliest ages.

4. From the time of Ptolemy to the close of the fifteenth century.

5. From the close of the fifteenth to the beginning of the nineteenth century. This period is illustrated by a statistical view of the commerce of all nations at the present time. A larger proportion is devoted to ancient than to modern discoveries, because such information is accessible to few readers; but the whole is ably performed. A copious catalogue of Voyages and Travels is added, but it is unpleasant to find by the Preface and Index, and some passages, e. g. l. 17, p. 8, that this excellent work is a companion to Kerr's Collection. These incumbrances the author will do well to remove in the next edition; for such an arrangement is by no means fair towards the purchaser.

149. *A Fragment on the Organization of the World; containing Observations on the Mosaic History of the Creation.* By Thomas Snelson. 8vo. pp. 47.

THIS is an ingenious and curious book; but as it would require us to commit ourselves by treading on very tender ground, if we made the book *in toto* a subject of discussion, we shall give little more than a brief outline of the author's principal positions. He affirms (p. 12) that light means the efficient power or operative cause by which organization is produced; that there never was any such thing as chaos (p. 21); that the word *day* indicated the rotation of the earth (p. 20); that the Deluge was occasioned by the subsidence of the earth below the sea, (see p. 32), because the earth *floats upon the surface of that fluid* (*ibid.*); and (p. 35) that the token of the rainbow implies *rain*, because by means of this, so much soil is washed off from the earth, that it is never suffered to ascend too high above the sea, the consequences of which would be, upon a sudden restoration of the former balance, another deluge. See p. 34.

We have always understood, from subterranean experiments made with the thermometer, and from volcanoes,

that the nucleus of the earth is probably igneous; that islands are only the tops of mountains, and continents high ridges; that inundations, if extraordinary, are chiefly occasioned by tides; that precipitations, avalanches, and chasms, are either caused by volcanic violence, earthquakes, or washing away sub-strata; and that the earth is *not supported on the surface of the sea*. Nevertheless, the ideas of Mr. Snelson are certainly ingenious; and we are willing to admit that the soil of the antediluvian heights was washed into the vallies by the Deluge, but *not* that the terrestrial mass of the globe either did or could subside in the manner presumed, because, in our opinion, it is solid to the centre. Besides, it is evident that the whole quantity of water in the sea would never cover the whole surface of the earth to the tops of the highest mountains, without such an attempt at expanding it by heat, as would raise it into vapour; and if the quantity of water only remained the same, mere removal of atmospheric pressure could only occasion submerision of one spot, at the expense of leaving submarine tracts quite dry.—The Deluge appears to us explicable only by an extraordinary addition of water, but how this was physically created, without a miracle, we know not. Hypotheses, by tails of comets, &c. &c. we have frequently seen.

150. *Report of the Committee of the Society for the Mitigation and Gradual Abolition of Slavery throughout the British Dominions, read at the General Meeting of the Society, held on the 25th day of June, 1824, together with an account of the proceedings which took place at that Meeting.* 8vo. pp. 118.

OF the impolicy of Slave-labour, the diabolism of the practice, and the propriety of its abolition, there is no doubt; but the question neither is or ought to be discussed in the abstract, so far as concerns ourselves; but in its connection with West India property. Be it that it is a *wen* or an excrescence in the neck of that property, amputation may endanger the life of the patient. This is the light in which the subject ought to be viewed: for it is to be observed, that West India Proprietors maintain the absolute impossibility of cultivating their estates without Slave-labour, and you can have no right to meddle with
their

their property without previous indemnity. America has fixed definite periods for the emancipation of her slaves, and no doubt will not feel the loss, through the superior advantages of free labour. We think, that could the experiment be made on a sufficient scale of cultivating a West India Estate by means of machinery and a small portion of free labour, a case is then made out, which ought to be satisfactory to the Planters themselves; and considering the wear and tear of the Military in the service, Government would probably be wise in offering a large premium for the discovery and execution of such a substitution. At present there is too much passion on both sides for proper political discussion: and Government is called upon to untie Gordian knots, which they can only, like Alexander, undo by violence.

Dougall has clearly shown, that the ancient (not Roman) walls of Boulogne are situated upon the preceding ramparts, and surround the area of a Roman Camp. The shape of that area, he observes, corresponds to the form of those noted by General Le Roy, viz. that the breadth is precisely three-fourth parts of the length. According to Vegetius, the oblong camp was in breadth two-thirds of the length; but he wrote in the end of the fourth century, and confounded together the practices of very different epochs (p. 27).

In our review of Mr. Thomson's *Hist. of Swine* (p. 425,) we have shown how grossly Vegetius has misled our Antiquaries concerning Castrametation, who have followed his mistakes, in opposition to Roman writers and existing specimens.

151. *Observations on the Port of Gaul, from which Cæsar's Army sailed on his Expedition against Britain.* By the late John Dougall. Published for the Benefit of the Author's Widow. 12mo. pp. 28.

THE deceased, Mr. John Dougall, sometime Secretary to the late General Melville, and high in his confidence, was a man of great literary acquirements and excellent character, who died Sept. 14, 1822*, in very distressed circumstances. The following disquisition is therefore published for the benefit of his widow; for whom the publisher, Mr. Arrowsmith, of Johnson's-court, Fleet-street, solicits the further aid of charitable persons. As to the Memoir before us, we can conscientiously say, that it ought to be in the library of every friend to the correct understanding of ancient British History. It is elaborate, curious, and conclusive. It adds to the usual accounts a complete survey of the opposite coast of France, and contains novel and interesting facts.

In p. 11 we find that the higher or further part of the Commentaries was the entrance of the Selasque; and in p. 13, that all the writers posterior to the Invasion of Claudius, in the distance between Gaul and Britain, referred to the voyage from the former country to the landing place at the Rutupian Port, Richborough. Boulogne is the acknowledged harbour from which Cæsar sailed; and Mr.

152. *The Deserted City; Eva, a Tale in two Cantos; and other Poems.* By Joseph Bounden. 12mo. pp. 216. Longman and Co.

THIS is a little Volume of some pretension, and ushered into the world under the auspices of Mr. Moore. We consider the selection of the title a little unfortunate, as tending to excite unfair comparison. It is evidently written on the model of that beautiful Poem, the *Deserted Village* of Goldsmith—that immortal specimen of chaste and elegant simplicity. Yet is the *Deserted City* of Mr. Bounden full of its own excellencies; and he who can enjoy easy and flowing verse, vivid and poetical imagery, mingled with those melancholy reflections which the memory of greatness that has passed away will excite in the contemplative mind, may peruse with pleasure the work in which these essentials of descriptive poetry abound.

We give the following as a specimen.

" Ah! happier far, the scene of friends below'd!
 Congenial souls, long known, and often prov'd!
 Where the full tide of feeling pours its stream,
 And the heart gladdens in the eyes' bright beam;
 Where all the treasure'd stores of mind are brought
 To enrich the feast of fancy and of thought—
 Where tho' wit strike, mirth draws its barb away;
 And heart-born smiles on sunny features play.
 In such a scene how swift the moments sped!
 The night was ended ere the charm had fled!
 So while we gaze eve's gorgeous clouds to mark,
 Ere we can trace their forms the heavens are dark:
 Too soon dispersed, like those we lov'd to greet,
 Till desolation circles round our feet."

In *Eva* there is also some fine poetry, mingled with occasional colloquialisms

* See vol. XCII. ii. 570.

qualisms—we had almost written a severer word. The following stanza is worthy any poet we could name.

“But such is woman! mystery at best!
Seeming most cold when most her heart is burn-
ing—
Hiding the melting passions of her breast
Beneath a snowy cloud, and scarce returning
One glance on him, for whom her soul is yearning;
Adoring, yet repelling—proud, but weak—
Conquer'd—commanding still; enslav'd—yet
spurning:
Checking the words her heart would bid her speak;
Love raging in her breast, but banish'd from
her cheek.”

The poem on Electricity, and the stanzas which conclude the Volume, promise, like the preceding, under severe training, very superior efforts.

153. *Poems by Bernard Carter, of Virginia*, 8vo. pp. 125.

IN the improvements of prison discipline, we consider it might be useful and expedient to commit libellers to hard labour at the literary treadmill; that is, compelling them to read and give an account of every new volume of *poetry* published during the term of their imprisonment. Who does not shrink with horror from such a punishment! and yet such is the infliction we are destined to undergo monthly—weekly—daily; and this we consider to be the cause of that occasional forgetfulness of the “suaviter” with which our craft stand charged. If we may pursue our allusion, we would say that Mr. Carter has compelled us to many a weary round—unrelieved—unpitied. He neither can sing us a song, nor whistle us a tune. Dullness incurable, heaviness invincible—are his characteristics. We yield to the soporific influence of his muse, and wish him most respectfully good night.

154. *A further Remonstrance against the Protection given by the Archbishop of Canterbury to his Lay Ministers' frauds and falsehoods, robbing the Clergy of their lawful Right, and bringing to pass the Church's ruin, as lately foretold by the Archdeacon of Sarum*. By Nath. Highmore, D.C.L. Fol.

THIS work calls upon the Archbishop of Canterbury to quash the custom of appointing *Laymen* to the ecclesiastical offices of Chancellors, Registrars, &c. From the bearing of the respectable authorities in the notes, we are inclined to think that the subject may

merit consideration. This, in our judgment, is the only opinion which we ought to give, for the work goes no further than to show that *Laymen* have not the *esprit de corps* which attends Churchmen; but which can be of little moment, unless it impedes public justice.

155. *The Annual Register for the Year 1823*. Rivingtons.

WE have again the pleasure of announcing progress sufficiently rapid, in the publication of this interesting national Work; and to congratulate the literary heroes of *Waterloo-place* and *St. Paul's*, on what may be called an early delivery of so bulky and well-digested a Volume.

“The great business of our annals for the year 1823, is the story of the French aggression upon the Constitutional liberties of Spain. Since the conclusion of the war in 1816, no event of foreign history has excited so deep and so general an interest as this. For several months the subject occupied the public journals to the exclusion of nearly every other political topic; and the discussions which took place in Parliament will be found to fill almost a moiety of the space allotted to our abstract of the debates of the Legislature.”

Copiously, however, as the Editors have given the views and opinions of others, they have not withheld their own, which are well calculated to place the matter under discussion in a clearer point of view.

156. *Memoirs, Anecdotes, Facts, and Opinions, collected and preserved by Lætitia-Matilda Hawkins*. Two vols. pp. 398, 415. Longman and Co.

THESE Volumes (though under a new title, and with a partial change of Booksellers) are professedly a continuation of the “Anecdotes” reviewed in our vol. xciii. i. 137. The excellent moral and religious sentiments which pervade both volumes may well atone for much eccentricity, for no small degree of family pride, and for some few anecdotes of Miss H.'s domestic attendants.

In such a miscellaneous collection of anecdotes, amidst some that are not lively are many that are highly amusing; and the reader may take his choice from an ample Table of Contents.

Of Dr. Johnson much is told, from personal recollection; and much that is amusing respecting Mrs. Williams, Mr. Boswell, Frank the Black servant, and Sir John Hawkins, "as Executor and Biographer."

"Few persons," says Miss H. "knew what my father went through in performing these last acts of steady unobtrusive friendship. They were called for in the depth of one of the two severest winters that ever I remember, immediately following each other, and with little intervention of summer; the snow had fallen in October, and an unrelenting frost intruded so far into the spring, that on the first of May, not a leaf had opened on the trees in St. James's Park; on the fifth they were in foliage! Again the snow came, if I recollect right, in October, and in December, when Johnson died, none but hackney-horses could be risked in the streets. My father disregarded every thing; he was little at home in the day, and if he returned at midnight, only giving fresh orders for the morning, we were happy.

"To conclude this period, and resume the idea of Sir J. H. as Johnson's Biographer, I will tell what I recollect or know to be fact. I think it was immediately on his emancipation from this severe attendance, that I heard my father say, speaking of the recent demise, 'He has left me his executor, and I will write his life.' His admiration of Johnson then stood very high. A very few hours after, perhaps not more than four, two gentlemen came to him. Wanting me to write, he ordered me to be called into his study, and on my entering the room, he named these visitors to me as Mr. Strahan and Mr. Cadell. The next movement was my father's coming into our sitting-room, and observing on the singularity of his being requested to do that which he had resolved on. He said that the booksellers meant to collect and publish Johnson's Works, and had spontaneously commissioned Mr. Strahan and Mr. Cadell to ask him to write the Life that was to preface them, and to oversee the whole publication. Considering the necessary expenses of such an undertaking, they had offered him 200*l.* which allowed him to employ an amanuensis, and to turn over the correction of the press to others. He added a question, however, whether I would undertake the labour, saying, 'It will be a large octavo volume of 600 or 700 pages: it is a trifling job to you; and as for that part of the corrections with which I shall concern myself, you are so used to it, that it will be nothing.'

"I think at that time a new edition of the Complete Angler found me employment; but I would have undertaken any

thing even without pay, for the various knowledge I gained. My father was no ungenerous exactor: he had often repeated to us the axiom, that no one had a right to the gratuitous service of another; and the caveat of the Jewish law against muzzling the ox while treading out the corn, was so constantly in his mind, that he never suffered me even to peel an orange for him, without giving me what, as children, we called 'two pigs.' He, therefore, in his spirit offered me at the time such a remuneration as I joyfully accepted, and eventually trebled it—I had forty pounds!"

As an instance of the fair Writer's *pleasantry*, we give the following extract:

"If I may be allowed to prove Johnson's respect and esteem for my father, from his having acted clandestinely by him, I should quote the secrecy with which he established the 'Essex Street Club,' in 1783, exactly one year before his death, and after he had held the most serious conversations with him on the most important subjects, and had talked on the fitness of abstraction from the world. I remember, after the shadow of conviviality had been got up, his inviting my father and mother to spend an evening with him, and positively on 'club-night;' and I never shall forget one of his adulators calling in, in his way to this right honourably designated meeting, 'just,' as he said, 'to have the pleasure of informing the club of the state of his health.' Johnson listened as he might have done to a deputation from the cats; and got rid of the enquiry to resume his conversation on the irritability of Warburton, and the better spirit of Sir Matthew Hale."...She adds, "In endeavouring to correct errors, I will not suffer myself to depart from the strictest demands of truth. Boswell was well justified in his resentment of my father's designation of this same Essex Head Club, as a sixpenny-club, meeting at an ale-house; for in what respect was it inferior to that which he formed in 1749, at a beef-steak-house in Ivy Lane? The rate of admission could be no consideration in a society to which neither wealth nor rank could introduce; and whatever it was as a *house*, Johnson's presence would have absolved it from indignity. Perhaps it was, of eligible places, the nearest to his residence, and, therefore, gave the best chance for his ability to meet his friends. As to 'presidency in rotation,' the fable of 'the Lion and other beasts hunting' solves every difficulty. Woe had betided the president who should presume to preside when Johnson was there. I am sorry my father suffered himself to seem pettish on the subject: honestly speaking, I dare say he did not like being passed over, and

and I am sure he never construed Johnson's secrecy as I do*."

Among the most interesting articles may be mentioned the names of Bennet Langton, George Steevens, Dr. Samuel Henley, and Richard Porson (whose critique, under the signature of "Sundry Whereof," on Sir John Hawkins, in vol. LVII. pp. 652. 751. 847. is prudently passed over).

Sir William Jones, Dean Vincent, Lord Mansfield, George Hardinge, Saunders Welch, and many other well-known characters, are honoured with due attention; and we are sure of deriving genuine information when an article is introduced with "*H. H. loquitur.*"

The Anecdotes of Louis XVI. and of some of his faithful adherents are new, and highly interesting.

We must here take leave of Miss Hawkins; having too much respect for her many excellent qualities, to search minutely for those blemishes which occasionally occur in these interesting volumes.



157. Ellis's *Letters on English History*.
(Continued from p. 525.)

IN the inventory of the effects of Cardinal Wolsey, we find the following curious articles.

"Some of the beds which are enumerated had names, as the beds called the Infantelage, and the Sun." There were also neck-towels, distinguished from washing-towels, leather cases for trussing beds, articles of furniture, which often moved with a household; tables or forms, of which one or two only were of cypress wood, the latter of wainscot or fir; fire-screens of wicker; and a great pair of organs, and two smaller pair for the chapel. ii. pp. 15, 16.

Concerning the ceremony of the Maundy, or washing the feet of poor people on Shere or Maundy Thurs-

* Of this "Sixpenny Club," and their "*Leges Convivales*," see our vol. LV. pp. 8, 99. The Members were nominated by Johnson, and Sir John Hawkins was NOT one. Of Dr. Johnson's Funeral, and the Friends who attended on that occasion, vol. LIV. p. 947. Of our Review of Sir John Hawkins's Life of Johnson, see our vol. LVII. pp. 253. 345. 435. 522. 810, and the Preface to the Third Volume of our General Index, pp. i—v.

day, it appears that James the Second was the last King who washed the feet of the poor people in person, and William the Third, the first of our sovereigns who deputed the performance of this ceremony to his almoner. Id. ii. 26.

From p. 30, we find an especial allowance ordered by the King for Lady Lucy in 1533, whose *office at court* Mr. Ellis says that he does not find. Henry had one mistress, an Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Blunt, and mother of Henry Fitzroy (whose creation as Duke of Richmond furnished Charles the Second with the precedent for giving the same high honour to the colts of his motley stud), and we much fear that suspicion attaches from this grant to the character of Lady Lucy.

At the Coronation of Anne Boleyn, we find the ladies *required to ride on faire white, or white-grey palfries or geldings*, p. 32. Of this more hereafter.

The Queen we find at this ceremony "sitting in her heere, upon a horse lytter regehly appared," (p. 37). In Strutt's Plate of Head-dresses of the 15th and 16th centuries, we find two figures (pl. CXXV. f. 4. and 19) with very long hair hanging down their backs. Strutt (p. 168) mentions the custom of females wearing the hair loose and flowing upon the shoulders in the thirteenth century, and seems to make it a distinction from *girls* and *young women*, who wore their hair in one round curl at the bottom. Perhaps the long hair worn by Ann Boleyn on this occasion in particular was to show that she had by marriage become a matron.

We find from pp. 33—39, that there has been much dispute concerning the date of Anne Boleyn's marriage. This is not peculiar to her. The custom of fiancels, as preceding the final ceremony, will occur to the learned; but it was an ancient fashion to *show* the Queens some time after marriage; which *showing* was deemed a publication of the wedding.

"The 8 of August (says Stowe, p. 581, Ed. Howes) Lady Katherine Howard, daughter to Edmond Lord Howard, niece to the Duke of Norfolk, was *shewed openly* as Queene at Hampton Court."

This postponement of *showing* the Queen, occasioned much aspersion of Anne

Anne Boleyn. People said that "Nan Bullen should not be Quene"—"who the devell made Nan Bullen that poore Quene," and so forth, pp. 43, 44.

The Royal Butcher, on the day of Anne's execution, put on white for mourning, as though he would have said, "I am innocent of this deed," and the next day was married to Jane Seymour.

Concerning this decapitation, Mr. Ellis makes the following remarks.

"To some it has been a cause of surprise, that Anne Boleyn should have passed an encomium upon Henry the Eighth at her death. Indeed it is remarkable that at almost every execution in that sanguinary period the praise of the Sovereign was pronounced by those who fell upon the scaffold. It seems to have been so directed by the Government. Tyndale, from whose 'practice of Prelates' we have already made an extract respecting the disclosures of confession, has another passage upon *this point*, too important not to be given here.

"When any GREAT MAN is put to death how his confessor entreateth him; and what penance is enjoined him concerning what he shall say when he cometh unto the place of execution. I coude gesse at a practyse that might make mennes eares glowe."

In Anne Boleyn's case, however, it may be ascribed to anxiety for the safety of her daughter.

"Anne Boleyn's execution was a fatal precedent for succeeding times. Henry having beheaded one queen, proceeded fearlessly to the beheading of another. Elizabeth familiarized the application of the axe to royalty one step further; for she beheaded a foreign queen who had taken shelter in her dominions. Half a century later, and the people beheaded their Sovereign." P. 66.

These paragraphs are generative of various important reflections. One is the deep cunning of putting into the mouth of the sufferer adulation for the Sovereign, in order to prevent the effects of commiseration on the publick mind, so far as regarded the royal concern in the matter. Another is the surpassing folly of those, who can, by advocating popery, place in the hands of statesmen such a powerful engine of persecution, as the practice of confession may be made to introduce. The third is the equal folly of statesmen themselves in teaching the people, by sanguinary punishments, to disregard the latter, and also under circumstances to withdraw that veneration for the persons of sovereigns which their own laws loudly preach up.

An Image, to which Pilgrimages were made, was no trifling advantage.

"There ys an image of Darvellgadarn within the saide diocese [St. Asaph] in whome the people have so greate confidence, hope, and truste, that they cumme dayly a pillgrimage unto hym, somme with kyne, other with oxen or horsis, and the reste with money: in so muche, that there was five or sixe hundrethe pillgrames to a man's estimation, that offered to the said Image the fiftē day of this presente monethe of April," ii. 83.

Thus enormous were the taxes imposed upon the people by these superstitions; and it is well known that Elizabeth used this argument to reconcile the people to poor-rates, as a favourable and praiseworthy commutation for such severe but vain sacrifices.

It appears, from p. 107, that foreign visitors in the suite of princes were billeted upon the Lord Mayor, who was obliged to give them bed and board, or provide it for them, and that notwithstanding Falstaff's "Potte of Sacke," and Beckman's admission that glass bottles were in use in the 15th century,

"White wyne and claret was sent at dyners and souppers *in flagons*, in consideration that and yf it should be sent in hogesheds it would be unfyned, and not mete to be dronke so sowne."

John Bull, it seems, had in those days a character, which Frenchmen now unanimously refuse to him. Lady Motrell, one of that nation, greatly praised "the fruytfulness, fayrenesse, and playsauntnesse of England, *with the civilitie of the men*." P. 109.

Henry, after the death of Jane Seymour, had some difficulty to get another wife. His first offer was to the Dowager Duchess of Milan, but her answer is said to have been, that she had but one head; if she had had two, one should have been at his Majesty's service. P. 123.

It seems, from p. 122, that the Germans did not approve of ladies having any knowledge of musick, because they took it "for an occasion of lightnesse." This idea seems to have been taken from the "Tibicina Meretrix" of Horace; from whence came our custom of the women in brothels playing upon citterns.

Elizabeth's epistolary stile is sometimes that of an oration, sometimes that of a state-paper. In pp. 145, 6, wc

we have two letters, each beginning with a simile.

Tapestry was, as is well known, moveable furniture, but it was not always kept in suspension, even during the time of residence, if the rooms were not in use. When Edward VI. was at Windsor, a letter says, that should some of the Privy Council come thither, "the Comptroller would cause thre of the best chambres in the gret court to be hanged and made redy." P. 172.

A report having been circulated that Mary [the first] had been delivered of a Prince, "the parson of St. Anne, within Aldersgate, after procession and Te Deum sung, took upon him to describe the proportion of the child, how faire, how beautiful, and great a prince it was as the like had not been seen," p. 191. It is needless to observe, that Mary never had a child, and that our ancestors do not seem to have known that flattery could be either fulsome or ridiculous. The fact is, that Italy was the great standard of fashion in the Middle Age; and that it still retains, even in the superscriptions of letters, *Illustrissimo, Excellentissimo, &c.*

In p. 197 we find an instance of the great advantage resulting from a regular post-office establishment, as the well-being of private life. A report had reached Henry Lord Berkeley that the "Lady Woormonde [Ormond] his sister was not so well used by my Lorde her husbande, as he would wishe her to be," wherefore he requests the Earl of Sussex to inquire into it. All this in the present day would have been conducted by letters direct between the brother and sister. It never would be conjectured that the post-office was one means of causing women to be better treated by their husbands.

The murder of David Rizzio would not be surprising, could it be ascribed only to envy. His wealth and appearance (see p. 218), was for his situation enormous. He was really the jack-daw in peacock's feathers.

Elizabeth objects to the use of her words in parliamentary speeches, "I knowe no reason whi any my privat answers to the realme should serve for prologe to a subaidey vote, neither yet do I understand why suche audacities should be used to make withoute my licence an Acte of my wordes. . . . Is ther no holde of my speeche withoute

an Acte compel me to confirme" (p. 226). The modern prohibition of using the name of the Sovereign in Parliamentary speeches, is founded upon its tendency to influence the freedom of debate. Elizabeth considers it an insult.

Every body has heard of the modern spoliations of Westminster Abbey. The Common Serjeant of London writes he is "going to examyn a lewd person, whoe hathe stolen diverse parcells of brass and copper that did adorne the tombe of the late Kinge of famousse memorie, Henrie the Seventh, and Queene Elizabeth his wife (p. 255)." These violations have been practised from age to age. We restrain ourselves from prudence; but it is certainly singular, that men, to whose care such invaluable property, as that connected with Westminster Abbey, is committed, should have no more ideas of mischief, than children? We wish that the Society of Antiquaries would lay the matter before Ministers in a proper solemn form.

Old houses for Lords of Manors adjoining the Church-yard were quite common, yet Archbishop Parker writes, p. 268, "They saye myne house is of an evill ayer, hanging upon a Churche."

It also appears, that (at Canterbury at least) the common Chapter was the place of sermons, and that it had a convenient closett above the heades of the people for great persons to hear the discourse. As the whole passage illustrates ancient Cathedrals, we shall give it at length from Archbishop Parker's letter.

"It might please her Matie to heare the Deane preache, sitting either in her traverse [stall] or else to suffer him to goe to the common Chapter, being the place of sermons, where a greater multitude should heare. And yet her Highnes might goe to a verie fit place, with some of her lordes and ladyes, to be there in a convenient closett above the heades of the people to heare the sermon." P. 270.

The same letter also contains some curious matters concerning old halls, and the use of white ponies for state ceremonies, as before alluded to.

"If her Highnes will give me leave, I would kepe my bigger hall that daye for the Nobelles, and the rest of her trayne. And if it please her Matie she maye come in throughe my gallerie, and see the disposicion of the hall in dynner tyme, as a windowe opening thereinto. I am in preparing

paring for three or fewer of my good lordes some goldinges, and if I knewe, whether would like you beste, either one for your owne saddle, or a fine little white goldinge for your futecloth, or one for one of your gentlemen or yemen, I would so appointe you." P. 270.

Airing in carriages (283), punishing rogues "in the Mylne" [the Roman method], and the lighters [modern hulks] (p. 284), schools for teaching boys to cut purses (p. 297), buying reprieves, 20*l.* nothing for one, though it were only for ten days (299), and great suppers at the usual festive meals (p. 308), occur in the passages quoted.

Here we must, for our present Volume, take leave of this valuable and standard work, which confers high honour upon the author, and is a book of the first moment to the Philosopher, the Historian, and the Antiquary.

158. NICOLAS'S *Notitia Historica*.

(Continued from p. 445.)

IN our former notice of this work, we alluded to the usefulness of the description given by Mr. Nicolas of the public Records published by authority of Parliament. Referring to the pages of Mr. Nicolas for farther information, we shall content ourselves with giving the Titles of these important national works, as we doubt whether the whole have been registered in our pages:

"In the 24 years," says Mr. Nicolas, "which have elapsed since the appointment of the Commission for the better Preservation of the Public Records, nearly 80° folio volumes, containing either Calendars to a variety of Records, or the Records themselves, have been given to the public. Their contents, though of the very first importance to persons interested in Historical, Antiquarian, Legal or Genealogical researches, are, however, comparatively speaking, very little known."

1. "*Taxatio Ecclesiastica Angliæ et Walliæ, auctoritate P. Nicolai IV. circa A. D. 1291.*"
2. "*Placitorum in Domo Capitulari Westmonasteriensi asservatorum Abbreviatio temp. Regum Ric. I. Johann. Hen. III. Edo. I. Edo. II.*"
3. "*Calendarium Rotulorum, Chartarum, & Inquisitionum ad quod Damnum.*"

* Exclusive of the Statutes of the Realm, of the Acts of the Parliament of Scotland, and the Catalogues of the Harleian and Lansdown MSS.

- 4—7. "*Libri Consuales, vocati Domesday Book.*" 4 vols. 1783—1816.

"The two first volumes of this important work were printed [by Mr. Nichols] in 1783; and after the issue of the Commission for Preservation of the Public Records, a third Volume, consisting of Indexes, was prepared. To this Volume is prefixed an admirable account of this Survey, by a gentleman peculiarly qualified for the task, Henry Ellis, Esq. F.R.S. & Soc. S.A."—"The Fourth Volume contains: The Exeter Domesday Book; Inquisitio Eliensis; Liber Winton.; and Bolden Book."

8. "*Testa de Nevill, sive Liber Feodorum in Curia Scaccarii, temp. Hen. III. & Edo. I.*"

9. "*Calendarium Rotulorum Patentium in Turri Londinensi.*"

- 10—11. "*Rotulorum Originalium in Curia Scaccarii Abbreviatio, temp. Hen. III. Edo. I. & Edo. II.*" 2 vols.

12. "*Placita de quo Warranto, temporibus Edo. I. II. et III. in Curia Recept. Scaccarii Westm. asservata.*"

- 13—14. *The new Edition of Rymer's Fœdera, Vol. I. and Part I. of Vol. II. edited by Dr. Adam Clarke and Mr. Holbrooke; and Part II. of Vol. II. edited by J. Caley, Esq. F.R.S. F.S.A. The Parts already re-published extend from the year 1066 to 1244.*

15. "*Duoctus Lancastriæ. Pars prima. Calendarium Inquisitionum post Mortem &c. temp. Regum Edo. I. Edo. II. Ric. II. Hen. V. Hen. VI. Edo. IV. Hen. VII. Hen. VIII. Edo. VI. Regis. Mar. Phil. et Mar. Edm. Jac. I. Car. I.—Pars Secunda. A Calendar to the Pleadings in the reigns of Hen. VII. Hen. VIII. Edo. VI. Queen Mary, and Philip and Mary.*"

16. "*Registrum Magni Sigilli Regum Sæcularium, in Archivis publicis asservatum.*" 1806—1824.

- 17—19. "*Inquisitionum ad Capellan. Domini Regis retortorum, que in publicis Archivis Scotia adhuc servantur, Abbreviatio.*"

20. "*Novarum Inquisitiones in Curia Scaccarii, temp. Regis Edoardi III.*"

- 21—22. "*Calendarium Inquisitionum post Mortem, sive Executorum.*" 2 vols.

- 23—26. "*Palor Ecclesiasticus temp. Hen. VIII. auctoritate Regis institutus.*" 4 vols.

- 27—28. "*Rotuli Scotia in Turri Londinensi, et in Domo Capitulari Westmonasteriensi asservati.*" 2 vols.—These records commence in the year 1290, and terminate in 1517; 2 vols.

- 29—30. "*Rotuli Hundredorum, tem. Hen. III. et Edo. I. in Turri Lond. et in Curia Recept. Scaccarii Westm. asservati.*" 2 vols.

159. *Letters to a candid Reader of the Letter of R. Bransby Cooper, Esq. M. P. "on the peculiar tenets of the present Day, intended as a Reply to that Publication," &c. By the Rev. J. K. Whish, A. M. 8vo. pp. 147.*

THAT twenty or thirty years ago the Established Clergy were accused of preaching only moral lectures, and that in consequence a new system was adopted, entitled Evangelical Preaching, is a fact as well known as the battle of Waterloo. It is also known to have been a distinguishing assumption of that system, to maintain that a religious impression having been once deeply infix'd, it would *per se* produce morality, upon which therefore it was necessary to dilate in the manner formerly usual. It has been, however, urged, that the new plan invites mankind to build more upon the atonement, by way of salving immoralities, than to work out their salvation in avoiding them. Now these are matters, we repeat, as glaring as the sun at noon-day, and they are substantially the grounds upon which Mr. Cooper's excellent pamphlet was written. To this Mr. Whish opposes affirmation, and nothing but affirmation. He even goes the length of vindicating Calvin, because *some* of his doctrines are correct, but we asseverate, that he who could persecute Servetus to death, and witness his cruel execution *in propria persona*, may be a Theologian, but never was in conduct and principle a Christian. Mr. Cooper censured only his *gross mistakes* concerning reprobation and election.—The experiment of producing virtue in the new manner, as called, has been tried for a century past in Wales, but without any important effect upon character; nor in England has crime diminished. The *Senator*, and such is Mr. Cooper, has a concern with the *morals* of the people; and indeed of what use is religion, if it has not *that* bearing? In short, so ignorant are the people in general, that preaching is of itself of small avail. If the Clergy are not mere sinecurists, but are resident, charitable, and patrons and visitors of their poor parishioners, we are then of opinion that their popularity will be sufficient to enable them, without peril, to call upon their flocks to *show their fault by their works*.

160. *A Manual for the Sick; containing Prayers and Selection of Psalms, arranged in such a manner as may render the reading them to the Sick more convenient and advantageous. By the Rev. Thos. Huntingford, A. M. 12mo. pp. 120.*

MR. HUNTINGFORD, who is the nephew of the learned and amiable Bishop of Hereford, has compiled the present work to supply a desideratum, viz. a Manual for visiting the Sick. Such a work was wanted particularly by the Clergy; and it is in all respects unexceptionable. This character the materials necessarily confer upon it. What the Messiah of Handel is in Church Music, the Liturgy of the Church of England is among devotional works. With sound judgment and pure taste, Mr. Huntingford has made his selections only from that sublime work and the Psalms. The latter always excite in us a melancholy feeling, because no translation can do them justice. To explain ourselves. In the original the principle of parallelism, or corresponding rhythm of the clauses (of which see Bishop Lowth and Boys's *Tactica Sacra*) adds an effect which is lost, or not understood, by us. Thus in the vith Psalm, v. 1. we should read with pauses,

"Domine, ne in furore tuo arguas me—
Neque in ira tua corripas me,"—

and so the division of verses should have been made. In the Septuagint, which we have quoted, the parallelism is more easily preserved than in our language. Mr. Huntingford (Pref. vi.) says, that he has altered some words of our translation. We could point out passages, where so doing admirably assists the strength and beauty of the sublime Original; e.g. in Psalm xxxviii. v. 4. our translation says, "For mine iniquities are gone over my head." That is not the sense. The meaning is, they have *lighted upon*, or *fixed themselves*; and so *de cæteris*. The translators seem to have rendered the passage as we now do, when we say "A waggon went over him," &c. but the succeeding clause, as a burden, &c. will not bear such a version. Either way, however, the figure is fine. My sins have gone over me, and have crushed me to atoms, would be exquisitely poetical any where; but the meaning is not that.

161. *Observations on Injuries of the Spina and of the Thighbone, in two Lectures, &c. &c. Illustrated with Nine Plates.* By Charles Bell, Surgeon to the Middlesex Hospital. 4to.

WE are sorry to be called so often to the consideration of medical controversies, convinced, as we are, of the heart-burnings and divisions which they engender and perpetuate in the profession, and of their utter inadequacy, in most instances, to adjust the points in question. In the controversies which have affected the leading characters here concerned, we have derived, however, from either side, information of the richest and choicest quality, which is rare. Though there was much to reprove in the temper and tone of Mr. Earle, of which Mr. Bell is blameless, the ingenuities of both, are, in the above respect, of great account.

We conceive of Mr. Bell, that he is a very accomplished surgeon, an enlightened teacher of a very select school, and a most persevering and original contributor to the science of his profession. Sir A. Cooper may now be considered as almost "a disincumbered Atlas." He was a man whom Nature had peculiarly appointed for a prompt ascent in his art and in society: his skill in the manipulations of surgery have rarely or never been exceeded in London. His industry has been unremitting in acquiring and diffusing correct practical

knowledge: for this his talents and opportunities afforded superior facilities. The force and truth of his life-drawn descriptions, drew to him a great body of pupils, and an immense renown; whilst the amenity of his manners and liberality of his behaviour attached them warmly to his interests. All this, and his unexampled success, have been coupled with some vanity, and a considerable taint of that egotism, which is a striking and general blemish of the London teachers;—in his Prelections it led him into a censoriousness, which in his cooler moments he must have frequently regretted.

We are most thankful for the information here afforded by Mr. Bell. With respect to the great question of spinal trepanning, experience only, not words, will decide. He was justified in asserting the claims of his brother, who was a bold improver, though a dogmatical, and not always a consistent authority.

The Preface is a most real and just picture of the reproachable tendencies of the London schools of surgery. On the whole, Mr. B. may have had cause for throwing his gage on this occasion: perhaps he is a little too fond of hot water, and we deprecate it in every case, as subversive of that good fellowship which should subsist among the brightest members of a high and most difficult calling.

162. Mr. PATERSON'S *Letters on the Highways* contain very severe strictures on Mr. Mac Adam, but to little purpose, on account of the merit of his general principle. It matters not that the principle was too simple and obvious for any claim to superior intellect in the invention of it. The public will profit by the effect, and judge accordingly. Until village roads are widened, broad wheels and lengthened axle trees, so wisely supported by Mr. Paterson, will never be introduced; and ploughing the roads by narrow wheels must continue, until the farmer is able to bring his waggon to his door without them. Mr. Paterson's mode of draining roads, pp. 41—48, and healing the defects of Mr. Mac Adam's system, have just claims to attention; and though we think that his treatment of Mr. Mac Adam does not do him credit, we should be unjust to deny his meritorious pretensions.

163. *The Old Arm Chair, or Recol-*

lections of a Bachelor, a tale, by SEXAGENARIUS, though somewhat tainted with Calvinism, is favourable to the inculcation of religious impressions and serious habits, without inculcating also that bigotry and narrowness of mind, which too often render such impressions and habits inconsistent with divine charity and Christianity.

164. The delicate and amiable meekness which render the female character so interesting, is well illustrated in the *Clara* of the novel of *Arthur Seymour*; and the hero is a fine honourable fellow. The roguish lawyer is also a good caricature.

165. Mr. BOURN'S copious Edition of *Buller's Exercises on the Globes and Maps*, is undeniably an instructive book.

166. ALLEN'S *English Grammar* is known to be excellent. We are glad it has reached a third Edition. The concluding pages, from 113 to 180, may instruct even scholars.

167. *Hore*

167. *Hæc Jocosæ, the Doggrel Decameron*, is a Volume, the production of one, who follows, 'longo intervallo,' in the wake of Colman. It is frequently witty, not unfrequently obscene. We can recommend it to no reader who has the grace to despise a laugh at the expence of decency and decorum.

168. *Of Views in the University and City of Oxford*, published by Messrs. Munday and Slater, we cannot say any thing very favourable. We never saw a picture in worse perspective than *The Schools*, and *Magdalen Hall* seems to have been taken with the aid of a microscope. Why views of the *Dissenters'* and *Wesleyan* chapels are given, to the exclusion of the Catholic, and the Priest's House, we cannot tell. This Volume, containing 42 engravings, is designed as a companion to the "Oxford Guide," and its price is moderate.

169. The solution of the *Sextuple Alliance* is thus given. Six young Glasgow merchants had assembled for convivial purposes, when the production of a slip from the willow, which shelters the grave of Napoleon, gave occasion to one of them to suggest 'how excellent a theme for the moralising muse' had been afforded. The result was the volume before us.—Whether or not this be a true statement of the case, is unimportant. We have here seven poems (for one of the contributors has doubled his gift) upon one subject, and the best of them would scarcely have been admitted into the columns of a newspaper.

170. There was an evident want of judgment in the author of *Spring, a Poem*, in blank verse, to select a subject so ably pre-occupied. It would be prejudice and injustice, however, not to admit that the majority of the lines before us are pleasing and original. The following are good:

"Eternal Lord of all! who dwell'st in light
By mortal unapproach'd, whom worthily
To praise exceeds man's feeble pow'rs, accept
Our thanks imperfect, but unfeign'd, for
Best gift, thy Book! for there we learn to whom
Delightful gratitude we owe for all
The good we taste; by it we're taught to bear
Each earthly ill, to soften, or remove
By patience, faith, and animating hope
In Thee; and better still, we find the path
That leads to rapturous joys, unmix'd with pain,
In brighter worlds of everlasting bliss."

171. Light readers will find amusing passages in *Revelations, or the Dead Alive*.—The fork machine, and many other parts, will excite merriment.

172. Mr. TEMPLEMAN, of Trinity College, Cambridge, in his *Conrad, and other Poems*, has thought *Oxford* logic a subject of ridicule. We hope he does not mean to offer this volume as a specimen of Cambridge poetry. The 'partiality of friendship' has doubtless hastened a volume into public notice, which can never procure for its author any permanent reputation. It abounds with poetry of that stamp which serves to embellish an album or a newspaper, where taste is not a distinguishing characteristic; and to such repositories its beauties should have been consigned.

173. *Scotch Nationality* is a satirical *jen d'esprit*, written with no ordinary powers; exhibiting a keen perception of the ridiculous, and displaying much of that caustic severity which characterises the poetry of Churchill.

174. *The Pleasures of Piety*, and other Poems, by ELEANOR DICKINSON, a fair Quakeress, and Mistress of Springfield Academy, near Liverpool, were, no doubt, published with the view of recommending herself in her vocation. All this is fair; and though we may admire the soaring of an eagle, that is no reason why we should be insensible to the cooing of a dove.

175. Mr. CESAR MOREAU, Vice Consul of France, &c. &c. has lately published a *large Chart, representing the Trade of Great Britain with all parts of the World*, in its Imports and Exports, progressively from the year 1697 to 1822 inclusive. We leave the task of criticism, in this instance, to the Merchant and the Political Economist; but we can afford some idea of the author's industry, by quoting his statement, that for the last eight years he has imposed upon himself the rigorous task of searching into the countless number of parliamentary documents that have appeared from 1696 to 1824. The same data, he adds, will enable him to treat on our Finances, Navigation, and Industry; and in general on each of the major branches of the political organization of the country. The production of these new Charts is only postponed till the extent of the approbation bestowed on the present is ascertained.

176. The fair Authoress of the "Beauties of Ancient Eloquence," Mrs. C. MAXWELL, has just issued another volume of a similar description, entitled *Beauties of Ancient English and Scottish History*, consisting of selections, interspersed with occasional remarks, from Speed, Camden, Stow, Holinshed, Malmesbury, and other ancient writers of high authority. On the whole it forms a very curious and interesting volume.

* See Review, vol. xciii. i. 444.

INSTABILITY OF WRITING INK.

The following paper, by Mr. H. Palfrey, was read before the "Bath and West of England Society of Arts, Agriculture," &c. at their Annual Meeting, the Marquis of Lansdown, President, in the Chair:—

That the ink made use of within the last few centuries, is very deficient in durability of colour, when compared to that which was used from the fifth to the fifteenth century, has been fully proved by Dr. Blagden, and Mr. Astle*, late Keeper of the Records in the Tower of London; and for another proof that the compounds of ink of the present day are a still further retrogression, there is the evidence of a number of the principal clerks in the various offices under Government, as given by them when examined before a Committee of the House of Commons, appointed in July, 1823, to investigate the state and manner of keeping the Public Records, the particulars of which were printed late in that Sessions of Parliament†. It will there be seen to have been the concurring opinion of all those examined upon the subject of ink, that the whole of the ink now made use of is bad; but the best that is offered to the publick is that which is sold at Stationers' Hall, under the appellation of Patent Ink.

H. Palfrey is of opinion that one of the principal causes of the instability in the dye of the ink of the present day originates from the alkaline particles which it meets with in the materials it is written upon becoming active by the action of the air in the alternate changes of the atmosphere; for in the manufacture of parchment there is a considerable quantity of alkaline lees used, which can never be entirely exhausted. Paper is not free from a portion of these salts, nor is the atmosphere entirely free from alkali, the chemical qualities of which have an incessant tendency to the decomposition and absorption of all colours.—Hence observe its effects in the bleaching of cloth. Another cause of the premature decay of the present day, proceeds from the improper use of metallic sulphates or other corrosive ingredients in the making of ink, which ink

destroys the parchment as far as it penetrates, and which, in process of time, will turn to dust, leaving no other trace of a letter than what may be imperfectly discovered in the excoriated surface of the parchment. As it is impossible for human foresight to approach nearer than by mere conjecture of what will be the probable change produced by the test of time upon ink written with to-day, all opinions or conjectures thereon ought to be influenced by such hypotheses only as are deduced from experiments which bear an analogy supported by chemical experience as well as theory.

In conformity to such reasoning, H. Palfrey takes upon himself to prove the consistency of his opinion, by the following chemical test:—Take lukewarm water three ounces, in which dissolve one ounce of pearl-ash, and immerse therein a scrip of parchment previously written upon, and when completely saturated, the writing will assume exactly the appearance which time gives to inferior ink. Thus, instead of its remaining to be deprived of its colour by the innumerable weak chemical changes of the atmosphere it would have undergone in any given number of years, say five hundred years, it has been proved by one test made probably 2,000 times as strong or proportionate to the number of years required to produce an approximate decay of colour by the action of the air. If a strip of parchment bearing writing of from 50 to 100 years standing be immersed in the test as before directed, and then washed with soap and water, it is ten to one that the ink and parchment, as far as the ink penetrated, will both disappear, and leave nothing behind but an imperfect impression of letters indented upon the parchment.

The ink of which H. Palfrey now offers specimens, has the following good qualities to recommend it to public use—viz. it flows freely from the pen, sinks quick and deep into the parchment or paper, dries rapidly, and when dry, forms an incrustation on the surface of the letters which renders them impervious to the action of the air, and defies the power of alkali to affect it.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

ANTEDILUVIAN REMAINS.

The circumstances which led to the discovery of the Antediluvian Cavern at Banwell, in Somersetshire, noticed in p. 548, are as follows:

Some miners engaged in sinking a shaft in search of calamine, intersected a steep and narrow fissure, which after descending 80 feet, opened into a spacious cavern, 150

feet long and about 30 feet wide, and from 20 to 30 feet high. From the difficulty of descending by this fissure, it was lately judged desirable to make an opening in the side of the hill a little below, in a line which might lead directly to the interior of the cave. This gallery had been conducted but a few feet, when the workmen suddenly penetrated another cavern of inferior dimensions to that which they were in search of, and found its floor to be covered, to a depth which has not yet been ascertained, with a bed of sand, mud, and fragments of limestone,

* See "Astle's Origin and Progress of Writing."

† See vol. XCIII. ii. pp. 258, 259.

- Syngrapha, Peruviana, Columbica, Braziliana,
Aut scrip.—*Dem.* Ah scriptas vel mihi malo dicas
Ne jacteris aquis Xerxes quod fecerit olim.
- Ph.* Compeditibus ferreis marmora vincta vide,*
Pons a Doveriâ procurret ad usque Caletum
Suspensus, salvos quod dabit hydrophobos,
Aut subtus terebretur iter, nec, credite, monstrum
Sub cæco ponti gurgite majus erit!
- Dem.* “Monstrum” equidem, “horrendum, ingens,—et cui lumen ademptum,”
Arbitror, haud illic sat via visa pedum!
- Ph.* Cura Metallorum vobis fortasse placebit,
Mexico inauditis pellicit illecebris!
Bos† tibi monstrat iter, veros comitantibus auri
Montes, argenti flumina, pollicitus!
Horum e visceribus vi jam cogente vaporis
Ingens ingentes machina tollit opes!
Contigeris quicquid fiet subito aureum!—*Ch.* Amabo.
Ipse Midas nolim, aut aureus esse asinus!
- Ph.* Si magis in pretio vobis, potiorque Metallis
Libertas, natos Hellas in arma vocat!
Pro patriâ, atque focis, pro Relligione videtis
Impavidos! quis jam ferre recusat opem?
“Graiiis ingenium, Graiis dedit ore rotundo”—
- Ch.* Unde rotundentur mille talenta tibi?
- Dem.* Usuram ad Græcas licet exspectare Calendas!—
- Ch.* Interea perii Græculus esuriens!
- Ph.* Gentibus ut possis succurrere nocte gravatis,
Europæque urbes luce beare novâ,
Ecce tibi flamma ex carbone!—*Dem.* Eho, furcifer, an sum
Carbonarius,—Illumi—que—natus ego?
- Ph.* Arte vaporiferâ vestes si sorde dolentes
Rite lavare velis,—*Dem.* Visne lavem laterem?
- Ph.* Aut (modo verba novis liceat nova cudere rebus)
Macadamizando constabilire vias
Si cupias—*Dem.* Hui! dilapidata pecunia dudum est.
- Ch.* Hæsuri et sic nos in graviore luto!
- Ph.* “Non animum modo uti pascere prospectus inanem”
Cum ‡—*Dem.* Picturâ pascere sed cupis—*Ch.* Hui!
- Ph.* Cernitis hic quantam ædificavit America navem,
Quâ quantâque novâ hæc mole Columbus eat!
- Dem.* Ah! vereor nova ne forsân petat ima Columbus
Tum demum, mersâ puppe, colymbus erit!
- Ph.* Majorem extruimus nos, et mirabiliorem, §
Qualis ad extremos naviget Antipodas!
- Dem.* “Naviget Anticyram,” caput insanabile!—*Ph.* Talem
Iste Syracusius protulit arte Senex
Quæque Hiero quondam solitus mirarier. Ecce
Oblectamenta hæc ipsa parata viæ! ||
Piscinæque, canesque ad venandum lepores, aut
Vulpes; quos ferias, alituum omne genus!
Hic ridet Cereale solum, dum flumine dulci
Rivus in æquoreas labitur almus aquas!
Hortus ibi flores, et fructus reddit opimos,
Pro variâ cœli temperie usque novos!
Dum denso impellens fumat super Ætna vapore,
Sufficit interior rite culina dapes,
Quin sociatus adi mecum nova regna virorum—(to *Ch.*)
- Ch.* Hei mihi! non istæ conveniunt vetulo,
Qui timet ignotam immaturè visere terram,
Unde viatori sit remeare nefas!
- Ph.* Non;—verum incolumis, sine fine erratica, Delos
Hæc nostra exsuperat flamina, quin abeo
Quo nova fata vocant!
- Ch.* Sic non servavit Apollo!
- Dem.* Dique, Deæque omnes, plaudite; jam satis est.

[Exit *Phormio*.]

* Shows a chain bridge.

† Bullock, of Piccadilly.

‡ Produces the drawing of the Columbus.

§ Shows a large caricature of the ship. || Pointing to them severally on the picture.

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* See "Astle's Origin and Progress of Writing."

† See vol. XCIII. ii. pp. 258, 259.

stone,

stone, through which were dispersed an enormous quantity of bones, horns, and teeth. The thickness of this mass has been ascertained by a shaft sunk into it, to be in one place nearly 40 feet. Many large baskets full of bones have already been extracted, belonging chiefly to the ox and deer tribes; of the latter there are several varieties, including the elk. There are also a few portions of the skeleton of a wolf, and of a gigantic bear. The bones are mostly in a state of preservation equal to that of common grave bones, although it is clear from the fact of some of them belonging to the great extinct species of bear, that they are of antediluvian origin. In the roof of the Cave there is a large chimney-like opening, which appears to have communicated formerly with the surface; but which is choked up with fragments of limestone, interspersed with mud and sand, and adhering together imperfectly by a stalagmitic incrustation. Through this aperture it is probable the animals fell into the cave, and perished in the period preceding the inundation, by which it was filled up. The immense quantity of the bones shews the number of individuals that were lost in this natural pitfall to have been very great. In this manner cattle are now continually lost by falling into similar apertures in the limestone hills of Derbyshire. There is nothing to induce a belief that it was a den inhabited by hyænas, like the Cave of Kirkdale, or by bears, like those in Germany; its leading circumstances are similar to those of the ossiferous cavities in the Limestone Rock at Oreston near Plymouth.

EGYPTIAN MUMMY.

At the Bristol Institution, the body of an Egyptian Mummy was lately unwrapped. We understand that it was removed by Mr. Salt, from a Catacomb in the Thebais, and being sent down the Nile to Alexandria, from thence found its way to Bristol, as a present to the Chamberlain, who deposited

it in the Bristol Institution.—The case, which was beautifully covered with hieroglyphics, exhibited rather the copper-coloured countenance of a Nubian, than the expanded forehead and wide eye-sockets of an Ethiopian. Dr. Prichard, Dr. Gapper, Mr. Richard Smith, surgeon, and Mr. Miller, the curator, were appointed by the Committee to be demonstrators. The upper part of the shell being removed, there arose a peculiar, but not unpleasant odour. The body was remarkably light, and wrapped up in a multitude of folds of cotton cloth, which was stained of a yellowish brown colour. Upon the removal of the circular bandages, there appeared a long wrapper from the chin to the toes, with a double border of blue stripes in front. The innermost layer of cloth was soaked in Naphtha, Asphalthum, or some bituminous substance, combined probably with Natron. The skin was blackened, and the neck and one of the hands had been attacked by a peculiar sort of coleopterous insect, apparently a dermestis. In other respects, this curious specimen of antiquity was very perfect, indeed, very much more so, we learn, than usually happens. It was the body of a (probably young) female. The hands were placed straight upon the thighs, and not, as most frequently happens, across the bosom. The hair upon the head was perfect, of a brownish auburn colour, short, but not at all wearing the character of a Negro's. The contour of the countenance strengthened the opinion that the subject belonged to a Province closely bordering upon the confines of Egypt. The coverings of the chest and stomach being removed, exhibited in high preservation, the heart and lungs, and all the intestines; indeed, it did not appear that any part had been removed. Whether the brain had been extracted, was not ascertained; neither were the teeth examined, as it was thought advisable to subject the head altogether to a more leisurely and minute observation.

PHILOSOPHICAL INQUIRIES.

ON MAGNETIC VARIATION.

BY COL. MACDONALD.

(Continued from p. 551.)

If the magnetic equator be supposed to extend ninety degrees from the Magnetic Pole, in 100 deg. West longitude, it will be to the South of the equator of the earth, and terminate at 20 deg. of South latitude; and in 80 deg. of East longitude, it will terminate at 20 deg. of North latitude. It will cross the equator at 10 deg. from the intersection of the ecliptic and equator.—But the influence of the Magnetic Pole extends much beyond ninety degrees from its position, because that the North end of the needle is found to dip above nine de-

grees to the South of the equator of the earth, on the meridian where the magnetic equator of ninety degrees of supposed extent, or distance from its pole, intersects the terrestrial equator.

In concluding a paper, Mr. Urban, in which I have attempted to make the best of the degree of knowledge arising from recent voyages of discovery, it is necessary to subjoin some degree of statement on the subject of the *South-east Magnetic Pole*; more especially, as its very existence is doubted by such as are not in habits of considering, intimately, a science as yet in its infancy.—The dipping of the South end of the magnetic needle, and the actual existence of a *line of no variation*, in the southern

southern hemisphere, are alone sufficient proofs of a palpable fact. But independent of these, there are others of a no less striking description.—In sailing eastward to the South of New Holland, about the meridian of 117 deg. East, as will appear farther on, the magnetic needle points due North, because the South extremity of it is attracted by the South-east Magnetic Pole, or Power, lying probably under that meridian.—On the West side of this line, there is a West variation, because the South end of the needle is attracted, occasioning the North end to incline westward.—On the East side of this line of no variation, the South extremity of the needle is attracted, which causes its North end to incline eastward. Now, let us apply this to actual appearances, or experience of variation in the southern hemisphere of the earth, according to Captain Cook's observations in the year 1774.—In latitude 58 deg. 58 min. South, and longitude 144 deg. 37 min. East, he found an East variation of only 31 minutes.—We may therefore take the South-east line of no variation, as then situated, under the meridian of 144 deg. East longitude. On the 29th of January, 1774, in latitude 70 deg. 23 min. South, and longitude 108 deg. 6 min. West, he found an East variation of 24 deg. 31 min. By laying off this angle of variation from the meridian of this situation, the line will intersect the meridian of longitude 144 deg. East, nearly in latitude 75 deg. South.—In latitude 64 deg. 12 min. South, and longitude 38 deg. 14 min. East, he found a West variation of 23 deg. 52 min.—This variation delineated according to the angle it forms with the meridian in this position, will intersect in the angular point just mentioned. The variation was 40 deg. 15 min. West, in latitude 58 deg. 47 min. South, and longitude 90 deg. 56 min. East. In this instance, the variation-line intersected the meridian of 144 deg. East, nearly in 73 deg. South latitude, or two degrees to the North of the point on that meridian, given by the two former intersections. In latitude 56 deg. 15 min. South, and longitude 150 deg. East, a variation of 13 deg. 30 min. East, intersected a little to the West of the point latitude 75 deg. on the meridian of 144 deg. East, given by the two first intersections of variation-lines. In latitude 50 deg. 17 min. South, and longitude 179 deg. 40 min. East, the variation in the same year was found by one of the first in estimation, for accuracy, and determined perseverance in nautical research, Captain Cook, to be 18 deg. 25 min. East.—This variation, applied similarly, converged very nearly to the point of 75 deg. of South latitude; as did also the variation-line drawn from Theruelen's Island of Desolation.

From all this, it appears, that we are tolerably warranted in concluding, that in the year 1774, the South-East Magnetic

Pole was situated under the meridian of 144 deg. East, in the latitude of 75 deg. South, or not far from such position.

Great as unquestionably may be the nautical fame of other navigators, none can stand higher in general estimation than Captain Cook, equally distinguished by boldness of enterprise, and humanity of conduct. *Gaudet animus, maximorum virorum memoriam percurrens.* If to Captain Parry and to Captain Franklin, we owe the means of approximating to the site of the North-west, it now appears that we are equally indebted to Captain Cook for a probable approximation to that of the South-east Magnetic Pole.—I am now to prove, that the variations observed by this celebrated circumnavigator, in high latitudes in the southern hemisphere, arose entirely from the attraction of this pole; and that it was physically impossible that they can be ascribed to the influence of the North-west Magnetic Pole.—I have made it out, Mr. Urban, in former papers, that we can ascertain the place of this pole in its orbit round the North Pole of the earth, from knowing the time of its movement in a quarter of the ellipse which it describes.—The variation was nothing in London, in 1657.—It attained its maximum of westing in 1817; and, consequently, the magnetic power moved over a fourth part of its orbit within the earth, in 160 years, giving 640 years as the whole period of a revolution. From this it becomes a simple problem to find where this pole was situated fifty years ago, when Captain Cook found an East variation of 24 deg. 31 min. in latitude 70 deg. 23 min. South, and longitude 108 deg. 5 min. West.—From an obvious calculation, unnecessary to figure here, the place of the pole is found to be 28 deg. 07 min. 30 sec. farther West than its present approximated position of 100 deg. West longitude.—If the pole situated under the meridian of 138 deg. 07 min. 30 sec. in the year 1774, attracted the nearest or North end of the needle in Captain Cook's situation, the variation in lieu of being actually 24 deg. 31 min. East, ought to have proved nearly as much West.—But how stands the case actually? It evidently was, that the South extremity of the magnetic needle was attracted by the South-east Magnetic Pole, occasioning the North extremity to incline eastward, and to indicate the 24 deg. 31 min. of specified East variation.—Again, in 50 deg. 17 min. South, and longitude 179 deg. 40 min. East, the line of East variation 18 deg. 25 min. pointed nearly to the site of the South-east pole; whereas, had the then position of the North-west pole influenced this variation, it ought to have been above double the quantity, independent of its being well known that this pole acts but a few degrees to the South of its magnetic equator.—Had the North-west pole any influence on the meridian

meridian of 144 deg. East, where in latitude 58 deg. 58 min. South, Captain Cook passed the South-east line of no variation, in lieu of no variation, there would have been a great East declination, as the North Magnetic Pole was then near eighty degrees to the East of the *South-east line of no variation*.—It was in former papers distinctly made out, that in the northern hemisphere all the places lying under the meridian of the *moving pole*, had no variation; because one half of this meridian was over the *North-west line of no variation*; and the other half over the *North-east line of no variation* running along the West side of Ceylon, the East side of the peninsula of India, through Tartary and Russia, and to the East of Nova Zembla, to the North Pole of the earth, where the *North-west line of no variation* begins, and runs through the Magnetic Pole, and southward through Mexico, to its magnetic equator.—If the *South-east Magnetic Pole* did not begin to operate on the needle near the West side of Ceylon, the North-east line of no variation would necessarily run through the southern hemisphere: but that such is *not found* to be the fact, is readily and easily proved by a decisive instance in corroboration of previous statements, establishing by approximations the probable site of the South-east Magnetic Pole.—In longitude 78 deg. 48 min. East, and latitude 56 deg. 52 min. South, the variation by a medium of Azimuths, was found to be 38 deg. 19 min. West. Now, if at the point of intersection of this latitude and longitude, this angle of West variation be laid off, it will appear that it tends very nearly to the ascertained position of the South-east Magnetic Pole, which attracts the South end of the magnetic needle, and inclines the North end into a West variation of 38 deg. 19 min. where it ought to be almost nothing, if the North line of no variation had any influence in this situation.

Fifty years ago, Captain Cook found a difference of five degrees and more between variations observed at sea and on shore; and that the situation of the sun relative to the starboard or larboard side of the ship, made a considerable difference. The influence of the iron in the ship, on the needle (recently remedied by the scientific researches of Mr. Barlow), was not clearly, if at all understood at that period. It follows from all this, that an unqualified reliance cannot be put on variations formerly taken at sea.—In approximating, therefore, to the site of the South-east Magnetic Pole, I made use, as much as possible, of such variation-lines as were furnished by a medium of observations deduced from different compasses, and different sets of Azimuths.—Captain Franklin found that the magnetic dip differed considerably, according as the instrument faced eastward or westward.—This, and the difference made by the rela-

tion of the sun, as experienced by Captain Cook (who also notices what Franklin mentions), may be reduced to the diurnal alternations, which are so far important, that in cases of extreme accuracy, the amount must be added to, or deducted from, either the variation or dip, according to the time of the day.—This description of variation has lately been observed in the southern hemisphere, by the gentlemen on board of the French ships of discovery, the *Uranie* and *Physicienne*, who refer to my observations of the same phenomenon at Bencoolen or Sumatra, and at St. Helena, as printed in the Philosophical Transactions of 1796 and 1798.—This small movement of the needle is in opposite directions, in each hemisphere, at the same time of day and night. The action of solar heat, both on the needle and Magnetic Poles, must be connected with the observed effect, or this unremitting daily variation, independent of the general increase or decrease, described in former papers, as arising from polar movement. In the southern hemisphere, the daily change is about the half of what is observed in the other, and this would seem to indicate solar heat to be the *leading cause*; and probably a difference of effect might result from an accurate trial on the bottom of a deep coal mine, and at a distance from the shaft.

Having endeavoured to lay down the site of the South-east Magnetic Pole, conformably to the best data I could have recourse to, I shall attempt to ascertain its present position on the principle of its apparent movement westward, contrary to the eastward progress of the North-west Pole.—I calculated the time of a revolution of the North-west Magnetic Pole round the pole of the earth, on a fair supposition that when the increase of West variation began to diminish, the revolving pole had described a quadrant of its orbit; and as stated, this gave the whole time at 640 years. But if the Magnetic Pole is found to be situated under the meridian of 100 deg. West longitude, it may be remarked, that the pole could have moved through an arc only of 80 deg. from the time when the variation was *nothing* in London in 1657, to the time of the *turn* of the variation, or commencement of *decrease*, in 1817.—In this case, the statement will be, if 80 degrees required 160 years, how many will 360 degrees require? The answer proves to be 720 years, being eighty years more than the other calculation furnishes.—Those who live in London, when the variation *again* becomes *nothing* there, will be able, Mr. Urban, to look at this paper in your useful Magazine, and to say which of the two modes of solution came nearest to the real truth.—Taking the period of 640 years for a revolution, the pole moved eastward 28 deg. 07 min. 30 sec.; and according to the period

of

of 720 years, it moved 25 deg. in 50 years, giving a medium of 26 deg. 23 min. 45 sec.—Allowing that the South-east Magnetic Pole was, according to Captain Cook, under the meridian of 144 deg. East, it will have moved this much to the westward of that meridian in the course of fifty years, and may be, at present, situated under the meridian of 117 deg. 26 min. 15 sec. or say 117 deg. East longitude. Above thirty years ago, I laid off a true meridian at Bencoolen on Sumatra, and found with a magnetic needle sent out to ascertain the quantum, and daily direction of the diurnal variation, that the general variation there was 1 deg. 5 min. East.—As the position of the South-east Pole had influenced the South end of the needle at Bencoolen, a little to the South of the equator, the variation was less than it otherwise would have been. At that period, the North-west Pole was situated considerably to the eastward of the meridian of Bencoolen; and to it, the North extremity of the needle pointed with this small eastern variation, now diminishing; and when the North-east line of no variation arrives there, in its progress eastward, a West variation will commence at Bencoolen.—Were the South-east Magnetic Pole situated under its apparent parallel of latitude of 75 deg. South, 180 deg. on that parallel from the meridian of 144 deg. East, where Captain Cook passed it, as nearly as can be made out, his medium-variations would not have concentrated, or crossed in such position of this pole. When the South-east Pole becomes thus situated, at a distant future period the variations given by Captain Cook will be East, where he found them West, and *vice versa*! This may be readily perceived, by laying down on a globe the *then position* of the South-east Pole, and the variation-lines specified, as converging to it: always recollecting, that navigators refer the angles of variation to the North Pole of the earth, whether they are in the North or South hemisphere.—At present, the South-east Pole being to the West of the line of no variation in the southern hemisphere, a decreasing West variation will go on to the West of this line, till the pole attains its utmost westing, when an increasing East variation will take place, till the pole has made a semi-revolution in its orbit.—When moving through the South-east, or third quarter of its orbit, a decreasing East variation will go on, till the pole gets to its maximum of easting, when an increasing West variation will continue, till the South-east polar revolution terminates nearly on the meridian of 144 deg. East longitude.—Under a meridian of 180 deg. from this line of no variation, a corresponding line of no variation was found on the East coast of South America.—It is quite impossible to calculate the time of a revolution of the South-east Magnetic Pole,

till it appears from actual search under *what meridian it at present lies*. I make it, by something better than conjecture, under the meridian of 117 deg. East.—When the discovery-ships return from their voyage, they might proceed to New Holland, as transports. Being strongly constructed, and calculated for encountering ice, in every shape, they might be employed, previously to coming home, in running southward on the line of no variation, in order to ascertain the *site* of the South-east pole, or where the magnetic needle would stand at ninety, or perpendicular. Their arrival in India would be so calculated, that their short run of little more than thirty-five degrees might be effected in a few days of the Summer season, in those regions. If the ice should stop progress, before this great object was achieved, it would prove hopeless ever to expect to discover the *precise site* of this pole, beyond such an approximation as the attempt would furnish.—The exact meridian of the *line of no variation* would, at least, be discovered. The difference of longitude between this, and that on which Captain Cook found it fifty years ago, would afford *data* for calculating, pretty nearly, the period of a complete revolution of the South-east Magnetic Pole, in its orbit. If this highly-important object is not effected, all we can say is, that we have not been wanting in laying sufficient grounds for accomplishing it, at but little expense; and that the force of what is equally subservient to science and morals, *public opinion*, must ultimately operate favourably.

It is well known, that the North dip of the needle is very considerable to the southward of the equator, on the American and European side of the Globe. In the East Indies, the action of the South-east Pole appears to be still stronger: for on Pinros's Island, in the Straits of Sunda, in latitude 6 deg. 36 min. 15 sec. South, and longitude 105 deg. 17 min. 30 sec. East, Captain Gore, in 1780, found a dip of the South end of the needle, of not less than 28 deg. 15 min.—At Poolo Condore, in 8 deg. 40 min. North, and 116 deg. 18 min. 46 sec. East, the dip of the North extremity of the needle was only 2 deg. 1 min.—By comparing dips of the needle taken in nearly opposite and equal latitudes, on the opposite sides of the earth, and in different hemispheres, the South-east Pole appears to be the more powerful in its action; and this may account for ascribing to it the variation found in the eastern seas, in very high latitudes. In latitude 40 deg. 35 min. North, and longitude 146 deg. 39 min. East, the variation was 0 deg. 49 min. East; and in latitude 40 deg. 5 min. North, and longitude 142 deg. 25 min. East, the variation was 0 deg. 15 min. East, in the voyage of the Resolution and Discovery in 1780. In both of these situations the relative positions

tions of the South-east Pole would indicate a small degree of West variation; but as Parry's Pole was then on the East side of these meridians, the North end of the needle was attracted a little to the eastward.—Supposing that the iron in the ship acting, as it does, in North latitude, on the North end of the needle, produced some anomaly in these instances, let an instance be taken on shore in the harbour of St. Peter and St. Paul, in latitude 53 deg. 00 min. 38 sec. North, and longitude 169 deg. 30 min. East, where the variation must be deemed quite accurate, at 6 deg. 18 min. 40 sec. East. Here the variation ought to be, at least, twice this much East, if the South-east Pole did not act on the other extremity of the needle, attracting it eastward, and thus diminishing what would otherwise be a great East variation.—Without multiplying endless instances, we find in the eastern seas particularly, a much smaller East variation than the position of the North-west Pole would give, were the South extremity of the needle not powerfully acted on by the great magnetic strength of the South-east Pole.—In every case, in point of fact, there is an effect on the apparent variation, resulting from co-operating or counteracting attractions of both Magnetic Poles. Thus, on the other side of the world, in longitude 121 deg. 19 min. West, and latitude 48 deg. 22 min. South, there was a variation 2 deg. 34 min. East. Now, by laying off the place of the North-west Pole, as mentioned at that period, it will be found to the West of this place, and consequently it attracted westward the North end of the needle, which otherwise, the South-east Pole, in its then position, would throw into an East variation of at least twenty degrees, by drawing the South extremity of the needle westward.—Many similar instances of the same effect could be adduced, if the case of conjoint counteraction of the Magnetic Poles were not rendered, from such examples, quite manifest.

The papers you have formerly published, have gradually led to the present winding-up of this national and interesting subject, which, no doubt, will be taken up by those more capable of doing it justice, than I can pretend to be, with the closest consideration I have been able to give it.—The part of the science connected with the southern hemisphere, I have founded on such information as was the most eligible; and I was gratified to find results corresponding as much as can be expected, in the absence of a greater number of variations and dips of the magnetic needle, to be accurately taken, on shore, in a multiplicity of places in both hemispheres.

In accounting for the small degree of East variation in the India North-eastern seas, it would have been very convenient to have had one of *Dr. Halley's* four Mag-

netic Poles; in order to reduce or neutralize, as much as was necessary, the attraction of Captain Parry's Pole; but it is now well known, that two Magnetic Poles only exist, and the action of these I have applied to observed variations. I ascribe great power to the South-east Pole; and as a further proof of this, the dip at *Otaheite*, in 16 deg. 12 min. South, was 28 deg. 28 min. being only 13 minutes more than in the Straits of Sunda, in 6 deg. 36 min. 15 sec.—All the Philosophers who have given variation theories, have supposed the revolution of poles within the earth; and at present, this rational principle is generally admitted.—*Churchman* makes his North-west Pole to revolve in 1096 years; and his South-east in 2289 years.—Captain Parry's discovery has enabled us to rectify, in a great measure, the first of these suppositions; and I trust that ere long the discovery of at least the meridian under which the South-east Magnetic Pole is situated, will furnish the comparative means of calculating the period of its revolution in its orbit.

JOHN MACDONALD.

P. S. The learned *Euler* placed the North-west Magnetic Pole in latitude 76 deg. North, and longitude 96 deg. West from *Teneriffe*. There, manifestly, it is not situated, because Captain Parry under this meridian, and to the southward of that latitude, had an East variation of 127 deg. 47 min. 50 sec.—*Mr. Churchman* makes the period of a revolution of this pole, 1096 years. This, from what is above stated, is made out to be erroneous.—*Euler* places the South-east Magnetic Pole, in South latitude 58 deg. and East longitude 168 deg.—This cannot be the case, as *Captain Cook*, in 1773, in South latitude 58 deg. 58 min. and East longitude 144 deg. 47 min. had just crossed the South-east line of no variation, having an East variation of only 31 minutes of angle with the meridian; as the South end of the magnetic needle pointed to the South-east Pole.—As *Captain Cook* was 14 deg. 11 min. very nearly due West of *Euler's* position of the pole, the variation would have been about 90 deg. in lieu of 31 minutes.—*Churchman* makes the time of a revolution of the South-east Magnetic Pole 2289 years; but does not mention the rationale on which he founds his calculation.—We are not enabled to estimate the time of a revolution, because we do not know under what meridian it lies; or in other words, how much it has moved westward from the meridian under which *Captain Cook* found it, nearly fifty years ago.—There are, however, good grounds for concluding, that its progress westward, in its orbit within the earth, is much slower than that of the North-west Pole.—To prove this, let us take the instance of *St. Helena*, in the southern hemisphere, where in the year 1796, I, by means of a true meridian, ascertained

ascertained the West variation to be, by a series of observations, 15 deg. 48 min. 34 sec.—In the year 1768, Captain Wallis made it 12 deg. 47 min.—This in twenty-eight years gave an increase of 3 deg. 1 min. 34 sec. being a medium annual increase of 0 deg. 6 min. 29 sec.—Now, in the Northern hemisphere, the increase of West variation from 1637, when it was *nothing* in London, to 1817, being a term of 180 years, was 24 deg. 17 min. giving an average annual increase of 0 deg. 9 min. 5 sec. which would indicate a quicker movement of nearly one third part more.—There can be little doubt of our having arrived at pretty nearly the real position of the South-east Magnetic Pole. If from this position a line be drawn over St. Helena, it will pass along the West side of Iceland, evidently shewing, that though the North-west Pole may have a small influence over the North extremity of

the needle at St. Helena, almost the whole of the West variation there is occasioned by the attraction of the South end of the needle, by the more contiguous South-east Pole. At no distant future period, the precise time of Polar Revolution, and relative magnetic strength will be ascertained; by which means, the variation at any place, when not disturbed by local causes, will be readily calculated.—In such calculations, it may be probable, that the intensity of polar magnetic action will be inversely, as the squares, or even cubes of linear distances.—To an estimate of such balanced description, or disturbing influence, future calculations of variation must necessarily be subject; and will be deducible from the laws of movement and force of this wonderful phenomenon, when clearly resulting from farther researches and observations, arising from further voyages of discovery.

SELECT POETRY.

DEATH.

'TIS finish'd! and the sting of death is
o'er, [shore
And her pure Spirit seeks that Heavenly
Where sorrow has no place; where only joy
And peace are known, and felt without alloy;
Where tears, if any, are *but* tears of bliss
At having gain'd so pure a realm as this.
Her mortal course completed, thro' the skies,
She on the wings of conscious duty flies.
Knocks, and gains entrance at the Heavenly
gate,
Where choirs of angels her admittance wait,
With songs of praise; how chang'd that form
appears [and fears
From death's cold paleness, and the doubts
Mortality is heir to; on that brow
Angelic love and sweetness hover now.
No more remains of what we priz'd below,
Nor from those lips do earthly numbers flow
That oft would so delight us; now she
sings
No more of earthly, but of heavenly things
Before the Lord of lords, the King of
kings.
Spirit of bliss made perfect! O be thou,
My earthly hope *before*, my guardian angel
now!
Blanford.

S.

CANZONETTE.

By HENRY NELLE, Esq.*

OH! think not Fame's or Fortune's ray
Shall tempt me, Love, from thee to wander,
Or all the world deems great or gay,
Has power to lure my fond heart yonder.

* From *Hommage six Dames.*

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The flower that turns to meet the sun,
And bends its gentle head before it,
Bows not to any other one,
Though countless worlds are shining o'er it.

SONNET TO GENTLENESS.

FAIR blue-ey'd Maid, with soft and modest mien,
Whose heart ne'er swells with pride or passion rude,
Whose brow serene is ever smooth; I ween
No rankling sorrow dare on thee intrude.
Thy step so even, ardour cannot haste,
Thy breast so calm that Love can ne'er inflame,
Thy lip so smiling, who but longs to taste?
Thy heart so cold, to win, who would not aim?

Yes: thou in *apathy* art doubtless blest,
Art ever passive, tranquil, and sedate;
For ev'ry ruffling passion lies at rest,
Unfelt is Love or Anger, Hope or Hate:
Yet scarce I wish my breast to be thy shrine,
So much of bliss in *Energy* is mine.
M. A. R.

SONG.

OH! frown not, gentle Lady, so,
I did not mean to give offence!
But bid Love's sun-beam gild thy brow,
And banish dark distrust far hence!
What said I? 'twas of Love I told,
Of blighted hopes, and by-gone joys,—
Of youthful feelings not yet cold—
Froud Manhood's chain, the' Childhood's
toys.

The

The blooming Fair of fond fifteen,
 Who courts, yet scorns the boy-god's
 bowers,
 But little dreams how dark a scene
 May cloud o'er Beauty's riper hours.
 Some fickle youth his love-tale sighs,
 Wins her young heart—and all seems
 fair :—
 Another smiles—her Lover flies,
 And leaves her victim of Despair.
 I see it all—'twas so with thee—
 The lucid tear that pearls thine eye,
 The swelling breast that once was free,
 The downcast look, and half-drawn sigh—
 All tell of past, of blighted love,
 Of Childhood's joys and Manhood's grief;
 Yet thou may'st still fresh pleasures prove,
 For see ! Hope smiles a sweet relief !
 Then frown not, gentle Lady, so,
 I did not mean to give offence ;
 Love's sunbeams yet may gild thy brow,
 And banish dark distrust far hence.
Temple, March 1824. H. B.

—◆—
*On a broken Pinnacle of COWPER'S Summer
 House at Olney.*

SINCE first thy russet form was rear'd,
 Yon lowly roof to grace,
 What new-born numbers have appear'd,
 And run their mortal race :
 Whilst tuneful chimes in yonder tower,
 Have subdivided every hour.
 And, as the varying seasons roll'd,
 And circling suns declin'd,
 Who can the heavy woes unfold
 Sustain'd by human kind ?
 Whilst Time, pursuing, gradual pace,
 Impress'd deep furrows on thy face.
 At length, the pelting storm has broke
 With hollow whistling sound,
 Thy long resisting heart of oak,
 And dash'd thee to the ground.
 While tuneful notes from yonder tow'r,
 Have measur'd out thy final hour.
 There, tinted rich, with mossy green,
 To drilling worms a prey,
 That well-known pinnacle is seen,
 A fragment cast away ;
 No more the pensive sigh to claim,
 Of vot'ries to a Poet's name.
 But long, this sweet, sequester'd scene,
 Where Cowper woo'd his muse,
 Shall kindred spirits charm, I ween,
 And kindred thoughts infuse ;
 Perchance, till yonder chimes give o'er,
 And Time itself shall be no more. S. J.

—◆—
 ON A BLISTER.

WOND'ROUS Fly ! of Spanish birth,
 Scarce the tenant of an hour,
 Who would think that so much worth
 Lay within thy magic pow'r.

Pains, as tho' past remedy,
 Oft distract the feverish head,
 Strange the virtue dwells with thee,
 When thy little life is fled.
 None of Nature's works despise,
 Such the moral I'd reveal,
 E'en these seeming worthless flies
 Own a saving pow'r to heal. R. C. P.

—◆—
 CHRISTMAS.

From Mr. Montgomery's "Sheffield Iris."

THERE is a word, that, like a spell,
 Can call the past to fancy's view,
 Of by-gone scenes and pleasures tell,
 And childhood's simple joys renew.
 There is a word, whose power can fling
 A hallowed sadness o'er the breast,
 And to the eye of memory bring
 Lamented forms—now sunk to rest.
 Yet though at that lov'd word, a tear
 May fall for those whom death has
 taken,
 We feel those recollections dear,
 And love the sorrow they awake.
 ' There is a joy in grief, when peace
 Dwells with the sad : '— thus Ossian
 sings ;—
 And it is true, and, till life cease,
 Be mine their frequent visitings.
 But soon the charm of this glad season
 Bids care and melancholy fly,
 And mirth and joy, chastis'd by reason,
 Excite to harmless revelry.
 Then, Christmas, hail ! yet once again
 Thy wonted cheerfulness impart ;
 Let peace and social kindness reign,
 And Christmas-feelings warm each heart.

—◆—
*A Hymn composed by the Rev. THOMAS FAN-
 SHAW MIDDLETON, late Bishop of Cal-
 cutta ; and directed by him to be sung on
 "New Year's Day," in his Cathedral.*

AS o'er the past my mem'ry strays,
 Why heaves the secret sigh ?
 'Tis that I mourn departed days,
 Still unrepair'd to die.
 The world and worldly things below'd,
 My anxious thoughts employ'd ;
 And time unhallow'd, unimprov'd,
 Presents a fearful void.
 Yet, Holy Father, wild despair
 Chase from my lab'ring breast ;
 Thy grace it is that prompts the prayer,
 That grace can do the rest.
 My life's brief remnant all be thine !
 And when thy sure decree
 Bids me this fleeting breath resign,
 O speed my soul to Thee !

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ITALY.

A letter from Naples, dated Dec. 6, relates a most atrocious occurrence. Several English parties, it appears, had been to view the ruins near Paestum, when, on their return, a lady and her two daughters were robbed, and then suffered to proceed. The lady's carriage was followed by that of Mr. Hunt, late High Sheriff of Northamptonshire, who was accompanied by his lady; they were stopped by the same party, who dissatisfied with the money given them by Mr. Hunt, said, 'We know you have more, and if you do not surrender it you must die.' Mr. H. replied, 'You dare not shoot at this time of day.' He had scarcely uttered this observation when a shot was fired, and a ball entered his breast; another ball struck Mrs. Hunt in the breast; and the three robbers immediately ran off without searching for plunder. Mr. Hunt expired almost immediately. Mrs. Hunt lingered two days. This event caused a great sensation among the English at Naples, and a number of gendarmes were immediately sent to search for the perpetrators of this crime, but they were not likely to discover them.

GREECE.

According to the *Moniteur*, the Greek corsairs are cruising all over the Archipelago, and carrying away prisoners and booty from the Turkish coasts. Smyrna itself had been saved only by the interference of the Foreign Consuls. The Greeks, we are told, meditate an expedition against the Isle of Candia.

AMERICA.

The *National Calendar*, published at Washington, contains many valuable documents with respect to the United States—notice of the expenditure and revenue—on the administration, salaries of public functionaries, &c. The United States contain, it appears, 9,654,415 inhabitants, of which 1,543,688 are slaves. Agriculture employs 2,175,065 persons, and commerce only 72,558; manufactures 349,663. The part relating to emigration is curious enough. In the years 1821 and 1822 there arrived in different ships 20,201 passengers, of whom 3969 were citizens of the United States. Of the other 16,232 emigrant foreigners, 8924 were English, 685 French, 486 Germans, 400 Spaniards, 112 Hollanders. It is a question of great importance to settle the advantages which the United States do or might derive from these emigrations. The compiler of *The Calendar* mentions some facts which aid the solution of this question. He divides the emigrants into

four classes:—The first is the *usefully productive*, and comprises 4964 individuals, all engaged in some sort of trade or profession. The other classes are *unproductive but useful*, 5069; *unproductive*, 459; and all other sorts of *unproductive* (as old men, women, children, &c.), 9721. *The Calendar* contains a list of all the patents granted for 1822: they amount to 194. It has also a list of all the new works or new editions deposited in the Secretary of State's Office in the same year: they amount to ninety-five, twenty of which are dictionaries, grammars, or elementary books; nine theological and moral; fourteen of physical and mathematical science; eight of law; eleven of statistics and geography, &c. Altogether the work presents a curious and instructive picture of a rising country.

EAST INDIES.—THE BURMESE.

The *Calcutta Government Gazette* of July 29, contains an account of a series of very brilliant successes obtained over the Burmese by the British and Native Forces under the command of Brigadier-General Campbell. Accounts to the 29th of August state that the Burmese in the neighbourhood of Rangoon have felt the superiority of our arms. After having been easily repulsed in a general attack upon the British positions, they had been assaulted in their turn, and had lost in one single day ten stockades, upwards of 800 of their best troops left dead on the field of battle, thirty-eight pieces of artillery, forty swivels, and many muskets.—Their confidence was changed into alarm, and the difficulty of replacing the weapons of war of which they had suffered themselves to be deprived, and which, even at the first, were very scarce in their army, had rendered them incapable of undertaking, for some time, any offensive operation.

The Burmese war assumes every day a more important aspect; and the British forces have certainly effected prodigies of valour. The "*Journal of a Residence in the Burmhan Empire*," by Capt. Cox*, of the East India Service, shews the insolence and martial spirit of the government. The following extracts may be interesting.

"The Burmhans pique themselves on stratagem, and he inquired whether we used stratagems in war? I mentioned two or three common ones, but added, that the art of war chiefly rested on stratagems in outwitting your enemy, or circumventing his designs; so that Generals of abilities were continually inventing new ones, or practising

* See vol. xci. ii. 444.

old ones in a new manner: to which he assented, and mentioned some of their stratagems, which chiefly consisted in well-laid ambuscades, &c. He then observed, that the English had a great many sepoy; I told him we found, that the cheapest and best mode of preserving peace was, by convincing our neighbours that we were always prepared for war; but added, by way of shortening the observation, that the Burmahans were a nation of warriors. In this he corrected me, saying, "That only particular classes amongst them went to war, some by prescriptive occupation continued such from father to son, but, in general, only the poor; all those who paid a direct revenue to the King being exempted on certain conditions. 'But,' says he, 'our merchants like to go to war; our armies are half composed of men who join war and traffic together, carrying a pack of goods as well as their arms with them.'"

"September 22. In the morning Mr. Keys attended the engas' whoon, the present generalissimo, by appointment to visit the Burmhan camp, situated on a pleasant plain about three miles S. N. E. from the fort. He found the men hutted in an irregular manner, and scattered over the plain. As he did not see them drawn up, he could not judge of their arms or numbers, but he saw several muskets among them, spears, shields, and swords; and guesses, that they do not exceed 10,000 men, the general said 20,000,

but you deal liberally with a Burmhan when you give him credit for one half of what he says. Attached to this camp he also saw a bazar, very well stored with provisions, and various articles of traffic for the supply of the recruits: this, he was told, was to attend them on their expedition. The General pointed out the route they were to take to Jamai, over the eastern range of mountains; and when asked how they transported their artillery over them, he said, the pieces they took on such expeditions were very light, carrying a half-pound or pound ball at the most. He was very attentive to Mr. Keys, and regretted that he could not take him into the Yongdho as he had his boots on, and no one was permitted to enter any of his Majesty's courts with their feet covered. The yongdho, vulgarly called roondy or rhoné, is a tribunal, and literally means, in the Burmhan language, the place of truth; the one erected in camp is for the trial of military offences, to examine the musters of the levies, and receive petitions from those who wish to commute their personal service by a fine. These fines are one of the sources of Burmhan revenue; and to afford a pretence for raising them, is in general one of the causes for the annual expeditions his majesty sets on foot. Thus does the avarice and mistaken policy of the despot lead him to the most pernicious means of swelling his coffers."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

Government is about to establish a resident Police Magistrate, with clerks, officers, &c. in the Staffordshire Potteries. The population of that district is estimated at upwards of seventy thousand; and it is said the reason for adopting this measure is the great inconvenience which has arisen from almost the whole of the local Justices being, in some way or other, concerned in the manufactures there carried on; so that they have frequently to decide against each other—thereby creating much jealousy and dissension. The office of this new police establishment is to be at Hanley—a town in the very heart of the potteries; and the salary of the Magistrate 1000*l. per ann.* with house, &c.

It appears from an official statement just published, that there are 256 Catholic Chapels in England, seventy-one Charity and other Schools, and 348 officiating Priests: of these twelve Chapels, one School, and eight Priests, are in the county of Hants: six Chapels and five Priests in Sussex; three Chapels and two Priests in Wiltshire; six

Chapels and six Priests in Devonshire; seven Chapels, one School, and eight Priests in Dorsetshire.—In Lancashire there appears to be the largest number, there being eighty-one Chapels, six Schools, and seventy-nine Priests.

Steam Power Looms.—In the year 1818 there were in Manchester, Stockport, Middleton, Hyde, Stayley Bridge, and their vicinities, fourteen cotton factories, containing about 2,000 looms: in 1821 this number was increased to thirty-two factories, and 5,732 looms; and at present there are not fewer than 10,000 steam looms at work in Great Britain. Each of the steam loom mills forms a complete manufacturing colony, in which every process, from the picking of the raw cotton to its conversion into cloth is performed; and on a scale so large that there is now accomplished in one single building as much work as would in the last age have employed an entire district. The steam looms are chiefly employed in the production of printing cloth and shirtings; but they also weave thicksets, fancy dimities, cambrics, and quiltings, together with silks, worsted, and woollen broad cloths.

Rail-Roads and Canals.—A comparison has

has been made of the relative advantages of railways and canals, in a provincial paper. The writer calculates the degree of resistance a carriage or vessel meets with, either from friction or the pressure of water, in each of these modes of conveyance. From these calculations, it appears evident, that a horse will draw a load ten times as great upon a railway, and thirty times as great upon a canal, as he will upon a good road. When the horse moves at the rate of two miles an hour, therefore, a canal is the most advantageous mode of conveyance; but when the speed is increased, the case is very different. With regard to the expense, the writer estimates the cost of a railway at three times the cost of a good turnpike road, and that of a canal about nine or ten times. If railways, therefore, should come into general use, two-thirds of the expense of transporting commodities would be saved, as, though the first cost of the railway is three times that of the road, the same force will move ten times the weight over it. Railways then, it is obvious, afford prodigious facilities over any other mode of conveyance both as regards time and expense; and there is scarcely any limits to the rapidity of movement these iron pathways will enable us to command, or to the improvements in trade, commerce, and even agriculture, which they will allow us to effect.

The Ormonde Property.—It has been asserted that the 'Sutton Hall Estate,' which was sold to the wealthy Mr. Arkwright for 216,000*l.* had been parted with at much less than its value. We have reason to know that this statement is erroneous, having exceeded the valuation by a great many thousand pounds. The agent of the Duke of Devonshire was the bidder at 215,000*l.* for the estate purchased by Mr. Arkwright. The aggregate of these sales amounts to 482,432*l.* A sum exceeding by 250,000*l.* any previous auction, and the amount full 80,000*l.* beyond the expectation of the respectable valuers; the average being more than forty years purchase upon a rack rent; indeed the rental was considered so high, that the tenantry required (and it was conceded to them), a deduction of 25 per cent. in the years 1820-1 and 2. The Chilcote estate produces 2,000*l.* a year, and had the same deduction during the agricultural distress; it produced 87,000*l.* being upwards of 43 years purchase. The Cotton Park estate is let at 280*l.* a year—it sold for 12,800*l.* or 47 years purchase; and in no case throughout the whole of the sales did any estate sell at less than 40 years purchase, being an unequivocal improvement in landed property, of ten years purchase with reference to any previous sales. The Dower Lodge estate, near Andover, of 980 acres, was sold by Mr. Robins, the day following his Ormonde sales, to Mr. Thos. Gould

for 17,000 guineas, the timber to be paid for in addition. This gentleman was the bidder at 200,000*l.* for the 'Leviathan lot,' on the previous day; it is said he was deputed by Sir M. Lopez, bart. A freehold house, in Lincoln's Inn Fields, let on lease for 150*l.* a year (part of Lord Ormonde's property), sold for 4,515*l.* or 30 years purchase; it should therefore appear that houses, as well as land, are improving in an equal ratio. The auction duty payable to Government, out of these sales, is 14,070*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.* a sum far exceeding the amount paid to the Excise on any other occasion since the origin of auctions.

NATURAL CURIOSITY.

There is a Fish-pond at Logan or Port Nessock (says the Dumfries Courier), formed in 1800, and re-peopled since by many successive generations of cod. It is neither more nor less than an artificial basin of salt water, 30 feet deep by 160 in circumference—reckoning from the top to the bottom of the rock. The area within is wholly hewn from the solid rock, and communicates with the sea by one of those fissures, or natural tunnels, so common on bold and precipitous coasts. Attached to the pond is a neat Gothic cottage for the accommodation of the fisherman, and the rock is surrounded by a substantial wall, at least three hundred feet in circumference. In every state of the wind or tide—in winter as well as summer, when not a single boat dare venture to sea, the proprietor, Colonel M'Dowall, can command a supply of the finest fish, and study at his leisure the instincts and habits of the "finny nation." From the inner or back door of the lodge, a winding stair-way conducts you to the usual halting place—a large flat stone projecting into the water, and commanding a view of every part of the aquatic prison. When the tide is out, this stone is left completely dry; and here a stranger perceives with surprise a hundred mouths simultaneously opened to greet his arrival. Fishes in fact bear as well as see, and the moment the fisherman crosses his threshold, the pond is agitated by the action of some hundred fins, and otherwise thrown into a state of perfect anarchy and confusion. Daring from this, that, and the other corner, the whole population move, as it were, to a common centre, elevate their snouts, lash their tails, and jostle one another with such violence, that on a first view they actually seem to be menacing an attack on the poor fisherman, in place of the cruel he carries full of limpets. Many of the fishes are so tame that they will feed greedily from the hand, and bite your fingers into the bargain, if you are foolish enough to let them;—while others are again so shy, that the fisherman discourses of their *different tempers* as a thing quite as palpable as the gills they

they breathe or the fins they move by. One gigantic cod, which answers to the name of Thom, and may be well described as the patriarch of the pond, very forcibly arrests attention. This unfortunate, who passed his youth in the open sea, was taken prisoner at the age of five, and has since sojourned at Port Nessock for the long period of twelve years, during all which time he has gradually increased in bulk and weight. He is now, however, so wholly blind from age or disease, that he has no chance whatever in the general scramble. The fisherman, however, is very kind to him; and it is really affecting, as well as curious, to see the huge animal raise himself in the water, and then resting his head on the flat stone, allow it to be gently patted or stroked, gaping all the while to implore that food which he has no other means of obtaining.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Dec. 22. *Foote v. Hayne*. This was an action brought by the celebrated actress Miss Foote against Mr. Hayne, a gentleman of fortune, for a breach of promise of marriage. The case having excited considerable interest, the court was immensely crowded by noblemen and gentlemen. A special jury were appointed. Messrs. Attorney-General, Gurney, and Platt, appeared as Counsel for Miss Foote; Messrs. Scarlett, Brougham, and Adolphus, for Mr. Hayne. The damages were laid at 10,000*l*. The declaration stated that Mr. Hayne had made a promise of marriage to plaintiff, who had in consequence relinquished her theatrical engagement.—The Attorney-General went through the circumstances of Miss Foote's life, and stated that in consequence of her performing at the Cheltenham Theatre, she became acquainted with Colonel Berkeley, who, under a promise of marriage, seduced her, and she lived under his protection for five years. This connexion was no secret, and Mr. Hayne could not be ignorant of it; two children were born; after the birth of the last, Miss F. finding that Colonel B. did not fulfil his promise, resolved that the connexion should cease; this she carried into effect in June, 1824. In the preceding summer Mr. Hayne had seen Miss F.; invited her father to his seat, Texon Hall, Staffordshire, and requested permission to pay his addresses to his daughter; Mr. F. (and afterwards Mrs. Foote) said that his addresses could not be received, as their daughter was under an engagement to Colonel Berkeley; but as that connexion was broken off in June last, Mr. Hayne was then received by Miss Foote, who accepted his offer of marriage. Miss F. wished to communicate herself to him the circumstances of her connexion with Colonel B.

but before she had an opportunity of doing so, Colonel B. requested an interview with Mr. Hayne, in which he communicated every thing to that gentleman. This interview led ultimately to the breaking-off of the engagement with Mr. Hayne, Miss Foote acceding to the propriety of so doing, after having explained to Mr. H. her whole conduct, and expressing an opinion that Colonel B. acted from revenge. A negotiation afterwards commenced between Colonel B. and Miss F. which ended in the latter surrendering the custody of the children to the Colonel, to which Mr. H. urged her; the moment this was communicated to Mr. Hayne, he renewed in the most positive terms, his promise of marriage, which he afterwards refused to fulfil. Numerous letters were produced in evidence, fully proving that a promise of marriage had been made by Mr. Hayne, after Miss Foote's connexion with Col. Berkeley had been communicated to him; accordingly a verdict was given for the plaintiff—damages 3000*l*.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

COVENT GARDEN.

Dec. 3. A new tragedy, entitled "*Ravenna, or Italian Love*." The scene is laid in Milan. The Epilogue, more remarkable for effrontery, than any other quality, was delivered by Mr. Yates with point and spirit. Through the medium of the Prologue the manager announced that "horses run, and pageants charm no more;" and challenged the audience to the protection of *Melpomene* and *Thalia*. We are glad to see the revival of the Drama, and heartily wish it may be encouraged.

Dec. 27. The Christmas pantomime of *Harlequin and the Dragon of Wantley**, was produced, under the superintendance of Mr. Farley; but it might have been the Dragon of any other place, so far as the subject went. The pantomimical changes were exhibited with admirable effect; and the scenery was remarkably fine. Young Grimaldi, as clown, excited universal applause, and his whole acting shewed that he is a worthy scion of the old block. The piece has been repeatedly performed.

DRURY LANE.

Dec. 27. A Christmas pantomime, called *Harlequin and the Talking Bird, the Singing Tree, and the Golden Waters*, was represented. As usual, it consisted of continual scenes of harlequinade. Some of the passing events of the day were cleverly satirized, particularly the company of *patient washerwomen*; but the scenery, in some respects, was very inferior to that of the rival theatre.

* See p. 594.

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Dec. 21.—Lieut.-col. John Harvey, Deputy Adjutant General of the forces in Canada, knighted.

War-Office, Dec. 23.—21st Reg. Foot, Brevet Lieut.-col. H. Thomas, to be Major, vice Champion, deceased.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Henry Blayds, Charterhouse Hinton, P. C. Somerset.

Rev. Edw. Bullen, S. C. L. Gunby, near Spilsby R. Lincolnshire.

Rev. Francis Dyson, Dogmersfield R. Hants.

Rev. Miles Formby, Cothelstone P. C. Somerset.

Rev. Thos. Gatehouse, North Cheriton R. Somerset.

Rev. John Gathorne, Tarvin V. Cheshire.

Rev. Wm. Greene, Aboghill R. diocese of Connor.

Rev. Robt. Harkness, Stowey V. Somerset.

Rev. Jos. Haythorne, Congresbury V. cum Week St. Lawrence Chapelry, Somerset.

Rev. Bennett Michell, Winsford V. Somerset.

Rev. And. Quicke, Newton St. Cyres V. Dev.

Rev. R. S. Robson, Raneliffe P. C. co. York

Rev. T. Wharton, St. John's Wood Chapel, Mary-la-bonne, vice Parke, dec.

Rev. Geo. Wood, Holy Trinity R. Dorchester, Dorset, vice Richman, dec.

Rev. Jeremiah Smith, D. D. Master of Manchester School, one of the four King's Preachers in Lancashire.

Rev. Matthew Irving, B. D. Prebendary of Rochester, Chaplain in Ordinary to the King, vice J. R. Deare, dec.

DISPENSATIONS.

Rev. W. Hardwicke, to hold Lavington R. co. Lincoln, with Outwell R. co. Norfolk.

Rev. John Houden, to hold Farmington R. co. Glouc. with St. Mary's V. Warwick.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Fred. Holmes, appointed Professor at the Bishop's College, Calcutta.

John Holmes, esq. High Bailiff of Southwark, vice Princep, resigned.

John Newman, esq. (son of the City Solicitor) Prothonotary of the Court of Record, Southwark, vice Holmes, resigned.

BIRTHS.

Lately. The wife of H. Winston Barron, esq. of Bellmont House, Waterford, a son and heir.—At Buckland Rectory, Dorking, the wife of Rev. C. E. Keene, a son.

Nov. 1. At Hargrave, Northamptonshire, the wife of Rev. Wm. Baker, a dau.—20. At Hampton Lodge, near Hereford, the wife of Fowler Price, esq. a dau.—26. Mrs. Benj. Milward, of Keynsham, a dau.—27. At Bicester House, the wife of T. Lewis Coker, esq. a son.—28. At Exeter, the wife of Henry Foskett, esq. late senior Capt. 15th Hussars, a dau.—29. At Hadley, Middlesex, the wife of Donald Mackay, esq. a son.

Dec. 5. In Argyll-street, the wife of W. J. Newton, esq. a dau.—The wife of Robt. Swan, esq. of Lincoln, a son and heir.—6. Mrs. Jas. Ellison, of Cranbourn-st. a son and heir.—7. The wife of John Thos. Mayne,

esq. of Teffont House, a dau.—8. At Nash Court, Marnhull, the wife of John Hussey, esq. a dau.—16. In Russel-square, the wife of John Rawinson, esq. a son.—19. At Hampton Vicarage, the wife of Rev. John Merewether, a dau.—20. At Basset Down House, the wife of A. M. Storey, esq. a dau.—21. In Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury, the wife of Maurice Swabey, jun. esq. of Langley Marsh, Bucks, a son.—The wife of Edw. Cresy, esq. of Suffolk-street, a son.—22. In Grosvenor-square, lady Petre, a son.—At Clay Hill, Beckenham, the wife of Thos. Peregrine Courtenay, esq. M.P. a son.—25. In Great Russel-street, Mrs. E. H. Alderson, a son.—At the Mount, Harrow, the wife of Archibald Campbell, esq. a dau.—29. In Tavistock-pl. the wife of John Davison, esq. of the East India House, a son.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 16. At Leeds, John Edward, only son of E. Brooke, esq. of Chapel-Allerton, to Mary, dau. of Benj. Gott, esq. of Armley-House.—At same time, John-William Rhodes, esq. of Beech Grove, to Sarah, dau. of E. Brooke, esq.

Sept. 20. Rev. C. W. Stoeker, M. A. Principal of Elizabeth College, Guernsey, to Frances-Anna, dau. of Rev. G. Dupuis, Rector of Wendlebury.—22. C. Rich, son of C. Pole, esq. of Wyck-hill House,

Gloucestershire, to Anne-Eliza, only dau. of E. Rudge, esq. of Abbey Manor House, Evesham, and Wimpole-street.—Rev. J. Pitman, Rector of Porlock, Somerset, to Katherine-Maria, dau. of late Rev. Hugh Northcote, of Upton-Pyae, Devon, and cousin to Sir S. H. Northcote, bart.

Oct. 15. Pascoe St. Legar Greenfall, esq. son of P. Greenfall, esq. M.P. of Tappin House, to Catharine-Anne, dau. of W. Du Pre, esq. of Wilton Park, Bucks.—

Lieut.-

Lieut.-col. Haddock, K. T. S. Major 97th Reg. to Eliza, dau. of W. Randall, esq. Battersea.—19. At Stroud, Jos. Cripps, esq. of Stratton, co. Gloucester, eldest son of J. Cripps, esq. M. P. to Eliza-Anne, only dau. of R. Cooke, esq.—28. At Chiswick, Rich. Bacon Frank, esq. of Winthorpe Hall, Notts. to Caroline, dau. of Rev. S. Curteis, LL. D. of Turnham-green.—Rev. J. T. Parker, of Newbold-upon-Avon, to Anne, daughter of Sir George Skipwith, bart. of Alvestone.—Rev. Geo. Miles Cooper, to Catherine, dau. of Rev. J. Smith, Rector of Newhaven, Norfolk.—Rev. J. T. Powell, Rector of Llanhamlach and Cantreff, to Arabella, dau. of late E. C. Ives, esq. of Titchfield, Hants.—Rev. H. J. Bunn, of Long Sutton, to Miss E. Rudd, dau. of Mr. J. Rudd, Norwich.—Rev. Wm. Pitt Scargill, of Bury, to Mary-Anne, dau. of Mr. R. Cutting, late of Chevington, Norfolk.—Rev. M. Robinson, to Caroline, only dau. of late J. W. Davis, esq. of Boston.—Rev. H. Morgan, to Emma, dau. of H. Scott, esq. of Beslow Hall, Salop.—At Mary-le-bone, Hon. Capt. Cathcart, 7th Hussars, to Lady Georgina Greville.

Lately. At Paris, Robt. Buchanan, esq. jun. of Drumpellier, to Sarah-Maria C. Hoare, eldest dau. of Sir Jos. Wallis Hoare, bt.—At Wesel, in Prussia, Sir W. Congreve, bart. M. P. to Isabella, relict of late H. N. M'Envoy, esq.

Nov. 9. At Harthead Church, Yorkshire, Chas. John Brandling, esq. to Henrietta, dau. of Sir G. Armytage, bart. of Kirklees, Yorkshire.—13. At Paris, Thos. Strickland, esq. of Syzorgh Castle, Westmoreland, and Borwick Hall, Lancashire, to Ida, youngest dau. of M. le Baron de Fingerlin, of the Chateau de Carlepoint, France.—At Edinburgh, the Earl of Glasgow, to Julia, dau. of Sir John Sinclair, bart.—22. At Paris, Edward de Morlaincourt, esq. to Felicia, dau. of the Marquis de Sercey, Vice Admiral of France, &c.—The Rev. T. Raven, Minister of Trinity Church, in Preston, to Susannah, sixth dau. of Sam. Horrocks, esq. M. P.—25. At St. Mary-le-bone, Rev. Wm. Barlow, M. A. Vicar of St. Mary, Breden, Canterbury, Chaplain to Duke of Clarence, 2d son of Sir Robt. Barlow, K. C. B. to Louisa, dau. of late Robt. Jones Adeane, esq. of Braham, Cambridgeshire.—26. At Thorpe, near Norwich, John Ranking, esq. of Bentinck-street, Manchester-sq. to Rosa, dau. of Col. Marvey, of Thorpe Lodge.—27. At Paris, Bernard Colas St. Blancard, Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur, to Anne, dau. of Edw. Wilbraham, esq. of Cirencester.—At Paris, Louis Gabriel Hercule de Patra de Campagnio, of Guines, near Calais, to Sarah, dau. of T. Sandon, esq. of Chase-green, Enfield.—30. The Rev. Anthony Grayson, B. D. Principal of St. Edmund Hall, Oxon,

to Catherine, 2d dau. of late Mr. Winter, of that City.

Dec. 4. Henry H. Price, esq. of Nearth Abbey, Glamorganshire, to Julia-Harriet, dau. of G. Struve, esq. M. D. of St. Helier, Jersey.—6. R. Byham, esq. of the Ordnance Department, Pall Mall, to Mary-Anne, dau. of Mr. John Dearing, of Oakhurst, Sussex.—7. Francis-Gibbon Spilbury, esq. of Hall Haye, near Leek, co. Stafford, to Eleanor, dau. of J. E. Wright, esq. of Winchelsea.—J. L. Milnes, esq. of Airthorpe, to Frances, youngest dau. of W. Greetham, esq. of Stainfield Vale, both co. Linc.—8. Wm. Stiles Roe, esq. of Sculcoates, co. of York, nephew of Sir Rich. Bassett, to Mary-Anne, dau. of Jas. Brander, esq. of St. John's Wood.—At Preston, John Troughton, jun. esq. of Leach Hall, to Mary, dau. of N. Grimshaw, esq. of Winkley-pl. Preston.—In London, Edw. Butler, esq. to Marianne, dau. of late Sir T. Plumer.—W. S. Roe, esq. of the Customs, Hall, to Mary-Anne, only dau. of Jas. Brander, esq. of Park-street.—Wm. Tim. Curtis, (now, by letters patent, Baron Aumont), to Mademoiselle Elizabeth-Sophie Aumont, of Paris.—9. Re-married, at St. George's, Hanover-sq. Robt. Williams, esq. to Anne, dau. of John Beaton, esq. of Houghton House, Northamptonshire.—13. At Great Marlow, Thos. Raymond Barker, esq. of Hambledon, Bucks, Lieut.-col. of the West Gloucester Militia, to Eliza-Jane, dau. of late T. Somers Coeks, esq.—14. Rev. G. Percival Sandilands, of Bodmin, Cornwall, to Miss Renorden, of Finsbury-pl. Moorfields.—Edw. Prentis, esq. of Rochester, to Sarah, dau. of R. Combe, esq. of Wincoanton.—At St. Pancras, Sam. Homfray, esq. of Bedway House, Monmouthshire, to Margaret-Charlotte, dau. of late Lorenzo Stable, esq. of Hanover-street.—Horatio-Wm. son of late Gabriel Aughtie, esq. of Chesapeake, to Charlotte-Carolina, dau. of late R. Bowles, esq. of Pentonville.—Thos. Griffith, esq. of Bartley House, near Lyndhurst, to Mrs. Conway, of New-place, Southampton.—At Rochester, John Hulme, esq. of Parry-hill Cliffe, Kent, to Anne, dau. of late Gordon-Graham Donaldson, Lt.-col. in the Guards.—15. At Almondbury, Steph. Moore, esq. of Liverpool, to Mary, dau. of John Brooke, esq. of Fenny Lodge, near Huddersfield.—Hon. Congreve, esq. of Wood-street, Chesapeake, and of the Park, Peckham, to Elizabeth-Anne, dau. of Mr. Jacob, Organist of Surrey Chapel.—16. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Edm. Robt. Daniell, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, Barrister-at-Law, to Louisa-Catherine, dau. of H. Peters, esq. of Betchworth Castle.—John, only son of Rich. Collins, esq. of Hampton-Wick, to Jane, dau. of R. Duerr, esq. of Bermondsey.

OBITUARY.

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DOWAGER LADY SHERBORNE.

Dec. 17. At Radcombe House, Berks, aged 71, the Dowager Lady Sberborne. She was daughter of Wenman-Roberts Coke of Longford, co. Derby, Esq. and was there married July 7, 1774, to James Dutton, Esq. of Sherborne, co. Gloucester, created Baron Sherborne May 20, 1784. By his Lordship, who died May 22, 1820 (See vol. xc. i. p. 563), she had issue, the present Peer and three daughters; one of whom married the Prince Peristinsky of the Russian Empire, and died 1807; and another is the Countess of Suffolk.

LADY MONCK.

Dec. 6. At Belsay Castle, Northumberland, Louisa-Lucia, wife of Sir Charles-Miles-Lambert Monck, Bart. M. P. for that County. She was the fifth daughter of the late Sir George Cooke, Bart. of Wheatley, co. York, by his first wife Frances-Gory-Middleton, sister of the late Sir William Middleton of Belsay Castle; father of Sir C. M. L. Monck. She was married to her cousin Sept. 11, 1804; and had issue Charles-Atticus, born at Athens, and three daughters, all deceased.

SIR WILLIAM LEMON, BART.

Dec. 18. At his seat, Carclew, one of the most beautiful mansions in Cornwall*, Sir Wm. Lemon, Bart. D. C. L. M. P. for Cornwall, which he had represented in twelve successive Parliaments, during a period of half a century, and at the time of his death was Father of the House of Commons.

The family of Lemon is of some antiquity in Cornwall. Sir William's grandfather brought considerable wealth into it by his own industry. He engaged in several profitable speculations in mines; and he wisely laid out the product of the bowels of the earth in the purchase of many fair acres on its surface. Carclew became his property in 1749. The Rev. Mr. Polwhele, in his "Cornwall" (iv. 145), has done justice to the merits of this amiable gentleman; who died in 1760 at Truro. He had one son William, who died long before his father; leaving issue by Anne daughter of John Williams, Esq. of Carnanton, the subject of this memoir, another son, and two daughters. Sir William Lemon was born in 1748. He was first elected to Parliament in 1769, for the borough of Penryn. In 1772 he vacated his seat by accepting the Stewardship of the Manor of East Hendred, in order to

stand candidate for the county of Cornwall; but losing the election, he was re-chosen for Penryn. In 1774 he was returned for the county, which he continued to represent ever after. He generally sided with the Opposition. He was created a Baronet May 3, 1774. In 1803 he was chosen Colonel of the Royal Cornwall Militia.

Sir William Lemon married Jane eldest daughter of James Buller, of Morval, Cornwall, Esq. (by Jane, daughter of Allen first Earl Bathurst) through whom he acquired great influence. By her he had issue twelve children, the tenth of whom, Charles, who has been Member for Penryn, succeeds to the title and estates.

Mr. Polwhele (iv. 112) gives the following character of this venerable Cornish representative:

"Sir William Lemon has passed through perilous times, such as the antagonist of Sir Robert Walpole never saw; and with a power possessed by few, he has been able not only to reconcile contending parties, but to conciliate to himself their esteem and affection. In him we justly admire the old country gentleman, faithful to his King without servility,—attached to the people without democracy. Whilst many, fearful of incurring the suspicion of republicanism, abandoned the cause of liberty, Sir William stood firm in the ranks of independence, and had even the resolution to express his dissent from the Minister at that unheard-of moment, when opposition to Administration was considered as synonymous with disaffection from Government. Such was the conduct resulting from a strong mind, a sagacity in judging of the probable issue of things, and in penetrating the views of men, and from a conscious feeling of integrity. Open and unaffected, however, as he always was, there were some who could mistake his principles: candid, courteous, and benevolent—there were none who could do otherwise than applaud them. It is to this undissembling spirit, this urbanity of manners, and severity of disposition, united with that intrepidity, we are to ascribe his success in pleasing all, though he flattered no man's prejudices, and did homage to no man's opinions. That Cornwall cannot boast of others resembling Sir Wm. Lemon, I would by no means insinuate. Without such characters, we could never after so long a struggle with difficulties, in history unexampled, have attained our present height of prosperity and glory."

Sir William made several additions to the family estates in the county of Cornwall. In 1769 he purchased the manor of Fowey

* Engraved in Mr. Stockdale's Excursions through that County, p. 60.

or Venton-Vedna in the parish of Sithney, of Sir Edward Dering, Bart. and others the representatives of the Lowers. In 1786 he purchased of the Trefusis family the manor of Trythance. In 1792 he purchased the manor of Ardevro or Ardevora, in the parish of Filley, of Sir James Laroche, Bart. one of the devisees of the last Earl of Radnor. He also purchased the manor of Restronguel in the same parish as Carclew, of the late Lord Clinton.

His brother, Lieut.-col. John Lemon, who represented Truro, &c. in several Parliaments, died in April 1814.

ADMIRAL SEARLE.

Dec. 19. At Fairwater House, near Taunton, after a long and severe illness, John-Clarke Searle, Esq. Rear Admiral of the White.

This officer entered the naval service in 1774; and early in the following year received a wound in the hand in an action with the Americans. During the Spanish and Russian armaments, he commanded, as a Lieutenant, the *Liberty*, of 16 guns; and whilst in that vessel, at the commencement of the war with revolutionary France, drew the attention of the French frigate *San Calotte* from several merchantmen, then under his convoy, bound to Guernsey, and had nearly succeeded in decoying the enemy on shore on the Casket rocks, after having experienced a very heavy fire from her for more than an hour and a half, during which the *Liberty* sustained considerable damage in her hull, sails, and rigging. About the year 1795, he was advanced to the rank of Commander in the *Pelican* sloop of war, and in that vessel captured several of the enemy's privateers. He was also present at the reduction of St. Lucia, St. Vincent, and Grenada, in the spring of 1796. His post commission was dated July 13th following.

Previous to his quitting the *Pelican*, Captain Searle fought a very gallant action with the *Médée* French frigate, and notwithstanding the absence of 23 of his crew, succeeded in beating her off*.

After this brilliant exploit, Captain Searle was appointed to the *Cormorant*, a 20-gun ship. He subsequently commanded the *Garland* frigate, and *Tremendous*, 74, the latter bearing the flag of Sir Hugh C. Christian, on the Cape of Good Hope station, where he continued until after the demise of that officer, which took place Jan. 31, 1799.

His next appointment was to the *Ethalion*, in which fine frigate he had the misfortune to be wrecked on the *Saintes* rocks, Dec. 24th following. On the 10th Jan. 1800, Captain Searle was tried by a Court-

* See an account of this action in James's Naval History.

martial for the loss of his ship, and most honorably acquitted. It appeared that the accident was occasioned by an unusual course of tide, and but little wind: that every exertion which skill and zeal could effect, was made by him and his officers; and the utmost discipline and subordination observed by the ship's company, so highly honorable to British seamen in times of danger.

Soon after this event, Captain Searle obtained the command of the *Determinée*, of 24 guns; and on the 25th July, 1801, he captured a French corvette of 10 guns, with specie on board to the amount of 10,000*l.* sterling. During the Egyptian campaign he served as Flag-Captain to Lord Keith, in the *Foudroyant*, and returned to England with that officer on the 3d July, 1802. In Nov. following, he commissioned the *Venerable*, of 74 guns; and on the renewal of hostilities, in May 1803, upon Lord Keith being appointed Commander-in-Chief of the North Sea fleet, he was selected to command the *Monarch*, another third-rate, bearing his Lordship's flag, in which he continued until the summer of 1806, when he obtained a seat at the Victualling Board, of which he afterwards became the Chairman.

Commissioner Searle was passed over at the general promotion, Aug. 12, 1819; but on his retirement from the Board, he obtained the rank of Rear-Admiral (by commission, dated Feb. 8, 1822), with the same advantages he would have enjoyed had he accepted his flag at the former period.

R. C. DALLAS, Esq.

Nov. 20. At St. Adresse, in Normandy, aged 70, Rbt.-Chas. Dallas, Esq. He was born at Kingston, Jamaica, the son of Dr. Dallas, a physician there. He received the rudiments of his education at Musselburgh, N. B. and was afterwards placed under the tuition of the late Mr. James Elphinstone, of Kensington. He then entered himself as a student of law in the Inner Temple, and about the time of coming of age made a voyage to Jamaica, to take possession of the property which had devolved to him by his father's death. Here he was appointed to a lucrative office; but after a residence of three years in the island, returned to Europe, and married the daughter of Benjamin Harding, Esq. of Hacton House, near Hornchurch. With this lady he again repaired to Jamaica; but her health being impaired by the climate, he was obliged to relinquish his office, and quitted the West Indies for ever. Mr. Dallas passed several years on the continent, whence he was driven by the French Revolution; and afterwards visited America, with the intention of settling in that country. Disappointed, however, in the idea which he had formed of it, he once more returned to England, and commenced a lite-

a literary career, highly creditable to his industry.

He published "Miscellaneous Writings, consisting of Poems; *Lucretia*, a Tragedy, and Moral Essays, with a vocabulary of the Passions," 1797, 4to.—"Clery's Journal of Occurrences at the Temple, during the confinement of Louis XVI. from the French," 1798, 8vo.—"Annals of the French Revolution, from the French of Bertrand de Moleville," 1800-1809, 9 vols. 8vo.—"Memoirs of the last year of Louis XVI." 3 vols. 8vo.—"Letter to the Hon. C. J. Fox, respecting an inaccurate quotation of the Annals of the French Revolution, made by him in the House of Commons, by Bertrand de Moleville, with a translation," 1800, 8vo.—"Correspondence between Bertrand de Moleville and C. J. Fox, upon his quotation of the Annals, with a translation," 1800, 8vo.—"The British Mercury, from the French of Mallet du Pas."—"The Natural History of Volcanoes, from the French MS. of the Abbé Ordinaire," 1801, 8vo.—"Percival, or Nature Vindicated," novel, 1801, 4 vols.—"Elements of Self-Knowledge," 1802, 8vo.—"History of the Maroons, from their origin to their establishment in Sierra Leone," 1803, 9 vols. 8vo. This book was much esteemed for the simplicity of its narration, and authenticity of its details.—"Description of the Costume of the Hereditary States of the House of Austria, from the French of Bertrand de Moleville," 1804, imp. 4to.—"Refutation of the Libel on the late King of France, published by Helen-Maria Williams, under the title of 'Political and Confidential Correspondence of Louis XVI.' from the French of Bertrand de Moleville," 1804, 8vo.—"Anbrey," 1804, novel, 4 vols.—"Memoirs of Maria Antoniette, Queen of France, from the French of Joseph Weber, her foster-brother," 1805, royal 8vo.—"The Morlands, Tales illustrative of the Simple and Surprising," 1805, 4 vols. 12mo.—"The latter Years of the Reign and Life of Louis XVI. from the French of Hus," 1806, 8vo.—"The Knights, Tales illustrative of the Marvellous," 1808, 3 vols. 12mo.—"The Siege of Rochelle, an historical novel from the French of Madame de Genlis," 1808, 3 vols. 12mo.—"Not at Home," 1809, com. 8vo.—"Miscellaneous Works and Novels," 1812, 7 vols. royal 12mo.

His last work, "Recollections of Lord Byron," is reviewed in p. 529.

He was a religious and just man; in private and domestic intercourse cheerful, pleasing, and unaffected. He was followed to his grave at Harve, by the British Consul and many of the respectable inhabitants of the place.

MAJOR-GENERAL J. ROWLEY.

Dec. 1. At the Rev. Lewis Way's, Spencer-farm, Essex, Major-General Rowley,

F. R. S. Colonel of the corps of Royal Engineers, and Deputy Inspector-General of Fortifications.

He was appointed Cadet of the Royal Military Academy, Oct. 7, 1782; Second Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery, June 29, 1786; Second Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers, Aug. 23, 1787; First Lieutenant, May 2, 1792; Capt.-Lieut. June 18, 1796; Captain, May 2, 1809; Lieut.-Col. July 1, 1806; Brevet-Col. June 4, 1814; Colonel on Second, Dec. 20, following. He served at Woolwich from June, 1786, to Sept. 1787; at Gosport from Sept. 1787, to June, 1789; at Jersey, from June, 1789, to Dec. 1793; with the Marquess of Hastings', and the Duke of York's armies, from Dec. 1793, to May, 1795; as Adjutant to the Royal Engineers, from May 15, 1799, to the 30th of Sept. 1799; as Aid-de-Camp to the Chief Engineer from Oct. 1, 1799, to April 30, 1802; as Major of Brigade to the Royal Engineers, from May 1, 1802, to June 30, 1806; and as Assistant in the Office of the Inspector-General of Fortifications, from July 1, 1806, to Dec. 3, 1811; when he was appointed to the situation of Deputy-Inspector-General of Fortifications. In 1821 he received his appointment of Major-General.

THE LATE W. COOMBE, Esq.

We have been favoured by an old Correspondent with a list of the works of the late Wm. Coombe, Esq. a literary curiosity which will be perused with interest by all who have a veneration for men distinguished by their talents. This list is the more valuable, as it is well known that Mr. Coombe never affixed his name to any of his works.

"Description of Patagonia, from the papers of the Jesuit J. Falkner," 1774.—"Philosopher in Bristol," published at Bristol, 1776.—"Two interesting Letters to the Dutchess of Devonshire," 1778.—"Letters supposed to have been written by Yorick and Eliza," 1779, 2 vols.—"Lord Lyttelton's Letters," 2 vols.—"Original Love Letters," 1784, 2 vols.—"Original Letters of the late Rev. Laurence Sterne," 1788.—"The Royal Register," 9 vols.—"Letters of an Italian Nun," 1789.—"The important period of his Majesty's illness," 1789.—"Alph Von Delmond, a Novel," 1794, 2 vols.—"Campaigns of Count Alexander Suworow Rymanski," 1799, 2 vols.—"Official Correspondence at Rastadt," 1800.—"The Devil upon Two Sticks in England," 6 vols.—"Account of the Disputes in the Royal Academy."—"The Third Volume of Acharmann's Microcosm of London."—"History of Westminster Abbey," 2 vols. 4to.—"History of Oxford."—"History of the Public Schools, except Winchester,

* Of whom we gave a memoir in vol. xciii. ii. p. 185.

Harrow,

Harrow, and Rugby."—"History of the Island of Madeira."—"History of Boydel's Thames."—"Illustrations of Cook's Graphic Descriptions of the Thames."—"Description of Antiquities in the City of York."—"Translation of Sonnini's Travels in Egypt."—"Translation of General Jourdan's Defence of his Conduct during the French Revolution."—"Translation of Ripaud's Egypt."—"Translation of Colnett's Voyage to South America."—"Capt. Hanger's Life, from his own papers and suggestions," 2 vols.—"Anderson's History of Commerce."—"History of Mauritius, from materials furnished by Viscount Grant."—"Æneas Anderson's Embassy to China," &c.—"Æneas Anderson's Campaigns in Egypt."—"Capt. Mears' Voyage to the Northwest Coast of America," &c.—"Sir Alexander Mackenzie's Journey across the same."—"Sir Alexander Mackenzie's Voyage to South America."—"Several Articles in the *Asiatic Register*, particularly the Life and Character of Governor Holwell."—"Between thirty and forty articles in different Reviews.—Not less than two thousand columns in Newspapers.—Seventy Memorials to public Boards, Bodies, &c. &c.—About two hundred Biographical sketches, &c.—Seventy-three Sermons, some of which have been printed.—He was for several years a Contributor to Ackermann's Literary Repository: 1. "A Series of Letters from a Young Lady on a Visit in London to a Sick Mother in the Country."—2. "The Modern Spectator."—3. "The Female Tatler."

Pamphlets: "The Royal Interview, a Fragment," 1789.—"A Letter from a Country Gentleman to a Member of Parliament."—"Considerations on the approaching Dissolution of Parliament," 1790.—"A Word in Season, to the Traders of Great Britain," 1792.—"Two Words of Counsel and one of Comfort," 1795.—"Plain Thoughts of a Plain Man," 1797.—"Brief Observations, &c. on the Stoppage of Issue in Specie," 1801.—"The Schola Salerni, or Economy of Health."—"Letter of a retired Officer, a Defence of Colonel Cawthorne."

Poems: "Clifton, published at Bristol," 1775.—"The Diaboliad," 1777.—"The Justification," 1777.—"A Dialogue in the Shades, between Dr. Dodd and Chace Price."—"The First of April," 1777.—"An Heroic Epistle."—"The Duchess of Devonshire, &c. an Ode."—"An Heroic Epistle to Sir J. Wright."—"An Heroic Epistle to Sir J. Reynolds, Knt."—"The Auction, a Town Eclogue."—"The Fast Day, a Lambeth Eclogue."—"The Traitor," 1781.—"Royal Dream, or the P****e in a Panic," 1785.—"Illustrations in Verse, of Sketches by the Princess Elizabeth."—"Illustrations to Views in Ackermann's Poetical Magazine."—"Dr. Syntax," 3 vols.—

"Dance of Death," 2 vols.—"Dance of Life," 1 vol.—"Qua Genus," 1 vol.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Oct. 4. Aged 59, Anne, relict of Mr. D. Grierson, whose death is noticed in vol. LXXXV. ii. p. 567, and daughter of Mr. John Iliffe, of whom see a notice in vol. LXIX. ii. p. 725.

Nov. 10. In Queen Anne-street, Cavendish-square, Dr. Samuel Cleverly, M. D. Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians.

Dec. 4. The widow of General Eustace, and mother of Sir J. Eustace.

At Hampstead, aged 65, Maj. Law. Falkon.

Dec. 16. At Brook-Green, aged 70, N. O. Kerwill, esq. formerly of Hutton Garden.

Dec. 17. In New Ormond-street, Robert Fleetwood, esq. recently of the Victualling Office, in which more than 40 years had been devoted to the exemplary discharge of his duties.

Dec. 17. In Curzon-street, aged 64, John Phillips, esq.

Dec. 18. In Church-row, Newington Butts, aged 81, William Manser, esq.

Dec. 19. In Kensington-square, aged 62, Mrs. Eliz. Hamilton, sister of Rev. Dr. H.

At Penton-place, Pentonville, aged 63, Edmund Smith, esq.

Aged 75, C. Smith, esq. Portrait Painter, for some time in the employ of the Great Mogul Shah Allum.

At Bruce Grove, Tottenham, aged 64, Mrs. Minnitt.

Dec. 20. Aged 78, John Holland, esq. many years Freight Accountant to the East India Company.

Dec. 21. In Arundel-street, aged 71, the relict of Admiral Wm. Young. She was the mother of Mrs. Fauntleroy, widow of the late unfortunate banker. Her death was principally occasioned by the late calamity. She arrived in London from Bath about six weeks ago, to take a last farewell of Mr. Fauntleroy in Newgate, and was accompanied by Mrs. Fauntleroy; from that period she gradually pined under the shock; and the execution preyed heavily on her mind until death.

At the house of Mr. Barnwell, Frognal, Hampstead, aged 60, Catherine, relict of Joseph Carey, esq.

In Kingsland-road, James Parkinson, esq. surgeon, late of Hoxton-square.

Dec. 22. At Acre-lane, Brixton, Elizabeth, widow of Dr. Hammond, of Bideford, Devon.

Dec. 23. Sophia-Eliza, infant daughter of late Geo. Grant, esq. of Russell-place.

At Working, Amelia, youngest daughter of Mr. Archdeacon Goddard.

Dec. 24. Elizabeth, wife of J. A. de Reimer, esq. of Euston-place.

At

At Tottenham, after very lingering illness, aged 63, Mrs. Anne Lewis.

Dec. 25. At Richmond, Harriet-Mary, eldest dau. of Colonel Carrington Smith.

Dec. 27. At Clapton, aged 74, Mary, wife of J. Hensley, esq.

Dec. 28. At Upper Clapton, the relict of Hugh Pearson, esq. formerly of Lymington, Hants.

In Kingsland-road, aged 77, Rich. Hunt, esq. many years an active and intelligent Officer in the Custom-house.

Bucks.—Dec. 7. At Great Marlow, aged 32, John Hoce, esq.

Dec. 13. Aged 80, ——— Brickwell, esq. many years surgeon and apothecary of Amersham.

CHESHIRE.—Dec. 26. Aged 84, Mrs. Woolley, of Congleton.

DERBYSHIRE.—Dec. 1. At Chesterfield, aged 77, Richard Milnes, esq. only brother of the late George Milnes, esq. of Dunstan Hall, near Chesterfield.

DEVONSHIRE.—Nov. 27. At Park-hill, near Torquay, the wife of Colonel Ottley.

Dec. 18. Henry Ley, esq. of Trehill.

Dec. 22. At Sidmouth, aged 54, George Sparkes, esq. of Elmfield-house, near Exeter.

DORSETSHIRE.—Dec. 1. In St. James's, Shaftesbury, in his 90th year, Mr. James Thomas.

DURHAM.—Dec. 18. At Durham, Mr. Thomas Wilkinson, many years Town-clerk of that city.

ESSEX.—Nov. 25. At Saffron-Walden, aged 93, William Archer, esq.

Dec. 1. Frances, wife of John Restall, esq. of Wanstead.

Dec. 2. At Stratford, Frances-Isabella, wife of Rev. J. T. Jones, Master of King Edward's Grammar-school in that borough, and daughter of the Rev. William Thorp, Vicar of Sandford.

Dec. 6. At Purleigh Rectory, Frances, wife of Rev. R. Fr. Walker, A. M. and eldest dau. of J. Langton, esq. of Maidenhead.

Dec. 17. At Walthamstow, aged 66, Richard Bright, esq.

Dec. 23. In her 83d year, Hannah, relict of William James, esq. late of Purfleet, in Essex.

Dec. 27. At Ilford, in Essex, aged 71, Grace, wife of Samuel Ibbetson, esq.

GLoucestershire.—At the Hotwells, at an advanced age, Mrs. Anne Orle, sister of the late, and aunt to the present Lord Bolton.

In Picton-street, in his 73d year, Mr. John Fenley, late Bookseller in Broadmead, Bristol; a truly honest man.

Nov. 2. At Corston, aged 77, Benjamin, last surviving son of late John Harrington, esq. Lord of the Manor, and an unsuccessful speculator in the Coal-works there. After living some years in the village upon a slender annuity as an inmate with different families, he ended his days in the family

mansion which is now occupied by Farmer Woolly.

Nov. 7. At Westbury-upon-Trim, aged nearly 86, Letitia, relict of James Laird, esq. formerly of Chesterfield, Jamaica.

Dec. 8. At Redcliff-hill, aged 35, Maria-Bourne, youngest daughter of the late Rev. James Pidding, Rector of Church Yatton, Wilts.

Dec. 9. At the Hotwells, Wm. Thomas, eldest son of late Rev. I. Nedham, Owmby, Lincoln, and nephew to Major-General Nedham, of Clifton.

Dec. 15. In St. James's-square, Bristol, aged about 70, Mrs. Mary Hughes, author of many valuable tracts published by the "Christian Tract Society," &c.

HANTS.—Dec. 1. Mr. Tobias Young, a painter of great merit. He was first employed by Lord Barrymore, at his private theatre at Wargrave. He painted the *Judgment of Solomon*, now in the Town-hall, Southampton.

Dec. 12. Richard Crossley, esq. R. N. Commander of the Madras Indianman, which was driven on shore near Portsmouth, Nov. 22.

Dec. 24. At Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, Lieut.-col. Home, of the Bombay Establishment.

HERTS.—Nov. 28. At Bishops-Stortford, Wm. Woodham, esq. of that place, and Shethreth, Cambridgeshire.

Dec. 28. At Watford, John Barlow, esq. KENT.—Dec. 25. At Tunbridge, in the prime of life, Mary, wife of Mr. Rich. Janson, of Tottenham, dau. of Mrs. Backhouse, of York, one of the Society of Friends.

LANCASHIRE.—Sept. 23. At Elm Grove, near Liverpool, aged 67, J. T. Swainson, esq. F. A. and L. S. for many years Collector of the Customs of that port. Mr. Swainson was a striking instance of great talent, extraordinary diligence, and good fortune. He recently retired from the public service, to enjoy the comforts of domestic life in elegant retirement. He was a man of considerable antiquarian and philosophical research.

Lately. At Kirkham, Edward King, esq. late Vice Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and brother to the Ep. of Rochester.

Dec. 9. At Bucks Bottom, near Lancaster, aged 84, Mr. R. Ayrey, father of Mr. Robert Ayrey, draper, of Upperhead-row, Leeds.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—Lately. On South-orpe Heath, aged nearly 100 years, Henry Boswell, well known as the father or king of the Gipsies in that part of the country; and much respected by them. He was interred in Wittering Church-yard.

OXFORDSHIRE.—Dec. 6. At Caversham, Major-Gen. Thomas-Norton Powllett. This officer was Major in the late 95th foot, Feb. 2, 1796; Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army April 7, 1802; Colonel in the Army June 4, 1811; and Major-General June 4, 1812.

He served on the Staff as an Inspecting Field Officer of a recruiting district.

SURREY.—Nov. 21. Wm. Holt Davidson, esq. of Brand Hall, near Market Drayton. He is succeeded in his estates by D. W. only son of late Robt. Davidson, esq. M. D. of Leeds.

Lately. At Ludlow, Anne, relict of Jeffrey Ekins, D. D. formerly Dean of Carlisle, and Rector of Sedgefield, co. Durham, and of Morpeth, in Northumberland.

SOMERSETSHIRE.—Oct. 23. At Ilchester, aged 77, Mrs. Rebecca Lane, a widow of high respectability, whose sufferings have been most severe. She had engaged in a lawsuit last spring, the costs of which proved very large; half of them she paid in May last, for the remainder she was arrested and conveyed to Ilchester gaol about five weeks since, while suffering under the effects of two paralytic seizures and an almost broken heart. On arriving at the prison she was carried to a bed, from which she never more arose. The Rev. Mr. Whalley, one of the visiting Magistrates, an amiable daughter, the Chaplain, and other officers of the gaol, paid her every possible attention.

Dec. 11. At Worle, after having been confined to his bed for the short space of three days only, Mr. Joel Bishop, of Banwell, Somerset, aged 103 years. He was the father, grandfather, and great-grandfather of 180 children, of whom 115 are living at this period. On the 19th of July, 1821, his present Majesty's Coronation-day, he formed one of the procession to Bristol Cathedral (and had attended similar ceremonies observed in that city on the Coronations of George II. and George III.) being then in his 100th year. Notwithstanding his then advanced age, on the evening of the day abovementioned, he danced a horn-pipe, sang a hunting song, and drank a glass of beer *off the bottom of his foot*. It may be necessary to add, in order to account for the immense offspring above stated, that of 21 children born in wedlock, 19 were females, one of whom, now residing near the top of Old Market-street, Bristol, and known to the writer hereof, has had 14 children, and 24 grandchildren.

SUFFOLK.—Nov. 10. At Woodbridge, in his 26th year, John Clarkson, jun. esq. of the Stock Exchange, London, only son of John Clarkson, esq. of the former place.

Nov. 29. At Ufford, advanced in age, the relict of the Rev. Robert Dyer, formerly Master of the Free Grammar-school, Woodbridge.

SURREY.—Dec. 6. At Ham, Frances, eldest daughter of Admiral Sir J. Sutton, K. C. B.

SUSSEX.—Dec. 17. At Crowhurst, near Battle, aged 22, George Claggett, esq. of Clapham-road, after an illness of a few hours, under the following melancholy circumstances:—On the Wednesday preceding,

he with many other gentlemen assembled to enjoy the sport of fox-hunting, at Fairlight Downs, in the vicinity of Hastings. In the evening, after dinner, on his way home he dismounted from his horse, when the animal broke from him. Unfortunately Mr. C. from the darkness of the night, got into a pond of water, where he remained until the following morning, when he was found by a laboring man with his head and one shoulder above water. He was immediately conveyed to the Black Horse public-house, and medical aid procured. After great exertions animation was restored, with hopes of complete success, but he only survived to relate the above facts, and died about 12 o'clock on Thursday evening, much regretted by a numerous acquaintance.

WARWICKSHIRE.—Nov. 21. At Harborne, near Birmingham, aged 37, John Freeman, esq.; and Nov. 25, at Clifton, also aged 37, Mary-Anne, his widow.

WESTMORELAND.—Nov. 11. At Dallan Tower, aged 78, Daniel Wilson, esq. Justice of the Peace, &c.

Nov. 21. At Kendal, in the prime of life, Mr. John Briggs, Editor of the *Westmoreland Gazette*.

YORKSHIRE.—Oct. 22. At Harrogate, after an illness of four days, Major Henry Bishop, of the Provisional Battalion Militia, late of the 64th Regiment of Foot. He was appointed Ensign 64th Foot, July 30, 1796; Lieut. Nov. 17, 1798; Captain, Dec. 1, 1804; Brevet Major, June 4, 1814; Major by purchase, 64th Foot, Oct. 8, 1819.

Lately. Aged 85, John Lockwood, of Ewood, in the parish of Halifax, gent. His mortal remains were deposited in the family vault, within Luddenden Church, in the said parish—by his death, his family name has become extinct.

SCOTLAND.—Dec. 11. At Clauban of Tongland, John Wood, a native of the parish of Kirkgunnison. His age is rather uncertain, but he has often been heard to say, that in the year 1745, when Prince Charles and his army passed through Dumfries, he was a man in his prime; and that in the year of the great wind, 1749, he was a married man and had several children. At the former of these periods it is therefore supposed that he could not be under 22 or 23 years of age; so that at the time of his death his age could not be less than 100.

He was endowed with great bodily strength, enjoyed the use of all his faculties except hearing, and was never known to have even a headache, or any description of sickness or ailment, except ague, till his death, prior to which he was only confined a day or two.

Dec. ... At Carrick-on-Suir, in her 107th year, Mary Banks, wife of a linen-weaver, and always employed herself in that branch of manufacture. She enjoyed her faculties to the last, and was seen at market for herself a few days prior to her decease. She

was

was the mother of many children, one of whom, a son, had made her a promise at his father's decease, not to marry during her life-time, which promise he faithfully discharged. He is now in the 75th year of his age, and avows his intention to marry now that his mother is dead.

IRELAND.—*Lately.* At Malahide, aged 98, J. Haig, esq. M. D. late Physician to the Forces at Cork. He began his career under Admiral Saunders in the Mediterranean, where (although then a very young man) he had sufficient nerve to inoculate the Dey of Algiers. The Emperor of Morocco was also his patient. This truly skillful and zealous officer served his country in the reigns of Geo. II. III. and IV.

ABROAD.—*April 19.* Drowned off the Island of St. Paul's, aged 20, Charles, youngest son of the late Rev. T. Ripley, of Wootton Bassett.

June 27. At Hydrobad, of the cholera, Lieut. Edm. Thomas, Madras Artillery, 8d son of the late Rev. Archdeacon Thomas: a young man, whose engaging manners and pleasing talents endeared him to his brother officers, and to all who knew him, and by them is most sincerely lamented.

July 13. At Lausanne, Mrs. Allott, wife of the Very Rev. the Dean of Raphoe.

Sept. 1. At La Guayra, Baron de Shack, the distinguished botanist and agent of the Austrian Government, in collecting specimens in natural history through Gregians and Brazil. The seeds he sent to New York from time to time have been usefully employed by the Horticultural Society, and the proprietors of the Linnæan Garden.

Oct. 11. At Jamaica, Captain Thomas Stopford. The death of this meritorious officer and amiable man, in the prime of life, may be regarded as a serious loss to the service, as well as to the society at large. Gentle and modest in his deportment, affable and courteous in his manners, kind and benevolent in his disposition, he

won the regard and esteem of all who enjoyed his acquaintance. As an Officer, though a strict disciplinarian, he was particularly remarkable for his great and enlightened humanity to those under him. Gifted with the advantages of a powerful mind, regulated by the most scrupulous sense of honour and devotion to his profession, he gained in a high degree the confidence of his superiors, and secured the admiration and esteem of all under his command. Truly may his sorrowing relations and friends declare, "that he lived beloved and died lamented."

Oct. 24. At King's House, Barbadoes, of inflammation of the lungs, after ten days severe suffering, Major John-Wynne Fletcher, Captain in the 4th (the King's Own) Regiment of Foot, and Aide-de-Camp to the Commander of the Forces. As an officer, he was distinguished for his gallantry in the battles of his country, in which he has been repeatedly and severely wounded in the Peninsula and America—as an individual, universally esteemed and deeply and justly lamented by all who shared his acquaintance. His remains were next morning interred in St. Michael's Church, accompanied by every public testimony of respect due to his rank as an officer, and attended to the grave by his Excellency and suite, the Officers of the General Staff, Garrison, and Departments, and a respectable assemblage of the Gentlemen of the Island.

Nov. 3. At St. Kitt's, in consequence of a duel, George Forbes, esq. barrister. He received the first shot of his adversary John Amory, esq. in his head, and was dead in an instant. Mr. Forbes was only 24 years of age, and Mr. Amory has very recently completed his 21st year. Mutual attention to a young lady on the Island led to the cause of this unhappy meeting.

Nov. 20. At Madeira, James Houghton, esq. for many years a very respected inhabitant of that Island.

ADDITIONS TO THE OBITUARY.

VOL. XCIV. PART II.

P. 268. Iturbide was born at Valladolid, in Mexico, in 1790; in 1810 he was a Lieutenant in the army. His father is now 84 years old, a native of Biscay, in Spain, and went to Mexico at the age of 28, where he married a Creole of fortune. The Emperor was bred a farmer, his constitution being hardy and robust, he was accustomed to military service in the militia of his province. He was a leader of youthful enterprises, particularly in athletic exercises. His success against Morales induced Government to raise him to the rank of Colonel. Men of inferior qualifications became jealous of him, and base intrigues were set in motion, and he was deprived of

the command of Bahia. Iturbide, without a murmur, retired to a plantation; but his talents were not forgotten. He soon was invited to take command of an army destined to the South, and marched to Acapulco, in 1819-20. It was here he matured a plan for the emancipation and independence of Mexico, in which all interests were united, and promised protection to all; to the soldiery promotion, to the priests their authority over souls, to the titled their titles, to the merchant bounties, to the planters commerce, and to the various classes of labourers, liberty; all were consulted, named, and respected, and all interests were reconciled.

In his manner, more persuasive than imperative,

native, neither presuming nor assuming too much, he insensibly brought those up to his level with whom he conversed, and never failed to excite great attachment. His military operations were characterised by vigilance, patience, and perseverance, and when he struck it was with the decision of thunder. In the most critical and hazardous situations he was composed, collected, and smiling at danger. The fears and jealousies natural to a people emerging from despotism to independence, ascribed to him a sinister ambition, incompatible with free Government; yet he publicly repeated his determination, to terminate his political career, by following the example of Washington.

LIEUT. SPEARING, R. N.

Lieut. Spearing (whose death we announced in p. 565) was made a Lieutenant of the Royal Navy Sept. 8, 1757; and was junior in the service to Admiral Henry about half a year, the Admiral's appointment as Lieutenant bearing date April 27, 1757. He was married previous to his appointment to the Royal Hospital at Greenwich, of

which he was a Lieutenant above 45 years. His widow survives him.—His eldest son, Lieut. Geo. Aug. Spearing, R. N. was killed by the enemy while most gallantly attacking the forts on the Island of St. Martin, in the West Indies, at the head of a party of seamen (see "British Trident," vol. vi. p. 258). His eldest daughter is the widow of a Lieutenant in the Navy, unfortunately drowned while Agent of Transports; and his youngest daughter is married (as we before stated) to the First Lieutenant of Greenwich Hospital, Lieut. Frederick Bedford, which honourable station was conferred upon him, unsolicited, by Earl St. Vincent, in 1802; but not until he had been twice most severely wounded in action. The first time as a midshipman while capturing La Seine French frigate, and afterwards when commanding a boat expedition, as First Lieutenant of H. M.'s ship *Dasbar*, when his leg was shot off high above the knee; and his vessel sunk under him; yet notwithstanding such misfortunes in the naval service of his country, three out of Lieut. Bedford's family of six children have volunteered in the Navy as Midshipmen.

A GENERAL BILL OF ALL THE CHRISTENINGS AND BURIALS, FROM DECEMBER 17, 1823, TO DECEMBER 14, 1824.

Christened	{ Males - 12,978 }	In all	Buried -	{ Males 10,666 }	In all
	{ Females 12,780 }	{ 25,758 }		{ Females 9,672 }	{ 20,237 }
Whereof have died,	5 and 10	798	40 and 50	1809	80 and 90
under 2 years	6476	10 and 20	764	50 and 60	1742
Between 2 and		20 and 30	1296	60 and 70	1715
5 years	2108	30 and 40	1444	70 and 80	1411

Decreased in the Burials this Year 350.

DISEASES.		Flux		Tumour	
Abscess	96	Gout	20	Veneral	4
Age, and Debility	1369	Hæmorrhage	81	Worms	4
Apoplexy	333	Hernia	33	Total of Diseases	19,882
Asthma	716	Hooping Cough	627	CASUALTIES.	
Bile	2	Hydrophobia	7	Bruised	1
Cancer	98	Inflammation	2116	Burnt	30
Childbed	169	Inflammation of the Liver	137	Choaked	1
Cholera Morbus	2	Insanity	144	Drowned	149
Consumption	4980	Jaundice	26	Excessive Drinking	5
Convulsions	2772	Jaw locked	2	Executed*	5
Croup	94	Measles	966	Found Dead	5
Diabetes	1	Miscarriage	3	Fractured	1
Diarrhœa	5	Mortification	232	Frighted	1
Dropsy	780	Palsy	144	Killed by Falls and several other Accidents	86
Dropsy in the Brain	762	Rheumatism	8	Murdered	1
Dropsy in the Chest	73	Scrophula	14	Osification of the Heart	1
Dysentery	2	Small Pox	725	Poisoned	4
Enlargement of the Heart	9	Sore Throat, or Quinsey	13	Scalded	4
Epilepsy	45	Spasm	52	Shot	1
Eruptive Diseases	27	Stillborn	824	Smothered	1
Erysipelas	14	Stone	20	Starved	1
Fever	750	Stoppage in the Stomach	18	Suffocated	5
Fever, (Typhus)	37	Suddenly	104	Suicides	52
Fever, Intermittent or Ague	2	Teething	388	Total of Casualties	355
Fistula	5	Thrush	65		

* There have been Executed within the Bills of Mortality 10; only 5 have been reported as such.

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